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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1900,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN SIX VOLUMES.

Vol. IV.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1900.

(IN SIX VOLUMES AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.)

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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# ANNUAL MINING REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

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*Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.*

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1900.

[10s.]







WYALONG WEST IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE FIELD.

(Scene a few weeks after the great "rush.")

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# ANNUAL MINING REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

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To The Honorable John L. Fegan, Esq., M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture,  
&c., &c.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit the following report upon the working of that division of the Department under your control which deals with mining interests, also the progress of mining and the results obtained during the year 1899.

It affords me much pleasure to again bear testimony to the commendable zeal and ability with which the officers as a whole perform their duties. Whenever, through pressure of public business, an exigency has arisen they have always cheerfully and willingly responded to the occasion and endeavoured to meet it by working beyond the ordinary office hours; and I gladly take advantage of this opportunity to acknowledge, with thanks, the readiness with which these gentlemen have assisted me in the work of the Department. To the Chief Clerk, and to the heads of branches generally, I am especially indebted for the valuable aid and co-operation they have at all times given me in the fulfilment of the multifarious duties of my office.

It is with sincere regret I have to record the death of Mr. D. H. McCulloch which took place, after a very brief illness, whilst this Report was in course of preparation for the press. Mr. McCulloch was for many years Secretary to the Prospecting Board, and has for years past rendered valuable assistance also in the preparation of the Annual Mining Report. His genial disposition and sterling personal qualities made him a general favourite in this Department which, through his death, is deprived of a most energetic, hardworking, and capable officer.

### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The aggregate value of the mineral products of the Colony to the end of 1899 is estimated to be £134,064,712 4s. 9d. The value of such products for the year 1899 was £6,157,557 7s. 6d., being no less than £1,290,559 10s. 11d. in excess of the value of the minerals won during the year preceding.

A substantial increase on the previous year's figures is exhibited by the following comparative table, in the output value of every one of the main products of the Colony. The largest increases are in gold, silver-lead and silver, and in copper; but noticeable increase is also shown in the output values of opal, coal, tin, lead, and zinc. The total decrease in the output of those products which show a decrease amounts, only, to some £14,000, and nearly four-fifths of this sum is accounted for by the reduced values of the outputs of alunite and limestone flux. In the former case the decrease is explained by the fact that the operations of the Alum Company were impeded by the high freights which ruled through the greater part of the year, as it appears the Company can only ship its product profitably when low freight is obtainable; in the case of the latter mineral, the decrease is due to the closing of the Tarrawingie Flux Company's quarries at Broken Hill, consequent upon the removal of the smelting works to Port Pirie.

For some years past the important coal-mining and growing opal-mining industries of the Colony have both shown a steady advance in the values of their annual outputs; and it is pleasing to note that the operations of the year under review evidence their progress to be still continuous. The marked improvement which took place during the year in the state of the metal market was indubitably responsible,

to an extent, for the increased value of the copper and tin outputs. This is most notable in the case of the latter, which shows an increase of £37,828 in output value, though there is actually a decrease in the quantity shown as the year's product—an apparent falling off attributable to the circumstance, that the tin refined in this Colony from imported ores has not this year been included. The large increase in our gold production, notwithstanding the long-continued drought, is most gratifying ; and is the result, mainly, of capital having been attracted to the development of our extensive gold resources, and to the adoption of improved methods and appliances, both in gold-mining and gold-saving.

The following table shows the aggregate value of minerals, the product of New South Wales, for the years 1898 and 1899, respectively, compared :—

Minerals.	1898.		1899.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alunite.....	2,941·00 tons	8,823 0 0	921 tons	2,763 0 0	.....	6,060 0 0 .
Antimony (metal and ore) .....	82·35 ,,	916 0 0	326·50 ,,	2,694 0 0	1,778 0 0	.....
Bismuth .....	29·35 ,,	4,615 0 0	15·55 ,,	3,355 0 0	.....	1,260 0 0
Building Stones (unwrought)... ..	1,459 No.	842 0 0	.....	.....	.....	842 0 0
Chrome.....	2,110·90 tons	6,301 0 0	5,242·70 tons	17,416 0 0	11,115 0 0	.....
Coal .....	4,706,251·00 ,,	1,271,832 11 0	4,597,028 ,,	1,325,798 12 5	53,966 1 5	.....
Cobalt .....	116·85 ,,	560 0 0	189·95 ,,	899 0 0	339 0 0	.....
Coke .....	82,222·00 ,,	64,134 17 0	96,530 ,,	77,129 10 1	12,994 13 1	.....
Copper (ingots, matte, and ore) .....	5,832·40 ,,	280,887 0 0	*5,977·90 ,,	399,814 0 0	118,927 0 0	.....
Diamonds.. ..	16,493 cts.	6,059 13 6	25,874 cts.	10,349 12 0	4,289 18 6	.....
Fireclay .....	14·35 tons	32 0 0	26·95 tons	66 0 0	34 0 0	.....
Gold .....	340,493·00 oz.	1,244,329 15 1	†496,196 oz.	1,751,815 0 0	507,485 4 11	.....
Iron† .....	5,200·00 tons	42,250 0 0	6,500 tons	55,500 0 0	13,250 0 0	.....
Ironstone Flux.. ..	.....	.....	10,521 ,,	8,417 8 0	8,417 8 0	.....
Lead (Pig) .....	1,718·00 tons	19,282 0 0	3,268 ,,	44,172 0 0	24,890 0 0	.. ..
„ (Carbonate) .....	.....	.....	1,331·10 ,,	43,774 0 0	43,774 0 0	.....
„ (Chloride).. ..	.....	.....	220 ,,	11,843 0 0	11,843 0 0	.....
Limestone Flux	9,253·00 tons	5,783 0 0	1,000 ,,	750 0 0	.....	5,033 0 0
Manganese .....	1·00 ,,	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0
Noble Opal .....	.....	80,000 0 0	.....	135,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	.....
Oxide of Iron ...	391·95 tons	832 0 0	396·35 tons	846 0 0	14 0 0	.....
Platinum .....	1,250·00 oz.	2,062 0 0	638 oz.	1,070 0 0	.....	992 0 0
Silver§ (ingots and matte) ...	533,059·00 ,,	59,278 0 0	692,036 ,,	76,913 0 0	17,635 0 0	.....
Silver-lead, Ore, and Sulphide..	398,568·85 tons	1,644,777 0 0	444,626·75 tons	1,993,744 0 0	348,967 0 0	.....
Shale.....	29,689·00 ,,	31,834 0 0	36,719 ,,	40,823 5 0	8,989 5 0	.....
Tin (ingots and ore) .....	895·05 ,,	60,600 0 0	¶826·52 ,,	98,428 0 0	37,828 0 0	.....
Zinc Concentrates .....	38,941·30 ,,	28,941 0 0	49,878·90 ,,	49,207 0 0	20,266 0 0	.....
Sundry Minerals ¶	60·95 ,,	2,021 0 0	132·80 ,,	4,970 0 0	2,949 0 0	.....
	.....	£ 4,866,997 16 7	.....	£ 6,157,557 7 6	£1,304,751 10 11	£14,192 0 0
			Net increase...£	1,290,559 10 11		.

\* Exclusive of a large quantity of copper (ingots and matte) produced in this Colony, during the year, from ore imported for treatment from other Australian colonies and New Caledonia.      † For the greater convenience of the public, this Department has latterly published the yield for each month (instead of quarterly, as formerly) based on returns kindly furnished for that purpose by the Mint and Customs authorities ; and the total yield for the year, based on these monthly returns, has also already been made public. A later return from the Customs, however, unfortunately disclosed the fact that some gold imported from New Zealand, for transhipment, had inadvertently been included in the monthly returns of exports furnished this Department, and this has necessitated an adjustment of the figures previously published.      ‡ Rolled scrap iron.      § The bulk of the silver produced is exported in the shape of silver-lead.      ¶ Exclusive of tin refined in this Colony from imported ores.      ¶ Inclusive of wolfram and scheelite to the value of £3,710.

The following return shows the quantity and value of the several metals and minerals produced in the Colony of New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Minerals.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alunite .....	220 tons	3,000	704 tons	1,888	821 tons	3,284	1,284·00 tons	5,136
Antimony and Ore .....	1,026 00 "	20,240	914·85 "	22,057	728·25 "	14,680	1,774 00 "	25,092
Bismuth .....	2·10 "	306	·40 "	500	14 25 "	1,080	6 00 "	402
Chrome .....								
Coal .....	3,060,876 tons	1,279,089	4,037,929 tons	1,742,796	3,780,963 tons	1,462,388	3,278,328 tons	1,171,722
Cobalt .....			1·15 "	470	76 00 "	1,110	26 00 "	305
Coke .....	31,097 tons	41,147	30,310 35 "	24,473	7,899 00 "	8,853	17,858 00 "	20,233
Copper and Regulus .....	3,745 90 "	173,311	4,325 55 "	205,093	4,834 20 "	187,706	2,067 00 "	58,426
Diamonds .....	7313 cts.	335	1,200 cts.	1,050	457½ cts.	469	15,000 cts.	15,375
Fireclay .....			16·80 tons	55	85 tons	80	21·00 tons	46
Gold .....	127,760 oz	460,285	153,583 oz.	559,231	158,502 oz.	575,299	179,288 oz.	651,286
Grindstones .....			471 No	311			2 No.	3
Iron .....	3,413 tons	39,949	4,126 tons	36,101	2,782 tons	22,605	2,191 tons	14,786
Lead (Pig) .....	126·00 "	1,587	190·65 "	2,025	70 90 "	726	425·80 "	2,005
Lime .....			410 00 "	958	403·00 "	822		
Limestone Flux .....	41,436·80 tons	41,939	74,057·00 "	65,357	103,368 00 "	93,031	130,635 00 tons	111,041
Manganese .....	100 "	325	138·20 "	340	15 80 "	47		
Marble .....			635 pkg	2,577				
Opal (noble) .....	195 lb.	15,600			42 lb.	2,000	449 lb.	12,315
Oxide of Iron .....	455·30 tons	884	228·75 tons	434	453 15 tons	869	1,250 95 tons	1,526
Platinum .....								
Silver .....	496,552·80 oz.	95,410	729,590 05 oz.	134,850	350,661·50 oz	56,834	531,972·00 oz.	78,131
Silver-lead and Ore .....	131,039 65 tons	2,667,144	147,779·70 tons	3,484,739	133,354·95 tons	2,420,952	214,260·20 tons	2,953,589
Shale .....	56,010 "	104,103	40,349 "	78,160	74,197 "	136,079	55,660 "	101,229
Slates .....			31,234 No	351				
Stone (Ballast) .....			619 tons	713	224 tons	276	132 tons	166
" (Building) .....			4,735 No.	5,205	2,478 No.	2,833	850 No.	855
Tin and Tin Ore .....	3,668·75 tons	329,841	3,144·52 tons	271,412	3,492 10 tons	314,114	2,784·90 tons	229,743
Zinc Concentrates .....	210·45 "	2,378	218·60 "	2,622	444 55 "	5,055		
Sundry Minerals .....	978·75 "	7,252	788·95 "	3,217	92 25 "	1,158	66 60 tons	557
		5,284,175		6,656,985		5,312,405		5,456,160

Minerals.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alunite .....	862 tons	3,448	832·00 tons	3,328	1,372 tons	4,116	724·50 tons	2,172
Antimony and Ore .....	1,250 35 "	18,744	478 80 "	7,251	132 75 "	1,834	169·10 "	3,612
Bismuth .....	9 00 "	480	2 45 "	164	41·00 "	490	3·10 "	800
Chrome .....	3,034 30 "	12,336	4,229·45 "	13,048	3,851 75 "	11,280	3,379·55 "	10,269
Coal .....	3,672,076 "	1,155,573	3,738,589 "	1,095,327	3,909,517 "	1,125,281	4,383,592 "	1,230,041
Cobalt .....	2·50 "	10	5·50 "	26				
Coke .....	34,458 "	33,209	27,630 40 "	24,683	26,351 50 tons	21,851	64,202 tons	45,392
Copper and Regulus .....	2,136 85 "	73,481	3,351 15 "	140,885	4,467 85 "	200,311	6,922·40 "	300,680
Diamonds .....	1,772½ cts.	859	1,313 cts.	492	8,000 cts.	2,625	9,189 cts.	3,250
Fireclay .....	24 tons	60	19 50 tons	55	34·15 tons	69		
Gold .....	324,787 oz.	1,156,717	360,165·45 oz.	1,315,929	296,071 95 oz.	1,073,360	302,817 oz.	1,128,164
Grindstones .....								
Iron .....	2,368 tons	17,170	2,463 tons	15,620	4,721 tons	33,283	3,239 tons	21,862
Lead (Pig) .....	31·15 "	260	19·30 "	197	23 85 "	259	31 85 "	398
Lime .....							349 "	693
Limestone Flux .....	89,990·00 tons	69,290	104,194 00 tons	68,160	88,924 tons	51,261	67,590·00 "	41,798
Manganese .....	13 50 "	44	3·35 "	10				
Marble .....	8 pkg	80						
Opal (noble) .....	198 lb.	5,684	333 lb	6,000	1,390 lb.	45,000	5,292 lb.	75,000
Oxide of Iron .....	432·90 tons	670	152·35 tons	348	375 40 tons	801	230·05 tons	536
Platinum .....	1,060 oz.	1,390	413 oz.	475	2,438 oz.	3,479	1,966 oz.	2,949
Silver .....	846,822·00 "	94,150	550,142 "	81,858	202,789 "	26,518	150,005 "	16,711
Silver-lead and Ore .....	190,326 50 tons	2,195,339	219,880 30 tons	1,560,813	286,936 25 tons	1,758,933	280,019·05 tons	1,681,528
Shale .....	21,171 "	31,781	59,426 "	75,219	31,839 15 "	34,202	34,000 27 "	40,612
Slates .....								
Stone (Ballast) .....								
" (Building) .....								
Tin and Tin Ore .....	2,801·60 tons	187,197	2,276 75 tons	138,623	1,807 15 tons	102,117	1,154 75 tons	70,688
Zinc Concentrates .....							28,841·80 "	23,688
Sundry Minerals .....		892		4,637	68·01 tons	924		8,125
		5,058,863		4,553,148		4,500,994		4,708,968

Minerals.	1898.		1899.		Total.		Minerals.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Alunite .....	2,941·00 tons	8,823	921·00 tons	2,763	10,631·50 t'ns	37,953	Alunite.
Antimony and Ore .....	82 35 "	916	326·50 "	2,694	6,882 95 "	117,120	Antimony and Ore.
Bismuth .....	29·35 "	4,615	15·55 "	3,355	123·20 "	12,192	Bismuth.
Chrome .....	2,110 90 "	6,301	5,242·70 "	17,416	21,848·65 "	70,650	Chrome.
Coal .....	4,706,251 "	1,271,832	4,597,023 "	1,325,799	29,165,154 "	12,859,848	Coal.
Cobalt .....	116 85 "	560	189·95 "	899	417 95 "	3,380	Cobalt.
Coke .....	82,272 "	64,135	96,530·00 "	77,130	418,558·25 "	371,106	Coke.
Copper and Regulus .....	5,832·40 "	280,887	5,977·90 "	399,814	44,361 20 "	2,020,594	Copper and Regulus.
Diamonds .....	16,493 cts.	6,060	25,874 cts.	10,350	80,030½ cts.	40,865	Diamonds.
Fireclay .....	14·85 tons	32	26 95 tons	66	191 75 t'ns	463	Fireclay.
Gold .....	340,493 oz.	1,244,330	496,196 oz.	1,751,815	2,739,663 40 oz	9,916,416	Gold.
Grindstones .....					473 No	314	Grindstones.
Iron .....	5,200 tons	42,250	6,500 tons	55,500	36,943 t'ns	299,126	Iron.
Ironstone Flux .....			10,521 "	8,147	10,521 "	8,417	Ironstone Flux.
Lead (Pig) .....	1,718·00 tons	19,282	4,819 10 "	~99,789	7,457 10 "	128,728	Lead (Pig).
Lime .....					1,162 00 "	2,473	Lime.
Limestone Flux .....	9,253·00 tons	5,783	1,000 00 tons	750	710,447 80 "	551,460	Limestone Flux.
Manganese .....	1·00 "	5			271 85 "	771	Manganese.
Marble .....					643 pkg	2,657	Marble.
Opal (noble) .....		80,000		135,000		376,399	Opal (noble).
Oxide of Iron .....	391·95 tons	832	396 35 tons	846	4,376 15 t'ns	7,746	Oxide of Iron.
Platinum .....	1,250 oz.	2,062	638 oz.	1,070	7,765 oz	11,425	Platinum.
Silver .....	533,059 "	59,278	692,036 "	76,913	5,083,629 35 "	720,703	Silver.
Silver-lead and Ore .....	398,568·85 tons	1,644,777	444,626·75 tons	1,993,744†	2,445,792 20 t'ns	22,361,558	Silver-lead and Ore.
Shale .....	29,639 00 "	31,834	36,719 00 "	40,823	439,150 42 "	674,035	Shale.
Slates .....					31,234 No.	351	Slates.
Stone (Ballast) .....					975 t'ns	1,155	Stone (Ballast).
" (Building) .....	1,459 No.	842			9,522 No	9,740	" (Building).
Tin and Tin Ore .....	895 05 tons	60,600	826 52 tons	98,428	22,852 09 t'ns	1,802,763	Tin and Tin Ore.
Zinc Concentrates .....	38,941 30 "	28,941	49,878 90 "	49,207	118,536·60 "	111,891	Zinc Concentrates.
Sundry Minerals .....	69 95 "	2,021	130·80 "	4,970		33,753	Sundry Minerals.
		4,866,998		6,157,558		52,556,255	

\* Includes Lead-carbonate and Lead-chloride ; for details see Summary, p. 82.

† Includes Silver-sulphide ; for details see Summary, p. 81.

LEASE BRANCH

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS.

The number of applications for "Special" or "Owners" leases lodged in terms of section 25 of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, during the year ending 31st December, 1899, was 232, covering an area of 10,072 acres 1 rood 36 perches

The number of general leases (other than by owners of the land) applied for during the same period was 161, covering an area of 2,279 acres 3 roods 20 perches.

The total number of applications lodged during the year was 393.

The aggregate area applied for was 12,352 acres 1 rood 16 perches, as under —

To mine for gold . . . . .	301 applications	a.	r	p.
" " silver . . . . .	1	8,300	1	20
" " silver and lead . . . . .	2	41	1	0
" " tin . . . . .	64	100	0	0
" " diamonds (outside the scope of the Act) . . . . .	1	3,773	0	0
		12,254	2	20
Machinery sites, &c . . . . .	24	97	2	36
		12,352	1	16

During the year 167 applications were dealt with covering an area of 2,907 acres 2 roods 27 perches. Of this number 119 were approved and 48 were refused.

Of the number approved 48 were for special leases and 71 were for ordinary or general leases.

The special lease applications approved covered an area of 1,024 acres 2 roods 35 perches, as under —

For gold ..	a	r	p.
" silver .	471	1	35
" tin .	61	1	0
" machinery sites, &c .	470	0	0
	22	0	0
	1,024	2	35

The remainder of the number approved, viz, 71, covered an area of 639 acres 3 roods 20 perches as under —

For gold . . . . .	a	r	p.
" silver . . . . .	541	3	28
" silver and gold . . . . .	24	1	0
" tin . . . . .	12	2	4
" machinery sites, &c . . . . .	40	0	0
	21	0	28
	639	3	20

Of the balance of the applications dealt with, viz, 48, refused for various reasons, 31 were for special leases, and 17 were for general leases

The 31 special lease applications refused covered an area of 933 acres 0 roods 12 perches, as under —

Gold . . . . .	a	r	p.
Silver . . . . .	352	0	12
Tin . . . . .	40	0	0
Diamonds . . . . .	490	0	0
Machinery areas . . . . .	40	0	0
	11	0	0
	933	0	12

The 17 applications for general leases refused covered an area of 310 acres, as under —

Gold . . . . .	a	r	p.
Silver . . . . .	293	2	0
Machinery sites, &c . . . . .	10	0	0
	6	2	0
	310	0	0

In 1898—	a	r	p.
71 special leases were applied for covering	24,224	1	24½
69 general leases " " . . . . .	589	1	35
140	24,813	3	19½

In 1899—	a	r	p.
232 special leases were applied for covering	10,072	1	36
161 general leases " " . . . . .	2,279	3	20
393	12,352	1	16

It will thus be seen that although the area of land covered by applications for leases was much less than in the previous year the number of applications made exceeded those of the previous year by 253  
During

During the year 56 agreements or leases sought to be made between the owners of private lands and miners were submitted for your concurrence in terms of the 11th section of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896. To several of these your concurrence could not be given, the land being alluvial and, therefore, exempt from the operation of that part of the Act. In some cases the agreements submitted were not in such form as could be concurred in; but when the documents were returned to the parties for necessary amendments the leases were apparently abandoned, or other arrangements had been made, as the documents were not re-submitted. However, in some 23 of these agreements or leases your concurrence was given, and registration was afterwards effected in accordance with the Act. During the preceding year 35 agreements were sent in, but 20 were concurred in.

Besides these agreements or leases, some 88 agreements to mine have been made by owners of land and the holders of miners' rights and mineral licenses, and have been registered in terms of section 33 of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894. During the previous year 70 such agreements were registered.

During the year 829 authorities were granted, in terms of the Mining on Private Lands Laws, by the District Wardens to enter and prospect on private lands, embracing an aggregate area of 10,923 acres 3 roods 32 perches, as under :—

	a.	r.	p.
763 gold.....	8,713	3	32
9 silver .....	425	0	0
3 gold and silver .....	55	0	0
24 silver and lead .....	798	0	0
1 silver and tin .....	5	0	0
27 tin .....	877	0	0
1 silver and antimony .....	30	0	0
1 antimony .....	20	0	0
829	10,923	3	32

During 1898, 491 such authorities were granted, for an aggregate area of 4,478 acres. The last year shows an increase over the former year by 338 authorities, covering an increased area of 6,445 acres 3 roods 32 perches.

The foregoing tables show a very large increase in the business of the Department under the Mining on Private Lands Laws. The area embraced by applications for special leases was not so large as in the previous year, but this is accounted for by smaller areas being covered by the individual applications.

I desire here to point out that the anticipations mentioned in my reports for the years 1897 and 1898, viz., that the privileges conferred on the mining community by the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, under which private lands are more readily open to the operation of the Mining on Private Lands Laws can be entered upon and prospected, would be very largely availed of when the mining community became aware of them, are fully borne out by the returns of such authorities taken out since the date of the Act, and the applications for general leases made in pursuance of them.

In 1897—	acres.
578 authorities were issued, covering.....	7,268
In 1898—	
491     "     "     "     .....	4,478
In 1899—	
829     "     "     "     .....	10,923

It is also most satisfactory to note the very considerable increase in the number of applications for general leases on private lands during the last year over the previous corresponding period, viz. :—

1898—	a.	r.	p.
69 general leases, covering .....	589	1	35
1899—			
161     "     "     "     .....	2,279	3	20

Especially in view of the fact that these leases are made in pursuance of authorities to enter and prospect, as it may be fairly assumed that in the great majority of cases the land is prospected under the authorities, and it is in those cases where the prospecting has proved the land to be, for mining purposes, worth the outlay that the application for lease is made, and the necessary expenses in applying for leases incurred.

The foregoing proves the utility of the amendments to the original Mining on Private Lands Act, and is evidence of the manner in which the privileges thereunder are being availed of by the mining community.



MINING ON CROWN LANDS.

With regard to the acquisition of Crown lands (including reserved Crown lands) for mining purposes, the number of applications made for leases other than special leases for dredging during the year ending 31st December, 1899, was 1,576, for an aggregate area of 36,730 acres 3 roods 0¼ perches. Of these, 754 applications were for leases for mining for gold, covering 5,574 acres 3 roods 15¼ perches, and the remaining 822 applications were for leases to mine for various minerals, covering 31,155 acres 3 roods 25 perches.

The number of leases dealt with during the year 1899 was 1,252, covering 25,237 acres 2 roods 11 perches. Of these, 664 applications were for mining for gold, covering 4,306 acres 1 rood 28 perches ; and the remaining 588 applications were for mining for minerals, covering 20,931 acres 0 roods 23 perches.

The following table shows the number of applications for leases of Crown lands for mining purposes made and dealt with during the years 1898 and 1899 respectively compared :—

In 1898—			a.	r.	p.
811 applications were made for gold-mining leases, covering.....	211	"	4,737	1	1½
"	"	"	10,320	2	37½
1,022			15,057	3	39½
In 1899—			a.	r.	p.
754 applications were made for gold-mining leases, covering .....	822	"	5,574	3	15¼
"	"	"	31,155	3	25
1,576			36,730	3	0¼
In 1898—			a.	r.	p.
974 applications were dealt with for gold-mining leases, covering .....	217	"	5,849	3	0½
"	"	"	13,303	3	20
1,191			19,153	2	20½
In 1899—			a.	r.	p.
664 applications were dealt with for gold-mining leases, covering .....	588	"	4,306	1	28
"	"	"	20,931	0	23
1,252			25,237	2	11

The following table shows the areas applied for during the year ending 31st December, 1899, and the minerals and metals to be mined :—

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Gold .....	5,574	3	15¼	Silver, tin, and lead .....	40	0	0
Antimony .....	80	0	0	Silver, lead, and iron .....	40	0	0
Coal .....	1,091	1	35	Silver, lead, and copper.....	3,511	1	36
Coal and shale .....	640	0	0	Silver, lead, and zinc .....	91	3	8
Chrome .....	43	3	0	Silver, lead, and arsenic.....	20	0	0
Cinnabar .....	240	0	0	Silver, lead, tin, and antimony .....	80	0	0
Cobalt .....	10	0	0	Silver, lead, tin, and copper.....	562	0	0
Copper .....	4,519	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and zinc .....	56	3	6
Copper and zinc .....	40	0	0	Silver, lead, tin, and diamonds .....	40	0	0
Copper, tin, bismuth, and antimony...	120	0	0	Silver, tin, diamonds, and copper.....	20	0	0
Copper, tin, and lead .....	80	0	0	Silver, tin, diamonds, copper, and lead .....	40	0	0
Copper, silver, and iron.....	79	2	0	Silver, lead, and antimony .....	40	0	0
Copper, silver, lead, and diamonds...	20	0	0	Scheelite .....	100	0	0
Diamonds .....	1,602	3	32	Tin .....	11,501	1	10
Ironstone .....	100	0	0	Tin and diamonds .....	2,908	0	0
Limestone .....	100	0	0	Tin and copper.....	40	0	0
Manganese .....	60	0	0	Tungsten .....	80	0	0
Silver .....	242	0	0	Wolfram .....	160	0	0
Silver and copper.....	885	0	0				
Silver and lead .....	1,790	3	18		36,730	3	0¼
Silver and tin .....	80	0	0				

The areas held under applications for leases which had not received the approval of the Governor-in-Council on 31st December, 1899, were :—

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Gold .....	1,215	0	37	Silver, lead, and copper.....	980	0	0
Antimony .....	40	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and tin.....	10	0	0
Copper .....	914	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, tin, and diamonds .....	40	0	0
Coal .....	160	0	0	Silver, lead, tin, and diamonds .....	40	0	0
Cobalt .....	20	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and diamonds...	40	0	0
Diamonds .....	180	0	0	Scheelite .....	120	0	0
Iron .....	40	0	0	Tin .....	4,482	2	0
Silver .....	102	0	0	Tin and diamonds .....	477	0	0
Silver and lead .....	60	0	0	Wolfram.....	60	0	0
Silver and copper.....	180	0	0				
Silver, lead, and tin .....	40	0	0		9,200	2	37

During the year ten applications were made for leases of sites for dams, reservoirs, &c., in connection with mining, the area applied for being 89 acres. During the same period six applications were granted, covering an area of 233 acres 1 rood 31 perches, and five were refused for an aggregate area of 40 acres.

SPECIAL LEASES FOR DREDGING FOR GOLD, &c.

During the year 1899, 399 applications were made for special leases for mining by means of dredging, or similar methods, in the beds of rivers, creeks, lagoons, &c., and on the contiguous flats, covering an aggregate area of 28,903 acres 2 roods 9 perches; but during the same period only 91 applications had been dealt with, the majority have, for various reasons, been refused. The area covered by these 91 applications was 6,888 acres 1 rood 12 perches. During the year several applications were approved, and promises of leases published where the river bed applied for passed through Crown land; but the great majority of the applications were held over until the Bill to regulate this class of mining was dealt with by Parliament. The Bill was assented to by the Governor on 22nd December last, and is known as the "Gold and Mineral Dredging Act, 1899." Amongst other things, this Act validates all leases the applications for which were approved before the passing of the Act, but does not otherwise affect them, and also validates all applications which had not been approved prior to its coming into operation.

Every effort will now be made to deal expeditiously with these outstanding applications to enable those *bond fide* applicants who are only awaiting the issue of their leases to commence operations on an extensive scale.

MINING ON AND UNDER RESERVE LANDS, ROADS, &c., UNDER AUTHORITIES TO MINE ISSUED IN TERMS OF SECTION 28, MINING ACT OF 1874.

The number of permits or authorities to mine in terms of the above section lodged during the year 1899 was 171, being 28 more than those lodged in 1898.

The number dealt with during the year was 126, of which 62 were granted and 64 were refused, being 71 less than those dealt with during 1898.

The following table shows the area of reserved lands comprised in permits or authorities granted during 1899, and the minerals to be mined :—

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Coal .....	6,098	2	16	Gold, silver, and copper .....	0	2	22
Shale .....	1,330	1	8	Tin .....	3	0	11
Coal and shale .....	17,921	0	13	Diamonds and tin.....	3	3	32
Gold .....	176	1	31½				
Copper .....	9	2	5		25,543	2	18½

This table shows the area of reserved lands, roads, &c., held under authorities to mine in force on 31st December, 1899, and the minerals to be mined :—

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Gold .....	137	0	29½	Tin .....	83	3	16
Coal and Shale .....	9,594	1	18	Shale .....	8	2	32
Coal .....	16,195	2	29½	Gold and silver .....	1	0	27
Copper .....	146	1	18	Gold, silver, and copper .....	0	2	22
Cobalt and nickel, manganese and red ochre .....	5	1	14		26,173	1	6

The area held under permits or authorities on 31st December, 1899, is less by some 7,327 acres than that so held on 31st December, 1898, the principal falling off being in lands held for mining for coal and shale.

AUTHORITIES TO DIG AND SEARCH FOR MINERALS IN TERMS OF THE MINING ACT OF 1889.

During the year 142 applications were lodged in the various warden's offices for authorities to dig and search for gold and other minerals on lands held as conditional leases, conditional purchases, &c. Only 40 of these applications could be granted being for authorities to search for minerals other than gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony; the balance had to be refused for various reasons—the principal being the land could be operated upon under the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Laws. The Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894 and the Amending Act (Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896) have superseded the Mining Act of 1889 in so far as mining on private lands or conditional leases for gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony is concerned, and it is only with regard to minerals other than these that the Act operates.

As has been before pointed out, the Mining on Private Lands Laws do not operate on conditional leaseholds until after the conditional leases have been brought under their operation by proclamation. During the year 35,929 acres 1 rood have been brought under the operation of these Laws; the total area of conditional leased lands so proclaimed since the passing of the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896 amounts to about 141,000 acres.

The attached schedule or table shows the conditional leases brought under the operation of the Mining on Private Lands Laws during the year 1899.

TABLE

TABLE of Conditional Leases proclaimed to be subject to the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Laws.

Conditional Lease Application Number.	C L No.	Portion No	Locality.		Area.	Date of Proclamation in Gazette.
			County.	Parish.		
					a. r. p.	1899.
Picton—89-30 .....	14,422	48	Westmoreland..	The Peaks ...	720 0 0	6 January.
Albury—90-34 .....	16,301	71	Goulburn .....	Murray .....	920 0 0	16 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Carcoar—86-45 .....	7,503	264	Georgiana ..	Julong .....	388 0 0	10 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Grenfell—C.P.L. ....	1,838	..	Forbes .....	Wallah Wallah..	1,229 0 0	10 February.
					(ex. roads.)	
Lithgow—95-6 .....	26,848	36	Roxburgh .....	Ben Bullen .....	292 0 0	14 "
Grenfell—C.P.L. ....	5,184	...	Forbes .....	Eualdrie .....	1,549 0 0	21 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Tumbarumba—91-19 .....	16,353	98, 99, & 100	Wynyard ...	Courabyra .....	641 1 0	24 "
Armidale—C.P.L. ....	2,962	107, 40, 44, and an unnumbered portion of 569a	Clarke .....	Chandler .....	742 0 0	14 March.
Gundagai—91-29 .....	22,597	98	Buccleuch ....	Wagara .....	120 0 0	14 "
Armidale .....	4,868	..	Hardinge ..	Williams .....	530 0 0	21 April.
Walcha—92-63 .....	22,760	105	Vernon .....	Tia .....	210 0 0	28 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Braidwood—86-23 .....	8,880	62	St. Vincent ..	Corang .....	80 0 0	2 May.
Albury—90-181 .....	17,171	13	Goulburn .....	Murray .....	300 0 0	2 "
Parkes—87-49 .....	7,973	9	Kennedy .....	Burril .....	1,920 0 0	19 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Tamworth—90-36 .....	15,942	98	Parry .....	Piallamore .....	150 0 0	19 "
Bathurst—85-37 .....	5,547	18	Georgiana ..	Walbrook .....	150 0 0	19 "
					(ex. roads.)	
Orange—94-6 .....	25,876	12	Wellington ..	March .....	129 0 0	30 "
					(ex. road & reserve)	
Walcha—91-33 .....	17,148	83	Vernon .....	Tia .....	100 0 0	6 June.
" C.P.L. ....	3,853	..	" .....	" .....	1,180 0 0	6 "
Tumut—86-11 .....	10,502	15	Wynyard .....	Selwyn .....	745 0 0	30 "
					(ex. road & races)	
Moruya—94-13 .....	25,835	413	Dampier .....	Noorooma .....	151 0 0	7 July.
					(ex. road)	
Orange—94-3 .....	26,033	8	Wellington ..	March .....	126 2 0	21 "
Armidale .....	2,154	...	Clarke .....	Gill .....	515 0 0	21 "
Picton—91-3 .....	17,815	68	Westmoreland	The Peaks ...	713 0 0	25 "
					(ex. road.)	
" 92-8 .....	21,360	14	" .....	Terni .....	124 0 0	4 August.
Tamworth—85-13 .....	2,814	40	Darling .....	Eumur .....	240 0 0	4 "
Goulburn—92-22 .....	21,814	66	Argyle .....	Oallen .....	435 0 0	8 "
Eden—92-9 .....	23,530	24	Auckland ..	Wyndham .....	100 0 0	11 "
" 93-9 .....	28,566	254	" .....	" .....	73 0 0	11 "
					(ex. road.)	
Inverell—94-39 .....	19,183	7	Arrawatta ..	Egerton ...	480 0 0	11 "
					(ex. road.)	
Orange—94-5 .....	26,034	10	Wellington ..	March .....	246 0 0	15 "
Inverell—C.P.L. ....	1,927	..	Murchison ..	Gum Flat .....	840 0 0	22 "
Orange—86-13 .....	8,190	139	Wellington ..	March .....	82 0 0	22 "
Inverell—92-74 .....	23,611	19	Arrawatta ..	Egerton .....	300 0 0	25 "
" C.P.L. ....	3,511	...	Hardinge ..	Single .....	1,800 0 0	1 Sept.
" 91-38 .....	19,182	91	Arrawatta ..	Pindari .....	463 0 0	8 "
					(ex. road.)	
" 93-51 .....	24,283	70	Murchison ..	Gum Flat ..	300 0 0	8 "
					(ex. road.)	
" 97-19 .....	27,762	58	Arrawatta ..	Wyndham .....	270 0 0	8 "
" 93-31 .....	26,809	36	Murchison ..	Turrawarra ..	283 0 0	8 "
					(ex. road.)	
Orange—89-18 .....	12,535	12	Wellington ...	Lewis .....	480 0 0	8 "
" 90-11 .....	17,080	233	" .....	March .....	480 0 0	8 "
Tumut—C.P.L. ....	4,164	61, 31, and two unnumbered portions	Buccleuch..	Coolaman .....	713 0 0	12 "
Orange .....	8,188	141	Wellington ..	March .....	50 0 0	12 "
" .....	8,191	145	" .....	" .....	110 0 0	12 "
Lithgow—85-28 .....	5,493	130	Westmoreland	Noiway .....	130 0 0	15 "
					(ex. road)	
Braidwood—90-28 .....	16,477	130	Murray .....	Larbert .....	135 0 0	15 "
Armidale—94-14 .....	25,641	39	Hardinge ....	Stonybatter..	700 0 0	22 "
Tumut—90-15 .....	21,119	22, 71, & 105	Buccleuch ..	Coolaman .....	750 0 0	22 "
" 91-8 .....	22,593	27	" .....	" .....	210 0 0	22 "
Parkes—90-72 .....	20,106	11	Cunningham ..	Batfields ...	300 3 0	26 "
Molong—99-5 .....	..	84	Gordon .....	Ganoo .....	413 2 0	26 "
Braidwood—93-4 .....	23,821	116	St. Vincent ..	Marlowe .....	146 0 0	29 "
					(ex. portion 24, road and race)	
Mudgee—91-47 .....	21,958	78	Wellington ...	Piambong ...	960 0 0	29 "
					(ex. road.)	
Glen Innes—C.P.L. ....	1,830	...	Gough .....	Beardy Plains ..	164 0 0	13 October.
Queanbeyan—91-8 .....	18,523	4	Buccleuch ..	Bramina .....	480 0 0	24 "
Picton—91-8 .....	17,578	73	Westmoreland	The Peaks ...	417 0 0	3 Nov.
Rylstone—88 11 .....	10,747	68	Roxburgh .....	Tabrabucca ...	150 0 0	3 "
Inverell—C.P.L. ....	1,926	...	Arrawatta ..	Frazer .....	510 0 0	7 "
Glen Innes—91-21 .....	17,761	69	Gough .....	Bloxsome .....	50 0 0	7 "

Conditional Lease Application Number.	C.L. No.	Portion No.	Locality.		Area.	Date of Proclamation in Gazette.
			County.	Parish.		
Picton—91-6 .....	17,196	70	Westmoreland...	The Peaks .....	a. r. p. 600 0 0 (ex. roads.)	1899. 10 "
" 89-6 .....	14,017	39	" .....	" .....	600 0 0	10 "
" 88-6 .....	11,003	25	" .....	" .....	640 0 0	10 "
Inverell—85-37 .....	4,688	157	Arrawatta .....	Redbank .....	300 0 0	14 Nov.
Mudgee—90-17 .....	16,182	16	Wellington ...	Rouse .....	253 2 0	14 "
Inverell—97-27 .....	28,050	56	Arrawatta .....	Wyndham .....	225 0 0	17 "
Tenterfield—90-30 .....	23,055	2	Clive .....	Wunglebong ...	680 0 0 (ex. road.)	21 "
Inverell—92-73 .....	23,234	64	Murchison .....	Stag .....	128 0 0 (ex. road.)	1 Dec.
" 93-57 .....	25,014	43, 44, 45, 46, and 65.	" .....	" .....		1 "
Braidwood—92-27 .....	22,951	45	St. Vincent .....	Jerricknorra ...	200 0 0	12 "
Inverell—90-5 .....	17,122	10	Hardinge .....	Single .....	655 0 0 (ex. road.)	12 "
" C.P.L. ....	1,877		" .....	" .....	1,632 0 0	12 "
Carcoar—92-46 .....	22,521	115	Bathurst .....	Carlton .....	48 2 0	15 "
" A.C.L., 93-11 .....	23,688	116	" .....	" .....	40 2 0	15 "
Tumut—C.P.L. ....	1,299		Buccleuch .....	Adjungbilly .....	1,133 0 0 (ex. road.)	15 "
Wellington—88-4 .....	11,113	4	Wellington ....	Curragurra .....	960 0 0	19 "
Orange—91-27 .....	21,718	33	" .....	Forbes .....	794 3 0	29 "

Village Lands, Town of Gulgong.

Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	Date of Proclamation in Gazette.
11	27	Village of Gulgong .....	a. r. p. 0 1 0	27 October, 1899.

During the year 36 applications were made by the owners of alienated lands for permits, in terms of section 7 of the Crown Lands Act, to mine for and remove the minerals in the lands which under the terms of alienation were reserved to the Crown. Of these applications, 19 have been granted. Prior to the coming into operation of the Mining on Private Lands Laws, which provide for the granting of authorities to prospect and leases to mine for gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony, this section, 7, of the Crown Lands Act was rather extensively used, but it has now been entirely superseded by the Mining on Private Lands Laws so far as mining for gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony are concerned.

Seeing that only minerals other than those specified can now be mined for under this section, the small number of applications made can be accounted for.

During the year 94 applications were made for authorities to dig and search for gold and other minerals on lands held from the Crown as settlement leases under the Crown Lands Acts. Eighteen applications were refused as abandoned and for various other reasons, and 66 applications were granted and authorities issued.

Seeing the very large areas of Crown lands now held, and continually being taken up under the settlement lease tenure, it was anticipated (see my report for last year) that when it became known to the mining community that these lands could be entered upon and searched under an authority from the Minister, the privilege would be largely availed of. The increase, notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the numbers of applications made, viz., in 1898, 24, as against 94 in 1899, verifies my anticipations.

The whole system is, however, rather cumbrous, and much valuable time is unavoidably taken up under the machinery now in operation before a prospector can properly get on these lands, and this causes some dissatisfaction; but this must be so until the matter can be dealt with by the Legislature. Provision is being made in the Bill to amend and consolidate the Mining Laws to deal with these and lands held under other tenures under the Land Act in a manner more satisfactory to the mining community.

REGISTRAR

REGISTRAR AND INQUIRY BRANCH.

The annexed table, setting out the area of Crown and private land held under lease on the 31st December, 1899, and the minerals to be mined for, shows a small increase on the area so held at the end of the previous year, the most noticeable difference being in the area held for tin-mining purposes. There is also a small increase in the area held for coal, shale, and diamonds.

The year was not a particularly good one for mining ; as in the preceding year, the want of water being a serious drawback to the proper development of the various fields.

During the year 1,821 gold leases, representing an area of 4,957 acres, 170 mineral leases, representing 5,659 acres, and 46 leases under the Private Lands Act, representing 651 acres were cancelled. The total number of leases so cancelled being 2,037, against 1,472 for the preceding year.

A large amount of business was transacted during the year in the way of transfers, mortgages, sub-leases, &c.

RETURN showing the area of Crown and Private Lands held under Lease at 31st December, 1899, and the Minerals, &c., to be mined for.

Minerals, &c.	Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861.	Mining Act, 1874.		Mining Act Further Amend- ment Act, 1884.		Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894.		Total.	
	a. r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.
Alum and alumstone .....		160	0 0					160	0 0
Alum, iron, and sulphur .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Alunite .....		2	0 0					2	0 0
Antimony .....		186	0 9					186	0 9
Antimony, bismuth, copper, and tin .....		120	0 0					120	0 0
Chrome .....		33	3 0					33	3 0
Cinnabar .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Coal .....	2,324 0 0	2,009	3 36	35,593	0 3			39,926	3 39
Coal and shale .....		368	2 29	14,685	1 22			15,054	0 11
Copper .....		2,686	2 9					2,686	2 9
Copper and zinc .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Diamonds .....		1,600	2 19					1,600	2 19
Diamonds and tin .....		2,495	0 12					2,495	0 12
Emeralds .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Fireclay .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Graphite .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Infusorial earth .....		10	0 0					10	0 0
Ironstone .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Lead and limestone .....		20	0 0					20	0 0
Limestone .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Limestone and marble .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Manganese .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Marble .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Opal .....		625	1 12					625	1 12
Silver .....		1,409	0 15			1,163	3 25	2,573	0 0
Silver and bismuth .....		112	1 0					112	1 0
Silver, bismuth, and cerium .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Silver and copper .....		1,132	2 11					1,132	2 11
Silver, copper, and tin .....		20	0 0					20	0 0
Silver and lead .....		2,732	1 2	40	0 0	80	0 0	2,852	1 2
Silver, lead, antimony, copper, and zinc .....		131	3 2					131	3 2
Silver, lead, antimony, copper, tin, & zinc .....		120	0 0					120	0 0
Silver, lead, and copper .....		3,910	2 29					3,910	2 29
Silver, lead, copper, and diamonds .....		19	0 16					19	0 16
Silver, lead, copper, and ironstone .....		140	0 0					140	0 0
Silver, lead, copper, and tin .....		632	0 0					632	0 0
Silver, lead, copper, and zinc .....		57	3 29					57	3 29
Silver, lead, and ironstone .....		257	3 9					257	3 9
Silver, lead, ironstone, and limestone .....		200	0 0					200	0 0
Silver, lead, ironstone, and marble .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Silver, lead, and limestone .....		491	3 12					491	3 12
Silver, lead, and tin .....		200	0 0					200	0 0
Silver, lead, tin, and diamonds .....		90	0 0					90	0 0
Silver, lead, and zinc .....		40	3 0					40	3 0
Silver and tin .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Silver, tin, and diamonds .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
Sulphate of alumina and potash .....		10	0 0					10	0 0
Tin .....		1,496	1 22			740	0 0	2,236	1 22
Tin and precious stones .....		80	0 0					80	0 0
Tin and wolfram .....		13	2 10					13	2 10
Turquoise .....		10	0 0					10	0 0
Wolfram .....		40	0 0					40	0 0
All minerals, other than gold ..		40	0 0					40	0 0
Gold .....		9,212	2 34	67	1 18	13,184	2 8	22,464	2 20
Gold and silver .....						626	3 34	626	3 34
Gold, silver, and lead .....						44	0 34	44	0 34
Gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony .....						59	1 8	59	1 8
Land leased for purposes of water conser- vation, &c. ....		387	0 32			167	0 9	554	1 1
Total .....	2,324 0 0	34,145	3 29	50,385	3 3	16,065	3 38	102,921	2 30

## THE PROSPECTING BOARD.

The Vote passed by Parliament to promote prospecting for gold and other minerals amounted, as formerly, to £25,000 for the year.

The members of the Board were kept exceptionally busy during the period, inquiring into and dealing with the large number of applications which came to hand from every mining district in the Colony. Every important mining centre has been visited at least twice during the year, but even then complaints were received as to the delay in considering the applications. Without doubling the number of the inspecting officers, it would be impossible to deal with applications as they are received, in view of the large area of country embraced by these applications.

As pointed out in the last year's report, there are indications that the miners in some cases are inclined to depend more on the assistance received from the Department than on their individual energies. When such cases are brought under notice the Board insist that the men show their *bona-fides* by doing some work at their own cost before recommending aid from the Vote. This course seems to have a good effect.

Such a large number of shallow shafts have now been sunk on our gold-fields that the Board are giving preference to the applications from miners who are willing to go down and test the ground below the water-level. Capital is, of course, required to procure the machinery necessary to deal with the water. If, however, our fields are to be tested at deeper levels, as has been done in Victoria and Queensland, to about 3,000 feet, then the individual miner must make way for the capitalist. It is a reflection on the Colony that our deepest gold-mine is but a little over 1,000 feet.

Without doubt the most genuine prospecting work being carried on in New South Wales at the present time is that by the Corowa Deep Lead Gold-mining Company, at Corowa. This company, which has been well supported by the Department, is engaged opening up the deep wet lead which is being worked so successfully on the Victorian side of the Murray at Rutherglen, and supposed to cross the river at Corowa. Very substantial machinery has been erected, and powerful pumps, capable of dealing with a large body of water, are kept constantly at work. It was a big undertaking, sinking through running sand, but the work has been successfully carried out, and the company is now engaged driving towards the lead, which is expected to be tapped some 1,300 feet from the bottom of the shaft.

Work on the deep tin lead at Nine Mile, in the Deepwater district, will begin early in the year. Good results are anticipated from these operations.

The Board have also recommended substantial aid to continue the Homeward Bound shaft, at Grenfell, the deepest on the field, and also to the Bushman's Hill Company, at Parkes, to sink their 846-foot shaft to 1,100 feet.

The importance of testing the Mount Hope field at a lower level has also been recognised, and assistance granted to carry the Great Central shaft to 500 feet.

It is also proposed to sink a deep shaft at Sunny Corner to test that rich mineral district. Several bores were put down by the diamond drill there, but the results were not satisfactory, and it is thought that the shaft will be more effective.

Boring operations have been completed on the river flats at Gundagai, but the results were not up to expectations. Eight bores were put down as under :—

No. 1 bore, 106 feet deep .....	No gold.
No. 2 bore, 102 feet deep .....	No gold.
No. 3 bore, 105 feet deep .....	Two fine colours.
No. 4 bore, 112½ feet deep .....	No gold.
No. 5 bore, 114 feet deep .....	No gold.
No. 6 bore, 111 feet deep .....	Two fine colours.
No. 7 bore, 96 feet deep .....	No gold.
No. 8 bore, 80 feet deep .....	Two fine colours.

Mr. Pittman, Government Geologist, in his report on the result of the operations, says :—

In my opinion there is no probability that any good purpose would be served by further continuing the boring operations. The results obtained must be regarded as disappointing, inasmuch as no clearly-defined auriferous lead, such as would warrant the sinking of expensive shafts, has been located. Two fine colours of gold have been found in three different bores, and the varying depth and positions at which they were obtained indicate that the deposits are probably more suitable for the operations of dredges than for those ordinary alluvial mining. The rather irregularly-arranged strata of clays, sands, and gravels met with in the bores point to deposition by river which has frequently shifted its course, and the gold contained in these strata does not appear to be sufficiently concentrated to pay for deep underground excavation. On the other hand, although only six colours have been obtained in these experiments, this result cannot be regarded as anything like a definite index of the value of the auriferous deposits, as the hand-drill forms a very imperfect means of determining the actual amount of gold present.

Boring

Boring is still being carried out at Albury, with fair indications of payable ground being ultimately discovered. The ground is deep and difficult to bore.

The theory that an alluvial lead exists in the vicinity of the Wyalong Gold-field is now being tested by the putting down of a series of bores near the Pine Ridge. The flat nature of the country, and the absence of any indication of a channel, add to the difficulties of the search.

The diamond drill is also being used in the effort to trace the lost Star lead at Gulgong. Large quantities of gold were taken from this lead during the early days of the field, but the lead was lost, and all efforts to trace its continuation have, so far, proved futile.

The Board are also employing a diamond drill in testing the iron-ore deposits at Mittagong, and are also, by means of shafts, proving the extent of the iron-ore deposits on the Irondale Estate, near Wallerawang, and between Goulburn and Marulan.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that a departure has been made from the former system of directing the whole of the Vote in aiding small parties to carry on shallow prospecting operations on our old gold-fields, which have now been well tested.

The new clause, which was added to the Regulations in 1896, that all moneys paid from the Vote shall be refunded to the Department should payable minerals be discovered by means of the aid granted, has been found to work satisfactorily. The following refunds were made during the past year :—

	£	s.	d.
The Caledonian Gold-mining Company .....	72	0	0
The Little Broken Hill Silver and Lead Mining Syndicate, Rockwell, near Broken Hill	50	0	0
Ninness and Parker, Cooke's Patch Reef, Stewart's Brook.....	62	10	0

The Board have no desire to unduly press for these refunds until it is clearly demonstrated that the mine has reached the dividend-paying stage, when it is considered that a refund of the subsidy which brought about the desirable result should be a first charge upon the profits from the mine. Refunds are expected from several other mines, which have been assisted during the past year, so soon as further developments have taken place.

The total number of applications for aid received during the year was 1,715.

These were dealt with as under :—

	1899.
Aid granted in ..	440 cases.
Aid refused in.....	798 „
Applications abandoned .....	61 „
Applications for public batteries.....	7 „
For reward for the discovery of new gold-fields.....	6 „
For free treatment of ore.....	5 „
Applications under Section 8, Mining on Private Lands Act .....	4 „
Miscellaneous cases .....	352 „
Applications awaiting inspection at the end of the year .....	42 „
	<hr/> 1,715

The foregoing figures represent the cases dealt with by the Board, but the total number of communications received in connection with the administration of the Vote were 6,156.

The principal alluvial find of importance made during the year through the agency of the vote was that of James Stiff and party on Toohey's settlement lease, situated about 18 miles from Grenfell in a northerly direction.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor Jaquet, reporting on the find, says :—

Bedrock was reached in the shaft at a depth of 164 feet, the sinking being through red and blue clays. The "bottom" consists of soft decomposed granite, and is in all respects an admirable one from a miner's point of view. The lead has been proved to be about 80 feet wide. Forty-five loads of dirt taken from across the full width of the lead have been washed for a yield of a little over 5 dwt. per load. The gold-bearing wash is about 9 inches thick. It is mainly composed of a coarse sand, with a small admixture of water-worn pebbles.

The gold is coarse and of good quality. It occurs for the most part in the form of pieces weighing from a few grains to 2 or 3 dwt. A nugget weighing 16 dwt. has been obtained from Fitch and party's (No. 2 North) claim and one weighing 10 dwt. from the prospector's claim. In most of the prospects which I examined a few grains of platinum could be distinguished. The gold is unevenly distributed across the lead, and appears mainly to be concentrated in small depressions in the bedrock.

The lead has already been located by shafts between claim No. 1 South and claim No. 4 North, a distance of about 30 chains. Claims have been applied for along the supposed course of the lead for a distance of about 2 miles, and upon some of these claims prospecting operations are in progress.

Prospecting is not likely to proceed vigorously until a portion of Toohey's settlement lease is cancelled. This Department has taken steps to have this done as soon as possible, and it is expected that the cancellation will be gazetted in a few days' time.

There is no water available for gold-washing purposes in the vicinity. This can only be obtained by excavating tanks and constructing dams. Until this has been done, and there has been a good fall of rain in the district, we shall not get any returns from the field. Water for domestic purposes is being obtained from a spring upon the water reserve, which adjoins Toohey's lease.

On the whole, I think the prospects obtained so far are encouraging. About 140 miners are upon the field. Having regard to the depth of sinking (160 feet), and the absence of water for washing purposes, the field is not likely to prove a poor man's diggings, and I would caution miners unprovided with means from rushing to it.

Although the finds have been limited, still a considerable area of Crown lands has been tested, and employment found for a number of men.

GEOLOGICAL

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Under the direction of Mr. E. F. Pittman, Government Geologist, the Geological Survey Branch of this Department has done a great deal of useful work during the year.

In accordance with Mr. Pittman's recommendation, a series of bores were put down in search of auriferous leads at Black Range, Albury, at Gundagai, and at Wyalong. In the case of the Black Range series, the presence of an auriferous lead was determined. Traces of gold were obtained at Gundagai, but no defined lead was discovered. The Wyalong line of bores was not completed at the end of the year; but, so far as the operations have been carried out, success has not yet been met with.

In addition to numerous other duties the Government Geologist submitted reports upon the following :—

- The Victory Mine, Forest Reefs.
- The alluvial flats, Gundagai.
- Occurrence of telluride of gold at Gundagai, New South Wales.
- Discovery of bauxite deposits.
- Silver-mines at The Peaks, Burragorang.
- Testing for alluvial deposits at Wyalong.
- The jointings and cracks occurring in rock at the site of proposed fort at South Head.
- The auriferous deposits at Rosedale, Orange.
- Absence of artesian water at Wyalong.
- Prospecting of iron-ore deposits.
- Result of boring operations at Gundagai.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor J. Carne, F.G.S., in addition to completing his comprehensive report on "The Copper-mining Industry," which was issued by this Department during the year as No. 6 of the "Mineral Resources" series, also spent considerable time in field work. He furnished the following reports :—

- Deep lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee.
- "Larry's Hill" Copper-mine, Wiseman's Creek.
- Second report on Yulgilbah Cinnabar Mines, Upper Clarence.
- On portion of the Cudgegong River channel for dredging purposes.
- Proposed reservation, for mining purposes, in the parish of Belubula, county of Bathurst.
- Proposed deep test of the auriferous heathlands of the North Coast.
- Proposed boring for deep auriferous leads at Urana.
- The Tuglow copper and Mount Werong silver-mines.
- The Albert water-holes and Orange Plains copper-mines.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor Jaquet, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., assisted in his field work by Mr. L. F. Harper, has been engaged during the greater part of the year in examining and mapping the iron-ore deposits of the Colony, with the object of preparing a comprehensive monograph on this interesting subject. Mr. Jaquet has, in addition, prepared geological maps of the Mittagong district and of the bauxite and aluminous iron deposits at Wingello, and has also furnished reports on the following :—

- Discovery of deposits of bauxite.
- Clay deposits of Boxer's Creek, near Goulburn.
- Preliminary report on the ironstone deposits in the parish of Falmash, near Piper's Flat.
- Progress report on prospecting operations upon the Fitzroy iron deposit, near Mittagong.

During the early months of the year Mr. Geological-Surveyor J. A. Watt was engaged upon a geological survey of the Hillgrove Gold-field, but resigned his position before this work was completed.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor E. C. Andrews, B.A., was appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr. Watt's resignation. After being employed for some weeks on routine work he completed the survey of the Hillgrove Gold-field, being assisted in the field work by Mr. M. Morrison. Mr. Andrews' report on this work will shortly be issued as No. 8 of the "Mineral Resources" series.

Mr. E. C. Whittell, late Field Assistant, was employed during the greater part of the year in connection with the Prospecting Vote, and in supervising the boring operations at Black Range, Gundagai, and Wyalong. He has recently been appointed an Inspector of Mines.

Mr



Mr. G. W. Card, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Curator and Mineralogist, besides performing the clerical work in connection with the assaying of ores, &c., has prepared a number of collections of minerals and rocks for schools and other institutions. He has also rendered valuable service in petrological examinations in connection with the geological survey, in the examination of minerals and rocks for the public generally, and in the arrangement of the Museum collection.

Mr. W. S. Dun, F.G.S., Palæontologist and Librarian, has, as usual, attended to the routine work of the library, and to the correction of proofs, &c., of the various publications. He has shown much energy and care in the discharge of his duties, which include the identification of fossils collected by the geological staff, or sent in by the public, and also the making up and arrangement of collections of palæontological specimens for exchange with foreign institutions, &c.

#### LIMESTONE CAVES.

The number of visitors to the Jenolan Caves is steadily increasing. This is highly satisfactory, as it shows that the public are pleased with the efforts which have been made for their convenience. The Caves House surroundings have been made very attractive by plantations formed under the supervision of the Director of the Botanical Gardens.

New roads have been constructed by the Public Works Department to the Wombeyan Caves. One of these is a much-needed deviation of the old route from Goulburn, the other is an entirely new road from the tourist resorts in the vicinity of Bowral. These caves have been made very convenient for inspection, and a new accommodation-house is about to be erected.

Additional accommodation for visitors is also about to be provided at the Yarrangobilly Caves.

Surveys have been made of the principal caves at Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, and Abercrombie by Mr. O. Trickett of the Geological Survey Branch. The plans of these surveys will be found attached to his report.

#### MINING SURVEYS.

At the beginning of last year four surveyors were employed on the permanent staff, together with an additional surveyor engaged under special arrangement, endorsed by the Public Service Board, which provided that salary should be paid when the exigencies of the work demanded his employment. These, with casual assistance from licensed surveyors, working under contract, were at that time found to be sufficient to cope with the work. During the year, however, it was found that the applications for dredging leases became so numerous, and their survey involved so great an expenditure of time and energy, that it was out of the question to attempt to carry out the work with the existing staff. It was accordingly decided to employ licensed surveyors freely in the effort to prevent accumulation of arrears. In certain instances the services of local licensed surveyors in the employment of the Department of Lands were utilised, and in other cases surveyors were despatched from headquarters, the necessary financial inducement being provided by requiring applicants to pay fees based on the length of the perimeter measured. As a result of this policy, a large number of special leases have been surveyed, the ordinary work has been kept well up to date, and in the near future it is anticipated that the number of outstanding instructions, which, under the special circumstances narrated, had somewhat increased, will be reduced to a normal figure.

The number of mining surveys made during the year was 1,139. Of these, 691 were made by surveyors on salary, and 448 by surveyors remunerated principally by fees paid by mining applicants.

At the close of the year 261 instructions for survey of leases, &c., remained unacted upon in the hands of the surveyors. Almost all of these related to recent mining applications. The 1,139 surveys made comprised the following:—

Gold leases on Crown lands .....	351
Special gold-dredging leases .....	185
Gold leases on private lands .....	188
Mineral leases on Crown lands .....	271
Mineral leases on private lands .....	13
Mining permits .....	17
Mining tenements.....	114

Ten surveys of Artesian Well schemes were made with a view to action under the Artesian Wells Act of 1897.

CHARTING,

## CHARTING, &amp;c.

Mining Leases on Crown Land.—The number of gold and mineral lease applications relating to Crown land dealt with in the charting branch during the year was 1,287.

Mining Permits.—The number of 27th and 28th section applications dealt with was 184.

Mining Leases on Private Land.—One hundred and ninety-four applications to lease land under the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act were dealt with.

Mining Tenements.—One hundred and forty-two plans of measurement under Mining Board Regulations were examined, charted, &c.

Mining Lease Cases undealt with at the close of the year.—At the close of the year there remained under action in the branch 139 gold and mineral lease applications, 21 applications under 28th section, and 27 applications for lease of private lands.

Authorities and Agreements, Mining on Private Lands Acts.—During the year 1,086 applicants for authority to enter private lands for mining purposes, and 128 agreements relating to mining on alienated land, were investigated and dealt with.

Reserves under 26th Section, Act of 1874.—One hundred and twenty reserves under 26th section of the Mining Act of 1874 were described, gazetted, and charted.

Mining Districts and Divisions.—In 13 cases alterations were made in the boundaries of mining districts and divisions; the results in all cases being shown upon illustrative maps for the use of local officers.

Notation of Plans.—1,574 notations of transactions relating to leases, &c., were made upon plans during the year.

Plan Drawing.—Mining Surveys.—1,028 plans of mining surveys were drawn. Until late in the year the regular staff attempted to cope with this work, but, by reason of the large amount of drawing involved in the preparation of plans of dredging leases, it was found that the work could not be accomplished without seriously delaying the current work of the Branch which had also abnormally increased. To meet the difficulty it was decided to employ contract draftsmen. Satisfactory progress is now being made in the reduction of arrears in this branch of the work.

Artesian Well Surveys.—Plans of levels of 10 Artesian Well schemes and sections of the majority of these were prepared in the Branch during the year. The whole of the work has recently been transferred to the Department of Lands.

Colliery Plans, &c.—To facilitate the work of the Chief Inspector of Collieries, plans were drawn of the Zig Zag and Vale of Clywdd Collieries, and the work of identifying colliery holdings and charting them upon Chief Inspector's maps has been continued.

Map Records.—Private Lands Work.—One hundred and forty-one maps of parishes, &c., were prepared, charted up to date, and placed in use for charting leases and authorities under Mining on Private Lands Act.

Revision of Proofs and Draft References of Lands Department Maps.—Eighty-two proofs of Lands Department maps and 90 draft references were revised with regard to mining surveys before publication by the Department of Lands.

Compilations.—Fifty-three maps of Mining Localities have been prepared with a view to heliographic reproduction. Most of these were compilations upon tracing cloth, the remainder being transparencies for which published lithographs charted to date are used.

Included in the above is a series of sketch maps of the rivers of the Colony which have been made the subject of dredging lease applications. These have been prepared with a view to facilitating the provision of information to the public with regard to the areas applied for. These maps have already been found of great use in the Department, and as the dredging industry progresses their value should be increasingly recognised.

For the illustration of publications produced, or to be produced, in the Geological Branch, two maps of the Colony were prepared to assist the lithographer, one showing the Mining Districts and Divisions throughout the Colony, the other to show the general distribution of minerals.

Standard Maps.—One hundred and forty standard maps were charted-up during the year. The Department now possesses 1,634 of these maps.

Maps

Maps supplied to the Wardens and others.—Six hundred and forty-nine charted-up copies of maps were forwarded to Mining Wardens, Registrars, and others.

Resumptions.—Three cases relating to resumptions of parts of the surface of leases required for public purposes were dealt with.

Illustrations for Stock Branch.—Two hundred and eighty-nine illustrations, comprising charted-up maps, tracings, &c., were prepared for the use of the officers of the Stock Branch.

Miscellaneous Papers.—In addition to lease applications, 6,120 papers were received and dealt with during 1899.

Tracings for Surveyors.—2,544 tracings were made to assist surveyors in the performance of their duty. This work has greatly increased owing to the exigencies of the dredging lease work.

Duplicate Diagrams.—One hundred and ninety-seven copies of diagrams were drawn in cases where leases were renewed after expiration, &c.

Field Work by Officers of the Branch.—On two occasions the services of officers of the Branch were utilised in the country to assist a Mining Warden in the work of defining areas to be allotted under authority under Private Lands Act.

Heliography.—5,513 heliographs and ferrotypes of mining maps and plans and illustrations for the Public Watering Places Branch were printed.

Plan-mounting and Bookbinding.—3,516 plans, maps, &c., were mounted, and 14 books bound by the plan-mounter.

The personnel of the Drafting Staff remains the same as last year, with the exceptions that Mr. Cash was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Bornstein was appointed temporarily to assist in the work of the Branch. I can report strongly on the consistent diligence of the officers of this Branch.

Notwithstanding the great change in the character of the work of the draftsmen, and the increase of its amount consequent on the survey of dredging leases, and the elaborate calculations and charting involved, the state of the work is fairly satisfactory, the only old cases in the Branch being those which were held pending the passage of the Dredging Bill which has only recently become law.

#### THE MINING SCHOOL.

The Mining School at the University of Sydney has been opened to the public since 1892, and at present it numbers about sixty students, all of whom are working for their degrees in Mining Engineering, or for certificates in some branch of that profession. Nearly all the students who have already passed through the school have found suitable employment in mines or metallurgical works. Of these, fifteen have taken the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining, and are in receipt of salaries averaging over £300 a year. One of these holds the position of Assayer and Analyst and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of West Australia, while others have been appointed Mining Managers at the Celebes and in Sumatra at salaries of £750 and £1,000 per annum. Two gentlemen who graduated in 1899 have been appointed to positions of importance. Other graduates hold important positions at the Mount Morgan Mine, Queensland, at Block 14, Broken Hill, the Smelting Company of Australia, Dapto Works, and the Over-flow Mine, New South Wales. Others, who have been through a portion only of the course of instruction at the School, hold the positions of Geological Surveyor to the Governments of New South Wales and West Australia, while another has been appointed Assistant Analyst to the Royal Mint in Sydney.

Students in the Mining School have the use of the finely equipped laboratories belonging respectively to the Chemistry, Engineering, Physics, and Geological Departments, and attend the instruction given by the following:—Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., M.A., LL.D., Chemistry; Mr. J. A. Schofield, Assoc. R.S.M., and Mr. A. Jarman, Assoc. R.S.M., Demonstrators in Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Assaying; Professor Warren, Wh.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., and Mr. S. H. Barraclough, B.E. (Sydney), M.M.E. (Cornell), Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Engineering; Mr. E. F. Pittman, Assoc. R.S.M., Government Geologist, New South Wales, Mining; Mr. G. H. Knibbs, L.S., F.R.A.S., Underground Surveying, &c.; Professor Gurney, M.A., and Mr. E. M. Moores, M.A., F.I.A., Mathematics; Professor Pollock, B.Sc., Physics; Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., and Mr. W. G. Woolnough, B.Sc., Geology and Mineralogy; Mr. Basil W. Turner, Assoc. R.S. Mines, London, F.C.S., Metallurgy.

Arrangements

Arrangements are being made for giving students practical experience in the separation and concentration of ores, and the separation of metals by amalgamation and other processes, the necessary plant having been provided at the Mining School, and the building for it is now being erected. The number of students in the Mining School has increased to such an extent that the accommodation in the Metallurgical Laboratory has had to be considerably enlarged. The building in course of erection provides for more assay furnaces as well as for the processes mentioned above; and additional accommodation is also being provided in the Engineering Department for Mechanical Drawing and experimental work in Engineering and Surveying.

During part of the vacation, the Lecturer in Metallurgy arranges to take students for excursions to works in the Colony where metallurgical operations are being carried on.

The fact should be emphasized that the University of Sydney Mining School is open to the public without any restriction, and it is not necessary for a student desirous of going through a part only of the Mining Engineering course to pass any kind of entrance examination or to matriculate. Several students have, for example, studied Assaying and Chemistry only at the Mining School, and to those who have passed their examinations satisfactorily the University has granted certificates of proficiency in those subjects.

In order, however, to qualify themselves for the full degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining, the University requires students to pass an entrance examination and to attend all the prescribed courses of instruction (except in the case of students who can adduce proof of having already passed elsewhere an equivalent or partly equivalent examination, as, for example, students from the Technical College, who have passed in geology, mineralogy, &c. Such students may be excused attendance at such portions of the courses of instruction at the University as those in which they have already passed at the Technical College and elsewhere. Although it is possible for students to obtain certificates of having passed in special subjects in the Mining School, there can be no doubt whatever that it is a decided advantage for them to complete the whole course of study necessary for obtaining the Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Any one desirous of joining the Mining School can obtain full particulars on application to the Registrar of the University, Glebe, Sydney. It may, however, here be mentioned that students wishing to qualify for the Mining Engineering degree can enter the School if they have passed:—(1.) The Entrance Science Examination, (2.) The Senior Public Examination, or (3.) If they have matriculated and attended the lectures in the First Year Arts Course, and passed the First Year Examination in Arts; or (4.) if they produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science.

The School has been liberally subsidised by the Department, and the fact may be repeated, that any member of the community may attend any of the classes of the Mining School on payment of the prescribed fee to the Registrar, and may be admitted to examination in any particular subject, and if successful, may be granted a certificate of proficiency in that subject.

The various laboratories in connection with the Mining School are open to the public for inspection all the year round, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., except for about a fortnight during January.

The recent great increase in the number of students is the best proof that the public appreciates the importance and usefulness of this Mining School.

Appendix (1) showing details of fees at Mining School, University of Sydney.

First Year.	£ s. d.	Second Year.	£ s. d.	Third Year.	£ s. d.
Mathematics .....	6 6 0	Chemistry, practical .....	12 0 0	Assaying.....	24 0 0
Chemistry, inorganic .....	6 6 0	Geology .....	6 0 0	Mining .....	4 4 0
Chemistry, practical .....	7 5 0	Geology and practical		Metallurgy.....	4 4 0
Physics, lectures .....	6 6 0	geology .....	6 6 0	Materials & structures	2 2 0
Physics, practical.....	3 3 0	Mineralogy, lectures .....	2 2 0	Drawing and design...	3 3 0
Physiography .....	2 2 0	Applied mechanics .....	4 4 0		
Applied Mechanics .....	4 4 0	Surveying .....	4 4 0		£37 15 0
Descriptive geometry .....	3 3 0	Physics, electrical .....	3 3 0		
Mechanical drawing.....	3 3 0	Physics, practical .....	3 3 0		
		Materials and structures...	2 2 0		
	£41 18 0	Mechanical drawing .....	3 3 0		
			£40 7 0		

The total amount of fees for lectures and practical work for the whole course is thus about £119 18s. There is also a fee of £10 for the Bachelor of Engineering degree, and experience has shown that

sundry expenses, such as cost of travelling to and from mines, and purchase of apparatus, may amount to about £20. This apparatus remains the property of the student, and most of it is saleable at but a slight reduction upon the original cost. Much of the travelling to mines is optional on the part of the students, rather than compulsory.

Appendix (2). Comparative table showing cost of Mining Engineering degrees at Typical Teaching Institutions.

At the Royal School of Mines, London, which is supported by the State, the fees amount to about £88 for the subjects corresponding to those of the first two years of the Sydney University School of Mines course, and to £46 for the tuition of the third year—a total of £134. The student, however, at the Royal School of Mines can take up either Mining or Metallurgy, instead of both; for Mining alone, the third-year fees are £29, and for Metallurgy alone £30, or £46 if both are taken. There are also expenses for apparatus, travelling to visit mining districts, &c.

The tuition fees for the degree in Mining at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is £41 13s. 4d. a year, or £166 13s. 4d. for the four-year course. The cost of chemicals and apparatus, however, is extra, and there are probably examination and tuition fees in addition. The cost of tuition is only partly covered by fees; the institution loses about 150 dollars, or £31 5s. per annum, by each student.

At the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, the fees are £41 13s. 4d. per annum, or £166 13s. 4d. for the four-year course. In addition, there are graduation fees, the cost of apparatus, materials, summer excursions, &c., making apparently a total of about £240.

SUMMARISED Comparative Table of Cost for Tuition for Mining Engineering Degree.

	£	s.	d.	
Sydney University School of Mines .....	*130	0	0	for Mining and Metallurgy.
London Royal School of Mines.....	*134	0	0	
Massachusetts Institute, Boston.....	*166	13	4	for either Mining or Metallurgy.
School of Mines, Columbia Coll., N.Y. ....	*240	0	0	„ „

THE GOVERNMENT METALLURGICAL WORKS, CLYDE.

During the year 1899, 50 parcels were received for bulk treatment; weight received, 162·9 tons; fees paid for treatment, £197 1s. 5d.; weight of gold extracted, 202·35 oz., of the value of £652 19s. 7d. The 50 parcels of ore comprise the following :—39 lots treated for gold, 5 lots, which were bulk sampled and assayed only, and 6 lots of wolfram and scheelite ore sampled, assayed, and concentrated. Some of the parcels were treated by more than one process—so the total will be more than 50, i.e., 30 lots were crushed, amalgamated, and concentrated, 5 were crushed, bulk sampled, and assayed only, 2 lots cyanided, 5 chlorinated, 3 amalgamated, 1 lot of zinc-cyanide residues treated, and 6 lots of scheelite and wolfram ores crushed and concentrated. Included in the 162·9 tons were 21·4 tons of wolfram and scheelite ores, which were crushed and concentrated, yielding 2·46 tons of concentrates—assaying from 20·6 per cent. to 64·52 per cent. of tungstic trioxide (WO<sub>3</sub>).

627 numbered samples were received for assay and examination in the chemical laboratory, consisting of average samples of crushed ore, concentrates, tailings, slimes, cyanide residues, &c.

Experiments were conducted on various average lots with a view of ascertaining if certain ores, tailings, slimes, &c., were amenable to the cyanide and chlorination methods of extraction.

The following assays have been made during the year—all assays being in triplicate : --

Gold and silver .....	402	Sulphur .....	3
Copper.....	12	Tungstic trioxide .....	16
Iron .....	7	Cyanide detd. ....	121
Lime.....	4	Consumption of cyanide and acidity tests .....	13
		Miscellaneous assays .....	27.

Or a total of 605 various determinations.

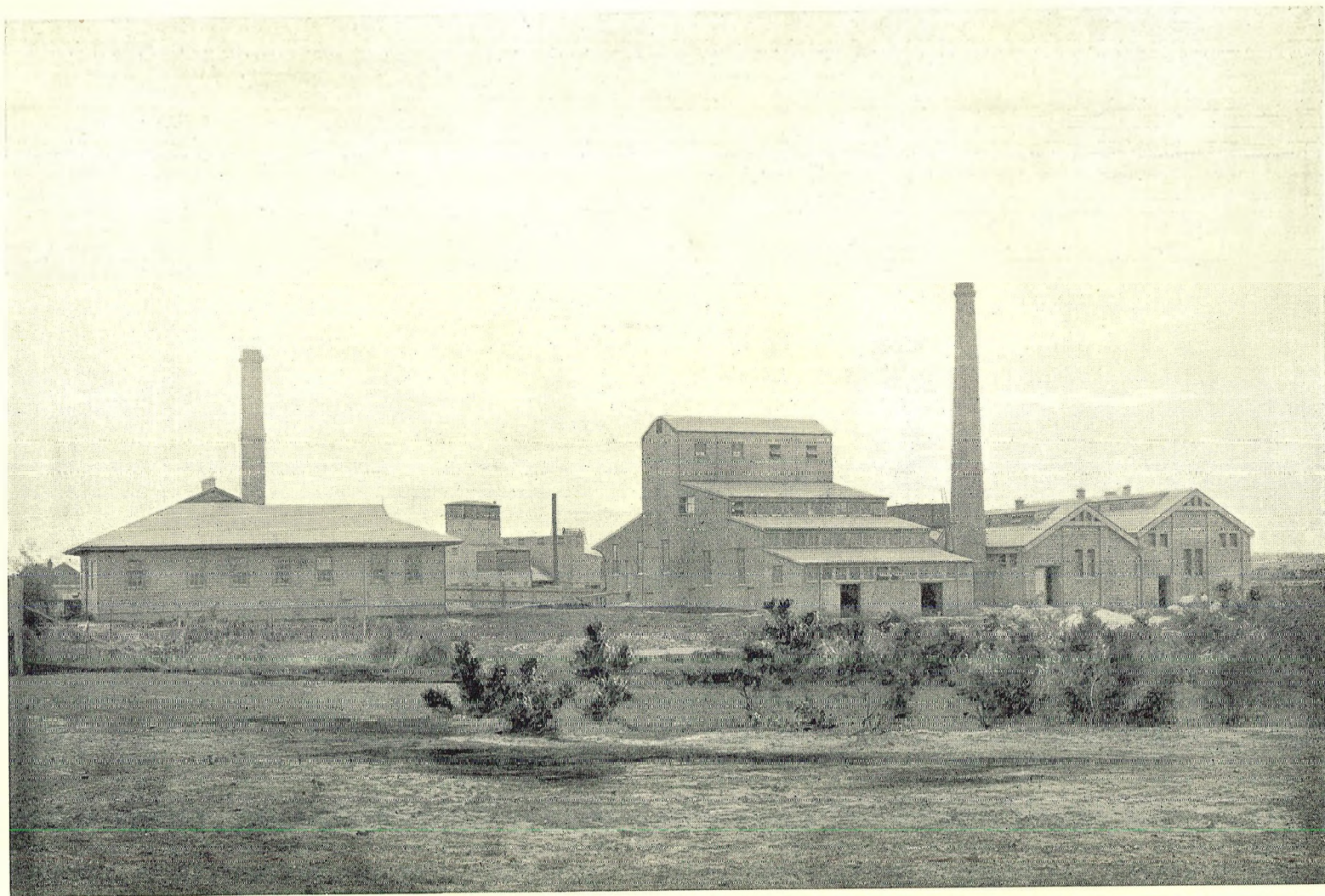
Forty-four lots of amalgam were retorted and the gold smelted and refined, and 19 chlorine residues treated and the gold smelted.

Mr. James Taylor, B.Sc., F.C.S., A.R.S.M., having severed his connection with the Metallurgical Branch on the 30th September, the works were temporarily placed under the supervision of Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, from 1st October. Mr. Mingaye's report, as Analyst and Assayer to the Department, will be found elsewhere, among the Appendices.

INSPECTION

\* This does not include cost of apparatus.





THE N.S.W. GOVERNMENT METALLURGICAL WORKS, CLYDE.

## INSPECTION OF MINES OTHER THAN COAL AND SHALE MINES.

Mr. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, reports 39 fatal and 153 non-fatal accidents in connection with the metalliferous mines of New South Wales during the year.

Unfortunately, the number of fatal accidents during 1899 exceed the number for 1898 by 4; while there is an increase also of 41 serious and minor, but non-fatal, accidents during the year as compared with 1898.

Of the 39 fatal accidents, 15 occurred in silver, 11 in auriferous quartz, 7 in alluvial gold, 4 in copper, and 1 each in tin and opal mining.

The percentage of fatal accidents in 1899 is 1·208, as compared with 1·154 in 1898; and non-fatal, 4·738, as against 3·695 for the same periods.

The number of men employed in and about the metalliferous mines of the Colony during the year was 32,297, as compared with 30,311 in 1898.

Among others the undermentioned localities were visited and inspected:—

*By the Chief Inspector.*

In the West:—Hill End, Mudgee, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Bathurst, Stuart Town, Molong, Parkes, Peak Hill, Alectown, Cobar, Mount Drysdale, and Girilambone.

In the South:—Young, Grenfell, Mittagong, Adelong, Gundagai, and Temora.

In the North:—Deepwater, Nine Mile, Torrington, Emmaville, Kangaroo Valley, Armidale, Puddledock, and Hillgrove.

The Chief Inspector, while visiting these districts, also inspected and reported upon various sites for which aid from the Prospecting Vote had been applied for; and performed numerous other important duties in connection with the Department.

*By Inspector Milne.*

In the West:—Bald Hills, Bobadah, Cobar, Gilgunnia, Gundabooka, Melrose, Mount Drysdale, Mount Hope, and Nymagee.

Mr. Milne also relieved Mr. Inspector Hebbard, of the Broken Hill District, for about three months, during the latter gentleman's leave of absence.

*By Inspector Hebbard.*

There are thirteen large mines in all in the Broken Hill District, and in addition to the regular inspections of these, Inspector Hebbard also visited and inspected at the following places, viz.:—Acacia, Allandale, Mount Robe, Nine-mile, Pinnacles, Purnamoota, Rockwell, Silverton, Thackaringa, and Yuba.

*By Inspector Godfrey.*

In the South:—Adelong, Argalong, Big Hill, Bateman's Bay, Blairgowrie, Barmedman, Bongongo, Batlow, Bungendore, Bywong, Bredbo, Bombala, Cunningham, Cullinga, Coolac, Cootamundra, Captain's Flat, Cooma, Cowra Creek, Currawang, Delegate, Fiery Creek, Garangula, Grenfell, Gundagai, Gobarralong, Hall, Junee, Jindabyne, Kybean, Lacmalac, Meragle, Muttama, Murrumburrah, Mimosa, Moruya, Mount Blundell, Nimitybelle, Nerrigundah, Narriah, Pambula, Quartzville, Sandy Creek, Sebastopol, Springdale, Scrub Yards, Temora, Tumberumba, Tumut, Tarago, Wyndham, Whipstick, Wolumla, Wyalong, Warrambucca, Weetangra, Wagonga, Yarralumla, and Yalgogrin.

In the West:—Cobar.

*By Inspector Hooke.*

In the West.—Amaroo, Bathurst, Blayney, Boney's Rocks, Bodangora, Burrage, Burraburra, Bumbery, Byng, Cadia, Carcoar, Cargo, Canowindra, Cow Flat, Cowra, Essington, Fifield, Forbes, Forest Reefs, Gallymont, Lucknow, Lewis Ponds, Mandurama, McPhail, Mitchell's Creek, Molong, Mount David, Mount Costigan, Mount McDonald, Newbridge, Oberon, Ophir, Orange, Parkes, Palmer's Bulga, Peak Hill, Pinnacle Reefs, Rockley, Rosedale, Stuart Town, Sunny Corner, Toogong, Tomingley, Tuglow, Woodstock, Wyagdon, Weelong, and Yeoval.

In the North.—Emmaville,

*By*

*By Inspector Polkinghorne.*

In the South.—Burrowa, Bungendore, Bredbo, Bombala, Bega, Captain's Flat, Cooma, Cobargo, Frogmoor, Fiery Creek, Jindabyne, Myalla, Murrumbateman, Nanima, Pambula, Queanbeyan, Wolumla, and Yass.

In the West.—Bathurst, Blayney, Burruga, Binda, Carcoar, Canowindra, Cargo, Dark Corner, Dandaloo, Forbes, Fifield, Gulgong, Gallymont, Hazelgrove, Hargraves, Hill End, Long Creek, Leadville, Mudgee, Mandurama, Myall, Molong, Oberon, Parkes, Peak Hill, Rockley, Sunny Corner, Sofala, Tuena, Trunkey, Tuglow, Two-mile Flat, and Wattle Flat.

*By Inspector Carthew.*

In the Northern District.—Armidale, Ashford, Bendemeer, Barraba, Bingara, Bundarra, Bukkulla, Bungwahl, Bulahdelah, Bucca Bucca, Boonoo Boonoo, Bowling Alley Point, Boggy Camp, Bora Creek, Balala, Copeland, Cobark, Ceramba, Corinda, Coolongolook, Clarence Town, Casino, Crow Mountain, Chichester, Craig Lea, Camp Fire, Dungog, Dungowan, Drake, Dalmorton, Dingo Creek, Deepwater, Emmaville, Enmore, Elsmore, Gilgai, Glen Innes, Glen Elgin, Grafton, Glenreagh, Glen Morrison, Gloucester, Hillgrove, Inverell, Kookabookra, Krambach, Limbri, Lionsville, Moonbi, Melrose, Moonan Brook, Manilla, Maitland, Nundle, Niangala, Nana Glen, Nymboi, Nine-mile, Omadale Brook, Pendaroi, Rockvale, Rocky River, Rawden Vale, Rivertree, Scone, Solferino, Stewart's Brook, Swamp Oak, Spring Creek, Tia, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Tallawadjah, Tingha, Uralla, Undercliff, Walcha, Woolomombi, and Wilson's Downfall.

Several of the above places were inspected two or three times during the year, and the regulations in connection with metalliferous mines were found to be generally complied with.

In conjunction with the regular inspection of metalliferous mines throughout the Colony, the inspectors also rendered valuable assistance to the Prospecting Board, by visiting and reporting upon cases in which application had been made for aid under the Prospecting Vote.

## DIAMOND DRILLS.

The total depth bored in 1899 was 1,573 feet 8 inches, or 168 feet 8 inches less than during the year 1898.

Diamonds used in 1899 cost 6s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per foot, as compared with 4s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1898.

The average cost per foot for boring during 1899 (including cost of enlarging bore at Sunny Corner) was 23s. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., as compared with 21s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1898.

## GOLD.

The amount and value of the gold won from our gold-fields to the end of 1899 is shown in the following table.

The yield for 1899 was 155,703 oz. in excess of that for the previous year; a result which, in face of the drawbacks with which the industry has had to contend, must be considered highly satisfactory. As no large finds of exceptional richness were chronicled during the year, this substantial increase can only be looked upon as evidence of the steady development of our gold-fields, and of the successful working and treatment of our low grade and complex ore deposits.

The Wyalong field again holds pride of place as the Division in which, during the past year, the largest amount of the precious metal was produced. Its yield for the year was 44,675 oz., as against 34,582 oz. in 1898.

Owing to the numerous gold-dredging enterprises on foot at the early part of the year, it was anticipated that the gold output for 1899 would have been materially contributed to by some of these, when started. It was found, however, that this but recently-introduced branch of the industry was seriously handicapped by the lack of legislation needful to give effect to its operations. The Gold and Mineral Dredging Act, 1899, introduced with a view of remedying this defect, only came into force at the close of the year; and it is confidently hoped that its enactment will be justified by the results obtained. A large number of special leases for dredging areas upon our auriferous river-beds have been taken up or applied for; and already a number of dredges are at work, and others in course of construction.

TABLE



TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Gold won in the Colony of New South Wales from 1851 to 1899.

Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.	Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1851 ...	144,120	468,336 0 0	1877 ...	124,118	471,448 8 1
1852 ...	818,751	2,660,946 0 0	1878 ...	119,710	430,200 5 4
1853 ...	548,052	1,781,172 0 0	1879 ...	109,649	407,218 13 5
1854 ...	237,910	773,209 0 0	1880 ...	119,322	444,252 10 7
1855 ...	171,367	654,594 0 0	1881 ...	151,512	573,581 11 3
1856 ...	184,600	689,174 0 0	1882 ...	140,469	526,521 12 5
1857 ...	175,949	674,477 0 0	1883 ...	123,811	458,530 4 3
1858 ...	286,798	1,104,174 12 2	1884 ...	107,403	396,059 2 8
1859 ...	329,363	1,259,127 7 10	1885 ...	103,736	378,665 0 3
1860 ...	384,053	1,465,372 19 9	1886 ...	101,416	366,294 7 7
1861 ...	465,685	1,806,171 10 8	1887 ...	110,288	394,578 16 3
1862 ...	640,622	2,467,779 16 1	1888 ...	87,541	317,240 15 9
1863 ...	466,111	1,796,170 4 0	1889 ...	119,949	434,784 6 1
1864 ...	340,267	1,304,926 7 11	1890 ...	127,760	460,284 16 2
1865 ...	320,316	1,231,242 17 7	1891 ...	153,583	559,231 2 3
1866 ...	290,014	1,116,403 14 5	1892 ...	158,502	575,298 16 1
1867 ...	271,886	1,053,578 2 11	1893 ...	179,288	651,285 15 8
1868 ...	255,662	994,665 0 5	1894 ...	324,787	1,156,717 7 7
1869 ...	251,491	974,148 13 4	1895 ...	360,165	1,315,929 5 4
1870 ...	240,858	931,016 8 6	1896 ...	296,072	1,073,360 4 7
1871 ...	323,609	1,250,484 15 11	1897 ...	302,817	1,128,163 15 0
1872 ...	425,288	1,644,176 19 5	1898 ...	340,493	1,244,329 15 1
1873 ...	362,104	1,396,374 11 4	1899 ...	496,196	1,751,815 0 0
1874 ...	271,166	1,041,614 5 9			
1875 ...	230,882	877,693 18 0		12,862,922	47,546,012 5 5
1876 ...	167,411	613,190 7 9			

The following collection of notes in connection with our various gold-fields, as well as those to be found elsewhere in regard to our other metalliferous centres, are gathered from reports furnished by the Wardens and Mining Registrars. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, considerable difficulty is experienced in many instances by these officers in procuring information as fully as, in the general interest of our mining industries, could be desired. However, under circumstances as they exist, and taking into consideration the numerous and varied duties many of these gentlemen are called upon to perform, the data supplied by them is fairly complete.

#### THE BATHURST MINING DISTRICT.

##### *Canowindra Division.*

Mining in this Division has been considerably hampered owing to the scarcity of water; no new finds have been reported during the year. Inclusive of a few fossickers, the number of men engaged on this field, in mining operations, was 66; and the total amount of gold won was 340 oz., valued at £1,271 9s. 2d.

##### *Cowra Division.*

Mining in this Division has been almost at a stand-still during the past year. Turner and party, at Sam's Reef, Binni Creek, have done a considerable amount of work without any return; and the same may be said of that at Specimen Hill, in the same locality.

About 40 Europeans were engaged in mining in the Division, principally fossicking, without developing any fresh country.

Little or nothing has been done at Woodstock or Broula during the year. The latter, a silver and copper show, is highly spoken of, but at present unworked.

Marks and Company applied for two dredging leases on the Lachlan River, extending from near the railway bridge, Cowra, upwards to Challacombe's, prior to the passing of the Dredging Leases Act; and judging from the prospects obtained from the river bed, they bid fair to be a paying property.

During the year 35 applications for authority to enter on private lands have been lodged; most of which have been granted.

The quantity of gold purchased by the local Banks was 37 oz. 6 dwt., amounting in value to £133 14s. 2d., being an average of £3 18s. per ounce.

##### *Mount McDonald Division.*

The gold yield from this Division for the year shows more than double that for 1898. The Oliver's Freehold Mines (Limited), has employed on an average 112 men, and has been opened out considerably, nearly 2,000 feet of driving having been done during the year, and also a considerable amount of stoping. The 20-head battery has been kept continuously going. An 8-drill compressor plant has been erected, and 6 rock-drills have been employed in the mine since August last.

New poppet-heads have been erected, and winding cages and trucks placed in position. The mine is now on a good sound working basis, and the yields for the past year have been more encouraging.

The Queen Mines (Limited), employed on an average 18 men. Two winzes have been sunk below the 405 foot level, the deepest one being about 60 feet below the bottom level, but the results to date have not been very encouraging. The 405 foot level has been driven about 200 feet without striking anything of any consequence; still the Company intend to continue prospecting.

The Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold-mining Company has, during the year, opened out at the bottom of the various shafts, and driven altogether about 700 feet on the lode, and about 1,450 tons of quartz has been put through the Company's mill with varying results. For the last three months operations have been suspended pending the reconstruction of the Company.

In addition to lode-mining a number of Europeans and a few Chinese were engaged during a part of the year fossicking on the Abercrombie and Lachlan Rivers with varying success.

The quantity of gold won during the year on this field is estimated at about 5,600 oz.

##### *Carcoar Division.*

In this Division about 300 Europeans and a few Chinese were engaged in gold-mining and prospecting; showing a result of 1,364 oz. 14 dwt. of gold won, valued at £5,291 19s. 5d., at average prices of from £3 16s. to £4 per oz.

The quartz gold was obtained entirely from the property of the Lyndhurst Gold Field Company (Limited), at Mandurama. The plant in connection with the mine being valued at £30,000. At present it is worked by tributers, who are reported to be doing very well, and at the termination of their agreement it is thought probable that the Company will itself renew operations.

Links

Links and Sons, of Carcoar, are busily engaged in raising ironstone flux—for use at the Smelting Works, Dapto—from a property of theirs close to the township, where they have about twenty men employed. They have, during the year, raised and sent by rail 7,518 tons of this stone, which contains a trace of gold and some 50 per cent. of iron, the value of the whole being estimated at about £6,015.

Eight men were also employed in this Division copper-mining—prospecting work merely.

#### *Blayney Division.*

The principal mining property in the Division is that of the Blayney Mining and Smelting Company (Limited), situated 1 mile from Blayney; and its success has given a great impetus to the business of the town. Further reference to this mine will be found under the heading of copper.

Scarcely any gold-mining has been done in this Division, but there have been 17 applications for gold leases under the Act of 1874, and 5 under the M.P.L. Act.

The applicants for the latter do not care to spend any money in further developing until assured that their leases will be granted. Mr. R. B. Cooper (application 19, M.P.L.), reports having obtained some exceptionally fine samples from his ground.

The gold received at the Blayney branch of the Commercial Bank only amounted to some 16 oz.

#### *Newbridge Division.*

During the year about 48 oz. of alluvial gold has been won on Crown lands within this Division; but no particulars were obtainable as to amount won upon private lands. The continued dry seasons have seriously hampered alluvial mining in the district.

Mr. Collins' mine, "Star of the West," at Sugarloaf, has been working all the year with fairly satisfactory results. He treated 2,400 tons of stone for a return of 845 oz. of gold. Mr. Gates, who has been working on M'Phillamy's private land at Craig Lea, has neglected to make any return.

Aid from the Prospecting Vote was granted to two parties in this Division, but so far nothing payable has been found.

#### *Trunkley Division.*

Only 22 inches of rain fell during the year, which is very considerably below the average of an ordinary season, and consequently there was little or no water for sluicing, while there was only one quartz reef working, viz., "Wright's Reef" owned and worked by Messrs. Crees and Francis.

The drought enabled fossickers to work in the bed of the Abercrombie River, which became a chain of waterholes, only the deep holes having any water in them. Very good results indeed were obtained from the river, which was worked up to November last, but during this month 450 points of rain fell, which brought a fresh down the river and cleared the diggers out. The amount of gold won—alluvial—was 833 oz. valued at £3,124, and only 200 oz. valued at £750 were won from reefing.

About 300 men find employment mining in this Division. They cannot all be called regular miners, but whenever they can get wages prefer working for them than seeking for gold. During the year some of those fossicking earned high wages, while others only made a bare living. Many went away to work on the deviation of the railway line, and others to the copper-mines at Blayney and Burraga.

Five applications, each for 100 acres, were lodged for special gold leases for dredging in the Abercrombie. The surveyors have just completed the survey thereof.

At Pharoah's Flat, Messrs. D'Arcy and party have a 25-acre extended alluvial claim on the bank of the Abercrombie River. They have been doing a lot of dead work in cutting water-races, &c., which, together with the drought, prevented them from doing very much sluicing. They treated 120 loads for 17 oz. of gold.

Crees & Co.'s battery at Wilson's Reef, a 9-head stamper, valued at £450, is the only machinery now on the field. On private land—principally the Kempfield Estate—there was a stir in mining, but the reaction has set in. On this estate 43 authorities to enter, under the Mining Laws Amendment Act of 1896, were granted. On this estate the gold was very patchy. Several persons, viz., Platt, Davies, Schultz, Crawley, Pound, and one or two others, got fair gold, while others got very little. As far as I have been able to ascertain, 166 oz. of gold, valued at £622, were won from this estate, the want of water being a great drawback; many persons did not thoroughly prospect their areas, but abandoned them.

One hundred and seventy-four (174) miner's rights and nine business licenses were issued.

Eight gold-lease applications, total area 516 acres, were lodged, and one mineral lease application, area 40 acres.

Under the Mining on Private Lands Act, 120 applications for authority to enter were received. Seventy-nine (79) authorities to enter, total area 185 acres, were granted. Three lease applications, area 35 acres, were received. The total revenue collected under this Act was £44 15s.

About seventy men were mining on private lands during the year.

#### *Tuena Division.*

It is estimated that 1,262 oz. of gold were obtained in this Division, the value being about £4,734. During the year Mr. Opie, for an English Company, secured some leases on McKenzie's freehold estate. 400 tons of stone were raised, a ten-head battery was erected, 250 tons of ore were treated, returning about 15 dwts. to the ton. The balance of the ore will probably be put through the mill at an early date, there now being plenty of water. At Tuena, Junction Point, Victoria Flat, and Markdale, mining has been carried on in a half-hearted kind of way. The dams being empty, the batteries could not work; there was no water for sluicing or for prospecting purposes.

In the bed of the creek some rich alluvial claims were worked, and the miners were found unwilling to divulge the amount of gold won.

Much of the gold won in the district has been from private lands, and during the year 30 applications for authority to enter were received, covering an area of 55 acres.

To the west of Tuena, and close to the police paddock, a prospecting party has been working on a small but rich vein of scheelite. The vein is very narrow, and in hard country.

The number of miner's rights issued in the Division was 301. Three dredging leases upon the Tuena Creek were applied for. The creek is narrow, and there is a large area of freehold along its banks, which may possibly cause some difficulty in the future.

#### *Rockley Division.*

Mining matters in this Division have not been as brisk as in the preceding year. Owing to the continued dry weather, alluvial mining in the old creeks was much hampered and almost abandoned. However, at Back Sewell's and Native Dog Creeks, about £2,500 worth of gold has been obtained by fossickers.

The chief mine in the Division is the Mount David, which produced 2,886 oz. of gold from 5,844 tons of ore. The mine on the whole looks well, and the directors speak very hopefully of its future. Eighty men are employed; and during the year the main shaft has been sunk to 225 feet.

At Caloola Creek a battery and two Huntingdon mills are being worked. The ore is soft, low-grade stuff, which is now being worked at considerable profit, there being abundance of water available in the new dam recently erected by the Department near these properties.

#### *Burraga Division.*

Very little has been done in gold-mining in this Division during the past year; the dry season and want of water having proved a great drawback to the industry. Only about 150 oz. of gold was obtained in the district.

At Golden Gully things are likely to take a more favourable turn. Donald M'Vicar, who has been prospecting in the locality for a number of years, struck a very rich leader towards the end of the year. In a few dishes he got about 5 oz. of specimens, some of them weighing half an ounce of gold when crushed. The battery belonging to Mindham and party, which had been idle the whole of the year, was started again during December, and crushed 3 tons of stone for M'Vicar for a return of 8 oz. 13 dwts. of gold. The reef is increasing in width as it goes down, and great things are hoped from it in the near future. Three leases have been taken up. There are a few alluvial fossickers making a living on the Isabella and on the Little River.

At the junction of Fell-timber Creek with the Little River, Mr. Hutchens, formerly manager of Mt. David, has had men prospecting for a considerable time. Some ore was discovered which he considered good enough to justify him taking up two 25-acre leases. The nature of the vein being explored is quartz, heavily charged with iron and copper pyrites and argentiferous galena. Two shafts are being sunk on the vein, one on the east and one on the west side of the river. At the end of the year these had reached a depth respectively of 23 and 35 feet. No bulk tests have yet been made, but assays of the pyritous ore have given from 3 dwt. to 206 oz. per ton of gold, and from traces to 29 per cent. of copper. Mr. Hutchens anticipates that his find will develop at depth into a lode of argentiferous galena and sulphide of copper, and it is to be hoped that his enterprise may prove successful.

The principal mining done in the Division is for copper, particulars of which will be found under its proper heading.

#### *Oberon Division.*

The mining industry in this Division for the year just ended has not been characterised by any marked activity. The number of miner's rights issued was 174—23 being for the whole year and 151 for the half year. The quantity of gold won was 308 oz. 7 dwt. 6 grs., valued at £1,150 5s. 6d. Eight persons have received aid during the year from the Prospecting Vote. In one case, the prospectors, Clarke and party, of Slippery Creek, are about to sell to a syndicate at a satisfactory figure; they have raised 50 tons of ore, some of which was forwarded to Germany for treatment, the result not yet known. Their shaft is down a depth of 120 feet, and the width of lode is 4 feet.

Buckland and party of Black Bullock Mining Company have raised 1,800 tons pyritic sulphide ore, 1,077 tons of which was forwarded to Dapto for treatment with extremely satisfactory results. The balance of the ore is at grass awaiting transit to Dapto. The depth of their shaft is 120 feet; the width of lode 31 feet. They have done a great amount of prospecting during the year, but with little progress. Thrush and party, of Black Bullock Mountain, are now erecting machinery for the treatment of a quantity of ore at surface. There has not been much work done by this party during the year.

John Mitchell and party, of Slippery Creek, raised 80 tons of ore, but crushed only a small percentage. Water in this locality being very scarce, they were unable to proceed with their crushing. The depth of their shaft is 70 feet, and the width of the vein averages from 1 inch to 1 foot. Lightfoot and party, who are mining on private property at Charlie's Creek, erected a small quartz-crushing machine with four head of stampers, and put through 42 tons of ore, with very unfavourable results. The depth of their shaft is 40 feet; width of vein, 4 inches.

The outlook for the coming year is promising.

#### *Bathurst Division.*

Mitten and party (late Sinclair and party), Clear Creek, have crushed during the year 70 tons of stone, yielding 421 oz. of gold, but as the average width of vein is only 4 inches the cost of obtaining the gold-bearing stone is very high.

Promising prospects having been obtained at Clear Creek (about 10 miles north from Bathurst), by a prospector named Pears. The find was on portion 28, parish of Peel, county of Roxburgh, the property of Miss Edith Walker, of Concord. A small rush took place, and applications for authority to enter, numbering 83, were lodged during the last two weeks in December; but, though the sinkings are comparatively shallow, time would not allow of the ground being tested up to the closing of the year.

#### *O'Connell Division.*

There are about 50 men fossicking in this Division for alluvial gold, on the Fish River and about Wiseman's Creek.

Brockbank and party, who have an extended quartz claim situated at Breakfast Creek on the "Blackfellow" line of reef, have reached a depth of 140 feet, and have about 70 tons of stone now on the surface. A trial crushing of 6 tons yielded 12 dwt. of gold to the ton. Two men are employed at the mine.

#### *Wattle Flat Division.*

At the Big Oakey Consolidated, which includes the Frenchman's O.K. Mines (quartz reefs), the number of men employed was 16. 425 tons of quartz raised yielded 214 oz. 4 dwt., valued at £757 10s. The depth of shaft is 780 feet from surface to deepest workings; but, owing to vein being almost flat, the deepest level is only about 240 feet vertically from surface. On the underlay the deepest level is 740 feet. The width of reef varies from 6 inches to 11 feet, and underlays about 30°, bearing N.W. and S.E.

In order to make the above return of any value in gauging the ore values of the district, it should be mentioned that owing to the finely divided particles of free gold contained in the Oakey ore, a very big loss results in slimes and tailings. Throughout each crushing, samples of tailings and slimes were taken at the end of the blanket streaks every hour, and the assays of samples so taken show an even loss in tailings of from 3 dwt. 2 grs. to 3 dwt. 11 grs. The loss in slimes approximates to 12½ dwt. per ton of ore; the assays varying from 1 oz. 18 dwt. to 4 oz. 7 grs., and the percentage of slimes also varying according to the proportion of chlorite schist in the ore. A sample of the ore that showed a loss of 4 oz. 7 grs. per ton of slimes was sent to the Department for examination.

The Solitary Mine was taken in hand by Myring and party on 27th August. Seven weeks constant bailing drained the workings, and contract parties were put in stoping at the 300, 364, 414, and 480 feet levels. Work has been constant, with from 25 to 30 men employed. From the end of October to 31st December there was approximately 189 tons raised and crushed at the 6-head battery known as Brailey's, but recently bought by the above party.

At the Caledonian Mine, Crawford Bros., the deepest level is 140 feet; the reef being about 7 feet wide, and estimated as worth 8 or 9 dwt. per ton. A 10-head battery is now being erected about a mile from the mine. As it is the intention of the party to keep the battery constantly at work, this mine should in the future provide work for a good many men.

At Reilly's Creek Mine, work during the year has progressed in a satisfactory manner. A large quantity of stone has been put through the battery with good results.

At Whalen's Hill, Campbell's, a number of men have made good wages during the year.

At Heagney's Reef, Bullock Flat, the deepest shaft is 180 feet; deepest level, 170 feet; and width of reef from 3 inches to 3 feet. It has been worked by a small party of tributers during the year, and 91 tons of ore was crushed for a return of 42 oz. 7 dwt., valued at £168 9s. 6d.

A number of smaller veins have been worked in the Division with varying results.

In alluvial mining a number of men have been at work, the average earnings being small. Most of the sluicing claims have been idle all the year owing to scarcity of water.

#### *Sunny Corner Division.*

On the whole the prospects are brighter than they were last year. The very dry weather during the early part of the year greatly retarded sluicing; and even now water for that purpose is scarce.

Great difficulty is found in obtaining anything like an accurate return of the gold won in the Division, as the fossickers keep no record of what they win; nor have they any particular place where to dispose of the gold won, a good lot of which is sold to travelling peddlers. The Paddy Lackey Proprietary are working on a reef varying up to from 5 feet to 6 feet thick, and returning good results. This company has erected a splendid cyanide plant during the year, by which their tailings are treated, and it has given excellent returns for the outlay.

The Paddy Lackey Deep Level Company, adjoining, has expended a large sum of money on machinery. They have now sunk to a depth of 526 feet, showing what perseverance can do in such a wet shaft. The Company has started to cross-cut since they struck the reef, which is showing splendid looking stone. Of course it is the same reef which the old Paddy Lackey Company has been working, but at a deeper level, and is no doubt rich.

Messrs. Murray and Lean are still working the Big Hill, which appears to be inexhaustible.

Turner and Anderson and Odgers and party, on the Little Hill, are on a good reef.

There are several leases taken up on Reedy Creek and on the Paddy Lackey line by the Great Extended Company of Hongkong.

A new battery is being erected on Bob's Creek, which will prove a boon to the public, as the only battery on the field which can be conveniently used is the one on Mitchell's Creek.

The

The Lagoon Company, after expending a large amount of capital in the erection of machinery, has been at a standstill for the greater part of the year.

A very good reef has been struck on the Bushrangers' Mount, about 5 miles east from here, which promises to turn out well. About 220 miners find employment on the field, about 100 of whom are on alluvial and the others on reefs.

There is about £27,940 worth of machinery in the Division. The old Sunny Corner Silver Mining Company's plant, judging from present appearances, has been idle for a considerable time, and likely to remain so. To start this company's works will necessitate a very large expenditure for new plant.

#### *Orange Division.*

At the Wentworth Proprietary Mine, Lucknow, the works have been under partial suspension for some time, as, owing to the lack of payable ore, the company have been unable to raise fresh capital to carry on the extensive prospecting which is the characteristic of this mine, the payable ore being only found in bunches or shoots. An experienced geologist and mining expert has come from England to thoroughly examine the mine. This is probably the outcome of Mr. Lock's visit to the Home Country.

From 130 to 300 men have been employed at the above mine during the year, and 1,800 feet of new work, consisting of winzes, rises, drives, and cuts, and diamond drill bores, has been done, of which 756 feet was done by contract. £12,872 worth of gold has been won, but not all from newly mined ore. The company erected a slimes cyanide plant, which, unfortunately, has not proved a success, owing to the fact that the slimes take more than sixty hours to settle after agitation with cyanide solution. Experiments are still being made, and a parcel of slimes is awaiting treatment in Melbourne by a machine invented by Messrs. Draper and Riley, who claim that they can extract clean solution and leave the residues practically dry. If this machine can do what they state it will, the work of treating the slimes will be at once resumed; if not, the solution will have to be extracted with filter presses. The extraction of gold from the few tons treated was 90 per cent. There is an immense quantity of tailings, some 50,000 tons, and it was hoped that the proceeds from these would have provided the capital which it is now found necessary to raise otherwise. The year's work in this mine produced 3,306.5 oz. of gold, valued at £12,872. This is a very large decrease on the output for 1898, but early in the present year (1900) a rich find was reported at the 500 foot level—as good as ever—which proves that the mine is far from worked out. To get at the new find will, however, entail a great deal of dead work.

At the Aladdin's Lamp Mine, adjoining the foregoing mine, 846 feet of similar work has been done during the year, 272 feet of which was done under contract. The number of men employed during the year was from 29 to 74. The bullion obtained was 5,702.8 oz., the value being £22,210. This mine is worked in conjunction with the Wentworth Proprietary.

The Wentworth Company are carrying on a mine near Stuart Town, of which, although out of this district, a short account is here given as exemplifying their persistency and enterprise. Since reopening up the mine in June last, a new main shaft, 16 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in., has been sunk 160 feet from the surface level. Here a crosscut, 6 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft., has been driven 81 feet, and a shaft, 9 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in., sunk a further distance of 77 feet, making a total in all of 237 feet. The shaft is close timbered to a depth of 125 feet. A poppet-head of Oregon timber, 40 feet high, has been erected. A ten stamp battery, with rock breaker, &c., is in course of erection, whilst winding engine, boilers, and air compressing plant are all laid down. A dam has been constructed by means of puddle and clay embankment 235 feet long, 15 feet high in centre, with a base and top of 75 feet and 25 feet respectively, capable of conserving 6,000,000 gallons of water. One mile of close panel fencing has been erected round the claim. Nearly all the necessary fittings and castings have been turned out of the fitting shops at Lucknow.

The Wentworth Extension at Lucknow is still vigorously prospecting on one lease, two others being allowed suspension.

At the Darcy Estate Mine at Lucknow, little or no work has been done during the year; but arrangements are in course of negotiation for its management to be taken up by Mr. Newman, M.L.A. when work will begin again at once.

The Homeward Bound, north of the Aladdin is being sunk on with English capital.

The Wallaroi Lease is also being worked.

These are all in the Lucknow supposed line of contact of the basalt and serpentine. Should payable gold be struck in any of these mines, no doubt a large amount of labour would be absorbed, and good results be obtained.

The Blethington has been worked for five years with no profits. The work done during this year consists of plat and winze sunk 50 feet; two drives 40 to 50 feet, at 150 feet level, cleaned out and driven; and a lot of dead work. No gold has been won by crushing. Three men were employed, but at present suspension for four months is in force. It is intended to liquidate the old company and to reform.

During the year a rush set in for the ground on Rosedale Estate, and adjoining C.P.'s and C.L.'s, which involved very heavy work upon the Warden, owing to the amount of preliminary work which had to be done before the issue of authorities. One or two of the claims are still being worked but, owing to the very uncertain state of the country, there has not as yet been sufficient development to disclose any permanent lode or reefs, which would justify any large or extensive outlay in the way of machinery and plant, which would be necessary to treat the ore. Mr. Pittman has made a report on this field. Moppett's mine is at present the only one turning out anything sufficiently payable to remove from the field for treatment. Mr. Moppett is now taking out a further crushing, and the stuff is likely to maintain its original standard, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to the ton, with 6 to 8 dwt. of gold per ton in the tailings. £1,165 worth of gold has been obtained from 362 tons of stone.

At the "Ballarat of New South Wales," Forest Reefs, a shaft has been sunk 241 feet, No. 1 drive driven 57 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and No. 2 drive driven 500 feet to No. 5 bore. There wash was obtained, and late dish prospects went 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. to the load. The trend of the lead has not yet been established. The water in the mine is very heavy.

No information respecting the "Victory" has been obtainable, but it is believed the company are still on good ground, and that the wash is improving. The ground is very wet and difficult to work in consequence.

At the "Great Lumpy" they are still prospecting.

Slaterry's and many other mines are working on the supposed leads under the heavy deposits of basalt in this part of the District.

The Coolgardie Gold Syndicate, at Cadia, has done large amount of work, and are now under suspension pending the erection of machinery.

Some prospecting has been done at Amaroo, and although, as yet, without payable results, the prospects are considered very good.

In the Byng portion of this district work is completely at a standstill, fresh capital being wanted. One or two marvellously rich finds have been made, but, as a rule there is no permanency about them.

At Palmers Bulga, and Digger's Flat (Cassidy's line of reef), a number of claims and leases have been taken up during the year, and about 150 men are working, but not with any great success. The principal mine belongs to the Great Ophir Gold-mining Company, and from 242 tons of ore mined 237 oz. of gold was obtained, of the value of £775 6s. 1d. This was the work of four men for 12 months.

Another mine close by gave a return valued at £225, from 100 tons of ore.

At Ophir everything is shut down, Mr. Slater having sold his battery at the Bluff, and the same has been removed. There are a few prospectors and fossickers at work, but with very intermittent results.

At Lewis Ponds no work is being done of any consequence.

Generally speaking the mining interest in this Division has progressed during the year. Numbers of men have obtained employment, and there has also been a large increase in the number of lease applications received, and miners' rights issued.

#### *Molong Division.*

There has been little work of any importance done in this Division during the year. Under aid from the Vote, Williams, at Copper Hill, and Delaney, at Gumble, have been doing some prospecting work for copper, reference to which will be found under that heading.

Thirty-four miners' rights were issued during the past twelve months; but, as far as can be learned, no metals or minerals have been won in the Division during that period.

Mr. Black, of Molong, crushed 50 tons of quartz, brought from other places, for a yield of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of gold, valued at £131 5s.

No additional machinery, for use in connection with mining, has been erected in this Division during the year.

MUDGE





"WENTWORTH PROPRIETARY" GOLD MINE LUCKNOW, N.S.W.

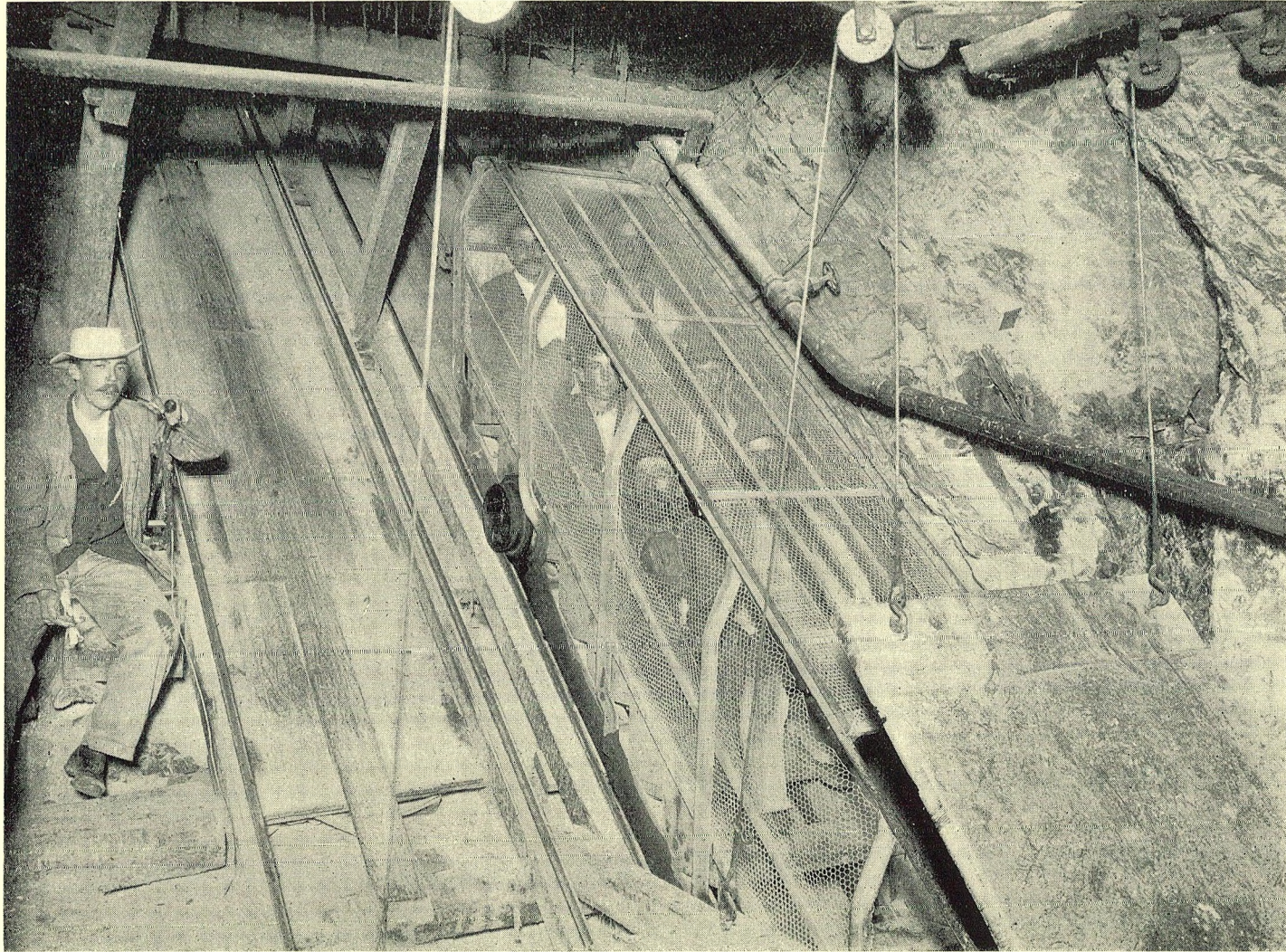
(Surface View.)





"CHANGING SHIFTS," WENTWORTH PROPRIETARY GOLD MINE, LUCKNOW, N.S.W.  
(Showing Man-cage.)





"WENTWORTH PROPRIETARY" GOLD MINE, LUCKNOW, N.S.W.  
(Man-cage passing plat.)





"WENTWORTH PROPRIETARY" GOLD MINE, LUCKNOW N.S.W.  
(A View Underground.)





"WENTWORTH PROPRIETARY" GOLD MINE, LUCKNOW, N.S.W.  
(Miners engaged in over-hand stoping.)



## MUDGEE MINING DISTRICT.

*Cobbora Division.*

During the year, about 90 miners only were employed in this Division in alluvial mining, principally at Tucklan. The quantity of gold won was 865 oz. 4 dwt., valued at £3 15s. per oz.

The want of water has again been the great drawback, and only about 1 inch of rain has fallen within the past five months. Water for domestic use has to be carted a distance of 4 miles, from wells sunk in the Tucklan Creek, to which place the washdirt has also to be carted. Owing to this scarcity of water work was almost suspended during a good part of the year, and many of the miners were obliged to leave the field. A return of wet seasons would probably mean a revival of mining work, as there is much untried ground in the locality that should pay to prospect; but, owing to the porous nature of the ground, water cannot be conserved for any length of time, save in wet seasons.

Some loads of washdirt treated have yielded as high as 2 oz. to the load, others as low as  $\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. to the load.

At Tucklan, there are large deposits of what is termed cement, which has been proved to be payable, as Tyler and party have been carting some tons to Chappell's Battery, at Tallewang, 9 miles distant, the crushings from which averaged 7 dwt. to the ton.

*Leadville Division.*

Little or no gold-mining has been carried on in this Division during the year. A few men have been engaged prospecting and, at odd times, in fossicking for gold at Sawpit Gully, near Wargundy, with, it is thought, poor results—perhaps tucker.

*Gulgong Division.*

The gold yield for this Division shows a marked decrease. Reefing operations are almost at a standstill. In the early part of the year some good alluvial gold was discovered in new ground (Crown lands) at a place known as the Diamond Mines, and for some months about 400 men were working and camping on the field. Several claims bottomed at a depth of about 30 feet on wash that, for a time, yielded from 10 to 15 dwt. per load, but the rich area was small, and was soon worked out. About 60 men are, however, still making a living on the field.

On Mr. Rouse's private land near Guntawang, and on Mr. Murphy's freehold at Slasher's Flat, small rushes occurred during the year, and for four or five months about 60 men were making fair wages on these areas, but the ground is now almost worked out, three or four parties only working at end of year. The work on these private lands was carried on under provisions of section 33 of the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894.

No quartz mining of any importance is at present being carried out in the Gulgong Division. The Royal George Gold-mining Co. erected a battery on their property in the early part of the year, and several parcels of stone were crushed, but the results were disappointing, and the mine is now closed down. On the Happy Valley, Shellback, and Red Hills Mines, very little work was done during the year.

The Salvation Hill Gold-mining Syndicate has sent a parcel of stone to London, and Mr. Frame Fletcher, it is understood, has the property in hand for flotation. The greatest depth attained in this property is 163 feet, through very hard country.

*Hargraves Division.*

During the year mining has not been successfully carried out in consequence of the scarcity of water. The Merroo and Grattai Creeks have been virtually dry, and therefore the fossickers have been compelled to seek some other means of living until rain comes to start the creeks running. There are a great number of men who get their living by mere fossicking, as the alluvial mining is practically abandoned in this portion of the district, in which, therefore, the prospects of the mining industry are not at present very encouraging.

The Saddle Reefs Syndicate has been for the past twelve months working very constantly, and has had Government aid. The prospects of the mine proving a paying concern are not too promising. During the past twelve months they have crushed 1,000 tons for a return of 400 oz. of gold.

W. H. Bond is still successfully working his lease, and makes a good living.

Frame Fletcher is still persevering with the Eldorado Hill, and is at present putting a tunnel through it, which is now in 300 feet. A few small veins have been cut, and in some of them traces of gold have shown.

James and Thomas Laing have put through their battery, during the year, 1,700 tons of quartz for a yield of 935 oz. The stone treated has principally been taken from the different leases around Hargraves and Tucker's Hill.

During the year Hogan and party discovered a new reef on Tucker's Hill which at first looked really well, gold showing freely in the surface stone. Their first crushing went  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per ton, but as they went deeper on the reef it was not so good, and the last crushing they had only yielded 15 dwt. per ton. Several leases were taken up on Tucker's Hill during the year, but Hogan and party are the only ones working at present. No doubt the other lessees are waiting for Hogan and party to further develop their lease before starting operations.

Mr. Scott, manager of the Hampden Syndicate Mine, has had the mine constantly worked during the year, and Government aid was granted this party to put a tunnel through the hill on the Homeward Bound, but with very poor results. It is hoped, however, that the mine may ultimately pay well.

The quantity of gold purchased during the year by the storekeepers is estimated at 596 oz., amounting to £2,285 5s., a decrease of about 267 oz. on the year 1898.

A number of special leases have been taken up in this Division during the year for gold-dredging purposes.

*Mudgee Division.*

During the past year a fair amount of prospecting has been carried on with but poor results, with the exception of at Apple Tree Flat, where about 20 miners are making fair wages at alluvial mining. The Log Paddock Boring Syndicate, from whose operations much was expected, report that the only machinery at the mine consists of a whim, valued at £25; that work has been carried on during the year at a cost of £600; and that the return to date consists of 1 oz. 19 dwt. of gold.

The Royal George Mine is not being worked at present, and no reply to inquiries made has been received from the manager. At Rat's Castle Mine no work has been done during the year, and a ten-head stamp battery, valued at £200, is there lying idle. A great number of the claims have been abandoned, and, taken as a whole, the mining in the Mudgee Division has not been as profitable as in the year 1898.

A fair amount of money has been granted as aid to prospectors throughout the district, but no good results therefrom have been recorded. All the available river bed has been applied for as special gold leases, and in one or two instances it is thought very satisfactory results will be obtained. The rainfall for the year has been much below the average, but storms towards the end of the year enabled a good deal of fossicking to be carried on in the gullies, where, otherwise, such work could not have been carried out. Several of the claims on the creeks around Capertee, in the south-east corner of the Division, have also recently bottomed on good gold, and a number of miners at present find employment in this neighbourhood.

*Windeyer Division.*

Mining matters have not been very brisk during the past year in this Division, owing to the exhaustion of the alluvial gold, and also the scarcity of water. From Messrs. Winter Brothers' claim, the Golden Lily, very profitable returns have been won. They have crushed 620 tons, yielding 750 oz., value £3,000. They have erected a fine crushing plant, with engine and five head of stampers, valued at £500, and intend to enlarge the machinery with an extra five heads of stampers. At present they employ 12 men, and have about 1,000 tons of quartz on the ground; but, owing to scarcity of water, have had to delay further crushing. Messrs. Liebertrett and party, of the Henrietta Claim, have just completed erecting a crushing plant, valued at £2,000, and consisting of engine, pumping machinery, and five heads of stampers. They have crushed 320 tons of quartz for a yield of 375 oz. 10 dwt. 6 grs.; value £1,502.

W. R. Leffley, of the Eclipse Mine, have not done very much during this year, as the stone is very poor and requires capital to work it. They have crushed 139 tons of quartz for a return of 33 oz.; value, £127 8s.

The Jubilee Claim is at present at a standstill, owing to the poor return of gold. During the year they crushed 100 tons, which yielded only 20 oz., valued at £70.

The alluvial miners are scattered over a large area of the Division, most of them working in the old beds of the creeks. No new ground has been discovered during the year, and the individual earnings of most of the alluvial miners are very small—few of them making more than a bare living.

About 1,979 oz. of alluvial gold has been bought by the local storekeepers, valued at £3 17s. 6d. per oz., and about 1,178 oz. of gold won from the various leases, valued at from £3 18s. to £4 per oz.

Better returns are expected from the quartz reefs during the coming year.

Leases for gold dredging purposes have been taken up by Murphy and Struthers, but so far no work has been performed on these.

#### *Peak Hill Division.*

At Peak Hill there are five mines working—The “Proprietary,” “Wythe’s and Mooney,” The “Crown of Peak Hill,” “The Great Eastern,” and the “Bobbie Burns.” The Proprietary Mine owners during the last twelve months have been engaged in sinking and putting in drives, prior to stoping, and there are large bodies of ore ready to be broken down. The manager, Mr. Cross, is now erecting water-jacket and blast furnaces to smelt the refractory ore. Not much ore has been treated during the past year, but the time has been usefully employed in experimenting on the best method of dealing with refractory ores and in putting the mine in order so that the ore may be taken out on an extensive scale.

Wythe’s and Mooney’s mine has been let on tribute and the tributers have taken out a good deal of free ore with very satisfactory returns. This company has also devoted a good deal of time and money to find out the best and cheapest methods of dealing with refractory ores. The ore in all the mines on Peak Hill exists in chutes, and so far as is known, it is poor, but there is good reason for thinking that it will improve with depth, in fact, it has improved. These ores also contain about 2 per cent. of copper, which should assist to defray the expense of smelting.

The “Crown of Peak Hill” has been put in thorough working order. The main shaft has been re-timbered and the old workings secured with the view of sinking on the old “Great Eastern” lode. The owners have recently sent away 25 tons of ore from the main lode to be treated at Dapto. This mine is now in good working order, and in readiness to break out large quantities of ore. It has also a cyanide plant in course of erection, capable of treating about 60 tons of tailings per week.

In the “Great Eastern” mine, which is let on tribute, the tributers have broken and crushed a good deal of ore, but the returns are not so satisfactory as those of previous years. In this mine there are large bodies of pyritous ores in sight, but so far the syndicate have not attempted to treat them.

In the “Bobbie Burns” mine, which is also let on tribute, the tributers, it is stated, have made a little more than wages during the past year.

At Peak Hill there are a number of cyanide plants, treating on an average 200 tons of tailings a week. These tailings are all from the local mines. Although the returns of gold from this Division will probably be less than the returns of 1898, it is anticipated that the returns for the present year 1900 will be much larger as great trouble and expense has been incurred to produce and treat great quantities of ore in the different mines. The alluvial in this division is all but exhausted, unless new discoveries are made; probably 100 oz. would cover the amount of alluvial gold won during the past year.

At Tomingley, from the mine known as “Paton’s lease,” 340 tons of stone have been crushed during the past year, for a return of 301 oz. of gold—60 tons from Madden and Cavanagh’s mine gave a similar yield per ton; besides these there have been small crushings from other mines, averaging from 10 dwt. to 1 oz. per ton.

At McPhail, a very extensive mining property belonging to the “Myall United Gold-mining Company” has 150 men employed; the manager reports that during the past year he put over 30,600 tons of quartz through the company’s battery of 40 stampers; the tailings being treated in their cyanide vats, which have a capacity of 3,000 tons per month. The return was 4 dwt. per ton for the combined treatment. This seems small, but it is payable because of the large quantity of stone treated. Moreover, the company has one of the most complete and up-to-date plants in New South Wales, including rock-breakers, compressed air drills, automatic feeders and other labour saving appliances. The tailings are removed direct from the battery tables to the cyanide vats by means of sand pumps, and the manager claims that the cost of breaking the ore and treating by battery and cyanide is the most economical of any mine in the Colony.

#### *Wellington Division.*

The recent alluvial find at Jawbone has caused some stir amongst diggers, and at the time of the Warden’s the last visit there were about 300 men on the ground. There have been no washings in bulk yet, the yields—from prospects—should be from 2 dwt. to 1½ oz. to the load. The average depth is about 80 feet. There are about 8 or 9 claims on payable gold and a large number have bottomed “duffers.” There have been application to the Government to resume private lands here, but so far, the local Warden has not seen sufficient reason to justify him in recommending this. During the year over 100 applications for authorities to enter under the Mining on Private Lands Act were received at the Warden’s Office.

The issue of miners’ rights at Wellington also increased considerably in consequence of the Jawbone Rush. About 30 applications for dredging leases were received for areas upon the Macquarie River. It is believed the industry will prove profitable on the Macquarie to at least as far down as Wellington.

The only quartz mining of any importance in this Division was that done on the Mitchell’s Creek Freehold Gold Estate, where about 230 hands are employed. Some 14,176 tons of ore was raised and treated for a return of 8,485 oz., valued at £29,017.

### TAMBAROORA AND TURON MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Hill End Division.*

The yield of gold for this Division during the year just ended, shows a large decrease on that of the previous year, principally in the quartz gold. This is owing to the fact that the Tambaroora Creek Gold Mine, Limited, have not worked their mine during the year. All the gold has been won by small parties of miners. Most of the quartz gold having been won from Hawkins’ Hill, some of the stone yielding up to 12 oz. to the ton. During the year about 200 Europeans and 56 Chinese have been employed in alluvial mining—fossicking and sluicing—who have won 1,898 oz. 6 dwt. 8 grs. of gold, valued at £7,261 1s. 2d. It is impossible to give an estimate of the quantity of wash-dirt treated, as most of it is treated by ground sluicing. About 160 men have been employed in quartz-mining, who have raised 1,163 tons of quartz, which yielded 1,054 oz. 16 dwt. of gold, valued at £4,034 12s. 2d., making the total value of the gold won during the year £11,295 13s. 4d. Messrs. Carver and party have erected an 8-head battery at Hawkins’ Hill, and the prospects there are very encouraging. On other parts of the field there is very little work being done, except fossicking for alluvial gold, and at present this is almost at a standstill owing to the scarcity of water.

#### *Rylstone Division.*

Very little gold-mining is done in this Division. At the cinnabar mine, at Carwell (between Cudgegong and Rylstone), prospecting for this mineral has been going on, at intervals, during the last fifteen or twenty years. During the latter end of the year some further prospecting work has been carried out upon an area of land taken up in the vicinity by a syndicate; but, so far, these efforts have met with poor success.

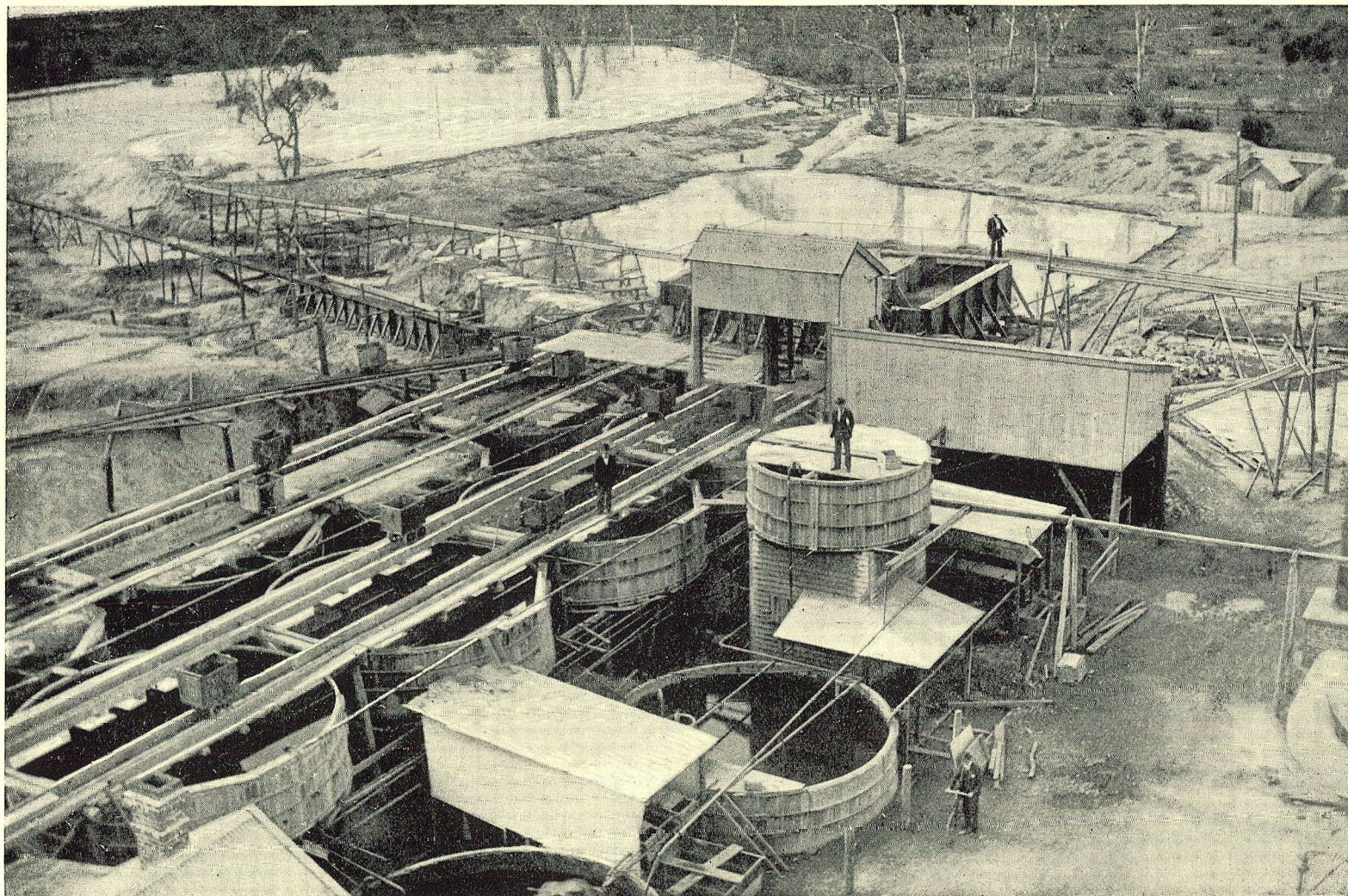
#### *Sofala Division.*

Mining in this Division for the year 1899 shows an improvement on the previous year in the amount of alluvial gold won, thanks to the commencement of gold-dredging operations; but the quartz-mining industry has been all but abandoned.

Alluvial surface sluicing has again been greatly hampered and, at times, brought almost to a standstill through the scarcity of water, which difficulty has been increasingly felt during the past two or three years, and no return of gold obtained by such means is available. The old alluvial deposits have been so often worked over, it is now difficult for even able-bodied and practical men to exist on the gold won from such ground.

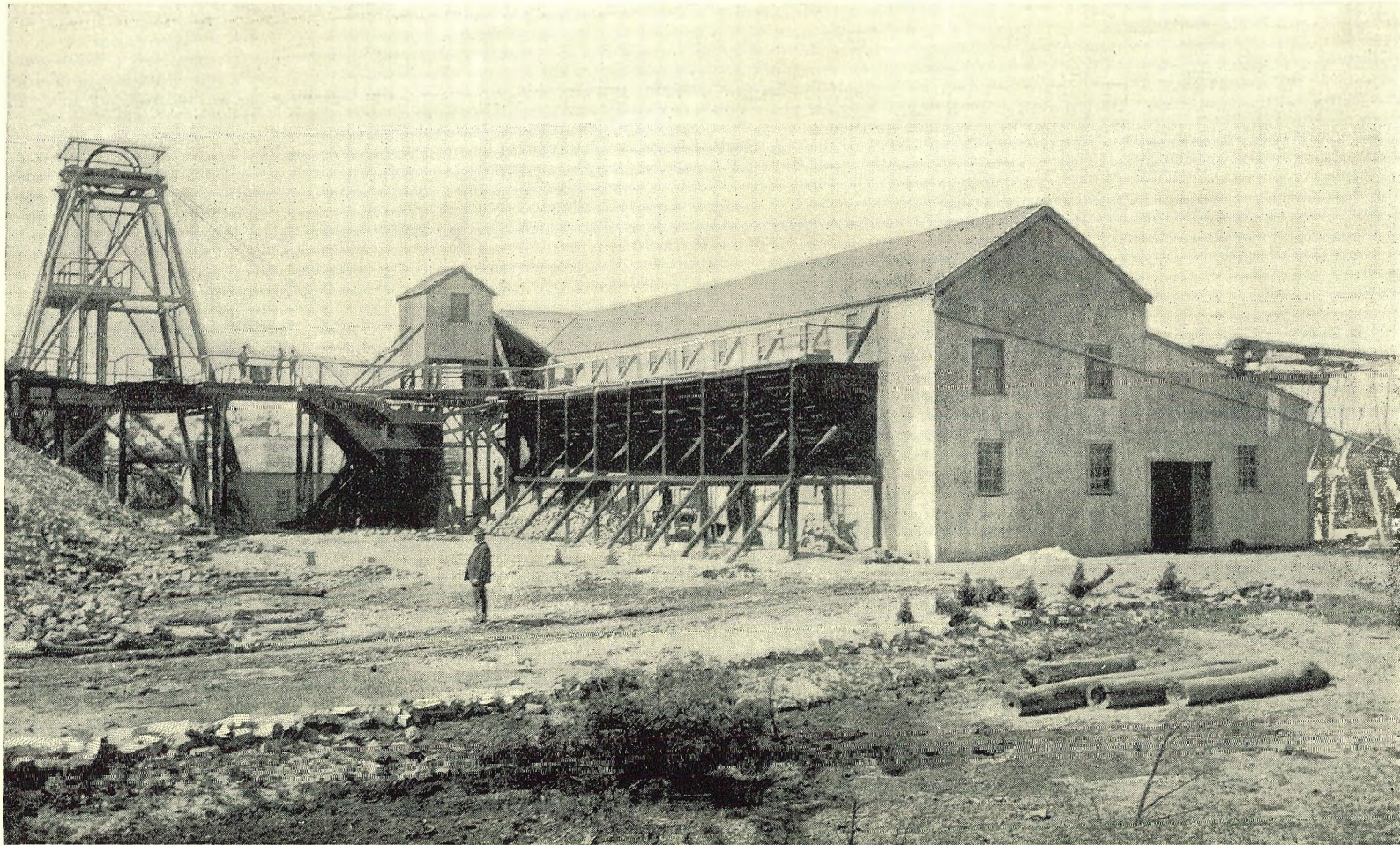
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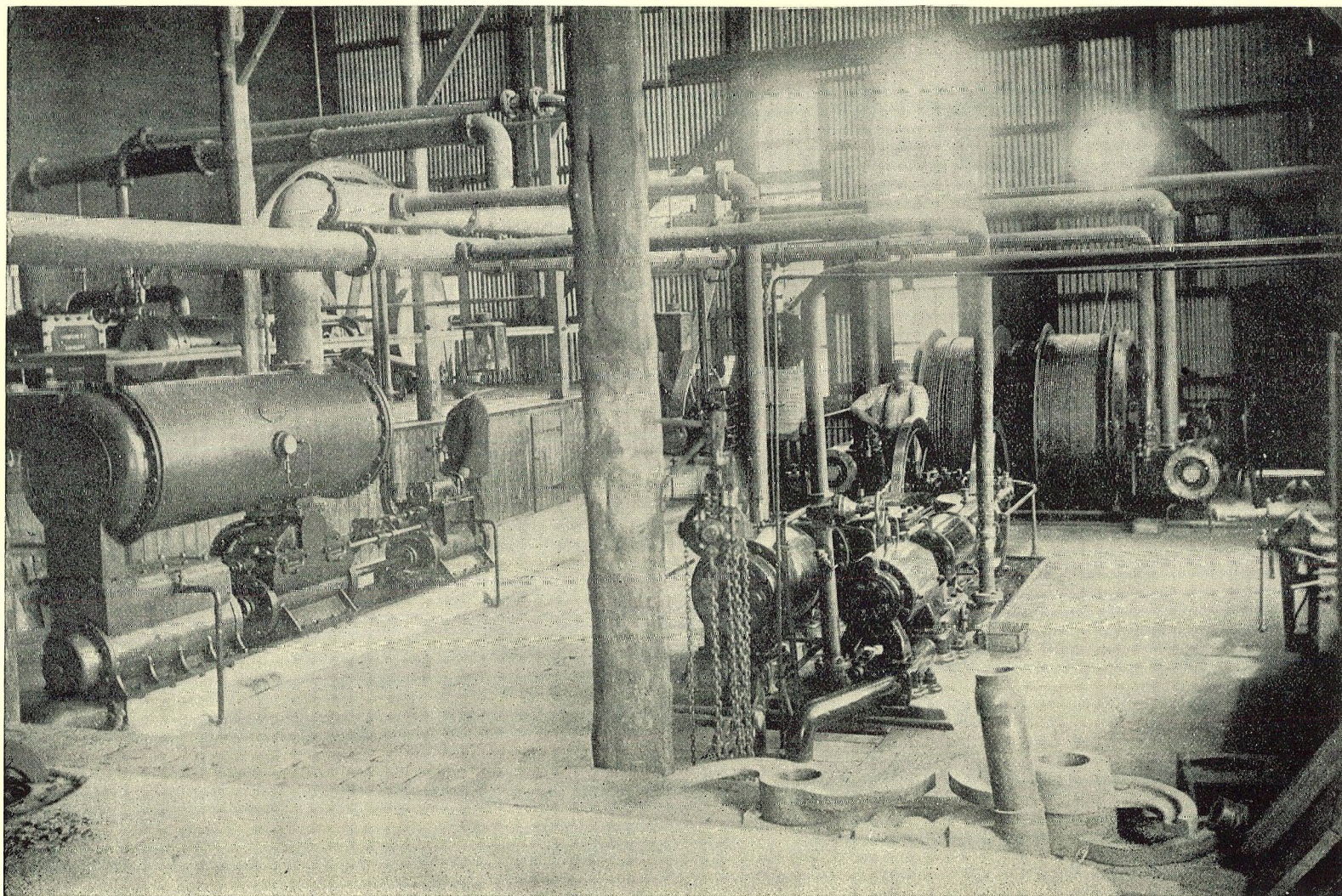
CYANIDE WORKS, "MYALL UNITED" GOLD MINE, MCPHAIL, N.S.W.  
(Since, extended.)





SURFACE WORKS, "MYALL UNITED" GOLD MINE, MCPHAIL, N.S.W.





"MYALL UNITED" GOLD MINE, MCPHAIL N.S.W.  
(View in Engine Room.)



Several parties have been working at the Upper Turon and Palmer's Oakey in the various old workings, but with what results no information was obtainable; it is believed, however, that the majority of them have had a hard struggle to make wages. Sinclair and mate obtained 27 oz. of gold in two weeks from their claim in Dam Creek. Knight and Gale in four weeks unearthed a 13-oz. nugget also several smaller nuggets in Jew's Creek, making a total money value of £130. These have been the most successful parties in this Division during the year.

The Turon River Gold-dredging Company commenced sluicing operations on the Turon River about the middle of June last. The plant in position consists of a floating pontoon carrying a 20 h.p. boiler and 16 h.p. engine, steam winches, small donkey engine, &c., valued at £6,000. Work has been carried on vigorously since the commencement of operations, the large quantity of 69,000 cubic yards having been raised, and gold won amounting to 701 oz. 15 dwt., money value, £2,500. The same company has a second dredger under construction three miles lower down the river from Sofala, to cost £6,500. The success of these dredging operations is considered the principal event of the year, from a mining point of view, and many special leases have been taken up for similar purposes. Should the prospects obtained on them equal those of the above-named company, it will be the means of furnishing work for a large number of men, and restoring something like prosperity to the district.

The Razorback Gold and Antimony Company stopped work early in the year, and the engine has been removed from the mine.

No mining operations have been carried on in the locality of Back Creek for some months past, and the lease formerly held by Elkin and others has been abandoned.

The Queenslander Company and Turon Gold-mines (Limited), not having obtained payable results, has abandoned its property. The plant has been sold and removed to Wattle Flat.

At "Halpin's Secret" gold-mine at Box Ridge, no work is being done at present, pending the erection of a 5-head battery, which small battery is said to be sufficient for developmental purposes. Lessees expect to commence work about the middle of January, 1900. Forty-five tons of quartz raised about two years ago, and crushed at Sofala, gave the return of 12 dwt. 12 grs. per ton; also a bulk test crushing of 9 tons at the Clyde Works gave 2 oz. 7 dwt. per ton.

#### *Stuart Town Division.*

The most interesting mining feature in this Division has been the starting of dredging operations by Mr. Garland, on the Macquarie River, some 8 miles from Stuart Town. There has been some difficulty in adapting the plant to the needs of the locality, and several breakdowns have occurred; but now the apparatus works more smoothly. The yield of gold is understood to be satisfactory to the owners, and work continues in progress. During the year there has been a decrease in the estimated yield of gold won within the Division of about 890 oz., as compared with last year, though there has been a slight increase in the yield of alluvial gold. This may be partly accounted for by the very scant rainfall, which has retarded mining operations.

### LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Cargo Division.*

Mount Durward, at Cargo, has been practically abandoned, after the expenditure of £12,000 to £14,000 in machinery the ore having been found to be unpayable.

The New Cargo (late Ironclad) Gold Mining Company is not at present working, but it is hoped that, if it intends to do so, a move will be made in the direction before long; otherwise it will be found impossible to resist the reasonable demands of local residents to be allowed to go on these lands, though it is very doubtful whether the local miners will derive much benefit from such event.

The Capital Gold-mining Syndicate (no liability) is working the property adjoining the New Cargo Gold-fields on the north-east, and prospecting has been continuously carried out on it for the last twelve months. There are five shafts on the ground, of the following depths.—45, 60, 50, 57, and 100 feet, from which various drives have been put in, aggregating about 200 feet. From the 57 foot shaft, within 6 feet of the boundary of the New Cargo Gold-mining Company's ground, two parcels of ore have been treated at the local battery. The first (10 tons) yielded 11 dwt. per ton by amalgamation. The second lot of 60 tons, taken from a lode 9 feet wide, yielded at the rate of 4 dwt. 2 grs. to the ton. In the 45 foot shaft, which is about 300 feet west of the boundary shaft, a vein of ore 12 inches wide is showing in the bottom, and is estimated at a value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of gold per ton. This shaft is within 15 feet of the boundary of the New Cargo Gold-mining Company's property. At present work is confined to the 100 foot shaft, on the eastern slope of the hill, from which a drive is being extended in the direction of the 45 foot shaft, the purpose being to intersect the western branch of the Ironclad lode, and prove the value of any intermediate veins which may be met with, surface prospects, indicating payable gold deeper down, having been met with.

On the Commonwealth Gold-mining Company, Cargo, prospecting operations have been carried on by McMahon Brothers, for nearly two years, in the endeavour to open up auriferous ore in new ground, and to develop a true fissure lode in connection with the main dyke on the field, which has hitherto been neglected. The principal shaft is down 106 feet, on the underlay, where a level has been driven 13 feet south and 45 feet north, on a vein of ore averaging 18 inches wide. Sixty-nine tons of ore obtained in sinking and driving have been treated at the local battery, which proved the value to be over 12 dwt. per ton; but, owing to the heavy loss of fine gold in the slimes, it cannot be worked profitably with the available method of treatment. Ore from the north end of level, where a new chute was cut, giving an average assay of 2 oz. 1 dwt. to the ton, yielded only 9 dwt. to the ton by battery treatment. The ore in the face is 3 feet wide. A winze is now being put down 30 feet north of the shaft, and at 8 feet below the 106 foot level six samples were taken across the lode which have been assayed with excellent results. The winze is just entering the mineral zone, but, so far, is free from any trace of copper or arsenic, the gold being in common iron pyrites. The width of the lode formation is not known. The country rock is diorite, and the lode a continuation of the fissure opened by the intrusion of the main dyke of porphyry and feldstone. In the ore occasional deposits of white decomposed feldspathic mineral are met with, which invariably carry the best gold. This points to the probability of large deposits of similar material carrying gold being met with in the dyke, which has not yet been prospected; but, from its character and its relation to all the other auriferous reefs and veins on the field, as the main fissure of the country, it should prove both rich and extensive in its ore deposits, as well as permanent in depth.

#### *Cudal Division.*

But little mining has been done in this Division during the year just ended. A fair amount of prospecting has, however, been done—principally at Toogong—though nothing payable was found, and at present only one party is engaged prospecting there.

#### *Forbes Division.*

At Forbes, the principal mine is that to which there has been frequent occasion to refer in former reports, viz., "Sinclair's," now known as the "Lachlan Gold-fields, Limited." The main shaft, 10 feet by 4, is 230 feet deep, and levels have been opened at 70 feet, 150 feet, and 230 feet. The 70-foot level has been driven 850 feet, and is connected with the surface by four air shafts. The 150-foot level has been driven 970 feet, and is connected with the 70-foot level by six winzes. The 230-foot level has been driven 160 feet, and connected by one winze with the 150-foot level. The manager reports that the lode is irregular in width, but is 22 feet in the widest part. The main shaft is equipped with steam hoisting and pumping machinery, and the water, which is saline, makes at the rate of 1,500 gallons per hour. The crushing-plant consists of a 20-stamp mill, complete, with ore-feeders, bins, tables, tailing elevators, and the necessary engine and boiler power. The cyanide plant consists of three 20-feet by 3 ft. 6 in. sand vats, and two 20-feet by 4 feet slime vats, capable of treating 450 tons of sand and 150 tons of slime per month. The "official" returns for the year is 5,613 tons of ore crushed, and 4,287 oz. of gold bullion produced. There are over 100 men employed on this mine.

It may be remarked, in connection with this mine, that it is very unlikely the lode or lodes stop at the north boundary of "Sinclair's Mine," and there are several leases taken up and which are being worked on the line going north. These lodes require a large capital to work them to advantage, but it is a remarkable thing that so far no company has been formed to work these leases, though it is stated that several of them contain gold-bearing lodes at various depths. If an English company can afford to put up very expensive machinery for crushing, pumping, and cyaniding, excavate

excavate large dams, and employ over 100 men constantly for a long period, surely this would justify the forming of a large company with colonial capital to develop the leases which, in all probability, contain lodes as good, or perhaps better, than those now being worked by the "Lachlan Gold fields (Limited)." There is one thing certain that before long these leases will have to be worked or given up, when probably the English company will extend their holding. It would be a great assistance to Forbes and this district if another mine was in full work, capable of employing over 100 men, and this desirable result seems to depend on the energy of the leaseholders, who should lose no time in obtaining capital to develop the valuable property now lying idle.

No mines at present are working at the Pinnacle, and the large plant of machinery has been taken away, the owners being apparently satisfied that the reefs are not payable. At the Ironbarks, 4 miles south of the Pinnacle, only one mine is working—Deane and party. A number of leases are held by them, and until lately 22 men were employed; 8 are working still. The amount of stone raised and crushed during this year was 1,100 tons, for an average return of 15 dwt. The reef is a large one, averaging about 2 feet wide. The stone is crushed at Whitby's Battery, 5 miles distant. This must be a heavy charge on the mine, the cartage and cost of crushing. On the Soldier's Reef, 5 miles north west of the Ironbarks, two leases are working—T. Waddell and party and Sharp and party. The former have had a crushing of 50 tons, averaging 9 dwt. per ton, which is not payable under present circumstances. A battery and cyanide plant are required on this mine. In the latter the lessees have raised and crushed 26 tons of quartz during the past year for a yield of a little over half an ounce per ton. This was not payable, as the expense of cartage—9 miles—and crushing—10s. 6d. per ton—swallowed up all the profit. Very little rain has fallen in this locality during the year, and this has prevented prospecting.

#### *Parkes Division.*

At Parkes the principal mines are the "Bushman's," the "Dayspring," the "Kohinoor" and the "Phoenix." There are several other mines, but at present there is nothing of importance to report concerning them. In the "Bushman's" the present company of tributors commenced work about the middle of April last. They have sunk the main shaft 79 feet, making a total depth of 925 feet. They have also extended the 800 foot level 155 feet, and the 350 foot level 90 feet—making the total distance driven 245 feet. 968 tons of stone have been crushed for a yield of 541 oz. 3 dwt. of gold. The manager reports that the prospects of the mine are good. The number of men employed is 25.

In the "Kohinoor" the main shaft is 550 feet deep. At that depth a level has been driven 167 feet east and 151 feet west—total, 318 feet. A quantity of stone was raised and crushed, together with low-grade ore from the 150 foot level, making a total crushing of 3,795 tons for a return of 2,271 oz. of gold, worth £8,313, or a gross return of about £2 4s. per ton of ore crushed. It is intended to keep the work of development well in advance, and, with this in view, the shaft will be sunk a further depth of 100 feet. Judging by present prospects, this should give more valuable ore than any yet discovered. This company during the year have purchased a cyanide plant, and so far it has proved a profitable investment. A quantity of tailings has been treated for a yield of 1,354 oz. of bullion, worth £4,233. During the year five dividends of 6d. each, amounting in the aggregate to £2,430 7s. 6d., have been paid. Forty-five men are employed in this mine, 9 at the battery, and 7 at the cyanide plant. The prospects of this mine, judging by the directors' and the manager's reports, are very good.

The Phoenix Gold Mining Company's mine in Parkes is worked by a party of tributors—Mackey and party. Early in the year a boiler at this mine exploded, and was completely destroyed. This, however, has been replaced by a 30-horse power boiler, constructed by Messrs. C. and J. Hoskins, at a cost of £275, of which amount £100 was contributed by the tributors. During the year the tributors crushed 520 tons of stone for a gross yield of 903 oz. of gold. The present prospects of this mine are not less favourable than they were last year, and the directors report that there is every probability of the tribute yielding sufficient funds for the company to undertake operations on its own account, when the tribute agreement expires in May, 1901.

The "Dayspring"—This mine, which is situated at the Currajong, 3 miles north of Parkes, has been working about 16 years, and at the present time is let on tribute, 4 tributors being working. The manager reports that during ten months of the year 1899, he raised and crushed 1,052 tons for a return of 402 oz. of gold. This return did not give the tributors more than about £1 a week wages. In this mine more capital is required to deepen the shaft and develop the mine, and until this is available it is not likely any valuable discoveries will be made. The leases contain several reefs, from which payable crushings have been obtained.

#### *Fifield Division.*

Mining in this Division is in a very languishing condition. During the past year, partly, perhaps, owing to the great scarcity of water, many miners who were seeking gold and platinum have left the district. The output of these metals is not half that of past years, nor has there been any new discoveries of deposits. The rainfall has been very small, something over 12 inches only for the year. This has prevented prospecting, and has prevented dirt from being washed, and must have placed miners working on poor dirt in very great straits to obtain a living.

At Carlisle, three quartz claims are working, one with Government aid. Assays give fair prospects, but the claims cannot be said to be payable, and the field is all but abandoned.

#### *Condobolin Division.*

The place where mining is chiefly carried on in this Division is on the travelling stock route, about 3 miles north-west of Condobolin. The principal mine in this locality is the "Phoenix," the property of the Condobolin Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, No Liability. This company has about 15 men employed, and, during the past year, raised 1,400 tons of quartz, for a return of 350 oz. of gold, worth about £787 10s. The gold from this mine is only worth about £2 5s. per oz., being largely alloyed with silver. A considerable amount of work has been done on the lands near Condobolin, but, the reefs becoming poorer at a depth, the results have not been remunerative, and a number of prospectors have abandoned their claims. Others, however, have taken their places.

From the "Mascotte" mine, owned by Grief and party, 25 tons of quartz was crushed during the year, for a return of 36 oz.—worth £3 10s. per oz. The first crushing of 8 tons from this mine yielded 27 oz. of gold, but the remaining ore was of a much poorer quality; in this locality a good deal of prospecting has been done under private agreement. The prospects are stated to be satisfactory. At Cugong no work is being carried on; and at Mount Wilga only prospecting. At Mowabla, 17 miles north west of Condobolin, the Alma Mining Company (Winter's mine) have crushed during the year 136 tons of stone for a return of 72 oz.—worth £280.

#### *Alectown Division.*

At Alectown very little mining has been done, except fossicking, and the quantity of alluvial gold won must be very small. The last year has been a very dry one and very little water is available, at any rate for prospecting purposes, but there are 70 or 80 men always prospecting in this locality, and any day an important discovery may be made. Gold, alluvial or reef, can be found in many places in this Division, but the returns are very poor. Only two reefs have been working during the past year in this Division, the "Emu" (on private land) and the "Monte Carlo." At present both these mines are idle but work, it is stated, will be resumed shortly.

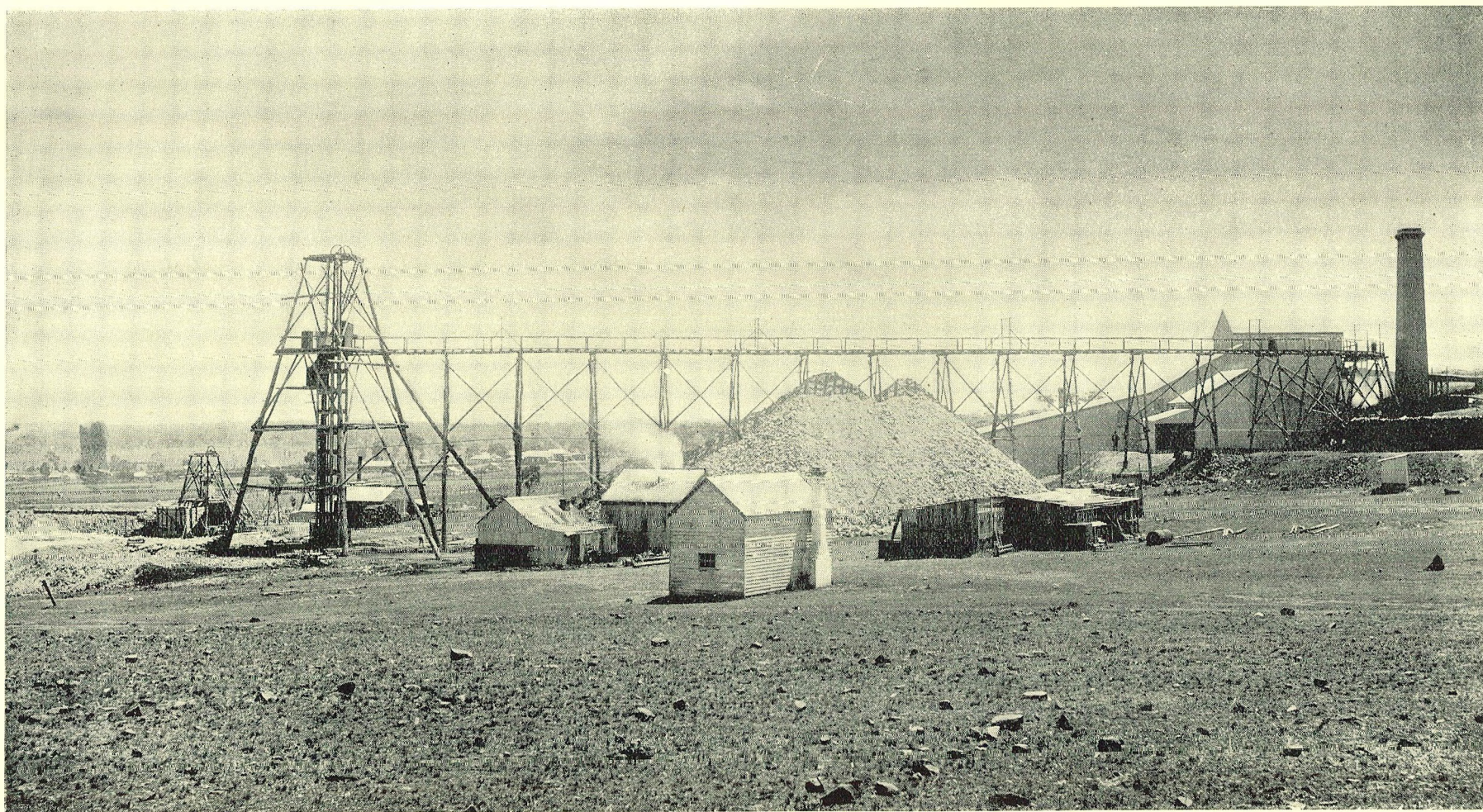
The reef known as the "Emu" is payable, but the ore is poor, so far as is known. In the "Monte Carlo," from which some very rich stone, yielding as much as 30 oz. to the ton, has been obtained, work has ceased. A great deal of work has been done in this mine but no permanent reef has been found. The lessees have been called on to show cause, but they still desire to further prospect the mine when they can raise more capital. It is to be trusted that work will be resumed shortly; the prospecting has only been in the "Monte Carlo" lease; and, north and south, the reef has not been sought for, except close to the main shaft.

#### *Grenfell Division.*

The principal work carried on throughout the year in this Division has been prospecting, and one of the leading events was the discovery, by Stiff and party, of good payable alluvial gold on E. J. Toohey's settlement lease, Waraderry, situated about 16 miles in a north-westerly direction from Grenfell. This discovery has given a great impetus to alluvial mining, and afforded work for a number of miners. At the end of the year two other parties had bottomed shafts and expected daily (from prospects) to report payable gold. If prospects continue to be as good as they now appear to be, in all probability a very large alluvial field will be opened. The gold-bearing wash was struck at a depth of about 160 feet.

At





SURFACE WORKS, NEW BUSHMAN'S GOLD MINE, PARKES N.S.W.



At Sandy Creek Messrs Whithy and party are continuously at work, with very satisfactory results. They have two crushing plants, and employ altogether about 20 hands. Referring to the quartz mines around Glenfell, some of them have been working throughout the year, but mostly prospecting at the different levels. *Re* alluvial land,—Holten and party have been continuously working at Eureka Flat, and as far as is known have obtained from 5 dwt. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz per load. Other parties at work at the same locality have not been so successful.

Beverne's battery and also the "Enterprise" have treated between them 1,050 tons of quartz, yielding 256 oz.

There were, at the commencement of the year, three cyanide plants at work. Unfortunately the principal one was burnt to the ground, when in full working order, and the stoppage of operations caused a number of operatives, carters, and drays to be discharged. The other two have been constantly at work; and throughout the year have treated about 25,000 tons of quartz tailings for a reputed yield of 1,720 oz; this result is approximate only as it is believed that some of the gold was sent through private sources to Sydney.

#### *Murrumburrah Division.*

During the past year 863 oz of gold were won in this Division—nearly all from alluvium. Mining is principally carried on along the Cunningham Creek. At times the miners do fairly well and can always make enough to keep them.

The Crown Point Gold Mines (Ltd) of which Mr James is manager, is the only mine worked by machinery in this district. At present they are closed down in order to sink the shaft, now 200 feet deep, to the 400 foot level. When the mine is in full working order again they will have from 30 to 50 men employed.

There is a good deal of fossicking going on about Cullunga and Murrumburrah, but in all of them not more than 100 men are employed. On private lands, at Cullunga, the Christmas Gift Mine is being worked by the owners, Boxsell and party. A considerable amount of prospecting has been done, but until the early part of 1899 without payable results. About that time a 110 foot shaft was sunk without finding anything; but after diving a short distance a lode formation was struck, which proved to be from 4 to 18 feet wide and carried gold all through. They dove 90 feet and could see no alteration in the stone. Since then they have stoped the mine to within 80 feet of the surface. At the latter level the lode is 30 feet wide and the quality is much improved, free gold being plentiful. This mine is a very easy one to work, the country being anything but hard, and there is no water to contend against. About 23 men are employed—13 at mine, 2 woodcarters, and 8 at battery. Up to date about 1,200 oz of gold has been won, which returns a handsome profit on all outlay.

#### *Gundagai Division.*

During the past year there has been a marked increase in this Division not only in the number of applications, but also in the amount of gold won.

In the year 1898, the result was as follows, gold, 8,628 oz 5 dwt. 11 grs., value, £32,690 12s 0d; and for the year just ended, gold, 15,484 oz 2 dwt. 13 grs., value £57,776 1s 0d. The value of machinery used in gold mining during 1898 was £10,165 as against in 1899 £27,210 16s 1d.

During the year the following applications have been lodged, viz, 15 gold leases, area, 79 acres; 7 dredging leases, area, 480 acres; 17 M P L applications, under the Mining on Private Lands Act, area 313 acres; 1 mineral lease, area 10 acres (for chrome), and 110 applications for authority to enter, 42 of which were granted—area covered by same being 601 acres. By the foregoing it will be seen that the mining industry in this District has progressed to such an extent as to eclipse any previous year, and there is every indication of the field proving a permanent one.

The results from the Prince of Wales Mine at Reno, viz, 31,188 tons for 9,351 oz, value £34,769 11s 5d, and that from the Sybil Mine, (which is practically a continuation of the Prince of Wales Mine at Reno), viz, 4,570 tons for 3,554 oz, value £13,467 9s 4d, clearly show that the treatment is not an expensive one, for in the case of the Prince of Wales Mine, something like 6 dwt per ton pays, which fact is borne out by a letter from the general manager, who states "It may be of interest to you for the purpose of your Annual Report to learn that the venture so far as profits for the shareholders are concerned has been entirely successful during the past year." The same must consequently apply to the Sybil Mine, more especially as the yield is much higher.

These two mines have virtually proved the Kimo Ranges, or that portion of them lying about 5 miles to the north-west of the town of Gundagai. These mines have now a good supply of water, and the batteries are kept constantly at work. It is a pity that the village of Reno has not been properly and finally surveyed and laid out, so that permanent settlement may take place.

The Booth's United Gold Mines No Liability Company raised about 500 tons of stone, but unfortunately owing to the want of water have not treated any of the stone; the return from this mine is, consequently, nil. According to the return furnished by the manager of the mine, a considerable amount of work appears to have been done, viz, main shaft, 270 feet, with a south drive of 160 feet, depth of deepest level, 250 feet. Several suspensions have been granted this mine to allow the obtaining of pumping machinery and pipes for the purpose of procuring a water supply. This machinery has now arrived, and will be erected immediately. The value of the plant upon the ground is £4000, and a considerable sum besides has been spent upon the property. It is expected that when this water scheme is complete this mine will be a going and a paying concern.

A good deal of what may be termed fossicking has been done in the district, as shown by the quantity of gold bought by the banks and stores. This gold is simply bought from miners prospecting about the district, and from whom no returns are obtainable.

As already stated, there were 110 applications for authority to enter, under the M P L Act, and the number granted—42—may appear small without an explanation. The landowners in this District, with but few exceptions, do not interfere with prospectors, consequently when a prospector finds what he considers a good show, he immediately lodges an application for an authority to enter, and starts to test his ground; if it proves auriferous he gets his authority, if not, he abandons the area, so that it will be seen that during the past year prospecting has been carried on to a considerable extent.

The only alluvial lead now worked in this district is that at Jackalass, where 15 miners are engaged and simply earn wages.

During the year there has been nothing to report either in connection with new reefs or phenomenal results, but prospecting is still being carried on, and it is considered fairly certain that in the near future properties equal if not superior to the Prince of Wales Mine will be discovered.

In conclusion, the year's work has been most satisfactory, both as regards minerals won and country prospected, and when the dredging leases are granted, it is expected that a further impetus will be given to the mining industry in this Division.

#### *Temora Division.*

Mining has not been as brisk in this Division as it should have been. This is owing to want of capital. It is probable that there will be a revival next year.

Several authorities to enter under the Mining Laws Amendment Act were issued.

425 men were employed, 40 upon alluvium and 385 upon quartz. The value of the machinery in this Division was £3,350.

The quantity of gold won was —2,794 oz 5 dwt 5 gr, valued at £8,396 11s. 8d; 1,664 oz 3 dwt. 2 gr, valued at £4,254 9s. 9d, was obtained from quartz, but 1,242 oz out of this was the result of the treatment of tailings by the cyanide process. When some of the leases that have been hung up are forfeited, and the ground retaken, with the aid of capital, the industry will, no doubt, greatly improve, and future prospects are considered hopeful.

#### *Barmedman Division.*

In consequence of the Cyanide and Milling Company having exhausted the large stack of tailings on which they had been working, the returns from this Division are small compared with the previous year. Finding it difficult to obtain more tailings and slimes, it is the intention of this company to try reeling and several leases have been taken up by them. Their machinery is capable of keeping the water well under control, so it may be expected that the ground will be tested to an appreciable depth.

It is satisfactory to know that the Fiery Cross Mine, having surmounted the difficulty of drainage, is now in a fair way of speedy development. This property yielded large returns in the past, but in consequence of mismanagement and flooding it was practically abandoned for a number of years. Diving has been again started at about the 130 foot level, and a reef cut which shows good prospects.

The

The Company is now engaged in erecting a 10-head stamper battery to treat the stone from this mine. Conway and Sons are developing the Phoenix Reef, situated 2½ miles south-east of Barmedman, with very satisfactory results. In June last a trial crushing of 2 tons of stone yielded 7 oz. of gold, and in December another 50 tons of unpicked stone gave a return of 79 oz. A number of miners are employed, and the plant is up to date, and will shortly be added to by the erection of a 5-head battery.

The whole of what is locally known as "The Hill" is under lease or mining transfer, and some very good returns have been obtained. The Ada claim, which is now being converted into a lease, continues to give very handsome returns. A crushing of 35 tons from this mine yielded 105 oz. of gold; and other smaller claims in this vicinity have also been obtaining payable results.

Eleven applications for gold leases within this Division were lodged during the year, aggregating an area of 57 acres, and it is believed that satisfactory developments will follow.

Capital is badly wanted to work known payable reefs in and around Barmedman, and if this were found profitable results would ensue.

#### *Reefton Division.*

In this division 340 oz. of gold were won, and there are 13 miners at work.

The mining industry in this locality is at a very low ebb, as, owing to the influx of water, the individual miner is unable to work the reefs at any depth.

The population is very scanty and prospects dull.

#### *Wyalong and Wyalong West Divisions.*

For all practical purposes these two divisions must be treated as one, seeing that the boundary between the two divides some of the richest claims and separates the machinery on the field.

The advance of the field will be readily seen from the following table:—

Year.	Tons treated.	Oz.	Value.
			£
1894	6,358	9,649	35,946
1895	15,634	24,497	91,864
1896	18,279	33,495	130,000
1897	30,750*	34,370	137,490
1898	30,940	34,582	138,328
1899	....	44,675	178,700

\* Including 4,000 tons of "mullock."

The increase in production would have been greater but for a disastrous drought which stopped many batteries and other gold-producing machinery for an average of two months.

Some of the ore obtained on this field is exceptionally rich—182 tons sent to Illawarra gave a yield of 1,684 oz.; another 20 tons, forwarded to Cockle Creek, gave a return of 103 oz.

The average value of gold has been £4 an oz.

Hitherto the refractory ore and mineral had only been worked at a depth of 360 feet, but this year The Bantam shaft has been sunk to a depth of 630 feet on the Mallee Bull line, where the reef disclosed produced from bulk crushings, "firsts," about 24 oz. per ton, and "seconds," 5 oz. per ton. This development has proved the permanence of this field to that level, and the country being perfectly sound it is impossible to estimate the depth of the vein.

This discovery has given encouragement to all the leaseholders, and they are sinking their shafts with increased confidence and brighter prospects.

The average number of miners employed would be about 1,500, but there are many prospecting parties who are not necessarily included in this return.

Just at the close of the year Neeld and Sons erected a 20-head stamper battery, with all the latest improvements, and this is now running day and night on a parcel of 7,000 tons of stone which is at grass.

This battery will treat 300 tons per week, and will be wholly engaged on the owners' mine.

The batteries on the field are:—Neeld's, 20-head; Nicolas and Raymond's, 32-head; Turland's, 25-head; West's, 10-head; and also Channon's Huntingdon Mill.

The chlorination and dry crushing plants are as follows:—Walter Sully's and Neeld and Sons'. There are also three Cyanide Works, Duncan Noyes Co., Walter Sully's, and J. Channon's. The total value of the machinery on the field is £52,000.

The population is almost stationary, and numbers about 4,200.

A Hong Kong Syndicate purchased (conditionally) the Welcome Stranger, JJJJ, Barrier, and the White Reef leases. After working these for six months the Company were unable to purchase the two latter, but secured the two former leases.

A strong Syndicate from Charters Towers has taken up an extensive lease, and intend sinking a main shaft about 2,000 feet, which will prove the absolute permanence of the field.

At Wyalong West the residents are obtaining, through the Department of Mines, on the recommendation of the Warden, certificates of title of their residence areas.

Great dissatisfaction, in the past, arose through the miners taking up their residences on land reserved from occupation under miners' rights and business licenses. Happily all such disputes are now at an end, and those who are not in legal possession are allowed tenant rights on their improvements.

It is conceded that Wyalong, as a gold-field was never more prosperous or happy than at present. All the genuine miners are fully employed, at a ruling wage of £2 10s. per week, and every lease is at work; suspension of labour conditions not being granted except in most urgent cases. There is only one lease under suspension at the present time.

A plentiful supply of water has been secured in all the tanks, and there is no probability of work being stopped for want of water in the future. During the drought the Department purchased two large tanks from Mr. Deeble, at a cost of £650, which have been reserved for the private use of miners when required.

The depth of the shafts on most of the prominent mines on the field is as follows:—Neeld's, 300 ft.; Bantam, 630 ft.; Mallee Bull, 300 ft.; True Blue, 360 ft.; The Junction, 460 ft.; The Lucknow, 440 ft.; Perseverance, 340 ft.; New South Wales, 510 ft.; Klondyke, 360 ft.; Prince of Wales, 400 ft.; and Christmas Gift, 280 ft.

During the year 39 leases, aggregating in area 160 acres 1 rood 20 perches, were applied for in this Division.

#### *Hiawatha.*

This field, which is situated 9 miles north of Wyalong, is on private lands. A large number of "Authorities to Enter" were issued, the most successful prospectors being Crowley and party, Crampton and party, and Molloy and party. During the year 50 tons were treated, yielding 80 oz. of gold; work is being prosecuted, and the results still continue satisfactory.

#### *Yalgogrin Division.*

In this Division mining has been desultory, in consequence of the anxiety of the mining population to get into Waldron's paddocks.

The Department, acting upon the advice of expert officers, it is understood, has decided to resume this ground—containing 2,560 acres—which is nearly all auriferous.

There are some 150 European miners engaged in and about this district; and the yield of gold, as ascertained, was 1,060 oz., from 446 tons of stone.

Capital is very badly required for the development of this field, and this no doubt will be found when the railway reaches Wyalong, and the paddocks referred to are resumed.

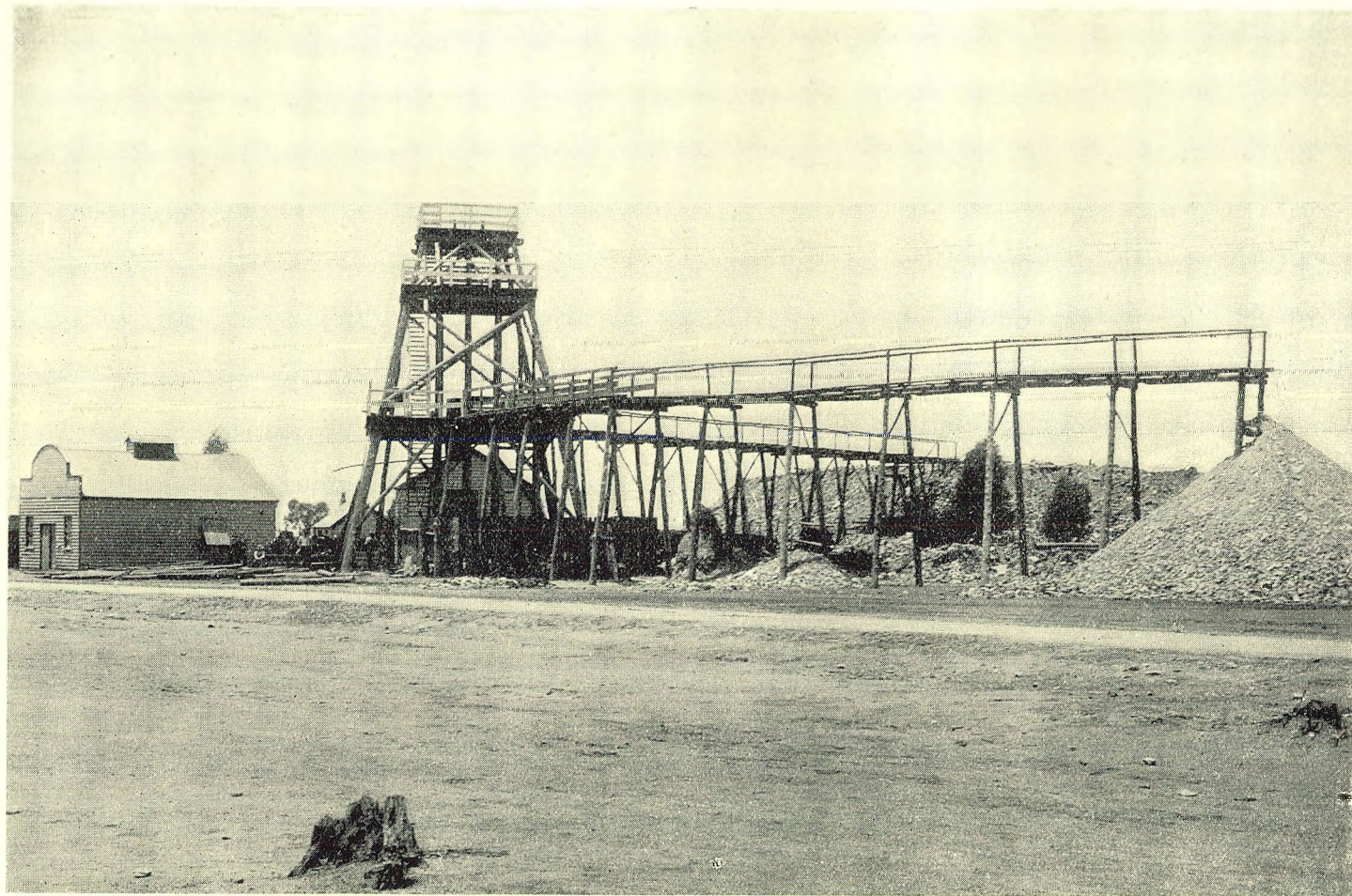
There





WINDING ENGINE HOUSE AND MAIN SHAFT, "NEELD'S" PROSPECTING MINE, WYALONG, N.S.W.





THE "TRUE BLUE" GOLD MINE, WYALONG, N.S.W.  
(General Surface View.)

There are twelve distinct lines of reef being worked and proved to contain gold. The several shafts varying from 35 feet to 190 feet, and the reef varying from a thread in thickness to 3 feet bearing east and west, and underlying to the south.

During the year no alluvial gold had been sought for; but towards its close, a party intended shortly so to do, upon a site near the township.

There is one 10-head stamper battery on the field, and two cyanide plants, with a plentiful supply of water; and, as the majority of stone raised was procured during the latter half of the year, these should still be kept busy for some time.

#### *Young Division.*

Mining operations in this Division during the past year have been extremely limited; which fact may be attributed to the severe drought the district has experienced during the past five years—the consequent scarcity of water causing an almost entire suspension of sluicing operations.

Great results, however, are looked for from the working of the Burrangong Gold Dredging and Sluicing Company, (Limited); for whose operations a large number of mining tenements have been secured along the creek frontages. The Company is expected to be in full work very shortly, contracts having already been let for the construction of necessary machinery, &c.

#### *Narrandera Division.*

Mining development in this Division has been practically in abeyance during the year, in consequence mainly of the widespread and continuous drought. Back from the river and creek frontages prospecting has been checked by the want of water, and even where provision for its conservation has been made, by the excavation of tanks or the erection of dams, operations on working mines have had to be suspended for lack of a sufficient supply for domestic purposes. The advent of a wet season would stimulate exploration and probably lead to the discovery of payable mineral deposits in places where at present the thirsty soil absorbs every particle of the all too scanty rainfall. Attention might again be invited to the probability of payable gold being found in the deep ground extending northerly from Urana for about 34 miles to the Galore. If a systematic search was made across the lead, a mile or so above the town of Urana, the enterprise might be rewarded. When recently sinking a water shaft on this ground, near the town, the workmen passed through rounded pebbles of ironstone and quartz, bands of coloured and white clay, and finally struck water in a thick deposit of coarse grey sand and pebbles at 150 feet from the surface. The bed-rock was not reached, but the nature of the last deposit and the rapid influx of water would seem to indicate that the rock was close at hand. Several years ago a party of miners were attracted by the appearance of a layer of gravel left exposed in the bed of Urana Creek by a passing flood, and prospecting upwards from point to point they struck gold in remunerative quantities at several places flanking the deeper ground, which they had not the inclination or perhaps the means to explore.

At Cowabbie, in the parish of Brangalga, the promise of the lode opened up by Evans and party has not been fulfilled. With the plant employed the extremely fine gold of the reef could not be saved, and the party ceased work during the year. It is nevertheless thought that the numerous auriferous veins in this locality could be profitably worked under skilled management and with up-to-date gold-saving appliances.

On Pike's line of reef in the same neighbourhood, some desultory work has been done during the year, but the field at present is apparently deserted. The gold in the reefs at Grong Grong is of a coarser character, and more attention has been given to these; but, with the exception of the "Harry Smith" mine, the work done on them has been wholly of a prospecting nature and a number of the claims are now practically abandoned. The "Harry Smith" appears to be a likely property, but the work is hampered by the want of sufficient capital; and, as their return for the year shows—148 oz., valued at £518, from 514 tons of stone—the amount of gold won did not cover working expenses.

#### *Junee Division.*

Owing to so many gold leases having been cancelled for non-fulfilment of labour conditions very little work has been done in this Division during the year. There are now only three companies at work, viz., Howell's Consolidated Gold-mining Company (Limited), Baker's, and Charlton's. In Howell's Company there are three mines, viz., the "Dust Hole," and "Just in Time," which are worked conjointly, and the "Doctor's Reef." From the "Dust Hole" 1,500 tons have been treated during the year at the Illawarra Smelting Works for a return of 600 oz., valued at £2,400. It is stated that this mine has been worked at a loss. In November it was granted "Suspension of labour," and it was doubtful whether operations would be resumed on the expiration of the term allowed. The closing down of this mine would have a very discouraging effect on the prospects of the Junee field, as it is the only instance in the district where an adequate supply of capital has been placed at command of the mining manager. At the "Doctor's" 500 tons have been raised, and at the "Just in Time" 200 tons; but no ore has been treated from either of these two mines.

Baker and party, on account of there being no suitable crushing plant in the locality, were compelled to send their stone to Illawarra and, latterly, to Cockle Creek for treatment; and the charges for freight, crushing, &c., proved so heavy that the earnings of each of the party (four men) amounted, for the year, to under £1 per week.

At Charlton's Mine very little work has been done during the year, the stone treated having been at grass for months past waiting for sufficient rain to enable him to get it crushed at Mr. Crawley's mill. Mr. Crawley has now no mine, his gold lease having been cancelled about twelve months ago.

At Eurongilly and Wantabadgery, 17 alluvial miners were at work during the year, and are reported to have won 63 oz. of gold. Of this total, 44 oz. were obtained by Steele and party, who were prospecting a supposed deep lead on the Wantabadgery freehold, under an "authority to enter." After some months' trial the ground was proved to be unprofitable, and it has now been abandoned.

The lease of the Pioneer Mine at Eurongilly, which had been cancelled, was again taken up at the latter end of the year, but no work has been done on it as yet. There is a cyanide plant at Eurongilly, and 800 tons of tailings have been treated, but with what results is unknown. It was only at the latter end of the year that these tailings were got through, owing to the great scarcity of water, which is the great drawback to mining in this district.

There are a few fossickers about, but these state that they barely make "tucker."

### **TUMUT AND ADELONG MINING DISTRICT.**

#### *Albury Division.*

During the past year over 800 acres of the Bungownah Park Estate, a few miles down the river Murray from Albury, have been applied for by the owner, Mr. John Grieve, as special leases, under the Mining on Private Property Act, for the purpose of working, by means of a pump dredge, a large deposit of gravel known to exist there. Elementary sluicing operations have proved that gold in small quantities is to be found throughout the gravel area, but that its successful recovery could only be accomplished by some such extensive method as that of dredging.

So far, none of this class of mining has yet been commenced.

At the Black Range, some half-dozen parties have been and still are carrying on prospecting operations with small and varying degrees of success, as also are several parties at Rotherfield, some 20 miles up the river from Albury.

With the exception of a few week's interval, Government boring operations have also been conducted at the Black Range, since the 1st May last, with the view of ascertaining the existence of a deep lead. Up to the end of the year 14 bores had been put down, ranging in depth from 56 feet to 315 feet; and in three instances colours of gold were found in the bore. The ground is deep and difficult to work in.

#### *Corowa Division.*

The only mining carried on in this Division is that at the Corowa Deep Lead Gold-Mining Company's Leases, near Corowa, with assistance from the Prospecting Vote.

During the past year No. 1 shaft has been sunk from 60 feet to 386 feet, and a drive extended 34 feet. No. 2 shaft has been sunk from 118 feet to 147 feet, and a drive extended towards No. 1 shaft for drainage purposes.

*Walbundrie*



*Walbundrie Division.*

Work on the Bulgandra Gold-field has been steadily declining, and at the close of the year only one private gold lease was being worked, 6 men being employed with indifferent results.

*Germanton Division.*

With the exception of some desultory prospecting for tin on private property, no mining has been carried on in this Division.

*Adelong Division.*

The bulk of the alluvial won in this Division was from sources below Gibraltar, the balance coming from all upper parts, chiefly as the result of fossicking.

The Jennings Gold-mining and Dredging Company, at Grahamstown, had twenty men employed. Towards the end of the year they completed their plant, which is now in position, and they are sanguine of success. It is hoped that their returns will largely augment the output of alluvial gold from this Division during the coming year.

The Gibraltar Consolidated Company, Limited, whose mine is the principal one in this Division, has done good work, and during the year has treated 23,700 tons of stone for a return of 11,362 oz. of gold, valued at £40,800. There is every probability of an improvement taking place in this property at a depth, and of the lode becoming more regular and defined, and not as now—a continuous series of breaks. The exceptional formation met with in this mine, attributed to the peculiar rending of the rocks in past ages, requires special geological investigation. There are three main shafts, viz., Radcliff's shaft, 400 feet above the creek; O'Brien's shaft, 250 feet above the creek; and Perkins' shaft, 150 feet above the creek. The former is being sunk, and at the end of November had reached a depth of 600 feet from the surface. The drives from this shaft are the 40, 160, 230, 355, 455, and 555 foot levels; and the total lengths amount to over one mile. The 230 and 455 foot levels communicating with O'Brien's shaft, there is good ventilation throughout the mine. O'Brien's shaft is being sunk, and at the time above stated a depth of 360 feet had been reached. A fair amount of development work is being prosecuted in the 200, 300, and 350 foot levels of this shaft.

There are several reefs in the property—the Main or Central Reef, Calico Reef, Chinaman's Reef, &c.—their general bearing being from 40° to 60° N.E. and S.W., and underlying slightly to the east. They are composed chiefly of quartz containing a small percentage of iron pyrites. The country rock is a very hard granite; but a series of diorite bars and buck-reefs run through the country at right angles to the reefs, causing a great disturbance, and consequent difficulty in systematically opening up the mine, owing to the faulting of the reefs—sometimes to the extent of over 100 feet. These heaves, however, are almost invariably to the right hand.

The reefs vary in width from 1 to 3 feet, and the milling ore assays from 13 to 15 dwt. of gold per ton. Ore chutes are blocked out by winzes from level to level, and the stone is extracted by back or over-hand stopes. Strong stulls are put in, in the back of the levels, and mullocking is carried on as the ground is being taken out. About 240 men are employed underground at present, and there are 20 machine rock-drills constantly at work.

The plant and machinery on the property is valued at £40,000. There are steam hoisting-engines at each shaft, and double cages to carry trucks of 6 cwt. capacity. The battery comprises two Dodge Giant rock-breakers, eight Challenge ore-feeders, forty heads of stamps (weight, 850 lb., ninety drops of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " per minute), fourteen frue vanners, and all necessary steam-driving gear. There are also compressor plants, a number of rock-drills, and very complete chlorination and cyanide works capable of treating, respectively, 10 tons per week and 2,000 tons per month. The Department is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. John Nute, Managing Superintendent of the Company, for the illustrations given of this mine; as, also, for some of the above particulars.

The Challenger Gold-mining Company has also been doing good work. Their shaft is now 450 feet in depth, at which level, northerly, the reef is improving in size and quality, and, generally, the mine looks promising. This Company is a local one, and, to thoroughly develop their property, increased capital will probably be required.

The Prowse and Woodward Mine, situated on the Old Hill line, is distant about 250 feet southerly from the crown of the old reef, of which it is a continuation; its prospects, therefore, depend a great deal on the future progress of the Challenger Co.'s mine.

The Caledonian Gold-mining Company, at a depth of 350 feet in a drive south, discovered sulphide ore, which was treated at Dapto works, yielding from 9 to 14 oz. per ton, the gold being of first-class quality. The present depth of the shaft is 400 feet, and the value of the gold won for the year was £3,091. This Company refunded the Prospecting Aid which, when in their prospecting stage, had previously been granted to them. The Company—also a local one—is now a dividend-paying venture, and its property promises to prove really good when further developed.

The Adelong Proprietary G.M. Co.'s Mine is at present in the hands of a party of tributors. During the year 233 tons of ore raised from this property have been crushed for a yield of 233 oz., valued at £990.

The "Great Victoria," "Kurrajong," and "Lady Mary" are also being worked under tribute contracts; but so far with small return to the tributors.

The Fletcher's Reef Co. received aid during the year from the Prospecting Vote, to enable them to drive 100 feet south at their deepest level—215 feet. Nothing having resulted in that direction, it is now intended to clean out the shaft to its alleged former depth of 300 feet; and the shaft having carried down on the original bunch, it is conjectured that at a greater depth the ore body will make again.

The Gibraltar South Co., whose mine adjoins the Slate Bar G.M. Co.'s leases, has been doing some prospecting work without any return for its outlay; but the prospects of late have been so far satisfactory as to enable the whole of these properties to be worked.

During the year Mr. Ritchie's battery crushed 2,460 tons of ore for a yield of 2,867½ oz. Some of the stone treated came from outlying parts, chiefly Gundagai.

Prospecting aid was granted to Marshall, Wicht, and Co., to cut a water-race, for alluvial-mining purposes, about 15 miles long. By means of this race, since its completion, this party have worked a lot of old ground in Nuggety Gully with fair results. The ground sluicing at about three-quarters of a grain per cubic yard so far pays full wages.

A large area of Crown and Private Lands within this Division has been taken up for dredging purposes; and when the Companies or applicants commence operations, a large number of men will be employed, and excellent results are anticipated.

A large number of Authorities to enter under the Mining Laws Amendment Act were granted during the year.

*Tumut Division.*

It is to be regretted that the return of gold won in this Division during the year cannot be obtained, as the miners sell their gold to the different local storekeepers, hawkers, &c.; while some also is sold in Gundagai. The mining outlook for the coming year looks very promising, and it only needs capital to develop the great mineral resources of this district. Many applications have been lodged for dredging areas, and when the leases are granted and work is commenced, a great impetus will be given to mining in this Division, and a large number of men will be employed.

The great drawback to quartz-mining is that there are no batteries working in this part of the District, and it costs too much to cart the stone to Adelong.

If convenient ore-treating machinery was available, a large number of the quartz reefs now unworked, or merely prospected, would be developed. It is stated, however, that there is a prospect of two batteries being erected before long.

The mining revenue received in this Division during the year has been the largest recorded within the last fifteen years.

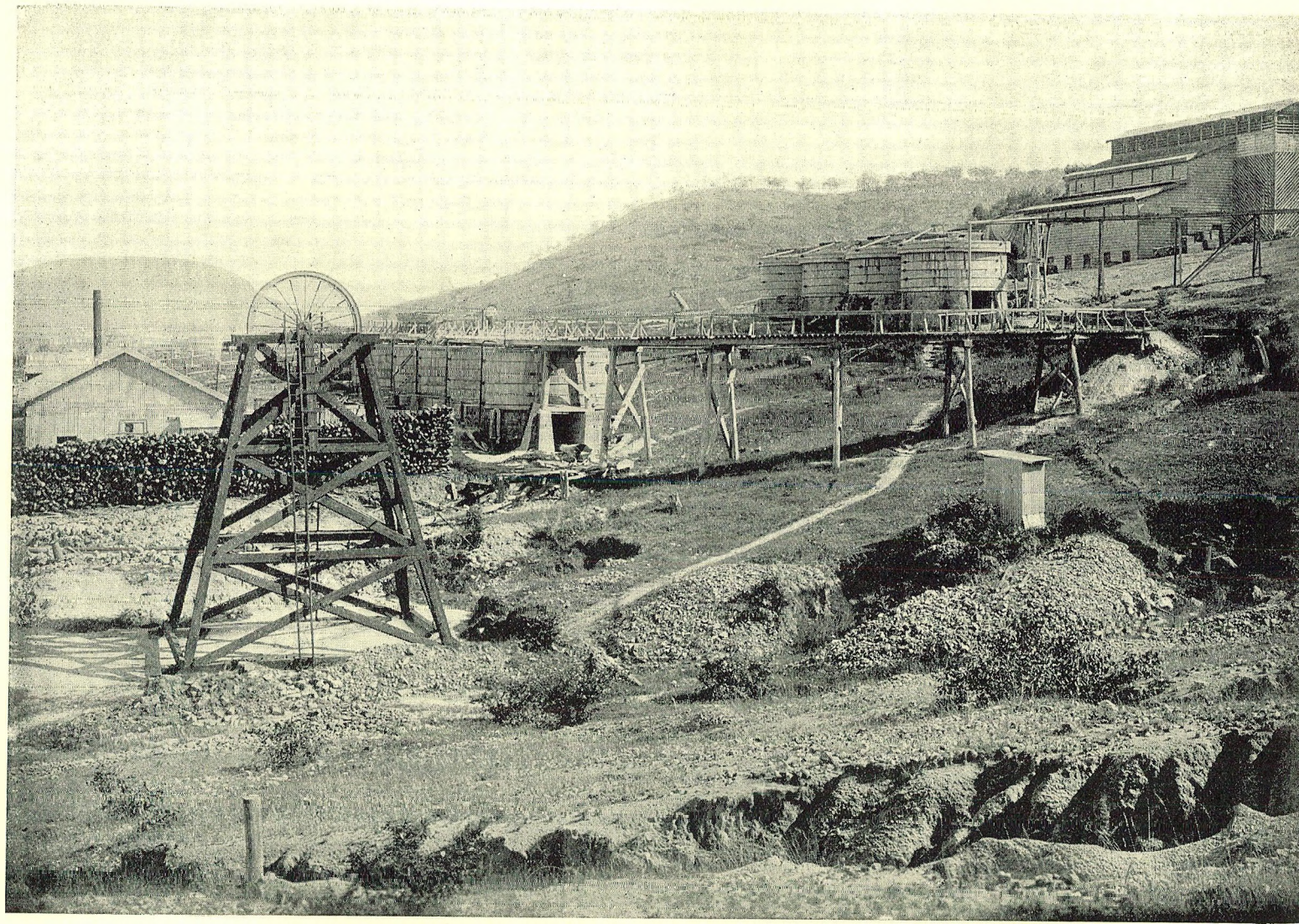
There were 257 miners' rights issued, and 55 applications received for authority to enter, which in 25 cases was granted.

The area of gold leases applied for aggregated 1,241 acres, and the deposits and survey fees on same amounted to £1,340 8s.

A large number of applications for permission to mine on Reserves within the Division were also received by the Department during the last three months of the year.

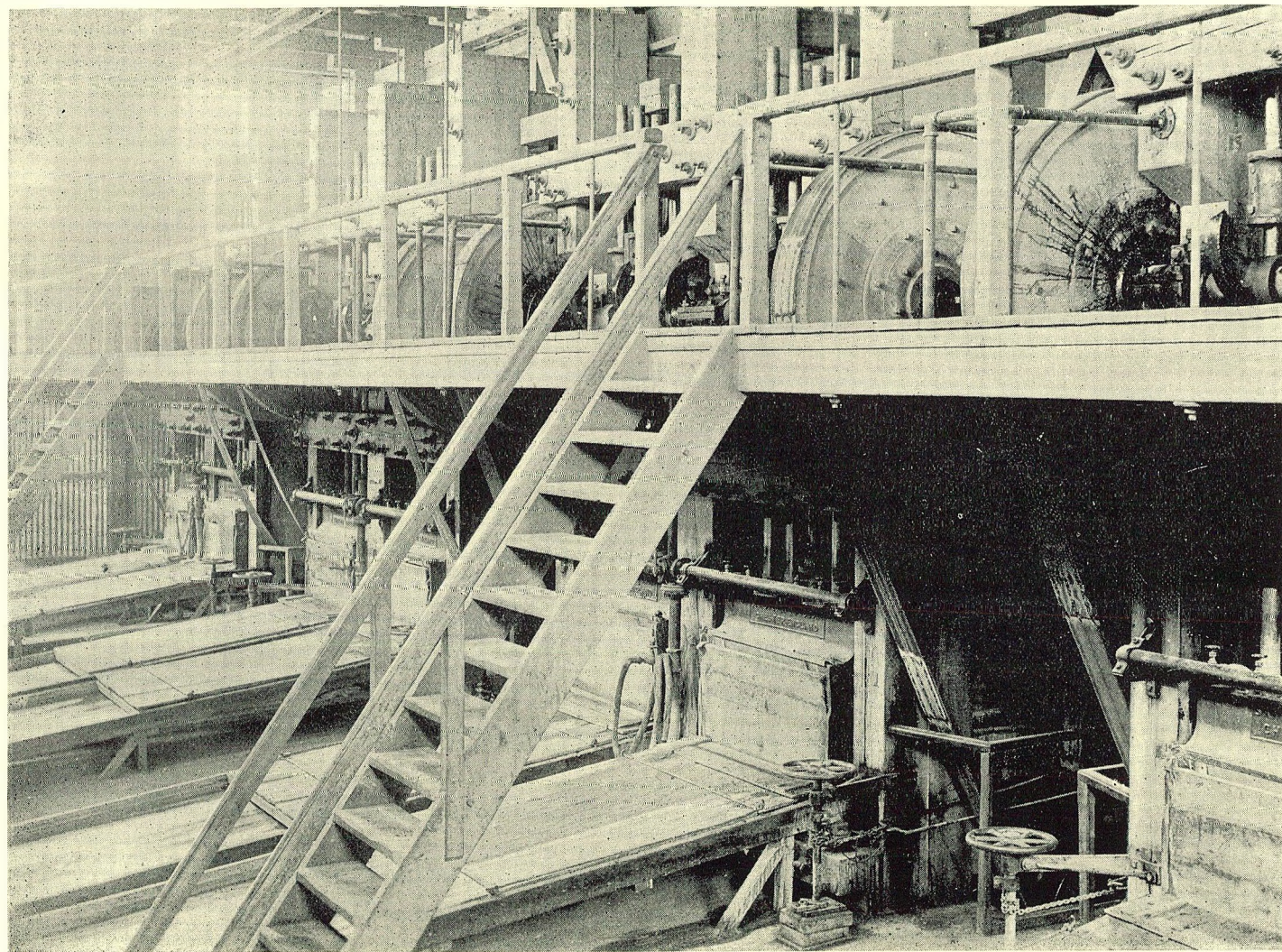
*Balloo*





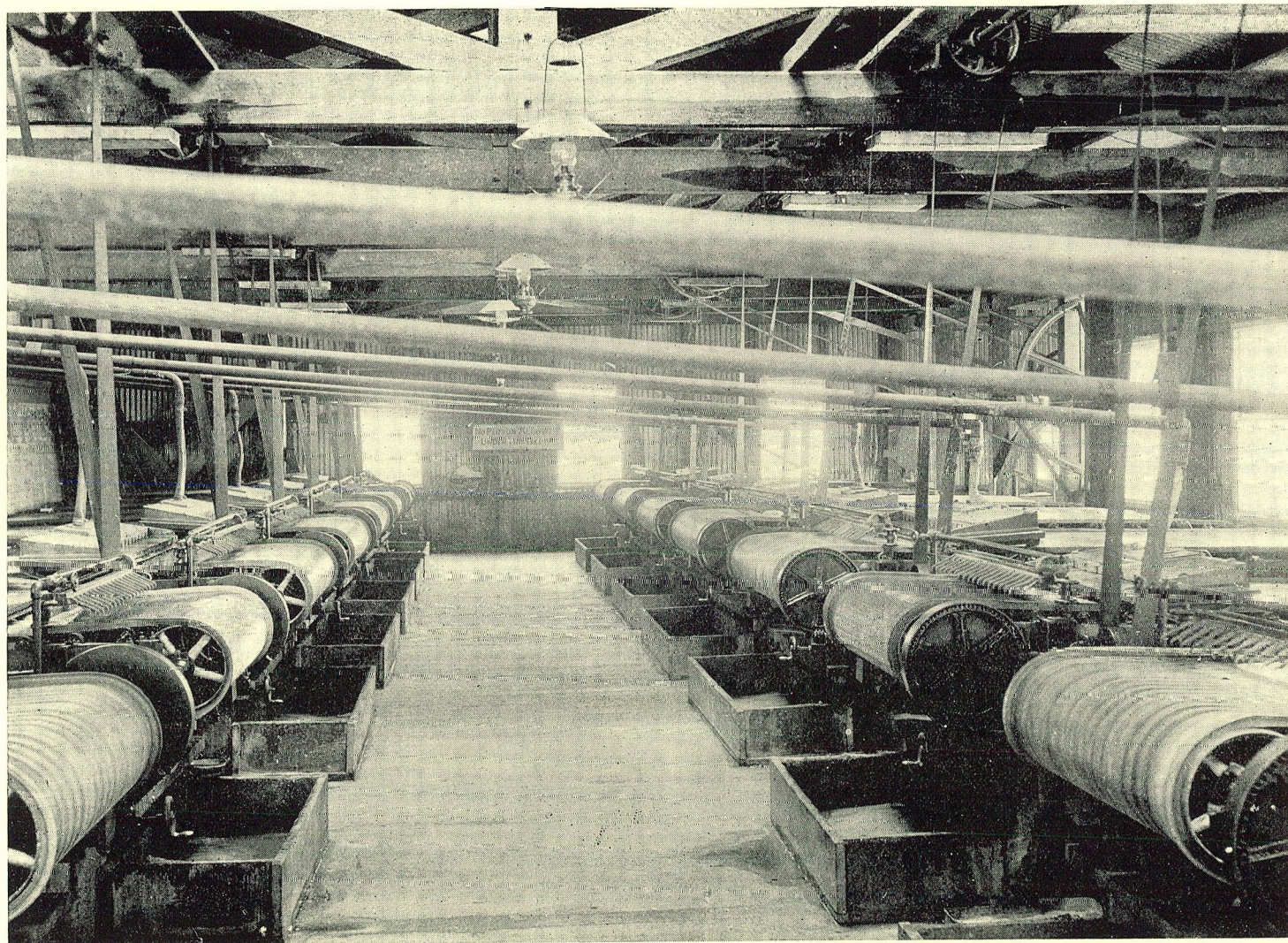
CYANIDE WORKS, "GIBALTAR CONSOLIDATED" GOLD MINE, SHEPARDSTOWN, N.S.W.





VIEW OF BATTERY, "GIBRALTAR CONSOLIDATED" GOLD MINE, SHEPARDSTOWN, N.S.W.





FRUE VANNERS: "GIBRALTAR CONSOLIDATED" GOLD MINE, SHEPARDSTOWN, N.S.W.



*Bulloo Division.*

Here, as elsewhere, the continued dry weather greatly retarded the alluvial workings; in fact, nearly all ground mining was at a standstill.

Several good claims were opened up at Laurel Hill by driving under the basalt, but the absence of water keeps miners from washing their dirt.

A large quantity of stone was crushed at Walsh's Dyke, but so far with unsatisfactory results the average yield being only about 1½ dwt. per ton. It is now being opened up upon a large scale, as it is thought by using water-power that even this yield may be made to pay.

The White Dog Reef had a trial crushing made at Adelong. A yield of about 10 dwt. per ton was obtained, but owing to the heavy cost of carting this was not found to be payable.

During the year 196 miners' rights were issued, but over 200 miners found employment in the Division, the bulk of whom were on alluvial ground.

*Tumbarumba Division.*

The dry year experienced has again considerably retarded alluvial mining.

The amount of work done for the year just ended was about the same as that done during the preceding year, the decreased number of miners in the Division arising from the lack of sufficient water having prevented many who do not rely upon mining exclusively for a livelihood from mining with any profit.

The only new alluvial claim worked, of any extent, was one in the bed of Tumbarumba Creek. This claim, which is working with the pumping machinery previously in use on the ground held by the Tumbarumba Flat Gold-sluicing Co., is at present undoubtedly a paying one, and gives every promise of continuing so. The ground previously held by the Tumbarumba Flat Gold-sluicing Co. has again unsuccessfully been tried with pumping machinery.

There were no rich finds of alluvial gold in the Division. Payable gold has been obtained under the basalt at Cherry Hill, but nothing of exceptionally noteworthy character has to be recorded. Nor has any really forward movement been made in quartz-mining, no new discoveries of importance having been made on either Crown or private lands.

The quantity of gold won during the year was 1,950 oz., as against 1,800 oz. won in 1898.

*Wagga Division.*

At Pullitop, 30 miles southerly from Wagga, about 150 tons of stone lies stacked at Bracknere's Battery awaiting treatment, but the creek has been dry for three years past, and operations in consequence have been in abeyance pending the advent of a rainfall sufficient in volume to once more fill the watercourses.

In this locality several reefs have been opened and proved to be auriferous, but after slight prospecting they have all been abandoned.

On the Wagga Common, within 4 miles of the town, several auriferous reefs have been discovered, and at different times mined upon, but the returns have not in any instance been sufficiently encouraging to warrant the continuance of operations. Lately Nash and party, working with aid from the Prospecting Vote, have put down a shaft 60 feet on one of these veins, varying in width from 18 inches to 3 feet. The lode, so far, is a very promising one, and yields a battery return of half an ounce to the ton.

*Cooma, Kiandra, and Tooma Divisions.*

No fresh developments have taken place in any of the mining centres within the above Divisions, but prospecting work is now being carried on at Bushy Hill, the Nine-mile, and Fiery Creek, and it is hoped that during the coming year permanent fields will be established at all three places. The prospects at the Nine-mile are very encouraging, and should they continue it will give a great impetus to prospectors to test the deep leads under the basalt in and around Kiandra.

A large amount of land has been pegged out and applied for on the Snowy, Eucumbene, Bredbo, Umaralla, and Tumut Rivers as dredging areas. Marks and party have now nearly completed, at a cost of about £7,000, a dredge at Kiandra for the purpose of working the bed and banks of the Eucumbene River, and they expect to have the dredge in full working order by the middle of February next. If satisfactory results are obtained (and the promoters are very sanguine), no doubt within a very short time a number of other areas will be worked. It is reported that good prospects have been obtained from the beds of all the rivers mentioned, more particularly from the Snowy River at and about Buckley's Crossing.

Cooma.—There has been very little alluvial mining in this Division. About twenty men have found employment fossicking, chiefly on the banks of the Umaralla River. On quartz reefs about 150 men have found employment, but as to results it has, in general, been difficult to obtain reliable information.

At Bushy Hill, until leases are amalgamated and capital is furnished, the results will be unsatisfactory. As depth is reached water becomes a formidable obstacle. The ore raised on this field is also highly mineralised, and requires more than ordinary battery treatment. A fair amount of work has been done on three of the leases, viz., Perkins and party, Willmott and party, and Blake and party. From the two last mentioned ore has been raised averaging from 2 to 3 oz. to the ton. Some very rich specimens were obtained in Willmott and party's ground at the 130-ft. level, the gold obtained from 19 cwt. of picked ore having amounted in value to about £1,800. The shaft is now down 220 feet, and still carries good gold. Several other leases are also being worked, but so far without success. About 400 tons of stone have been treated at the Illawarra Smelting Works, Dapto, for a yield of about 1,000 oz. of gold. This does not include the 19 cwt. of picked specimens above mentioned.

At Cowra Creek about 50 men are employed, and all appear to be making fair wages; yet no attempt has been made to test the reefs at the deeper levels—no shaft being worked at a greater depth than about 80 feet. There are five batteries on this field.

Kiandra.—There are no new developments to record in connection with this field. About the same number of miners found employment as during the previous year. At Nine-mile some twenty men are working on the "Empress" Mine, which is an alluvial property worked by tunnel.

Tooma.—Good work is being done at the Grey Mare's Reef, Bogong, where twenty men are employed. The mine, which is the property of the Bogong Gold-mining Syndicate, is now well developed, and is being worked in a very satisfactory manner. About 150 tons of ore are at present dealt with each week, by two Huntingdon mills and a Giant rock-breaker driven by pelton-wheel.

*Captain's Flat Division.*

The operations of the Lake George Mines, Limited, constitute the principal mining done in this Division, and its chief product has been copper. But gold, in small quantity, and other metals are associated with the ore in this Company's property, and, as large bodies were raised and treated, a considerable amount of the precious metal was won by them during the year. At the end of September the Company decided to discontinue smelting operations and erect a large cyanide plant for the treatment of the auriferous gossan ore in the Northern and Southern Sections of its property, an experimental plant having shown very satisfactory results. At the end of the year the new plant was almost completed, and a portion of it is now in use.

Alluvial mining has been confined to occasional fossickers in the bed of the Molonglo River, and any other work done outside the Lake George Mines has been merely prospecting.

*Bywong Division.*

Mining in this Division is almost at a standstill. Two of the claims at Bywong are being assisted from the Prospecting Vote, but the general prospects of the field are not at present very hopeful.

*Gundaroo Division.*

With the exception of about eight or nine fossickers, there are at present no miners working in this Division; but during the year some 83 oz. of alluvial and 45 oz. of quartz gold were won. The Lone Bird, at Brooks' Creek, held by Hector Gordon and party under authority to enter, treated 33 tons of stone for a yield of 41 oz. of gold, and from Cunningham's Reef, Dairy Creek, held under authority to enter by William Webster, 8 tons of stone was crushed, resulting in a yield of 4 oz. of gold. Both these claims have been idle for some months.

During the year two quartz claims at Dairy Creek and one at Brooks' Creek have been taken up, conditionally registered and, after a little prospecting, abandoned. Under the Mining on Private Lands Act, authority to enter was granted to five miners in this Division during the year. Of these, three did a little prospecting only; the others did not disturb the surface. No new finds have been reported.

*Yass Division.*

Mining matters in this Division have not been very flourishing during the past twelve months, and, with the exception of a few payable claims at work, the industry generally was at a standstill.

No new discovery of any importance has resulted from the numerous prospecting parties who have been testing the various gold and mineral fields. Gold, silver, lead, and copper can be found widely distributed over this district, and though hitherto the payable mines have been few in number, there are many square miles of country of a metalliferous character that have never yet been visited by the prospector.

Almost all the gold-mining done has been on the Nanima field, where there is a 5-stamper battery (800 lb. stamps) of the latest design. This battery was largely availed of, both by claim-holders and others engaged in prospecting under the Mining on Private Land Acts. The two principal claims are the Prospectors (Jordan's) and the Record Reign (Butts and party); and from the "Old Nanima," besides a little gold, some bismuth ore, valued at £90, was also obtained.

In this part of the district some fossicking is also being done, on portion 13, Parish of Bedullick; but only one claim (Summers') is on payable ground, and in this, it is believed, good wages are being made.

At Gooda Creek, a prospecting syndicate have had four men employed. From the deepest level, about 60 feet, 12 tons of ore, raised and treated, yielded 36 oz. of gold and 8 cwt. of copper—gross value, £170 10s.

*Queanbeyan Division.*

The mining done in this Division during the year was mostly in the direction of prospecting and pioneer work. Little or no information as to results are available by the Department. That portion of this district in which, during past years, the principal gold-mining operations were conducted, has since been transferred to the Yass Division.

## SOUTHERN MINING DISTRICT.

*Braidwood and Araluen Divisions.*

The distinguishing feature in mining during the past year in these Divisions has been the great number of applications for authority to enter private lands.

During the year 574 applications were lodged, and 197 authorities to enter were issued. Of the applications lodged, 29 lapsed, 140 were withdrawn, 160 were refused, 3 were lodged in the wrong district, and 47 are waiting action.

About half of those not yet dealt with refer to land in Araluen, where the boundaries of certain private land fronting the Araluen Creek are not clearly defined. Steps are being taken to settle the boundaries, after which the applications can be proceeded with.

All the available ground (both Crown land and private) has been applied for under lease for gold-dredging purposes, and from early in the year, and throughout the year, these applications were being received. Many of them being for narrow strips along streams, required extra time and labour both to mark out and to prepare the necessary sketches, &c.

A considerable quantity of ground for dredging purposes has also been acquired by purchasing the rights of old claim-holders, so that for the greater part of the year very little work has been done under former conditions. Some of the miners have become temporarily absorbed in the dredge-building under way, some fossicking, and others road repairing and constructing.

The dredging industry got fairly started in the district towards the close of the year; and three dredges are now at work, viz., two at Lower Araluen, and one, the "Federal," at Jembaicumbene. The latter is a pump-dredge, but the others are worked with buckets. The results of operations, thus far, have not been ascertainable, but it is believed that the proprietors of the Araluen dredges are so well satisfied that two more are to be constructed. With regard to the "Federal," it is understood that no "clean-up" has yet taken place. According to information there are seven other dredges in course of construction, at the following places, viz.:—Araluen (2), Jerricknorra, Shoalhaven Terraces, Shoal haven River, Colombo, and Little River. Contracts are also stated to have been let for the building of dredges at Larbert (for the Braidwood Sluicing Company), and at Lower Jembaicumbene.

The greater part of the ground held for dredging purposes is eminently suited for that object, if the water supply proves sufficient, of which, however, there is as yet no question. Judging, therefore, by the large quantities of gold obtained in the district in the past by the old methods, the success of most of the dredging ventures appears to be assured; and a large increase in the quantity of gold won during 1900 may confidently be anticipated.

During the year 4,459 oz. 3 dwt. 15 grs. of gold were forwarded by escort, and, so far as can be ascertained, 595 oz. 18 dwt. 8 grs. were sent privately to Sydney from Braidwood.

In quartz-mining very little was done in either of these Divisions. At the Mulloon Gold-mine, Tarago, some twelve men were employed, but the work effected appears merely to have been in the nature of prospecting. The vein varies from 18 to 30 inches in width, and carries quartz, galena, and pyrites.

From the Seymour Estate (Araluen) some 7 tons of stone was sent away for treatment, and yielded 21 oz. 3 dwt. 12 grs., valued at £79.

*Major's Creek Division.*

It is to be regretted that the mining industry in this Division has, during the year, made no progress.

The quantity of gold won in 1898 was 1,859 oz., but during the year ended it amounted to 1,549 oz. only; showing a falling off of about 310 oz. As accounting for this decrease, it may be observed that no new discoveries have been made in either alluvial or quartz. Moreover, the season has not been favourable for ground-sluicing purposes, as the few freshes which came into the races were of such short duration that very little of the old worked ground was got rid of; and for some time past the Long Flat and Back Creek have been short of water for puddling the washdirt.

As regards the Snowball portion of the Division, it is nearly deserted, there being but about from twelve to fifteen miners there, whose average earnings only amounting to between 10s. and 15s. per week, it cannot be wondered at that so few have remained. No quartz-mining has been done there for some time past.

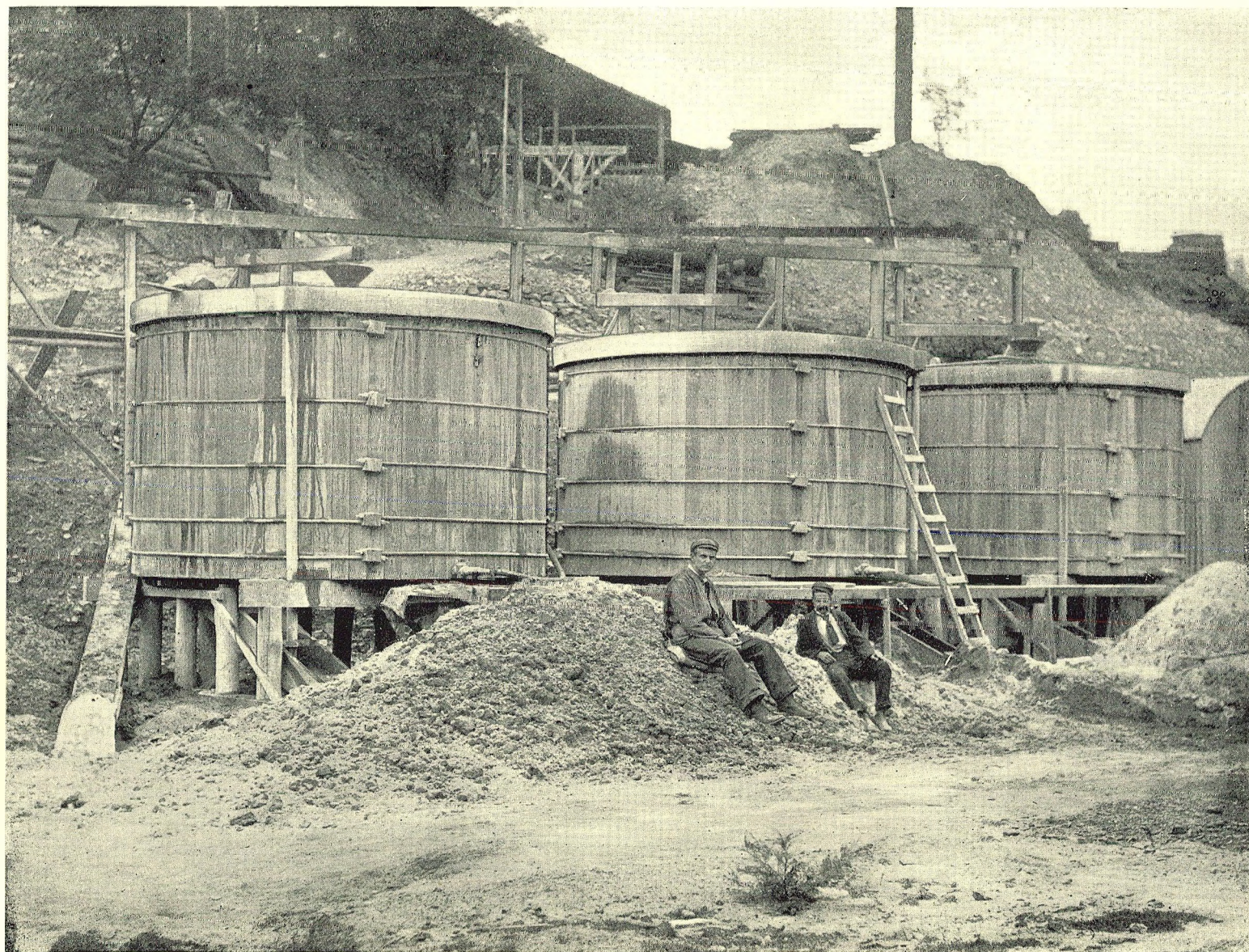
The following results were obtained during the year from stone raised within the Division:—A parcel of 21 tons of mundic stone, taken from the 90-foot level in a lode 9 feet in width, yielded 7 oz. of gold, worth £3 17s. per oz. Another party, working at a depth of 80 feet, in a vein averaging from 3 to 12 inches, raised 108 tons of ore, which yielded on treatment about 1 oz. to the ton.

At Big Hill, Major's Creek, the Eureka Gold-mining Company (No Liability) employs ten men in and about the mine, which is 300 feet deep; deepest level, 294 feet. This property contains a fissure vein, the average width of which is about 12 inches, and the dip or underlay is northerly. At the bottom the western level has been driven 47 feet and the eastern level 73 feet, at both of which points the reef pinches out. There are 100 tons of ore now at grass, and 113 tons were crushed at the Major's Creek mills, but from which no returns have been obtained. Ten tons were sent to Dapto for treatment; 11 tons to Wallaroo, South Australia; and 6 tons to Melbourne, from which about 3 oz. per ton were obtained. It is believed these parcels were sent in a raw state, i.e., as the stone came out of the mine.

The value of machinery in this Division is estimated at £20,200, and most of it has been lying idle throughout the year.

*Little*





CYANIDE PLANT "HOMEWARD BOUND" GOLD MINE YALWAL, N.S.W.



*Little River Division.*

Mining in this Division has been confined to a month's work in the water-races, and the usual fossicking work followed out on an old gold-field.

On private land at Half Moon very good returns have been obtained, and the land, at the close of the year, was under offer to a dredging syndicate.

The dredging boom was in full force here, and every available portion of ground on which a dredge or pump can be placed has been applied for. An area of 1,942 acres is comprised in these lease applications.

In only two of the areas applied for, of 100 acres each, has any work been done.

Quartz-mining was a flourishing industry here a few years past, but the inability of the individual miner to contend with the inflow of water, and the indifference of local capitalists caused quartz-mining to decline. A Braidwood syndicate have organised a Company to work the Day Dawn Reef, from which large returns were obtained some years back, and proper machinery is being procured.

It is predicted, locally, that if this mine is sunk to a further depth of from 100 to 150 feet it will be the means of opening up a large quartz-mining country at Little River.

*Nerriga Division.*

The rainfall in this Division has been exceptionally small. The mining done was consequently in proportion, and the miners had to take advantage of employment with the Corang Deep Lead and the Oallen Companies.

Twenty acres of additional ground under quartz leases have been taken up during the year, on which, however, as well as on the leases held by the Phoenix Company, no work of any extent has been done. The syndicate holding the private land, on which is the ground known as the Corang Deep Lead, have erected pumping and winding plant; but very little underground work has been done since they have taken possession.

Alluvial leases aggregating an area of 137 acres, adjoining the private land have been secured, but no move has been made in opening up the ground.

Under special dredging applications, areas aggregating 987 acres have been secured on the Shoalhaven River. The Oallen Supply Company and the Oallen Treasury Company have been making preparations to work their leases, also the Jerricknorra Centrifugal Company, but with these exceptions the other leases are at a stand.

*Nowra and Yalwal Divisions.*

During the early part of the past year mining work was at a standstill at Yalwal, owing to the scarcity of water, the majority of leases being under suspension of labour conditions; and, with the exception of the Homeward Bound Gold-mining Company, very little has been done on this portion of the gold-field during the past twelve months. The output from the batteries of the above-mentioned Company was less by 25 per cent. than it should have been,—owing to their not being continuously employed. The tonnage of ore put through the mill for the year was 15,249 tons, from which was obtained 1,542 oz. of bullion of the value of £5,011 4s. 6d., (say) £3 5s. per oz. By cyanide process 2,182 tons were treated and produced 574·63 oz. of bullion valued at £1,223, (say) £2 2s. 2½d. per oz. The total cost of free milling, of getting, trucking, breaking, stamping, amalgamating, &c., was 6s. 3d. per ton; and the cost of cyaniding with three leaching vats (treating one third (say) of the mill output) including cyanide, caustic soda, labour, assay expenses, &c., amounted to 4s. 3d. per ton. The company expect to lower the cost of cyaniding when their plant for this process is completed. The battery has forty heads of stampers with 770 lb. 8-inch drop, 72 per minute; also ten heads of stampers with 630 lb. 8-inch drop, 75 per minute. The complete cyanide plant, now nearly finished, is arranged on a plan new in Australia; the precipitating boxes, and solution vats, being placed at a high level above the leaching vats, which are 60 feet below them vertically and 220 feet distant horizontally. This arrangement has proved very economical in labour; at present three lads on each shift do all the work, and it is certain that the full plant—which, complete, will cost approximately £1,600—can be worked at an additional expense of not more than 25 per cent. There are thirty-five men employed on this property.

The Yalwal Gold-mining Company have not been able to work their property profitably by the present methods. They have only crushed 600 tons which yielded 100 oz. of gold; and from the cyaniding process, 3,000 tons which were passed through gave 800 oz. of gold; total value, £2,250. This Company employ forty-three men.

The Eclipse cyanide plant passed through 1,000 tons of tailings, yielding 275 oz. of gold, of the value of £646.

Grassy Gully, a portion of the gold-field situated about 7 miles northerly from Yalwal and about 2 miles westerly from the Shoalhaven River, during the past year has been very active; but work has been much retarded owing to there not being a good road to the field. Thirty-one gold leases have been granted, on all of which good prospects are to be found. These leases surround portions 17 and 18 comprising an area of 7 acres, known as "Lovely's Leases." The main shaft of this property, on reef No. 1, has been deepened from about 70 feet to 133 feet—bearing rich gold all the way. The auriferous formation appears to be about 5 feet wide, and the rich vein from 2 to 20 inches thick, going down strong under foot. Shaft No. 2, on reef No. 2, has been sunk to a depth of 40 feet—reef from 1 to 2 feet thick, worth 3 oz. fine gold per ton. All the ore from here has been smelted at Dapto, and from October, 1898, to November, 1899 yielded 167 oz. 11 dwt. 19 grs. fine gold from 179 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lb. of stone. In addition to the fine gold, silver was also present to an amount equal to one third of the gold contents. Preparations are now being made to develop the mine on a large scale, which will be undertaken as soon as the projected road is ready for traffic.

Mining operations by dredging, on the Shoalhaven River and creeks, promises to become a very prominent industry in this district. Thirteen applications for special gold-mining leases have been made, covering an area of 1,180 acres of the river and creeks.

*Ulladulla Division.*

There has been no mining done in this Division during the past year. An application for a mineral lease (coal), and an application for a prospecting protection area have been made; but, beyond this, there is no indication of fresh work being started. There were nine miners' rights issued.

*Nelligen Division.*

Mining in this Division has not been very brisk during the past year; but in quartz-mining there appears to be somewhat of a revival, as within the last four months of the year four gold-mining leases, with an area of 20 acres, have been applied for. With those already in force this makes a total of 10 leases, with an area of 50 acres. Another battery (the second of the Division) is also in course of erection, at Currowan Creek, on a large reef known as the "Black Diamond." This property was worked and abandoned over five years ago by a Milton syndicate; and has been spasmodically worked by several parties since, but without success, through want of a battery on the ground. The present syndicate is partly local, but the ruling spirit and manager is Mr. Merton, of Major's Creek, who is a practical miner, and provides most of the capital. There is every hope that they will get a handsome return for their outlay; and the battery being erected there will be the means of some of the adjacent reefs being worked. In fact, some have already been taken possession of, and comprise some of the leases taken up lately.

During the winter two reefs were found at Black Flat, on the Braidwood Road, about 7 miles from Nelligen, both of which are being developed by aid from the Prospecting Board; but in that of McCarthy and party, although the reef was 1½ feet wide at surface, it is now at about 90 feet only 1½ inches wide, and very poor. Messrs. Thompson and party have a reef, which is much mineralised, and about 1½ feet wide. Two tons from the 20 foot level was sent to Clyde Works, and returned 18 dwt. to the ton, but only 6 dwt. of that was free gold. Both parties are still sinking, the latter being about 50 feet deep.

Although about the same number of men have been employed as last year, the yield of gold from quartz has been only 97 oz., value £388, as against 118½ oz., value £474, last year; and from alluvial 50 oz., value £200, has been won, as against 60 oz., value £240, in 1898.

During the year there were issued fifty-two miners' rights, one business license, and two mineral licenses.

*Bateman's*

*Bateman's Bay Division.*

Very little mining has been carried on in this Division on the gold leases. The Dick Consolidated Gold-mining Company have about wound up. This company had aid granted to them to the amount of £125, but they did not finish all the work under the aid, and the claim is now idle.

Fitzgerald started well on his gold-lease at the commencement of the year, but has now abandoned his claim.

John White and party's claim of 25 acres, known as Ryan's Hill, near Mogo, has been formed into a company of 60,000 £1 shares, and up to date machinery to the value of £1,400 is now being erected with a view of working the claim properly. Several experts from Sydney have visited this claim to report on it; with the result that they speak of the mine as one of the richest in the Colony. They penetrated about 20 feet into the wash and, from the prospects obtained, handsome dividends should be in store for the shareholders.

John T. Day and party have a claim at the head of the Cabbage Tree Creek that they intend working with the aid of machinery. The land adjoining has been proved to be very rich but, owing to having no machinery to compete with the water, they had to abandon the claim. Day and party are perfectly satisfied with their present prospects.

Loxton, at Waterfall Creek, has a tenement of 25 acres. He has been granted suspension to enable him to get and erect machinery to work this claim.

During the year one special lease of 100 acres for dredging purposes was applied for; but, subsequently, the party withdrew his application. There can be no doubt, however, that the ground applied for is well suited for dredging purposes, being one of the tributaries of the Clyde River, with as many as seven gullies running into it, all of which have been proved beyond doubt to be payable. There are other places in this Division also suitable for dredging, and no doubt before long these will be taken up and worked with good results.

Two other tenements of 20 acres each have been secured near Mogo, and more will be taken up shortly.

At Cockwhy Creek there are made hills similar to those at Mogo, which, having the same formation and strata, should be suitable for alluvial. In fact, good prospects have been obtained from one of these hills, but want of capital is the great drawback to development.

No doubt the year 1900 should be a record one for this Division, as far as the alluvial is concerned. The prospects, so far, are certainly most encouraging.

*Moruya Division.*

It is to be regretted that the returns from all places where mining is carried on in this Division continue unsatisfactory, and that in no case have the miners received adequate results for the work and money they have expended.

Although the total area of ground applied for during the year under the various acts and regulations—namely, 301 acres 3 roods—seems fairly large, still by far the greater portion—namely, 182 acres—consists of three dredging lease applications which have not yet been approved of, and consequently no work had yet been commenced by the intending lessees. It is questionable, moreover, whether the generally rapid current and rocky bed of the Moruya River below its junction with Araluen Creek will prove suitable for dredging operations.

From Bimbimbie it is reported that "things there are at present practically dead," although in the vicinity a large amount of work has been done by the Anglo-Australian Exploration Company.

This Company has sunk no fewer than seven shafts varying in depth from 90 to 350 feet, yet the manager has to report: ten men employed; ore raised for the year, 200 tons; quantity of gold won, nil. "But the crushing is not yet completed, and tailings have yet to be cyanided."

Here also about twenty men are making a precarious living by fossicking about the reefs and in the bed of the Creek.

At the Italia mine, at Tarlinjah, the property of Messrs. Statham and Anderson, two of the old leases have been surrendered, and a smaller area of 4 acres repegged, and it is to be hoped that under the new scheme something may be opened out upon, which will repay the efforts of the long-suffering, but persevering lessees.

The only other place where systematic mining is carried on in the division is in the vicinity of Francis, and Donkey Hill, some 2 to 4 miles south from Moruya, and bounded by Candoni and Wamban Creeks. Here Mr. Thomas Batt has erected a 5-stamp battery, and during the year has crushed a number of small parcels of stone, which have averaged about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

There was an outcry for the erection of a Government battery here some two years ago, which was said to be all that was required to make the place prosperous; but since the advent of Mr. Batt with his machinery, he has not, except by a very few, been fairly supported, and his plant in consequence is often idle. Doubtless the large number of men employed at the rebuilding of Moruya bridge, and in the river reclamation works, has had something to do with this; the men evidently preferring steady Government wages to the uncertainties and disappointments of mining in a not very rich locality. Some of the miners, however, especially Messrs. Fry and party, Foreman and Sons, Barling and Elliott, and Power and party, have done fair work; and for them, during the year, Batt has crushed 108½ tons for 52 oz. 14 dwt. 12 grs. of gold, worth 80s. per oz.

Within a few chains of the battery is Mr. Guy's silver mine, on which fair work has been done throughout the year. Nine men have been employed, and 300 tons of ore was raised for a yield of 3,000 oz. of silver; the stone also carrying 19 dwt. of gold per ton, and 10 per cent. of lead.

In this vicinity also about ten men make a living by fossicking along the creek and river beds.

*Nerrigundah Division.*

During the past year the quartz-mining industry in this Division has improved.

The Bumbo Gold Mining Company's mine at Bumbo, is the principal mine in this Division, and during the year about twenty men have been at work on this mine. From this property 1,009 tons of ore was raised and treated for a return of 690 oz. of gold, valued at £2,770.

Latty Bros., at Red Creek, Tinpot, Tuross River, crushed 39 tons of stone for a yield of over 7 oz. to the ton. There are two veins on this property, one over 4 ft. wide, and one about 9 in.; and the gold occurs in chutes in the small vein, some of the stone of which is extremely rich.

Utting and party have a vein near the town, which is improving as they attain greater depth; the last crushing yielded 21 oz. from 14 tons of stone.

Several other veins are being worked, or more correctly speaking being prospected, in some cases with encouraging results.

In alluvial mining about sixty Europeans and about fifty Chinese are making a living. Sometimes a patch is struck which pays good wages, whilst at other times rations are barely made. This class of work consists chiefly of re-working old ground in the different creeks and on the banks.

Several dredging leases have been taken up, embracing an area of 750 acres, on the Tuross River and Gulph Creek, but up to the end of the year no work had been done on any of them.

The amount of gold won for the year, in this Division, was 1,848 oz. 6 dwt. 6 grs., valued at £7,393 6s., which again shows an increase on the preceding year's figures; and the prospects for the incoming year, both as regards gold dredging and quartz mining appear very promising.

*Wagonga Division.*

In the Wagonga Parish of this Division, mining has increased considerably.

The Wagonga Gold Mining Company have crushed 1,500 tons, with satisfactory results, from a big, low-grade felsite lode, which is from 10 ft. to 30 ft. wide. They have a 20-head stamper battery, and two Huntingdon mills, capable of treating 800 tons per week. Shafts have been sunk to a depth of 130 feet on the lode, which is visible several miles on the surface, in a north-westerly direction, and has an underlay easterly.

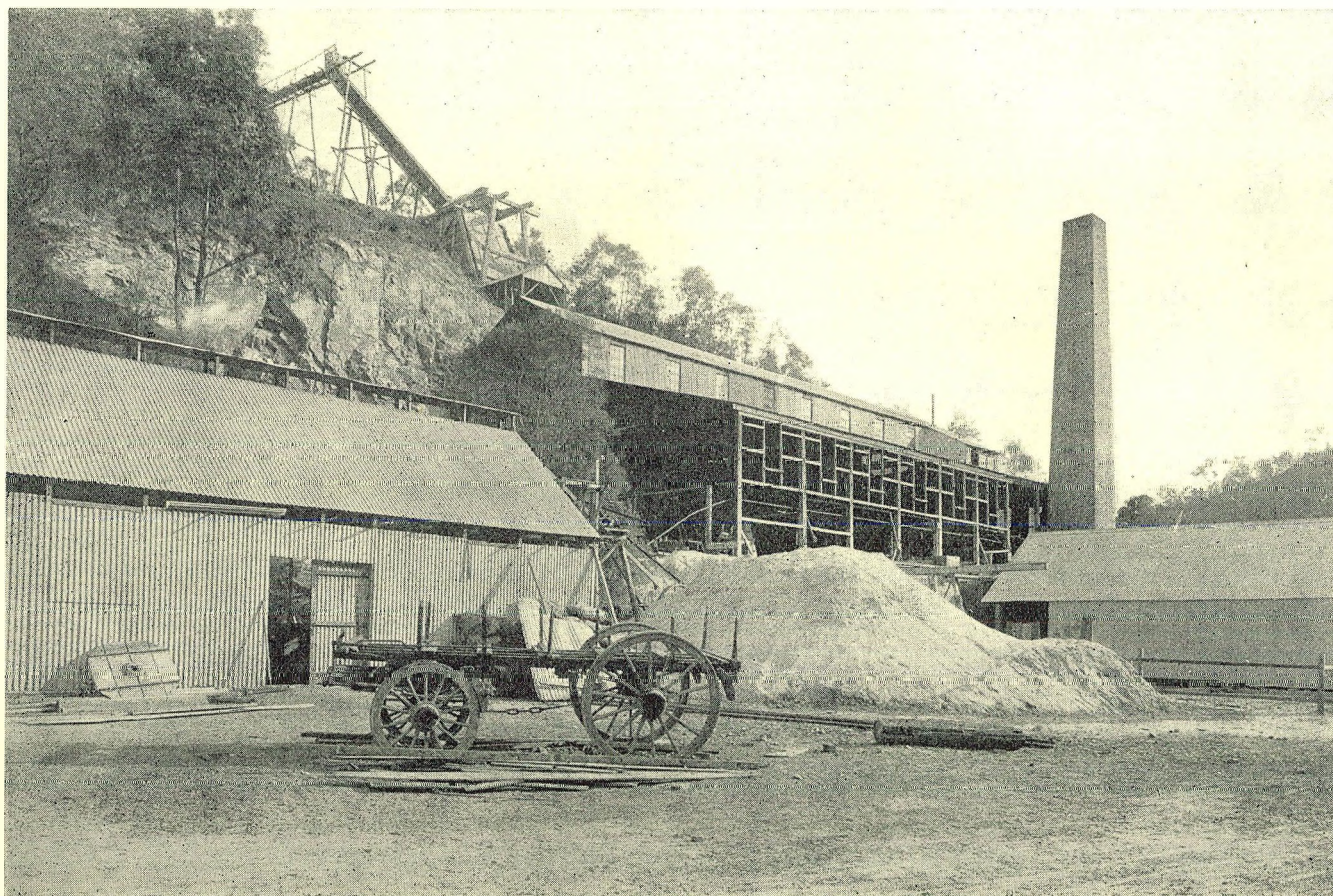
There are thirty men employed on the mine.

The McDonald Gold Mine (Limited), situated on the north side of the Wagonga River, on what is known as Easdown's line of reef, has a lode 120 ft. wide, with hard quartz veins running through it, carrying very good gold. For the year 145 tons have been crushed from this mine, for a yield of 116 oz. of gold. This mine promises to develop into a good payable property.

Taylor and party, on the same line of lode have driven, in their claim, a distance of 75 ft. from the bottom of shaft, which is 65 ft. deep. The lode runs north-west by south-east, and the stone raised prospects 5 dwt. to the ton; but they have not crushed any stone this year.

Messrs.





"PIONEER" BATTERY, YALWAL, N.S.W.



Messrs. D. Fraser and Gray have been working the Belle of Australia Mine, and have treated about 50 tons which yielded 7 dwt. per ton.

Messrs. W. Conolly and G. Williams have been working their respective new finds at Whittaker's Creek, and have treated 20 tons of stone at the Belle battery, and the yield was considered very satisfactory, being nearly 4 oz. per ton.

The alluvial mines in Kianga Creek, where several claims are at work, have obtained some very coarse gold; one nugget weighing between 6 and 7 oz. A number of men are working in this locality and they seem satisfied, but experience great difficulty in keeping down the heavy influx of water, which at times is a very great drawback, the ground being deep and the stripping from 12 to 20 feet. The wash is from 1 to 2½ feet thick, and should the dry weather last a lot of men will continue to find employment in the creek.

There are several men working in Rat's Head, and other creeks, who are doing fairly well.

In the Narooma parish of the Division, the Mount Dromedary Company has treated about 1,000 tons of ore, which yielded 1 oz. of free gold per ton, and about 100 tons of concentrates which yielded from 4 to 8 oz. per ton. There are more than fifty men employed on the mine, and a lot of developing has been done this year putting in fresh tunnels. The Company has a five-head stamper battery, and two Huntingdon mills with two frue vanners.

N. Bailey has been driving two tunnels to prospect some veins, but they have not turned out satisfactory. During the year he has crushed 8 tons for 7 oz. of free gold. He is receiving aid from the Prospecting Vote to drive one of the tunnels.

W. Braithwaite has done a lot of prospecting during the year, and crushed about 10 tons of ore for a yield of 2 oz. free gold per ton. There is a five-head stamper battery on this mine.

W. Stephens, whose Little Wonder Mine adjoins Braithwaite's, has crushed 10 tons, which yielded 8 oz. free gold. He has sent a parcel of ore to Dapto works for treatment, but the returns are not yet available.

C. Marsden has taken up a lease below the Dromedary Company's property, and crushed a parcel of ore, which yielded 15 dwt. free gold per ton.

E. Parberry is driving a tunnel on a vein some distance down the creek from the Company's leases. He is receiving Prospecting Aid to drive the tunnel, but so far has not obtained anything payable.

On the north-western slope of the mountain, three leases have been applied for at the head of Rat's Head Creek, by S. Alexander. There are three veins running through the leases, which average about 4 inches wide, and prospect over an ounce per ton. He intends erecting machinery at once.

The alluvial workings on Mount Dromedary have considerably increased. Five hydraulic sluicing claims have been taken up by a Sydney Syndicate, who propose to erect very large cranes to shift the boulders.

Messrs. Wilson and White have been doing well in their sluicing claim, the wash-dirt being 14 feet thick, and carrying good gold right through. They are very satisfied with their year's results.

At Corunna, there are a few men working alluvial on the beach and some on the terraces, with fair results.

In the Bodalla parish of the Division six dredging leases of 100 acres each, have been applied for, on the Tuross River through the Bodalla Estate.

In reference to the Makin's Hill s.g. lease, there has been little work done. The dam was washed away by the floods, and this has retarded work.

Great activity prevails within this Division both in quartz and alluvial mining. Several crushing plants are about to be erected, and also machinery for hydraulic sluicing and dredging; which should give considerable impetus to the industry, and lead to fresh developments during the coming year.

#### *Cobargo Division.*

Very little mining has been done in this Division during the past year. At Montreal Mr. S. E. Vickery has a lease for sluicing purposes, on which he has a plant erected, valued at £1,200, consisting of a 30-horse power steam engine, concentrating and pumping appliances and sluice boxes. So far, the returns from this property have not been satisfactory, nor the prospects very good; and during the latter part of the year the works have been idle owing to Mr. Vickery having obtained a suspension in connection with his lease.

A few fossickers are scattered through the abandoned ground at Montreal, and seem to be able to make a living. All the gold obtained is alluvial, and is sold to the local storekeepers at Bermagui. The quantity won for the year would be about 40 oz., and was sold at from £3 15s. to £4 per oz. There are, unfortunately, no indications at present of any increase in mining in this portion of the district.

#### *Bega Division.*

During the past year, there has been but little mining carried on in this Division. Aid from the Prospecting Vote has been granted in two instances. In one case the country prospected has, so far, not proved the existence of gold in payable quantities, though some slight indications have been observed in the quartz. The ground being worked is to the north-east of Bega, and distant 10 miles.

A prospector named Jess having lately obtained aid, has been trying a bit of ground on Doctor George's Range, about 3 miles to the east of Bega. He sent away some stone for assay, and the result showed no gold but some traces of silver.

From inquiries made locally there seems to be little prospect, just at present, of any gold being won in this Division; owing to the rough nature of the country, and the expense likely to be incurred in prospecting.

#### *Wolumla Division.*

During the past twelve months the development of the Wolumla Gold-field can scarcely be said to have been carried on in a systematic manner, work having been checked by the fact that the large majority of the mines have been placed under offer to an agent of an English syndicate. In some cases a suspension of labour conditions has been obtained, and in others the labour conditions have been barely fulfilled.

The development of three properties has, however, been continued uninterruptedly. The "Eclipse" has been raising ore and treating it at a local battery with satisfactory results. There are three shafts on this property, each about 80 feet, and a tunnel driven 60 feet.

From the "Pacific" a large amount of ore obtained, and treated locally, returned a handsome dividend. The lowest level so far reached in this mine is about 160 feet, where there is a face of reef, varying from 3 to 6 feet, stated to be good payable stone. This mine has been systematically and creditably worked for the past two years, and is considered one of the best and most permanent properties in the Southern Division.

Messrs. Meaker and party's mine is looking well. They have cut a very rich vein in the lode, and continue to put out very rich ore; some tons recently forwarded to the Illawarra Smelting Co.'s works at Dapto returned 30 oz. to 40 oz. of fine gold.

The "Prospectors," the "New Venture," and the "Eureka" claims are all also on payable ore.

Messrs. Brady and White have finished the erection of their 5-head stamper battery, and have crushed some hundreds of tons of ore from their own mine, and also for the public.

The mines are continuing to produce good stone at the greater depth reached,—as in the case of the "Pacific," at 150 feet,—and with the advent of capital and up-to-date machinery this may be expected to prove one of the payable goldfields of the Colony.

#### *Pambula Division.*

Mining throughout this Division has been quiet during the year 1899, the principal gold-producing mines being stopped by litigation. The fact of payable gold having been discovered in the parish of Yambulla was reported to this office on 14th December by N. and J. G. Jensen.

Parish of Yowaka.—Returns received from Falkner's Gold-mining Co. (Ltd.), 85 tons of ore crushed for yield of 68 oz., gold valued at £3 12s. per oz.; from portion 19: depth of shaft, 147 feet; approximate value of machinery, £3,000.

George Harrison and Falkner's Co., portion 37, crushed and cyanided 246 tons of ore for 478 oz. gold; value, £1,630; depth of shaft, 180 feet; deepest level, 200 feet.

The Pambula Mines (Ltd.) treated 447 tons for 745 oz. of gold, valued at £2,533; and cyanided 206 tons of tailings for 552 oz. gold, valued at £1,766; depth of shaft, 130 feet.

The

The Treasure Syndicate treated 60 tons for 36 oz. gold, valued at £97.

W. H. J. Brown (App. 397) treated 41 tons for 60 oz. gold, valued at £216.

Several parties of miners have also been prospecting the old workings of cancelled gold leases in different parts of this field.

Ward and party crushed 94 tons for 41 oz. gold, and cyanided 35 tons of tailings for 18 oz. gold.

The Diorite Syndicate crushed 107 tons for 55 oz. gold, and 75 tons of tailings treated, yielded 61 oz. gold.

No new ground has been worked in this parish during the year.

Parish of Wyndham.—Mineral Lease 7,060, portion 4, has been steadily worked throughout the year for bismuth, with satisfactory returns. All other mineral leases have been, practically, idle.

Gold-lease portion 10 was worked for a few months, and a quantity of ore raised, but of such refractory nature as to be considered not payable.

Eight gold leases of 20 acres each, and one of 2 acres, were applied for by R. G. Gibbons (on Crown lands). He also registered eight agreements, 20 acres each, under Mining on Private Land Acts, for the purpose of mining for gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony. Mr. Gibbons had some twelve men prospecting this ground for some months, but has since abandoned it.

William Cullen, P.G.L., portion 3, reports 200 tons raised, of which only a small picked parcel was treated. Depth of shaft is 63 feet.

John Miller, P.G.L., portion 1, has failed to return form sent to him; result of work, therefore, if any, is unavailable.

Parish of Gnupa.—Messrs. Vaughan and Screeck have completed the 100-feet driving for which they obtained Aid in April last. The results have been disappointing.

Parish of Yumbulla.—Early in the year A. G. Falkner applied for a gold-mining lease of 10 acres, and several miners also took up areas under their miner's rights.

On 14th December, 1899, N. and J. G. Jensen reported the discovery of what they considered payable gold on their prospecting protection area (quartz), viz., yield of gold, 4 oz. 16 dwt. 12 gr. from 3½ tons of ore; tailings not treated.

The different claims are widespread, in some cases being 3 and 4 miles apart. The following parcels of ore were crushed at N. Jensen's small water-power battery:—For Wm. Blissett, near Stanley Creek, 10 tons, which yielded 5 oz. 4 dwt.; for Greenlees and party, near Stanley Creek, 4 tons, which yielded 6 oz. 13 dwt. 12 gr.; for Brown Brothers, 2 miles from Stanley Creek, 10½ tons, which yielded 8 oz. 3 dwt.; for J. Smith, near Heathy Gap Creek, 3½ tons, which yielded 2 oz. 8 dwt.; for Burns and Blissett, near Heathy Gap Creek, 21½ tons, which yielded 7 oz. 8 dwt.; for G. Jensen, near Stanley Creek, 2½ tons, which yielded 1 oz. 13 dwt. 6 gr.; and for Jensen and party, Indigo Ranges, 3½ tons, which yielded 4 oz. 17 dwt.; tailings not treated. The gold, which is associated with silver, is valued at over £3 per oz.

A sample of ore from this locality sent to the Department for assay, gave as result 5 oz. 6 dwt. 17 gr. of gold and 2 oz. 14 dwt. 10 gr. of silver per ton.

The general complaint of the miners engaged is that, as depth attains, the ore becomes mineralised, and therefore cannot be treated successfully anywhere in the district.

Favourable opinions have been expressed by experienced miners of the prospects of this part of the Pambula Division.

Some twelve miners were engaged before the report of payable gold being found.

In the parishes of Burragate, Yuglamah, Coolangubra, and Howe, practically no work has been done further than a little prospecting.

#### *Delegate Division.*

During the year just ended, mining has decreased in this Division, and only three reefs are at present in operation, two of which are receiving Government aid. No crushing has taken place during the past twelve months.

The alluvial digging is principally carried on by Chinese in the old river beds with fair results.

Two leases have been taken up for dredging purposes, but no start has yet been made with regard to working them.

A considerable amount of mining is done within a few miles of Delegate, on the Victorian side of the Border, both alluvial and reefing; the last crushing from one reef (the Bonarjina) averaged 13 oz. to the ton. The gold won by the miners along the Border in Victoria is sold, and the proceeds mostly spent, in Delegate; but it has been excluded from the gold-returns for this Division.

#### *Goulburn Division.*

Owing to the continued dry weather during the greater part of the year, mining operations in this Division were greatly impeded, most of the mining being in alluvial deposits on the Shoalhaven and the creeks in the neighbourhood. The country is very dry, even in wet seasons, as there are no large creeks running through the auriferous deposits. If water could be brought on to the fields, there is no doubt good results would follow, and employment be given to a large number of miners.

During the year twelve claims were registered, and 855 oz. of gold obtained from 13,500 loads. Only one lease was applied for—40 acres for copper—and 44 applications for authority to enter on private lands were received, of which number thirty-three were for dredging purposes in the Wollondilly River. With regard to dredging, it may be added, that the country in this Division is, generally speaking, unsuitable for the industry, being too rough and rocky.

A large quantity of ironstone has been sent away from the mines at Marulan.

116 miners' rights were issued at this office during the year, also 1 business license, and 12 mineral licenses.

#### *Frogmore Division.*

Very little gold-mining has been done in this Division during the past twelve months. At Mobbs' Undaunted Mine some 50 or 60 tons of ore were raised and treated, but all the other gold leases have been idle. There are a few fossickers working in the southern portion of the district, but with what success is unknown.

### HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Dungog Division.*

In this Division some activity has been displayed during the past twelve months, especially by James Chambers, at the Mountaineer Reef, Upper Wangat, who is sanguine as to cutting the true reef shortly. Others working in the locality, are, Simmons and party, who are sinking shaft in which the stone shows fairly good gold; Cobcroft and party, who are driving a tunnel to cut the Mountaineer Reef; and Hockham and party, who are also driving a tunnel, the stone in the face of which, when dollied, shows good prospects.

The principal mine of the neighbourhood, the Wonga Wonga, has the privilege of suspension of labour conditions at present—during repairs to machinery. Several crushings have taken place, which are said to be below anticipations; but, though invited, the proprietors have not furnished details of winnings.

Mr. Samuel Fielder has three men working (aided by Prospecting Vote) at the old Cherry-tree Reef, 4 miles from Dungog. The reef fluctuates considerably—from 3 inches to nil—but something good is anticipated in the neighbourhood of the old 170-foot shaft.

George Towns, with his son, is working at the Monkerai, on what would appear to be a good property, as the reef increases and gold improves with the progress of sinking. These men have won, during the latter portion of the year, by means of a hand dolly only, gold to the value of £140 3s. 6d.

Six gold leases, containing in the aggregate 30 acres, have been applied for in this Division during the year.

#### *Copeland Division.*

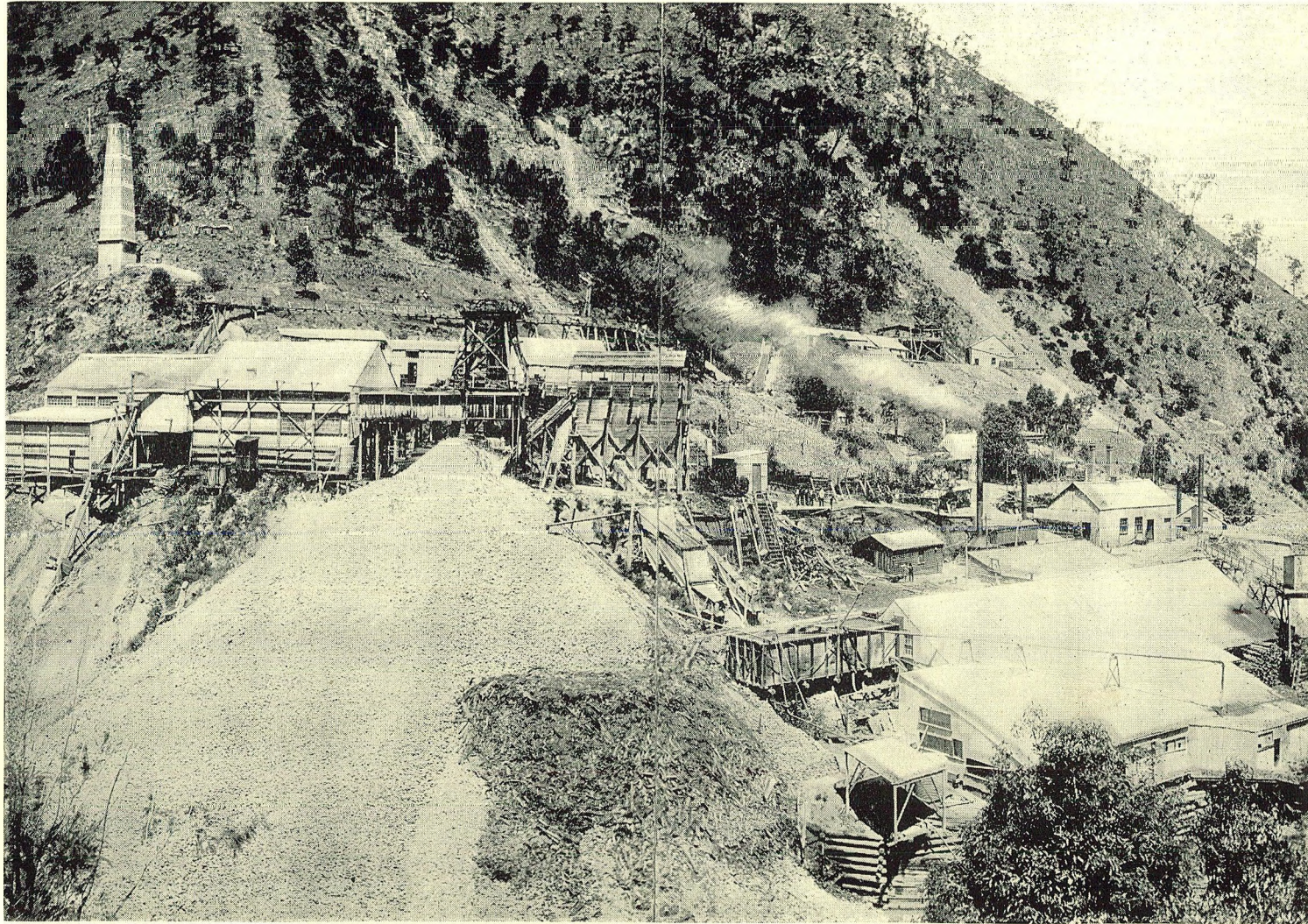
This Division has not for many years experienced so dull a period—if we except a spurt for alluvial on private land at Rawdon Vale, parish Knowla. Here, though as many as 100 men were employed during one period of the rush, only a few made really good wages, the sinking being about 40 feet. The place is now abandoned.

It is difficult to ascertain the gold yield for the year; but from such particulars as can be gleaned, it appears that upwards of 450 oz. from alluvial, and 160 oz. from quartz, have been won in and around Copeland.

The Hidden Treasure Mine, after many vicissitudes, passed at auction to a Sydney buyer, who is stated to be bringing good and powerful machinery all the way from Molong.

The





THE "BAKER'S CREEK" GOLD MINE, HILLGROVE, N.S.W.  
(View from the West.)



## 39

The Prince Charlie is reported sold to a Victorian syndicate, who propose to erect considerable machinery and cyanide plant. Information is being sought as to the deleterious effect refuse, after cyanide treatment, may have upon creeks used by the public and by cattle; as, in respect to such danger, it may be found necessary to protect the Back Creek which runs through the town.

There is prospect of large operations on the Centennial line of reef in the current year. The effect of renewed enterprise in this direction, with the additional facilities for treating ore, is expected to prove a great stimulus to many mines at present idle.

Seven applications were received during the year for gold-mining leases, which covered in all an area of 61 acres.

*Bulladelah Division.*

Mining, generally, in this portion of the District, has been slack during the past twelve months, and no new finds have been reported. The Curreki and Myall Queen properties have both been worked with but fair results only. A little prospecting has also been done by other parties, but nothing of a payable nature found.

At Paddy's Creek, where Henry Underwood reported having struck the reef "rich," the result of the year's operations has been disappointing.

Joseph Windross, whose concessions for the purpose of prospecting the beach between Smith's Lake and Seal Rocks have been extended for further six months, has been very ill for some time past, hence there are no results to report. He is, however, having a further machine constructed, by means of which he hopes to do something during the coming year. His chief obstacle to success, he states, is the presence, in an excessive quantity, of osmiridium—a difficulty which he alleges his past experience will now enable him to combat.

The quarrying of alunite at Bulladelah, and of limestone flux at the Myall Lakes, is still being proceeded with satisfactorily. About 1,000 tons of each of these minerals have been sent away during the past year.

*Kempsey Division.*

Generally speaking, similar conditions have obtained in this Division during the past twelve months as were reported for the previous year. There are no known auriferous alluvial fields in this district, and, as far as can be ascertained, no quartz-mining of any description was done. Indeed, with the exception of the tin find at Carrai, very little of interest in mining has occurred.

At Deep Creek, a gold-mining lease has been applied for, but the application has not yet been approved.

*Taree Division.*

Much prospecting for "alluvial" gold has been done in this Division during the past year; but it is to be regretted that the various parties have met with very little success.

During the year, the entire crushing plant connected with Andrews Brothers leases at "Cell's Field" has been idle, although the battery (now consisting of ten-head of stampers) is in good working order.

Messrs. Andrews Brothers, early in the year, surrendered most of their leases on this field, and afterwards "took-up" the best of the ground in a modified and more easily-workable area. It is hoped, therefore, to see their battery once again at work, and that there will be more satisfactory results to report for the coming twelve months.

During the year, six gold-mining leases, comprising a total area of 29 acres, have been taken up on this (the "Cells") field.

## PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.

*Glen Innes Division.*

There appears to have been very little work done on the gold leases in force at Glen Elgin, and the greater portion of gold obtained in this Division was won from alluvial. There have been several special gold leases applied for during the year for the purpose of dredging; but all these have been abandoned, with the exception of four applications not yet dealt with by the Department.

*Kookabookra Division.*

Every class of mining in this Division is at a complete standstill, owing, principally, to the want of water for alluvial workings, and to the fact that the few quartz reefs worked have proved unpayable.

At beginning of the year Ditton and party erected a 5-head stamper battery on Mitchell River, driven by water-wheel. About 60 or 70 tons of quartz, obtained from the Old Welcome Stranger Mine, was put through, giving a return of 20 oz.; but this result not being satisfactory, the battery was pulled down and removed.

Cameron Brothers received Government aid for a cross-cut 50 feet in length, in the Old Butcher Mine, Bare Hill. The object was to cut the main reef at a lower level, but, so far, the reef has not been struck.

About 330 oz. of gold, 5 tons of tin, and 60 oz. of topaz, valued at about £1,616 10s., were obtained; principally from the old alluvial workings on Oban, Nowland's Creek, and Mitchell River. Owing, however, to want of water, only half time was worked.

Several leases have been taken up for dredging purposes on Nowlands, Backwater, Oban River, Paddy's Gully, and Mogg's Swamp, but up to present time no work has been done on the leases.

*Armidale Division.*

During the past year the various local Banks consigned, between them, 5,006 oz. 13 dwt. 6 gr. of gold, valued approximately at £17,600. Almost the whole of this gold would have been won outside of the Division, probably from Hillgrove and neighbourhood. The only gold-mine working in this district is the Great Britain, the manager of which, although requested, has failed to furnish any particulars as to work done, &c.

*Hillgrove Division.*

The principal mines in this Division are the Baker's Creek Gold and Mining Co., the Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mining Co., Baker's Creek Consols Gold-mining Co. Proprietary (Limited), Fuller's Hopetoun Syndicate, the Garibaldi Gold-mining Co., the Ruby Silver Mine, and Chandler River Copper Company.

First of importance, undoubtedly, is the Baker's Creek Gold-mining Co.

This mine has a truly unique record, considering all circumstances. The initial difficulties in opening up a property situate 1,500 feet sheer from the level of the surrounding country were enormous.

Nevertheless, with a life of twelve years, this mine has treated 120,000 tons of ore, yielding 190,000 oz. of gold.

Furthermore, during the current year it has reached its jubilee of dividends, aggregating the sum of £262,000, and averaging over £5,000 per dividend. From its initiation this property has never called upon its shareholders, but with a reef averaging under 4 inches (a veritable golden thread of wealth) has progressed steadily towards success.

The developments of the past twelve months indicate no depreciation of returns, inasmuch as the gold at the lowest level worked (No. 12) keeps up its average yield, and there is every indication of gold in more than payable quantity at No. 13 level. The prospects of the large area of available country at the shallower levels to the north of the main workings promise results equal to those already obtained to the southward.

The tonnage crushed during—

1897	totalled	13,729,	yielding	13,044	oz.
1898	"	12,542,	"	10,039	"
1899	"	13,181,	"	13,098	"

valued at about £3 9s. per oz.

From the above return it will be seen that the yield per ton for 1899 has exceeded the average of the past three years. During the current year (1899) three dividends of £5,000 each have been paid, two being won during the year proper. The machinery, all in working order, is valued approximately at £16,000; and for the year the battery averaged 42 head in



in constant work out of a maximum of 52 stampers. The number of men employed for the year averaged 170, portion being on wages, but the majority under contract. The main shaft has reached 970 feet, and the north shaft 235 feet. The driving has been considerably extended. The Company, during the year, suffered by the death of the manager, Mr W J Hill, and his place for some months past has been taken by the purser, Mr S H McGeorge. No improvements in machinery were effected, nor additions made, and in this connection it may be observed that there appears to have been no reserve fund created or maintained by the company.

The Eleanor Gold and Antimony Mining Co unfortunately cannot be placed amongst the dividend paying concerns of 1899. Its recent history is one of plucky and determined effort by the management, in face of crushings yielding only a couple of dwts per ton. This mine gave employment to an average of 163 men during the year, utilising machinery valued at £26,000, approximately, and running from 40 to 70 head of stampers. The improvements in machinery during 1899, were in the nature of additions to the battery, totalling £1,000 in value, and including a rock breaker, Beidan pans, vanner belts, and incidentals. The improvements in 1898 totalled £1,500. Suspension for full term was granted early in the year, but was only partially availed of. Transfers of isolated leases were made to the company. The tonnage crushed during 1899 totalled 14,000, yielding 4,256 oz, valued at about £3 10s per oz. The concentrates calcined during 1899 were 406 tons, valued at £3,633. The antimony yield for 1899 was 27 tons, valued at £395. All the above returns are approximate.

The development of the property during the year progressed as follows, mostly under contract.—South Shaft Stopping, 748 fathoms; driving, 302 feet, winzes, 103 feet, and deepened, 50 feet. North Shaft Stopping, 192 fathoms, driving, 151 feet, and winzes, 50 feet. From which it will be observed that virtually very little development actually occurred.

The Baker's Creek Consols Gold mining Co has shown considerable development during the year, though of no especial character, the last five months, however, being devoted to sinking only. The battery, to 27th July, ran full time, with full head, the property at such time, giving employment to eighty men, latterly, however, only about thirty men have been employed. Next month the battery will probably start again in full work. Recently a promising show of gold has been struck at the lowest level. The machinery has been improved and added to during the year, a Beidan pan and shaking tables and amalgamating barrel having been erected. Until then there had been no concentrating plant at this mine. Automatic feeders have also been added, and a multitubular boiler. At the present time the weight of the existing stampers is being increased to an equivalent of 22 head as against 15. The crushing possibilities of the battery have been added to by 25 per cent. Since last crushing the shaft has been deepened by 100 feet. No dividends were forthcoming during the year. The manager Mr S Mills, has been in control for two years past, and during that time, save for a slight fall for deadwork, expenses have been just about paid by the property. The prospects of the mine are considered decidedly brighter than ever they were before. During the past year 2,426 tons of ore have been treated, for a yield of 1,952 oz of gold, valued at £6,765 12s 11d. The shaft is 300 feet deep, and the vein, which averages about 6 inches, is very similar to that of the Baker's Creek. The Hillgrove Proprietary Gold mining Co has no returns for the past year. The property has been worked entirely by way of initial development, seeking for the Golden Gate and Baker's Creek reefs. The Cooney tunnel has been extended 800 feet, totalling in length 1,830 feet. The shaft has been deepened, and is now at 176 feet. The property has been recently connected by rail with the Sunlight Tramway, to the great advantage of the interest. The plant is valued at £2,000, comprising an and steam compressors, and rock drills, air cylinders, Cornish boiler, Worthington pumps, &c. The property, on the average, employed forty three men during the year.

Fuller's Hoptoun Scheelite and Gold Syndicate, whose mine is principally worked for scheelite, have sold during the year 4 tons of this mineral, at a price averaging £40 per ton, and have about 70 tons of untreated ore now at grass. The tonnage of auriferous stone treated, with the result, was as follows.—40 tons, yielded 63 oz, value, £233. The stone was treated at the Cosmopolitan Battery. The syndicate is just about completing the purchase from Mr Fuller, and contemplates adding to their interest several adjoining properties. The shaft is 100 feet deep, and the deepest tunnel level 400 feet. The reef varies in width from 3 inches to 3 feet. Working plant valued at £300 is on the property and in good order, and eight men were continuously employed during the year. It is proposed to float the interest into an extensive company.

The Garibaldi Gold-mining Co has virtually a nil return for the year. Valuable machinery is erected upon the surface, and remains apparently in good working order. The proprietary of this mine was harassed during the year by more or less continuous litigation, and possibly for that reason the labour conditions were somewhat ignored.

The Hillgrove United Gold mining Syndicate. A J Fuller, manager will probably, before long, be amalgamated with the Hoptoun Syndicate. During the year 148 tons of stone were treated from a reef varying in width from 3 inches to 3 feet, yielding 167 oz of gold valued at £600. Two tons of antimony were also won, valued at £50. The shaft is 160 feet deep, and the deepest tunnel level 300 feet. During the year six men were employed in the syndicate's operations. The value of its present working plant is inconsiderable, consisting only of a few trucks, rails, and the usual mining tools needful.

The average number of men employed gold mining in this Division during the past year was about 550. The approximate total quantity of stone crushed for the year would amount to about 29,800 tons, which yielded 20,524 oz. 7 dwts of gold, valued at £71,809 6s 1d, and shows a recovery from the previous year's decline.

An Electric Power Company has erected extensive works at Gara Falls, distant about 6 miles from the field, and built a dam capable of holding about 350,000,000 gallons of water. The future operations of this venture are awaited with great interest. The village of Hillgrove, which during the year became a municipality, is to be lit with electricity, generated by water power in lieu of steam, as heretofore, and it is contemplated that eventually Armidale, about 13 miles distant from the works, will adopt the scheme. A light tramway from Armidale to Hillgrove is also talked of. Contracts with the mining companies to run the batteries by means of the power have, however, not yet been secured. The margin between the figures of the respective interests is very considerable, and as the mining companies refuse to recognise any wood (fuel) difficulty as existing or likely to exist for many years, and furthermore require a guarantee of uninterrupted supply of power, under an hourly penalty for stoppage, it is to be feared that the immediate success of the venture is somewhat in jeopardy.

The unfortunate litigation of many months past between the Eleanor and Garibaldi Companies as to damage to workings, loss of tailings, &c. has had a baneful influence on the field, the Garibaldi, remaining virtually idle almost all the time, and both companies suffering financially to a considerable extent. Though an appeal is still pending, it is understood that, by mutual consent, it is to be abandoned, and there is every prospect of the companies, during the coming year, working *bona fide* and harmoniously side by side, if not eventually amalgamating.

All circumstances considered, the immediate prospects of the Hillgrove field appears to be promising. The want of water has, however, been a great drawback to the mining industry in other parts of the Division, during the past three years the average rainfall having been less than that of the past twenty years.

#### *Met Division (late Hillgrove West)*

Owing to the stoppage of the West Sunlight Reef Co., mining operations in this Division have not been as productive during the past year as that previous, and there having been no fresh developments, and very little prospecting done, a number of men had consequently to seek fresh fields for employment.

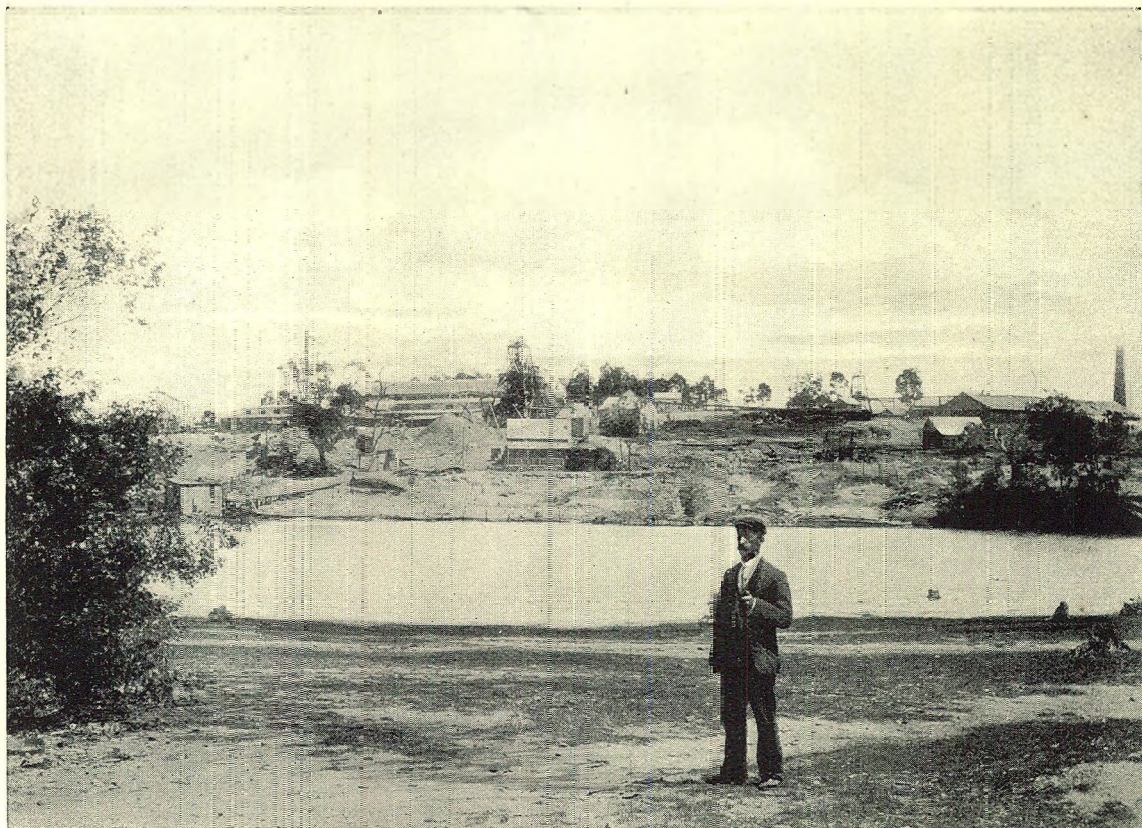
The West Sunlight Reef Co., employing about 120 men, ceased operations in August last. Up to that time they had crushed, during the year, 2,082 tons of quartz for 750 oz of gold, valued at £2,718 15s. The very poor run of stone met with in the mine exhausted the capital of the Company, which has, however, since been reconstructed, and development work will shortly be again commenced.

The Sunlight Gold mining Co had an uninterrupted run for the year, and is doing good work. They crushed 9,567 tons of quartz for 4,721½ oz gold, valued at £16,317 14s 5d. Some new machinery has been introduced into this mine, and steam gear has been substituted in place of the electrical hauling plant. About seventy men are employed on this property, and everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

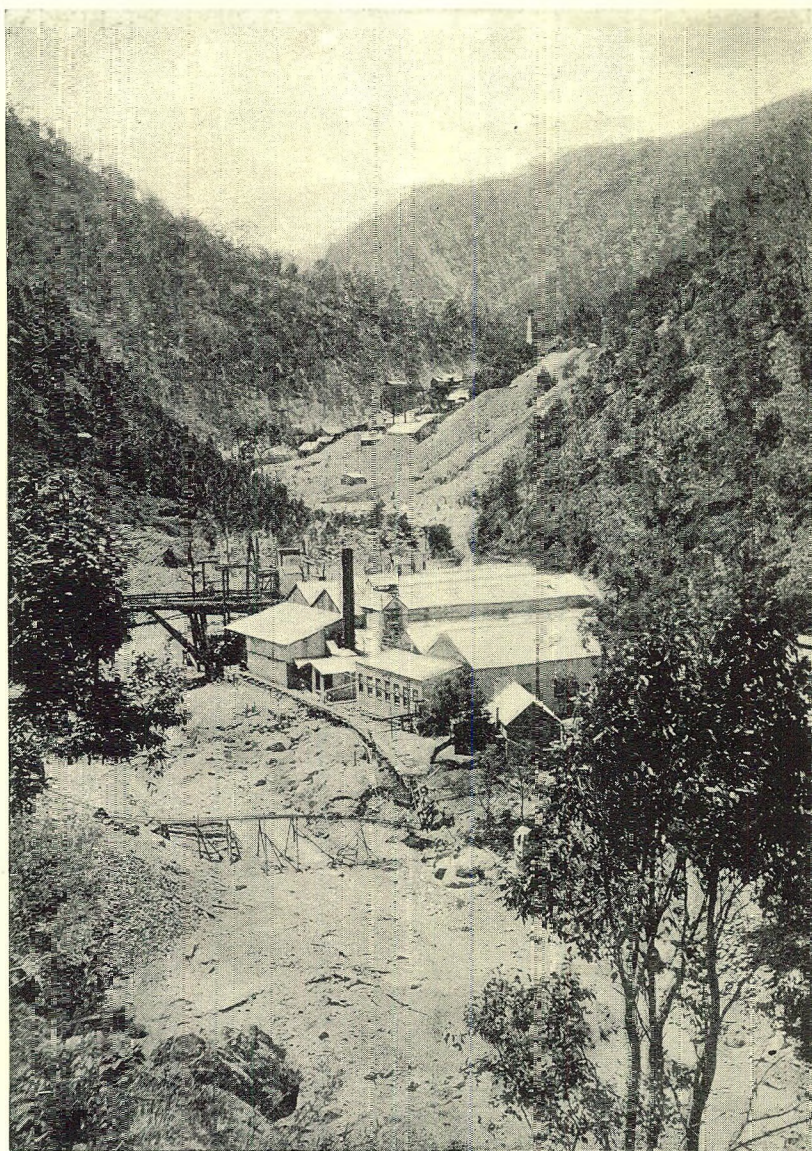
There are several claims of minor importance in the Division, viz, the Starlight, the Twilight, the East Sunlight, the Centennial, and the Mountain Maid, all of which are reported "on gold." Little or nothing, however, has been done on any of these, nor have any returns from them been furnished.

The total output of the Division for the year amounted to 11,649 tons of quartz, which yielded 5,471½ oz of gold, valued at £19,036 9s 8d.





THE "ELEANORA" GOLD AND ANTIMONY MINE, HILLGROVE, N.S.W.  
(Viewed from the East, with dam showing in foreground.)



THE "SUNLIGHT" GOLD MINE, HILLGROVE WEST, N.S.W.  
(Viewed from the South, and "Baker's Creek" showing in the distance.)



*Uralla Division.*

The continued dry weather experienced during the past year has again greatly retarded sluicing operations on this field; in fact, the only work that has been done has been carried on by means of cradling.

At Brown's Paddock, where costly machinery has been erected, only about four weeks' work was done during the past twelve months, owing to the scarcity of water. Special machinery had been erected upon this claim, in order to enable the same water being utilised over again without going to waste. A great rush occurred in the early part of the year to secure the bed of the Old Rocky River. Five special leases were applied for, amounting in area to 478 acres, and extending for miles along the bed of the river. These leases are to be worked by means of dredging, and now that the Gold and Mineral Dredging Act has come into force a busy time in this Division may be expected.

It is well known that the Old Rocky River contains very rich patches of gold, which in the early days the miners were unable to reach, on account of water and drift-sand. That the Dredging Companies will make an early start in the coming year may be looked forward to, and it is hoped in next report to be able to chronicle many of them as dividend-paying concerns.

Operations on another possible source for profitable gold production has been started near Uralla. It has been known for years that the cement and billy-stone on the face of Mount Jones have contained gold, and Mr. A. McGill, late of Mount Sherwood, decided to remove his plant there and to test these deposits; which he has done with most promising results. It is reported that he has received a tempting offer for the purchase of his rights from a Melbourne syndicate, who propose erecting a much larger battery to deal with the great quantity of cement known to exist at Mount Jones.

At Mount Sherwood and Enmore a deal of prospecting is being carried on, with very favourable results. Two leases for ground in this locality have been applied for during the past year, and fair shows have been struck in both leases. It is reported that in McKinlay's claim, in the parish of Enmore, which is being prospected with aid from the Prospecting Vote, is showing very fair stone.

The only claim at Balala deserving of special mention is the Little Gracie. During the past year this mine has yielded some wonderfully rich stone, 5 tons of which was crushed for 40 oz. However, it only appears to be in chutes, and the plucky owners deserve better luck.

It is believed that the mining industry in this Division will show considerable improvement during the coming year.

*Walcha Division.*

During the past year fifty-four miners' rights were issued in this Division; but very little mining has been done, there being only one quartz reef working.

A few miners are working on alluvial, but they are obtaining very little gold, and have been greatly hampered by the waterless seasons.

*Swamp Oak Division.*

During the past year gold-mining operations in this Division have been greatly hampered through insufficiency of water to enable the prospectors to try likely places for a new find. There has been, moreover, a general falling off in the industry. The most regrettable instance is in the case of the Highland Mary leases—the property of the New South Wales Gold-fields (Ltd.)—where, with perfect and up-to-date machinery, and good management, the results, so far, have shown such a loss to the company that they have applied for a suspension of the labour conditions to enable them to raise more capital, having expended in labour and machinery about £32,000. As reported last year, the prosperity of the locality depends very much on the prosperity of this mine; and it is to be hoped that the company will be induced to a further expenditure in development, or succeed in letting it to tributors who may prove successful in continuing the work. The Hoodlem Lease, and Messrs. Howard and party's quartz claim, are the only two mines at present working at Swamp Oak, both of which are merely in a prospecting stage. From the former, ore is being raised from a 4-inch vein, and 48 tons of stone yielded 48½ oz. of gold; from the latter, 16 tons of ore, won from a 6-inch vein, yielded 7½ oz. of gold.

At Niangala, the Lady Jersey Mine, which is also owned by the New South Wales Gold-fields (Ltd.), has been let on tribute to their late manager, who is at present employing about thirty men. From this property 549 tons of ore crushed during the year yielded 715 oz. 12 dwt. 20 gr., and 844 tons of tailings cyanided resulted in a return of 364 oz. 12 dwt. 15 gr. of gold—total 1,080 oz. 5 dwt. 11 gr., valued at £3,294 19s. Two other small claims are working on the Golden Spur line of reef, from both of which fair returns were obtained.

Very little work has been done at Shearin's Creek during the year, or since the cancellation of G. Smith's 25-acre lease. The only return received was from the Camp Fire claim, which is being worked by two men, who raised and treated 45 tons of ore for a return of 37 oz. of gold, valued at £129 10s., from an 11-inch vein. The depth of shaft and of the deepest level on this property is 100 feet.

No work has been done at Paradise for some considerable time, although prospects obtained on this neglected field have not been surpassed in the district. Only two men are working on the Glen Morrison field, which embraces a large belt of auriferous country.

*Tamworth, Nundle, and Bendemeer Divisions.*

In these Divisions also the mining industry has been greatly retarded during the past year by the prevailing scarcity of water, which in many instances has hindered the alluvial miner in the treatment of his stacked wash-dirt, and prevented the prospector from freely moving about in search of new discoveries.

During the year several applications have been made for dredging areas within these Divisions; and now that the Dredging Bill has been passed, it is expected that considerable sums will be expended in the necessary appliances and machinery required in the development of this class of mining. On the McDonald River, in the neighbourhood of Bendemeer, 640 acres have been taken up for the purpose of dredging for gold and tin; and applications have also been made for the land known as Anderson's Flat, and on the Peel River, in the locality of Bowling Alley Point. The late Mr. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, held a very high opinion as to the richness of Anderson's Flat, and believed that heavy deposits of gold would be found, if machinery were erected sufficiently powerful to contend against the influx of water expected. This land has been taken up as a gold-mining lease, and good prospects were obtained, but the water being too great for the machinery, the ground had to be abandoned. It is thought that if operated on by dredging plant, the win of gold resulting would justify the expenditure.

In the Tamworth Division thirteen applications for mineral leases were made during the year—twelve being for tin and one for copper—aggregating a total area of 758 acres; six gold-lease applications were lodged, which embraced the 640 acres above referred to as taken up on the McDonald River; three agreements were registered under the Mining Laws; and one mineral license, three business licenses, and 101 miners' rights were issued. Nothing payable was done in quartz-reefing, but in alluvial mining it is estimated that about 260 oz. of gold was won, valued at £1,020 10s.

In the Nundle Division eight special gold leases, covering an area of 265 acres, and four gold leases of 19 acres, were applied for; and 246 miners' rights, and nine business licenses were issued. The yield of gold for the year, as compared with that of previous years, shows, it is to be regretted, a falling off.

At the Golden Gate, from which was won good returns for the year 1897, work has been hampered to a considerable extent owing to the deaths of two of the principal shareholders. From this mine 255 tons of ore were treated for fair results. Depth of deepest level on the underlay, 190 feet; dip of underlay easterly.

The Tamworth Gold-mining Company's property is the principal mine in the District, and splendid progress has been made under the able management of Mr. R. Bennett. The lode varies from 3 to 15 inches in width, and is worked by tunnels, winzes, and stoping. Depth of shaft 225 feet, and deepest level is now 320 feet. The lode is bearing north-west and south-east. During the year this company have treated at their own battery 1,000 tons of ore for satisfactory results.

In the Excelsior Mine, owned by Messrs. Gazley and Murray, the width of lode is from 8 inches to 2 feet,—underlay bearing west. The amount of ore treated was 215 tons, for fair returns. Suspension of work has been granted to the owners of this mine on account of influx of water.

In the Quacka Nacka, the property of John Wright, the width of lode is 20 feet, underlay bearing west; 50 tons of stuff have been crushed, and about 20 tons await treatment.

The Black Snake Mine has about 80 tons at grass, and has been a paying concern for the year,—gold having been obtained at varying intervals in patches.

Lahz

Lahz and party have been doing good prospecting work throughout the year, and have raised about 60 tons of quartz. Alluvial mining has been much impeded owing to the dearth of water. The work done has been principally in the nature of fossicking; but the operations carried on at Red Hill for the past twelve months, chiefly on the Cement Lead, have been the means of furnishing employment to a fair number of men. Fogarty and party have driven a tunnel about 450 feet into the hill to cut the lead which fed the old Red Hill, and after this heavy undertaking have succeeded in cutting the channel. They at once opened out on it, and found the width to be from 25 feet to 30 feet, with an average thickness of from 7 to 8 feet of payable cement. They have had four men employed blocking out for the last six months with satisfactory results.

By means of hydraulic sluicing, Messrs C. Clark and party (four men) have had a few washings from the cement formation in this locality, and, taking the washings throughout, have reaped very fair returns,—although at times delayed through not having sufficient water to work the hydraulic.

In and around Bowling Alley Point there has been a great deal of fossicking; but the only alluvial claim worth mentioning is the Nil Desperandum, at Two Grain Flat, where some extensive work has been done, and some very fair results obtained. This flat is very heavy to work, and is impossible to operate upon to advantage without good pumping-gear. The depth of shaft in this mine is 75 feet; the length of deepest level is 2,400 feet; width of lead 100 feet.

Mining in the Bendemeer Division has been very dull during the past twelve months. The only gold-mining done in this district is alluvial at which some seven men were occupied; but lack of water prevented the accomplishment of very much work, and only 45 oz of gold, valued at £168 15s., were won. Forty miners' rights and 11 mineral leases were issued during the year.

#### *Stewart's Brook Division.*

During the past year 1,223 tons of quartz have been crushed in this Division for a yield of 898 oz 17 dwt 12 gr, valued at £3,481 13s 9d, which is considerably below the previous year's results. The returns from the New Royal Standard Mine, from which such handsome yields were won, have fallen off considerably; but owing to the late developments in this property matters have recently very much improved, and better yields may be shortly expected again. The chute of gold, which was dipping north, suddenly dipped south, necessitating much heavy dead work in drives and winzes. This company has a very complete air compressor plant which keeps the mine well ventilated.

The Stewart's Brook Company's property, from which such rich stone was crushed, is now lying idle from want of enterprise. Though mining matters on this field are so dull, it is really healthier in tone than it has been for some time, owing to the amount of prospecting that has, and is being done—with very encouraging results in several cases.

The Imperial Standard, on the west side of the Brook, are on very good stone, and good returns should soon be forthcoming. There are about 150 men employed on the field.

The Cook's patch, a very important new find, which was prospected with Government aid, was so rich that over 200 oz of gold were dollied out of 80 lb. weight of ore, and splendid stone is still showing in the face-working.

With regard to machinery, there are three batteries on the field, which aggregate 30 head of stampers worked by water and steam power. About 150 miners are employed in the Division, all of whom are quartz reefing.

#### *Moonan Brook Division.*

During the past twelve months the amount of gold won in this Division was 879 oz, valued at £2,932 9s. 6d. This amount shows an increase on that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that fewer miners have been employed. In quartz mining the average yield per ton was nearly 1 oz 3 dwt, which must be regarded as very satisfactory, considering that none of the quartz crushing batteries in the district employ any but the rudest gold-saving methods. An attempt, however, is being made to erect concentrators.

Aid from the Prospecting Vote granted to several parties in this Division has helped to prove ground which otherwise might yet have remained unworked.

About 80 miners were engaged on the field during the year, and it is pleasing to record that no accident, even of a trivial description, has taken place. The prospects for the coming year are considered very fair, as several of the reefs now being worked in the locality should yield good results.

#### *Barraba Division.*

With regard to gold-mining, there has been very little progress in this Division during the past year, and, owing to the scarcity of water and lack of capital, the industry has been almost at a standstill. The Crow Mountain and Woods' Reef fields are almost deserted, many of the miners, who would, in the ordinary course of events, have been content to work on, in the hopes of "striking it rich," having left to try their luck at the tin and diamond mines in the Inverell district. Several parties have had aid from the Prospecting Vote, but in each case with unsatisfactory results. From Graham's mine, at Woods' Reef, between 200 and 300 tons of quartz were crushed, with, it is understood, a fair yield of gold, but particulars are unavailable. Very little and in some cases no quartz has been crushed from other mines in the Division.

Towards the close of the year three dredging leases on Ironbark Creek, comprising 240 acres, were applied for. Boring operations have been carried out upon the area, but nothing else has been done.

#### *Bingara Division.*

Comparatively speaking, little gold has been won in this Division during the past year, the work being principally prospecting and fossicking, giving employment to some sixty or seventy men.

The past and present dry seasons no doubt account for so few miners being able to make a living about here, and when the creeks again hold water, which can only be after a wet winter, there is every reason to believe that at least six times the number of men at present earning a precarious existence can make a living in this locality.

At Spring Creek, about 4 to 6 miles south east of the town, there has not been more than a dozen men at work at any one time fossicking there; at present there are nine. This creek has been worked by fossickers for the past thirty years. George Anderson is putting in a tunnel there, having received aid from the Prospecting Vote, but so far has not cut the reef he expects to.

At Bobby Whitlow Creek, about 5 miles north east of Bingara, not more than twelve men are working. In the past a good deal of alluvial digging was carried on there, but continual dry seasons have made it almost impossible to work, on account of lack of water. Places in the creek that a few years ago were never known to be dry are completely so now, rendering fossicking or work of any kind impossible.

John McDonald has been working a lease of 2 acres at Bobby Whitlow, known as the Mountain Maid, for some time, and has a small crushing plant erected. During the year he raised 30 tons of ore, the crushing from which averaged 1 oz. 4 dwt. to the ton.

The All Nations Mine, which was worked some years ago, and, by all accounts, grossly mismanaged, is situated on the hill overlooking the town. It has lately passed into the hands of a local syndicate, who intend pumping the mine out, and raising a couple of hundred tons of ore for treatment. If the yield is satisfactory, no doubt capital will be invested; and as there is a large body of ore, this mine should find permanent employment for many hands, and prove very beneficial to the town.

At Top Bingara some thirty men are working, principally fossicking, and there is really nothing noteworthy to report.

Some eleven leases, which comprise about 440 acres of the Gwydir River, in close proximity to the town, have already been applied for as special dredging areas. Until, however, dredging operations actually commence, it is, of course, impossible to definitely say whether gold exists in the river bed in sufficiently payable quantities to warrant this large area being taken up. Men who are qualified to form an opinion think that dredging will pay well here.

#### *Coonabarabran Division.*

Mining operations in this Division have been practically at a standstill throughout the past twelve months. Neither Hona and party, McIntyre, nor Dalmain have continued any of the work at "Scabby Rock" or "Moorgen" referred to in the last Annual Report. The first named party struck water in the 65-foot shaft on the west of the rock, and Hona, who had a farm in the locality, having sold out, further operations ceased.

There



There are no regular miners in the district, or places where mining is carried on, but occasionally some of the farmers who have seen something of mining wash a few dishes of dirt. In this way a farmer named Botfield obtained a few grains of gold at Bungabah, about 13 miles southerly from Coonabarabran, and on the Castlereagh River. He also obtained colours in Greenbah Creek, about 20 miles southerly from Coonabarabran. Mr. Botfield intends to give the localities previously tested a further trial when he can spare the time.

Some specimens of coal were found by W. L. McIntyre, while digging a well on Mr. H. A. Croxon's settlement lease, situated about 3 miles southerly from Coonabarabran. Mr. McIntyre states that he has to continue this well a few feet deeper, and will report anything further that comes under his notice.

During the year only five miners' rights were issued in this Division.

#### NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.

##### *Drake Division.*

Although there is a very noticeable decrease in the output of gold compared with the previous years' returns, the deficiency is to some extent compensated for by the large production of other mineral, and from a commercial point of view, the result of the past year's operations, shows that the value of gold and other mineral won is in excess of the previous year by £700.

The principal local mine in operation during the year was the Pioneer Co's. Mine at Mount Carrington, in which twenty men have been regularly employed, many of them working on the tribute system which has proved very satisfactory to both miners and mine owners.

This property comprises an area of more than 30 acres and is held under six gold-mining leases, and the mine has during the year produced a large quantity of both gold and copper. The principal operations have been concentrated on portion G.L. 6, on which along the line of lode several shafts have been sunk, the deepest being 200 feet deep. The principal work done on this block during the year has been between the 60 foot and 140 foot levels, where stoping and driving north and south has been carried on extensively. In this part of the mine the lode varies in width between the levels from 9 inches to a foot, and is composed entirely of copper sulphide, the commercial value of the ore being £10 10s. 6d. per ton. In No. 2 shaft south the company has been driving on a gold-bearing formation at the 50-foot level; the vein is small but rich in gold. In No. 3 shaft driving and stoping is extensively carried on, and the lode at this point is 3½ feet wide at the 90 foot level. In No. 4 shaft sinking has been pushed along in a most energetic manner, and from the 100 foot level upwards they have been operating on a lode 5 feet wide, and as the sinking of this shaft proceeds more solid sulphide ore is met with. The returns from this part of the mine throughout the year the manager states have been very satisfactory.

On the south-western boundary of G.L. 6, a tunnel has been driven on another vein which for a distance of 150 feet appeared very promising, but at this point suddenly pinched out. A shaft was then sunk at the mouth of the tunnel, with the result that at a depth of a few feet a formation 3 feet wide was met with composed of copper ore of a high grade. Lower down, on the south side of the hill, they have also been sinking, driving, and stoping on a lode between 4 and 5 feet wide composed of peacock ore, black, grey, and red oxide of copper, averaging about 23½ per cent. copper, whilst the gold contents are equal to 1 oz. 16 dwt. to the ton. There are several veins and leaders traversing this company's property which are fairly rich in gold and copper. On G.L. 101, which is owned by the same company, a shaft has been sunk on a reef called "Lady Duff." The leader is very small, being not more than 5 inches wide, in an oxidised formation, but is extremely rich in gold, the average yield being 12 oz. of gold per ton.

With the exception of the deep workings on portion G.L. 6, the greater part of the operations of this company is confined to the oxidised zone, which only extends to a depth of 70 or 80 feet.

Staunton and Company's Mine, which is situated at Sawpit Gully, north of the Pioneer Mine, is a mineral lease of 40 acres of land, and throughout the year has been worked exclusively for copper ore. The deepest shafts on this block are not more than 90 feet in depth, and the lode down to that depth averages 1 foot wide. This mine, like the Pioneer Co.'s blocks, is worked on tribute by four parties of miners of two men in each party. During the year they have taken out 85 tons of copper ore, which has been sold to the Sulphide Corporation at Cockle Creek, and realised for copper and gold contents £1,250. Operations during the past year have been confined to mining out the rich patches of mineral at shallow levels, no sinking having been extended beyond 90 feet.

Parker and O'Connor's Mine, locally known as the "Rainbow," is the next of importance, and is situated on the highest point of Mount Carrington, on portion G.L. 67. This property was originally worked as a gold-mine, and for several years past gave excellent returns of that metal until the oxidised belt was passed through, which only extended to a depth of 80 feet. At this depth copper was met with, on which they have continued to operate during the past two years with a fair amount of success. The main shaft is now down to a depth of 120 feet, on a lode averaging 18 inches wide and carrying copper ore of a high percentage. During the past year they have taken out and sold to the Sulphide Corporation at Cockle Creek 82 tons of ore, which realised £810.

The Perseverance Mine, owned by Hunting and Parker, is situated on G.L. 71, which is north of and adjoining Parker and O'Connor's block. The deepest workings in this mine are at the 90-foot level, where the lode is fully 3 feet wide. During the year they have raised from this mine, and sold as ore, 58½ tons, which yielded 125 oz. 15 dwt. of gold, of the value of £503, and copper of the value £40 11s. 6d.—total value, £543 11s. 6d.

The Lady Mary Mine, owned by Hawkins and Tubman, is situated on G.L. 72, and is worked as a copper mine. This mine has only recently resumed work under the present proprietary, and a deal of dead work had to be performed before any ore was won. They had to sink a shaft in hard ground to a depth of 105 feet, and then to drive a considerable distance before the lode was met with; consequently the quantity of ore raised is small. The lode at the 105-foot level is 3 feet wide, and composed of blue and green carbonates of a high grade; 22 tons have been raised, and one parcel of 8 tons, which was sold to the Sulphide Corporation, realised £126 12s. 10d. They have on the ground 14 tons of equally rich ore ready for market.

The "Lone Hand" is a mine owned by Parker, Rasmussen, and party. It is situated on gold lease 65, and is worked as a gold mine. The deepest shaft is 80 feet deep, and the vein on which they are operating is only 4 inches wide. From this mine during the year, 56 tons of ore have been taken out, which yielded 177½ ounces of gold of the value of £448.

The "Nil Desperandum" mine is situated on the northern slope of Mount Carrington, and is held as a gold lease by E. Hancock and two others. For several years past it stood high on the list for its annual gold yield, but for the past two years it has been in a languishing condition, although the owners have done a good deal of prospecting during that time. The deepest shaft on this mine is 105 feet deep. During the past year only 20 tons of stone have been raised from this property for a yield of 14½ ounces of gold, of the value of £50.

The "Adeline Mine" is on private land, and has recently been purchased from the trustees of the estate of the late George Smith by an English syndicate. It is at present idle, though work has been carried on intermittently during the past year, and several parcels of ore from the upper levels have been put through the mill with very satisfactory results. Preparations are now being made to carry on operations in this mine on an extensive scale. This property has so often been referred to in previous annual reports that it is not necessary to say more than that the mine has been worked for gold and copper. The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet, at which level the lode is between 5 and 6 feet wide, and has been driven upon north and south a considerable distance. The quantity of ore raised during the past year is 230 tons, which gave a return of 60 ounces of gold, of the value of £179 12s. 11d., and 7½ tons of copper, worth £68 15s. The mining plant on this property consists of a 15-stamp battery—with Wheeler's pans, buddlers, and all necessary gold-saving appliances—driven by a 28-horse power stationary engine, and also a winding engine of 10-horse power; the value of the whole being £2,000.

The Lady Jersey mine, which is situated at Long Gully, in the parish of Cavendish, 6 miles south of Drake, has been for years past the premier gold-producing mine on this field; but it is to be regretted that this year its output of gold shows a very marked decrease, owing, in a great measure, to the oxidised belt of country having been passed through, and the mineral in the lower levels of the mine being of such a refractory nature that it is impossible to extract the whole of the gold contents with the very primitive appliances at hand. The plant used is a 5-stamp mill, driven by an 8-horse power portable engine, the crushing capacity of the mill being about 30 tons of ore per week. A Frue vanner has been used at the end of the amalgamation tables, and the tailings from the battery have been allowed to pass over it; by which means about

about 800 tons of concentrates have been saved, which, at the lowest estimate, represents £4,000 as value of gold contents, irrespective of zinc and copper. During the past year, 1,035 tons of stone have been raised and treated for a yield of 721 oz. of gold, of the value of £1,958. The deepest shaft on this mine is 180 feet; but the deepest level at which operations have been carried on is only 100 feet. The number of men continuously employed on the mine throughout the year is twenty-six. The value of the machinery in use is £500.

It is probable that during the incoming year this property will change hands, as it is necessary to raise capital for the purchase and erection of more up-to-date gold-saving appliances to deal with the great bulk of refractory ores which are met with in the lower levels of the mine. A local gentleman is now negotiating with the present holders for the purchase of the mine on behalf of some English capitalists. With a fair amount of capital judiciously expended in the erection of large works, with proper milling and gold-saving appliances, there should be a long term of prosperity ahead of this mine. During the past ten years this mine, although worked on a small scale and with the most crude appliances, has yielded gold of the value of £56,261; and the shareholders have not, at any time, been called upon to contribute one shilling towards paying the working expenses of the mine.

A revival in mining at Lunatic Reefs has to be reported. This part of the field, distant about 7 miles north from Drake, had been partially deserted for some years past; the only signs of mining activity displayed being a few old miners, who confined their operations to fossicking in some of the abandoned shafts on the various lines of reefs.

Early last year Messrs. Taylor and Withers took up a block of land south of the old Lunatic Prospecting Shaft, and after sinking to a depth of 30 feet met with a small chute of gold. It was at first thought by the old hands that this was a pocket and would quickly pinch out, as the veins at Lunatic always did; but as the sinking proceeded the chute increased in richness to a depth of 60 feet, and up to the present the proprietors continue to take out very rich stone, and the vein does not appear to be pinching. In sinking the shaft 8½ tons of stone were obtained, which, when crushed at the Adeline mill at Drake, yielded 116 ounces 6 dwt. of gold, of the value of £466 6s. 10d. The discovery gave a fresh impetus to mining in the locality, and several gold-mining leases have been applied for north and south of it.

At Tooloom there has been a slight stir in mining during the past year; but, so far, nothing of a permanent character appears to have been discovered there. Several small parcels of fairly rich quartz have been met with and treated at Payne's mill. Altogether 200 tons of stone were treated for a yield of 100 ounces of gold of the value of £350.

At Wann's Claim, situated on gold lease 254 and distant about 2 miles north of Drake township, there is a large deposit of auriferous and argentiferous matter, which has been worked in a desultory manner by different parties for some years past with varied results. More recently a number of Sydney gentlemen—known as the "Sawpit Gully Gold and Silver Mining Company," of which Mr. Edgar Hall is the managing partner—acquired this property, and matters are now being put in train to test the property thoroughly. The principal work done in connection with this mine during the year, has been wholly connected with the question of the treatment of the ore, the existence of a large body of mineral having been previously proved beyond doubt. In February last a parcel of 12 tons of the ore was forwarded to the Government Metallurgical Works at Clyde for treatment by concentration and cyanidation. The results were received in July, and showed an assay value of 13 ounces of silver and 3 dwt. of gold to the ton. The cyanidation of the dry-crushed ore was a failure, owing to the clayey nature of some of the ore; but 7·7 per cent. of concentrates were obtained, which, sold at Dapto, realised a gross sum equal to £1 0s. 6d. per ton. The tailings were worth 50 per cent. of the original ore. Subsequently, the company made some tests on a few tons of ore, which were crushed at one of the local batteries and concentrated on a Frue vanner, and the sands and slimes cyanided separately. The results showed an extraction of silver 59·3 per cent., and gold 90 per cent. of the assay contents; and this is stated by Mr. Hall to agree very closely with the average of the numerous laboratory tests made by the company during 1898. The failure of the water supply, owing to the dry weather, prevented the continuation of this work on a larger scale; but the results are considered good enough to warrant the company proceeding with the erection of a treatment plant on these lines. The Company have decided to issue fresh capital for the erection of a plant. With this in view, Mr. Edgar Hall, on behalf of his company, has successfully arranged with the White Rock Silver Mining Company for the purchase of their immense milling plant; and steps have been taken to remove this, and re-erect it at Sawpit Gully. Mr. Hall has also arranged for the purchase of the residue of the Rivertree Proprietary Company's plant at Rivertree, which will be removed to Drake forthwith. The plant proposed to be erected consists of a 50-stamp battery, to be driven by a 250-horse power engine. The cost of the plant will be about £5,000.

The yield of alluvial gold for the past year exhibits a very noticeable shrinkage, which, to a great extent, is due to the extremely dry season which we have passed through; the scarcity of water on most of the old gold fields having very much retarded sluicing operations. Another reason is that the number of Chinese in this Division has greatly diminished, many of them having found employment on the old diggings at McLeod's Creek and other places; their winnings, though small individually, used very much to augment the annual gold yield. The increase in the price of tin has also caused an exodus of Chinese from here to Stanthorpe and Vegetable Creek.

The chief sources of alluvial gold in this division are Tooloom, Pretty Gully, and Frazer's Gully, in the north, and McLeod's Creek, Poverty Point, Millera, Ewengar, and Lionsville, in the south. The output of gold from those places aggregate 2,499 ounces 12 dwt., showing a decrease of 182 ozs. 3 dwt. on the yield of 1898.

Some 250 men are employed in alluvial mining within this Division, about one third of whom are Chinamen.

What is likely to be a most important feature of the mining industry in this district in the near future is the dredging of our auriferous river beds, notably the Clarence and Timbarra rivers, which are known to be gold bearing for many miles of their course. In dry seasons, when either of those streams have been low, and the long reaches of gravel beds have been exposed, numerous fossicking parties have made a living by sluicing the gravel above water level; and in some cases, where they have been fortunate enough to meet with patches of the beach where the gravel was shallow, and the bottom moderately soft, fair wages have been made. The Clarence River, from the junction of Tooloom River to Yulgilbar, is everywhere more or less auriferous, and almost the whole of it which passes through Crown Lands has been applied for, as Special Gold Mining Leases, in blocks varying from 50 to 100 acres each. Several special gold leases have also been applied for in the Timbarra or Rocky River. One enterprising company, who have taken up a large area of the Clarence River in the parishes of Clarabell and Ellerslie, known as the Clarence River Gold-dredging Company, have so far advanced with the construction of their dredge that they will be in a position in a very short time to pioneer the industry in this district. The portion of the river about to be tested is considered to be the best on the upper part of the stream.

Whether the whole of these rivers will be found to be profitable is very doubtful, but it will not be astonishing if some sensational returns are obtained, as it is well known that almost the whole of the south-western bank of the Clarence River, and all the banks of the many creeks and small watercourses are auriferous. Good returns have at times been got by fossickers right in the bed of the Clarence and Rocky Rivers during a dry season, and there is every prospect of the majority of the claims proving profitable; while from some, no doubt large dividends will be recovered. The result, therefore, of the first essay in gold dredging in this part of the Colony is looked forward to with a great amount of interest.

#### *Tenterfield Division.*

Mining in this Division is not in a flourishing condition. During the past year seventy-five miners found employment in the district—fifty-seven Europeans and eighteen Chinese. At Boonoo Boonoo several parties are still sinking and driving for gold, but so far without very good results.

Messrs. Stevenson and party during the year have been cutting a tail-race and drive to drain their claim. They obtained aid from the Prospecting Board to continue their drive 300 feet further, on the line of reef, 200 feet of which has already been completed.

At Dismal Swamp, Messrs. Capponi and party, who have also been in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote, have driven 300 feet and done a little tunnelling without any tangible result.

At Five Bull, at the other end of the Division, a few men are at work, but so far have met with no success.

In this Division, as elsewhere, the drought during the greater part of the year interfered a good deal with the mining industry, but with a prospect of better seasons this district should see a revival.

A dredging lease application has been lodged for the bed of Demon Creek, but, as the application has not yet been dealt with, no start has been made with the erection of any plant. The banks of this creek are auriferous, and the same parties have applied for two gold leases for portions of the flats adjoining its watercourse. The prospects obtained upon these are stated to be good, but so far nothing further has been done.

It is estimated that about 325 oz. of alluvial gold, valued at £1,158, have been won in this Division during the year.

*Wilson's*

*Wilson's Downfall Division.*

Beyond a little prospecting in the ranges and gullies by the silver miners about Rivertree, very little gold-mining has been done in this Division; and though gold has been found, it has not been in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

A gold-mining lease at the head of the Clarence River, for dredging purposes, has been applied for, but, as at the end of the year the application had not yet been dealt with, no preparation to work it had been made.

## CLARENCE AND RICHMOND MINING DISTRICT.

*Grafton Division.*

From inquiries made, it would appear that the only mines in this Division in connection with which any work has been done during the past year are situated at Yugalbar and Cangl. Very little information with regard to them is available, as no returns have been furnished. So far as can be ascertained, no gold has been won in the Division during the last twelve months, the mines having been occupied cross-cutting and driving.

Beyond four applications for gold leases, six applications for gold dredging leases, and one application for a mineral lease, and a few applications for mining tenements, the mining work has been practically "nil" in this Division. During the year 127 miners' rights and five mineral licenses were issued.

*Maclean Division.*

There are only two miners engaged in mining in this Division. Late in the year they applied for a sluicing claim of 2 acres (to be worked by means of ground sluicing), also a dam site, a water right, and tail-race, and these were subsequently registered.

The claim is situate about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a south-westerly direction from Mount Double Duke, in the county of Clarence. No gold has yet been obtained.

*Coramba (late Nana Creek) Division.*

The prospects of this district cannot be said to have improved since the Report for 1898 was prepared, and the circumstances therein detailed have not in any way altered for the better; in fact, rather the reverse.

It is now recognised that the reefs so far opened up—and many of them at very great expense, irrespective of the erection of most complete and valuable machinery, both for the crushing and the saving of the gold—do not, so far as tested, continue to carry their precious burden to any great depth; and this is the more disheartening after powerful and expensive pumping machinery has been placed in position.

This is much to be regretted, as more than one company, whose mines are now virtually closed down, are confidently supposed to be in a position to sink to a depth that would, once and for all, decide the question, whether the gold would not again "make," at even, say, 1,000 or 1,500 feet; and the standing reward offered by the Department in the latter case, should materially assist the necessary expenditure. The deepest shaft in the district is given at 210 feet.

Every mining centre in the Division has, during the past year, undergone a shrinkage. Lower Bucca is almost abandoned. The battery has been sold and removed to Tallewadjah Creek, and all that remains of a once fairly prosperous mining camp is about half a dozen miners, working on Government aid. A few small crushings have been taken out at odd times, but the returns have not been payable. Early in the year, Mr. Barbour erected cyanide works for the treatment of the accumulated tailings. The return from 1,219 tons is 245 oz. gold. He estimates to have lost over 100 oz. by using charcoal instead of zinc shavings in the early part of the year.

At Nana Glen, the James Syndicate have got their winding machinery erected, but had the misfortune, during flood some months back, to have their shaft workings ruined by the soft mud and slush that worked in from the country, which, generally, is rotten and swampy.

At Coramba but little is being done. An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to float the Lady Elsie into a no-liability company. Negotiations have, it is believed, been pending for working the Coramba King on tribute. The Golden Spur, owned by G. E. Bale and party, and No. 1 on the same line, owned by W. Vanderkolk, are the only two claims on this part of the field where any work whatever has been done.

At Upper Bucca Bucca, the Beacon Gold-mining Company in the early part of the year knocked off all hands and let several tributes to different parties of employees, who, at tributes from 10 to 25 per cent., did fairly well, so long as the Company gave them; but as the tributes were only from month to month, and the rate rose and fell at the will of the Company, the men got tired of working on so one-sided an arrangement. There were in all eleven different parties of tributers, who raised between them 414 tons of ore, which was crushed for a gross return of 330 oz. 14 dwt. of gold.

At the Upper Orara, the Advance Orara men have kept pluckily at work, but owing to the drawbacks of heavy water and a small working party of poor men, they have done little, and the mine is now almost abandoned. Their crushings totalled 62 oz. of gold from 161 tons of stone.

At the Little Nymboi, the only parties at work have been the Bray Brothers and E. Henderson. The former worked their gold lease on Sandstone Creek with fair results in the upper level, but when that was worked out, and fresh sinking had to be started, the water proved too heavy for them, the mine, it may be said, being almost in the bed of the creek. They have now ceased work here, and have gone to the "New Year's Gift," O. Anderson's old gold lease, portion 156, to try the stone there. Mr. Henderson spent a lot of time and money in trying the Waratah and Fad reefs, with little success. One small crushing gave an ounce of gold to the ton, but this class of stone disappeared only too quickly.

The Hidden Treasure, on Nana Creek, has been taken up—15 acres in all—by a party who have had the mineral tested, with apparently gratifying results. At Mole Creek the Kangaroo King, which opened up well with the year, is now abandoned. Their first crushing gave 66 oz. of gold from 53 tons, but the subsequent crushing yielded but 9 oz. of gold from 45 tons of stone—only paying carting and crushing expenses—and the last not paying even that. Work was suspended, and the ground is now idle.

The Little Dorrit is worked by S. McNamara and party. They have crushed about 50 tons of stone for 30 oz. of gold taken from above the 60-foot level. They are now cross-cutting a distance of 200 feet north from the south side of the range, under aid from the Prospecting Vote.

From the Lilla gold lease, owned by R. S. Keats and Ross, 141 tons of stone have been crushed for a yield of 124 oz. of gold. The reef is from a foot upwards in width. It is now being worked by tributers.

At Tallewadjah Creek only a few small parties are struggling along with indifferent success. Sharpe and Morrow have purchased the battery which was recently owned and worked by Mr. T. H. Barbour at Lower Bucca. They have removed it, and are now re-erecting it at Avery's Creek. About ten men are working in this neighbourhood.

The only gleam of sunshine in the district is the Queen's Record Mine, owned by a Grafton syndicate. During the year they have raised 2,180 tons of stone for a yield of 1,240 oz. of gold. They have also made a valuable discovery in coming on what is apparently a fresh make of stone in the bottom level, about 350 feet from the outcrop. The reef varies from about 2 feet upwards. In the top level it is a massive body of ore going as wide as 5 feet and over, but in the lower levels the general average is from 2 to 3 feet.

Numerous parties in this Division have been in receipt of assistance from the Prospecting Vote during the past twelve months, and it was hoped that the results obtained would have turned out more encouraging than, speaking generally, has proved to be the case.

*Dalmorton Division.*

The number of gold leases at present in force in this Division is sixteen; but some of these are lying idle and others are being worked at a loss.

There have been fourteen applications for gold leases during the twelve months, three of which have been refused. Some large areas have been taken up at Pine Creek, for the purpose of thoroughly testing a lode of ironstone which contains small quantities of gold. The Occidental Gold-mining Company has 40 acres on this lode and intends to give the property a good trial. They have raised 25 tons of ore and forwarded same to Cockle Creek for the purpose of having it treated by cyanide process. This Company is also driving a tunnel 100 feet in length to try and crosscut the lode in another place on their property. The quartz is only very poor and expected to yield about 6 or 8 dwt. to the ton.

Kennedy

Kennedy and party, at Mosquito Creek, have struck a nice vein carrying very rich gold, and their return from a recent crushing of 41 tons quartz, was 83 oz. 17 dwt. This reef presents the appearance of being a permanent one.

The Abercrombie Mine, at Dinner Creek, crushed two small parcels of quartz with fair results, 12 tons yielding 48 oz. of gold. The reef unfortunately has cut out and the owners being of opinion that this mine will not pay to work any further, intend abandoning this ground.

Stockyard Creek Mine was worked for a short time during this year, and two small crushings taken out; in all 40 tons quartz, which yielded 37 oz. of gold. The owners have abandoned this property as they find it impossible to pay their way from the results of crushings. The Black Slate, Little Dora, Mount Rea, and several other old properties are lying idle with no prospect of being worked, as the owners cannot make them pay their way.

Mr. W. J. Ford of Dalmorton, is erecting a twelve head steam stamper battery with which he proposes to crush for the public. He expects to have it completed early in the coming year.

J. Elliott and party have struck a nice little reef at the 40-mile peg on Grafton Road, 4 tons of quartz from which yielded 6 oz. of gold. The reef is only about 4 inches wide, but carries very good gold, and presents the appearance of continuing for some time.

The alluvial miners are still working in Chandler Creek, and all get a little gold—just sufficient to pay for rations and provide for a mere existence. In other portions of this Division, however, the alluvial miners are doing much better, and in New Zealand Gully, about twenty-five men are at work who now and again strike a fairly good patch. A few men are also working on Wellington and Cungilbung Creeks, but do not get much gold.

On the whole, although there is not much fresh to report, the mining industry in this Division has a more promising appearance than for some time past. The best prospects at present appear to be in and about the western and north-western portions of the district; for although some of the leases in the parishes mentioned, in last report, viz., Cunglebung, Cowan, Wellington, Bardool, Urania, &c., have been abandoned, others are still being applied for, and are giving good results, so far as can be ascertained, with the limited facilities for crushing; and the erection of a powerful ten-stamper battery (steam) at Dalmorton may be accepted as an evidence that faith in the mines of that portion has not yet been lost.

Although the Division also affords employment to about sixty alluvial miners, it might be mentioned in this connection that no Chinese are working on any part of the field.

Six applications for dredging leases, representing 440 acres, were applied for prior to the passing of the Gold and Mineral Dredging Act of 1899, and will therefore require to be dealt with under subsection 2 of section 28 of that Act.

#### *Woogoolga Division.*

Mining in this Division is at an absolute standstill, all the gold leases having been abandoned, and only a few fossickers have been on the field during the last five or six months. These latter have won amongst them about 67 oz. of alluvial gold, valued at £241.

A few men are beach-combing north of Woogoolga, with poor results; but there are no miners at present at Corinda Creek, and the field is now practically abandoned.

During the early part of the year 20 tons of quartz were crushed, which yielded 14 oz. 10 dwt. of smelted gold, valued at £55.

Several of the abandoned reefs have been proved to carry payable gold, but, owing to the great influx of water into the workings, and the want of sufficient funds to erect machinery to successfully contend with the water, the miners were unable to work them.

No gold leases were applied for during the year.

#### *Ballina Division.*

Mining in this Division keeps falling off year after year, only twenty-five miners rights having been issued last year. It seems to be the general impression of the men engaged in the work that the beaches in this locality are about played out, and that the heavy work involved in stripping the terraces down to the wash will not pay, as the cost of rations consumed while engaged in that work more than covers the returns after a scrape. One thing in favour of this sort of work is that anyone can set in provided they have enough money to buy a couple of copper plates, a long-handled shovel, and a few boards to make a long tom.

It is not an easy matter to arrive at the gold won in this Division, as it nearly all passes through the hands of the storekeepers for the purchase of stores. The Banks here do not purchase gold; about 106 ozs. have, however, been forwarded by them to the Mint on owners' account, which realised an average of £3 10s. per oz. It is estimated that, approximately, a total of some 250 oz. of gold was won during the past year. This would represent a yearly return of about £35 per man engaged in the industry, but would not represent a labourer's wage at any other occupation.

No gold or mineral leases have been issued during the year.

#### *South Woodburn Division.*

In this Division the year's return in connection with the beach mining is even worse. The value of the gold won amounted only to £85, which, divided among five miners would give each but an annual return of £17 for his labour.

At Jerusalem Creek, Mr. A. Rayward has two men engaged mining on alluvial sand. He has a small cyanide plant, valued at £50; and during the year has treated about fifty loads, but with what result is unknown.

On the whole it can be only said that the mining industry in this locality is in an extremely languishing condition.

### COBAR MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Cobar Division.*

The past year has been a very dry one throughout this District—very little, if any better than its predecessors—and consequently there has not been nearly as much prospecting and mining work done as there otherwise would have been had there been a fairly good season; in fact, the Great Cobar Copper Mine is the only mine in the district that has worked throughout the year without cessation. As far as present appearances go, there does not seem much prospect of any great improvement, as far as rainfall is concerned, for the coming year, which is to be deplored, as it is believed that a year or two of good seasons would cause a large amount of prospecting work to be done. New ground would be prospected, present localities would be developed, and the district would be thoroughly worked and proved to be the greatest and most important mining district in the Colony, if not in Australia, as at present it can hardly be considered to be above the infant stage—just beginning to walk.

Reference to The Great Cobar Copper Mine, which is the principal mine in the District, will be found under the heading of COPPER.

The next mine along the line is the "Cobar Gold-mines, Ltd.," otherwise called, and better known as, "Fort Bourke." There has been very little development work done in this mine during the year, but what has been done has resulted in giving fairly good returns, the management having devoted their attention and capital to the erection of machinery, purchase of plant, &c., which is a very complete and extensive one, unsurpassed in the district. The Department is indebted to the courtesy of the manager, Mr. John Fox, for the following description of the plant, &c.:—"The shaft, which is now sunk to a depth of 236 feet, measures 11 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. overall, and is divided into two winding compartments each 2 ft. 10 in. wide between skids, and one ladder-way 3 ft. 11 in. wide. It is close timbered with hardwood from the surface to the 216-ft. level; the centering between compartments is also of hardwood, 2½ inches in thickness. Poppet-heads are erected over the shaft, the centre of pithead wheels being 42 ft. 6 in. above surface brace. At a height 17 feet above collar of shaft a landing brace is constructed, with a tramway carried on trestles leading therefrom for use during work of development. The winding engine house, 30 ft. x 20 ft., is situate on the south side of shaft. The winding-gear consists of a pair of horizontal engines, having 14-in. diameter cylinders, 24-in. stroke, and capable of raising a load of 2½ tons at a speed of



500 feet per minute ; gearing, 4 to 1. The two winding-drums are 7 feet in diameter x 1 ft. 6 in. wide—loose on the shaft, and each fitted with clutch and brake gear. Indicators are also fitted in gear with the drums, showing position of cage in shaft. The ore will be landed at the surface brace in trucks and conveyed to the ore shoots, where it will be tipped, the fines passing through the grizzlies into a lower shoot leading directly to the ore bins. The ore which requires breaking will pass through the ore crushers, and thence to the ore bins, the supply being regulated by adjustable doors at mouth of shoots. The sides of each grizzlie are carried up to a height of 7 ft. 6 in. to form hoppers. The ore crushers—two in number—are fixed directly over the ore bins, and driven direct from the engine-shaft. The ore breaker engine-house, 18 ft. x 12 ft., is situate to the south of ore bins. The engine is a horizontal, having a 12-inch diameter cylinder, 16-inch stroke, and capable of developing 45 indicated horse-power. The ore bins have a capacity of 100 tons, and are built throughout of ironbark timber, well bolted together with 1½-inch bolts. The bottom is divided into two shoots, leading to wrought-iron discharge doors at an angle of 45 degrees, each door being provided with a lever for raising and lowering same. A tunnel is constructed immediately below the ore bins, through which the ore will be conveyed in trucks over the tramway into the mill, where it will be tipped into the ore bins over battery. The mill house, which contains the battery and engine-room, is 109 feet long by 68 feet wide. The battery consists of 100 head of stamps, erected in two lines of 50 each, placed back to back. The power for driving battery is supplied by two 75-horse power Wheelock engines, each having a cylinder 14 inches diameter, stroke 3 ft. 6 in. The exhaust steam is conveyed into feed water heaters, from which the water for boilers is taken. The capacity of the battery may be taken at 250 tons per day. The air compressor and dynamo house is a building 45 feet x 17 feet, and is divided into two parts ; the one at the southern end containing the dynamo and engine for generating electricity for lighting purposes, and the other the air compressor. The air compressor is compound, having high-pressure steam and air cylinders of 14 inches diameter, and low-pressure steam and air cylinders of 22 inches diameter, with a stroke of 22 inches. The air receiver is fixed on the north side of the mill house, its length being 30 feet and diameter 5 ft. 6 in. The main air-pipe, running from the air receiver to the mine is 4 inches diameter, and is carried down the shaft to the 216-foot level, and branches to various levels are laid as work proceeds. The boiler house is 46 feet by 25 feet 6 in., and covers the new boiler setting. There are two boilers of the Lancashire type, each 30 feet long by 8 feet internal diameter. Their combined horse-power is equal to 440 indicated, and they are intended to supply the whole of the steam required on the mine. The old boilers, situate on the south side of the mill house, will be kept ready for use in case of emergency. The chimney stack is 70 feet in height, square in section (4 ft. 1½ in. x 4 ft. 1½ in. inside at top) and fitted with a lightning conductor. The tailings, after leaving the battery, will be conveyed to a sump, from which they will be lifted by a centrifugal pump, driven by a 10 inches x 15 inches horizontal engine, and delivered into the spitzkasten, where the slimes will be separated from the sand and conveyed by a launder to the slimes dam. The sand is carried through launders to the distributors over the top leaching vats. There are two tiers of vats, each consisting of five steel vats 30 feet in diameter by 8 feet deep. The top tier is supported by a strong framework of ironbark timber, and the bottom tier upon joists of ironbark. The piers supporting the whole of the superstructure and vats are of brickwork, resting on a concrete foundation. The piers are three in number, each 164 feet in length, the outer ones being 3 feet wide at base, and the centre one 4 feet. Tramways will be laid between piers for the purpose of trucking away the residues after treatment. The extractor house is on the western side of vats, and will contain two 4-inch centrifugal pumps (for pumping solutions to the vats and water to the supply tank for spitzkasten), one distributor and three extractor boxes, two mixing vats, zinc lathe, and filter press. The power required in extractor house will be supplied by a 10-horse power horizontal engine. There are also three solution vats each 20 feet in diameter by 10 feet deep." Since the completion of the plant, the number of men employed has been increased threefold, and it is expected that during the coming year, under the able management of Mr. Fox, good results will be obtained from the extensive development works now being carried on. This mine, like nearly all the mines on the field, consists of a low-grade ore, and is almost entirely dependent on the cyanide process, the discovery of which has been a great boon, and proved the salvation of this district.

The Occidental has been the most consistent gold-mine on the field, but last years' drought proved most disastrous to it, having caused it to be shut down for want of water for six months out of the twelve. During this time the management, however, were not idle ; the tank was much enlarged, the machinery greatly added to, and a really good cyanide plant erected, which has proved a valuable asset to the property. When the mine again commenced work in July last, the management found themselves with a Bank overdraft of £5,000 ; but by the end of the year this was paid off, and enough money was in hand to pay the shareholders a 3d. dividend. This is one of the soundest mines on the field, and, although of a very low grade, there is an unlimited supply of ore which, thanks to the cyanide process, will pay the shareholders a handsome return for their capital. During the year the manager, Mr. Faull, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. John Davis, who has proved himself worthy of the Directors' confidence. Mr. A. Chapple is in charge of the cyanide plant, which has been proved to be a thorough success.

The other gold-mines in this district are the "Great Peak," "The Young Australian," "The Great Western," "The Berriungie," "The Mount Pleasant," &c., but all of these mines have been idle most of the year. The Young Australian has been somewhat disappointing to the shareholders, but the plant has been increased by the construction of a cyanide plant, and the manager, Mr. Gudgeon, expects, during the coming year to show the shareholders better results. The Great Western has also added to the plant, and will probably show fair results in time to come ; it is an important mine, but has been worked in the past under disadvantages. The Mount Pleasant is being worked on tribute by the Copper Mine Syndicate, they having taken it for five years with the option of purchase. There are numerous other small mines in the neighbourhood being prospected.

At Mount Boppy the "Anglo Australian Exploration Company's" property, like many other mines, has been idle most of the year for the want of water. Some really good work has been done here under the management of Mr. F. H. Granstedt, who has shown himself to be a thoroughly practical mine manager. Extensive machinery will shortly be erected, and when rain comes to give them a good water supply, this is expected to become a real live locality.

At Mount Drysdale several mining properties are located, notably the "Mount Drysdale," "Eldorado," "Billagoe," &c., the most important of which is the first-named. Here again the want of water has been the drawback, but a fairly good amount of developing work has been done, and the plant has been increased by the erection of a cyanide plant. In its earlier days some phenomenally rich stone was produced from this mine, but of late years it has been very disappointing to the shareholders, and shares fell to a nominal price. A change, however, has again come, and in December rich ore was struck. On the 13th the manager wired to the legal manager that he had struck something wonderful, and later on the same day he wired, "Wonderful improvement ; gold showing in lumps in face and underfoot" ; while yet later he wired assays, "Gold, 105 oz. ; silver, 24 oz." The mine was twice visited during the month by the Mining Warden, who reports having found a body of stone at different places sparkling with gold, that the developments were wonderfully rich, and that the richness showed every prospect of lasting a considerable time. Shareholders were naturally jubilant, and the shares rose from 2s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Mr. William, the manager, having resigned, Mr. Horsely was appointed in his place. Mr. John Leah is the legal manager and Mr. W. J. Hogan, who owns nearly one-half of the mine, is Chairman of Directors. The other mines on the field have done very little work, and no returns have been forthcoming. The once "all gold and little stone" Billagoe has shown no returns for the labour on it ; but, like the Drysdale, may some day come again. The shareholders of the Eldorado are also hopeful that the long-looked for may come at last, as it joins the boundary of the Drysdale, where the rich stone has been procured.

About 25 miles from Mount Drysdale, between there and the River Darling, is Gundabooka Mountain, where it was reported last year several gold leases had been taken up. Though a little prospecting work has been done there, very little real solid work has been effected, as, owing to the drought the place has had to be deserted. Good prospects have, however, been obtained, and in all probability, when favourable seasons come, there will be some good gold obtained in the vicinity.

Taking everything into consideration it is pleasing to be able to state that this important mining district, as a whole, is in a prosperous condition. The population has increased, and a year or two of good seasons, providing plenty of water, will make the mining industry boom, when many of the smaller mines will be vigorously and profitably worked.

#### *Nymagee Division.*

Four gold-leases were applied for, and 59 miner's rights issued in this Division during the past year ; but owing to the want of water, very little gold-mining has been effected. At Restdown, which is about 30 miles in a north-westerly direction from Nymagee, the Messrs. Knights erected a small battery ; but, unfortunately, the field has been idle almost ever since. With a good water supply, and a battery on the ground, it is thought the locality will eventually prove payable.

*Bobadah*

*Bobadah Division.*

Proceeding about 35 miles in a south-easterly direction from Nymagee we come to Bobadah, where the now celebrated Overflow Silver Mining Company's mine is situated. This property, which is really a gold mine—that being the principal product obtained from it—has always been a mystery. A large amount of money has been spent on it in developing work and plant, and though it has always been considered a good property, the only result to the shareholders has been “paying out” without any “paying in.” The want of water has also been greatly against this mine, and it no sooner gets into full work than it has to shut down, either from want of water or of coin. In last year's report it was stated that this property was believed to be a good one, and nothing has since transpired to warrant a change of opinion; yet it seems to be the irony of fate that it has never, so far, been productive of good results. There are several smaller mines in this locality being prospected, chiefly “Hilman's Tank,” but, as yet, no returns have been produced from any of them.

*Nyngan Division.*

There were 83 miners' rights issued in this Division during the past twelve months, but, so far as is known, the only two persons engaged at gold-mining were those at work at Hood and party's prospecting claim.

*Mount Hope and Gilgunnia Division.*

The year under review has been most severe in these Divisions for miners, as well as for other industries directly connected with the soil. The long continued drought and the parched-up country presented almost insuperable difficulties in the path of exploration. For four years the rainfall has been very low, the heat excessive, grass extremely scarce, and the cost of carriage for all requirements (necessarily high so far from economic means of communication), a very heavy drawback to prospecting and mining developments generally.

Still, in the face of such grave hindrances, the annual returns of ore raised, as compared with similar returns of the last few years, are not unfavourable to the year just past, and amongst the mining community a very hopeful feeling prevails for the coming year, as the potentialities of this district are very great.

The likeness of the mineral country between Mount Hope and Gilgunnia to the physical features of the country about Johannesburg (Transvaal) and of the South African country generally is remarkable. Numberless small hills, or kopjes, rise in succession as far as the eye can reach, all apparently of similar formation. In two of such hills are now being successfully worked the copper lodes of Mount Hope and Central Mount Hope; and in another similar hill the Mount Allen Gold Mine is located. There appears, therefore, to be an immense virgin field before the prospector in these Divisions, though at present handicapped by drought, high prices for carriage, and comparative inaccessibility.

Mr. Warden O'Neill, in 1891, commented on the urgent necessity of railway extension to this part of Riverina, and pointing out that easy and cheap transit is a very important factor in developing the resources of the country, mineral or otherwise, strongly urged that no time should be lost in undertaking so necessary and important a work. His present successor, Mr. Warden Treatt, desires now—nine years later—to emphasise the suggestion then made.

It is nothing short of industrial heroism, he says, for men to endeavour to cope with Nature's forces in this waterless district, so far cut off as they are from any base of ready and rapid communication; and this deficiency sadly hinders the opening up and settlement of this extensive portion of the Colony, which will not always be considered desolate because comparatively waterless.

The mineral riches and the fertile soil in the valleys of this large area must, sooner or later, attract closer attention, and then science and industry will surmount the present drawbacks, and the mining pioneers be followed by “closer settlement.”

In the Mount Hope Division the principal gold-mine is the Mount Allan, which is situated on Ironstone Hill, about 12 miles from Mount Hope. In this mine there is an immense formation of auriferous ironstone slate, and during the past year 7,294 tons have been treated by cyanide process for a yield of 1,433 oz. of gold, valued at £5,012. There is still about 1,500 tons of stone at grass and awaiting treatment. Prospecting is also going on in the mine. The manager contemplates starting battery and cyanide operations again early in the coming year.

Tullias' Lookout Prospecting Claim, situated about 6 miles due west from Mount Hope, is being worked under Government aid. A shaft, 100 feet deep, has been sunk, and the prospector has now been granted aid for 50 feet of cross-cutting. No payable gold has yet been found in this mine, unfortunately, and the prospects at present do not appear too promising.

A Warden's Court has been lately established at Mount Hope, which it is thought will prove of great convenience to miners in the surrounding neighbourhood.

On the Gilgunnia goldfield there is a 15-head crushing plant, valued at £3,000, and a number of claims under miner's right have been at work in the vicinity during the past year. A fair amount of mining and prospecting has been done, and 1,198½ oz. of gold, valued at £4,668, was obtained.

The “Her Dream” Gold-mining Company, a party of eight men, raised 210 tons of stone, which was crushed for a yield of 988 oz. 9 dwt. of gold, valued at £3,700. The depth of shaft in this claim is 210 feet, and the deepest level is 150 feet. The vein is 6 inches in thickness, dips to the eastward, and bears north-east by south-west. The dip and strike of the veins in Martin Seigel's “Last Chance” and in Osmetti and party's claim are in the same direction. From the “Last Chance” (three men) 70 oz. 15 dwt. 12 gr. of gold, valued at £267 lls. 7d., was won from 18 tons of stone, raised from a vein varying in width from 2 to 18 inches; and Osmetti and party (also three men) won 111 oz. 4 dwt., valued at over £400, from 63 tons of stone raised from a 3 to 6 inch vein.

Recent crushings from some of the claims on this field have yielded from 4 oz. to 7 oz. of gold to the ton, and in view of these satisfactory returns the prospects of the field for the coming year have certainly improved. It is expected that many of the abandoned claims will be repegged in the early future, and further and more efficient prospecting be done on them.

## ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.

*Broken Hill Division.*

Correctly speaking, there has been no gold-mining carried on in this Division during the past year. The only gold won was that obtained by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, in leaching their roasted sulphides and lead carbonates, by which process 459 oz. of the precious metal were produced, valued at £1,836.

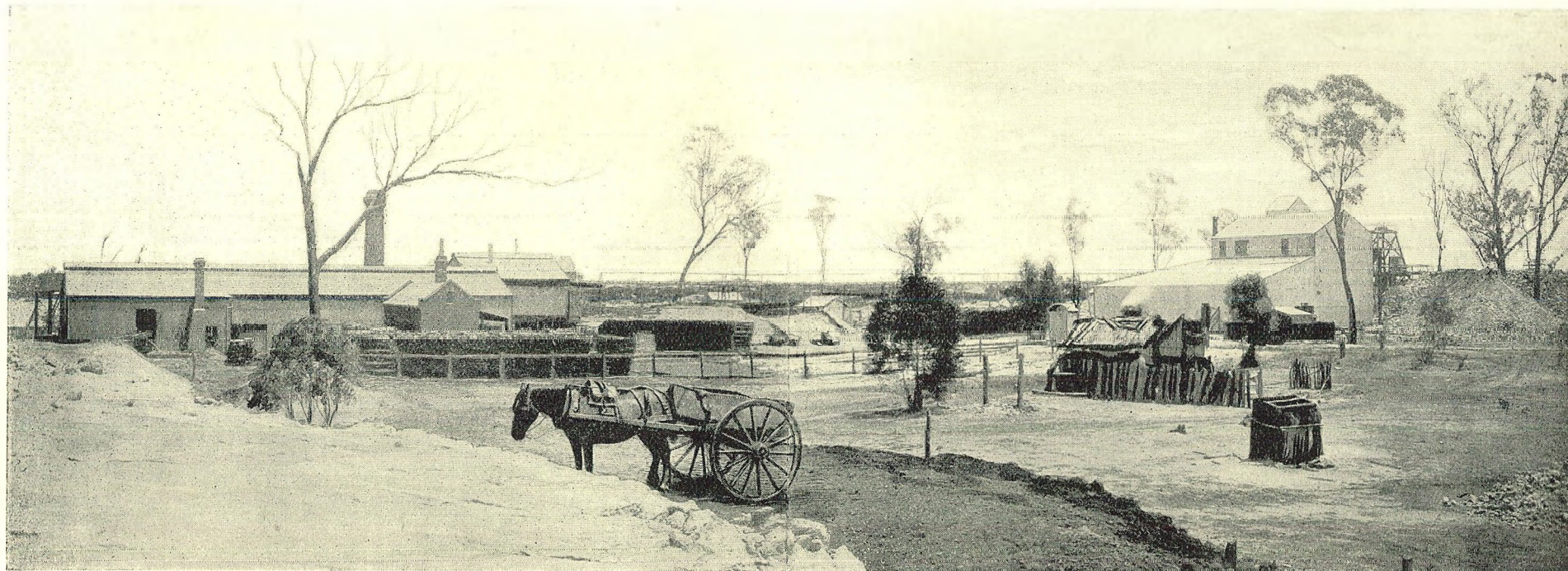
*Milparinka and Tibooburra Divisions.*

Owing to the severe drought that has been, and is still, prevailing throughout these Divisions, it is to be regretted that mining operations were greatly retarded, and no progress made during the past year. The absolute want of water and feed to carry on work with for so many years has driven the greatest number of the miners away from these fields, whilst those remaining are not making more than a bare living as miners.

The Burke Syndicate, at the old Warratta Reefs, have been employed for a great part of the year in repairing the engine and plant, which were much out of order from bad usage and lying idle so long. The water conservation arrangements also required much to be done in the way of repair that it took several months to complete. They have a 15-head battery, and have erected a cyanide plant close by. They put through 100 tons of old tailings that had been lying on the ground for about four years, and obtained therefrom a yield of 54 oz. of gold; which result the manager was well satisfied with. The company have another boiler on the road from Bourke, the one at the mine not being able to generate sufficient steam to drive the battery and cyanide at same time. The manager states that a large number of hands will be put on at their leases to raise stone and do other work almost immediately. When this is done it is expected that considerable activity will be created on the fields.

At





"NEELD'S" PROSPECTING MINE, WYALONG GOLD FIELDS, N.S.W.  
(General View of Chlorination Works and Battery. Shaft in distance, to the right.)

At Warratta West the lessees of the Brilliant and Golden Hope have been putting down shafts to enable them to crosscut into the reefs on the east. The Brilliant had a trial crushing of 5 tons, with the result of 2 oz to the ton direct from the battery, and 2 oz 7 dwt by the cyanide process. This must be considered a most satisfactory return. A small test crushing from Jeffrey's gold lease yielded at the rate of 4 oz to the ton.

The Warratta East gold leases, Mount Diwes, have not been working for some time owing to there being no water to carry on with. A sample of good stone, recently strack, has been taken to Broken Hill for treatment, but the result is not yet available.

The four gold leases at New Bendigo are also at a standstill for want of water, of which there is none on the field. The lessees were sinking a shaft to the 100 foot level, and driving east to cut the main reef, but the absolute want of water has caused a complete cessation of all mining work until rain falls.

With regard to alluvial mining, the Mount Brown field has fallen off greatly, and the few miners remaining can only just make "tucker." Latterly an idea got abroad amongst the miners that by deep sinking a good lead would be struck, and two parties took up old ground and commenced to dive from a low level in an easterly direction in the expectation that they would strike a good lead. Glover and party, from the 230 foot level, put in a dive over 300 feet. They struck wash at the distance of 250 feet yielding from 7 to 14 dwt to the load, but this in no way bears out the hope that a good lead would be found. The second party is not yet on wash. There are other parties working their claims in the usual way, and just earning a living. The puddlers are the only parties—by putting through large stacks of wash—who can make a comfortable living on the field when there is water.

The alluvial field in the Tibooburra Division is falling away very much in yield, it seems to have been nearly all worked out for prospecting. Here, again, the puddlers are the only ones who can make a little better than a living, as it is only the surface that carries gold, and the granite rock being so near the surface there is no depth of sinking, but even these have been idle some time, their dams being dry.

The total yield of gold won in these Divisions during the year was—

Milparinka—Alluvial, 400 oz	£1,600 0 0
„ Quartz, nil	
Tibooburra—Alluvial, 605 oz 4 dwt	2,420 16 0
„ Quartz, 30 oz	120 0 0
	£4,140 16 0

The regular price paid for gold in these Divisions has been £4 per oz

Wilcannia Division.

Practically no mining has been done in this Division during the past twelve months, probably owing to the drought-stricken condition of the district, the rainfall at Wilcannia for the year having been under 5 inches. There is one gold mining lease in force at Bouley, about 50 miles south west of Wilcannia, but no information in respect to its prospects is at present available.

The statistics from which the following Table has been compiled are collected as carefully as possible by the Mining Registrars, but in many instances they experience considerable difficulty in obtaining correct information.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Metalliferous Mines, the Quantity of Gold won, the Area of Ground worked, and the Value of Machinery employed in Gold-mining in the Colony of New South Wales during 1899

Office	Alluvial Gold		Quartz	Silver	Copper	Other	Tin		Total	Quantity of Gold			Price of Gold per oz		Value of gold won	Auriferous ground worked	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous	Approximate value of Machinery at the Gold mines			
	European	Chinese					European	Chinese		Alluvial	Quartz	Total	From	To							
ALBANY MINING DISTRICT																					
Broken Hill	25	2	6	724	4				7 749	oz dwt gr	oz dwt gr	oz dwt gr	s	d	s	d	£ s d	sq m	No	£	
Milparinka	80	5	12						33	400 0 0	1474 8 0	474 8 0	77	0	80	0	1 892 10 0				
Tibooburra				7	8	750			97	605 4 0	0 0 0	400 0 0			80	0	1 600 0 0	15	10	3 000	
White Cliffs									760			635 4 0			80	0	2 540 16 0	20	5	1 000	
	100	7	18	722	12	750			8 144	1 005 4 0	1 04 8 0	1 509 12 0					6 033 6 0	30	23	4 000	
BATHURST MINING DISTRICT																					
Bathurst	68	18	8		10				102	480 0 0	109 0 0	589 0 0	73	0	76	0	2 201 0 0	200	4	200	
Blavney	100		30		200				330	110 0 0	0	110 0 0	75	0	76	6	412 10 0		3	15 500	
Burrage	38	2	10		370				570	140 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0 0	77	0	80	0	577 10 0	30	5	950	
Canowindra	3		63						66	13 0 0	321 0 0	330 0 0	73	6	80	0	1 271 9 2		9	2 700	
Canowra	15	5	313		8	20			401	614 8 4	1 824 2 1	2 438 10 16	76	0	80	0	9 384 1 11		4	29 975	
Cowra	20		15						43	37 6 0	*	37 6 0			77	10	133 14 2	5		1	
Molong	17		12		5				34	10 0	34 10 0	37 10 0	67	6	70	0	131 0 0	20		300	
Mt McDonald	20	5	300		30				355	500 0 0	5 030 4 4	5 592 4 4	75	0	76	0	20 732 17 8	12	50	14,770	
Newbridge	18	7	28						33	48 0 0	868 0 0	911 0 0	72	6	75	0	3 425 0 0	12	7	3,000	
Oberon	100		30		40				170	290 7 6	18 0 0	308 7 6	14	0	75	0	1 150 5 6	200	12	1,750	
O Connell	50		2		6				58									1			
Orange	150	4	850		5	0			1 014	1 380 0 0	9 462 6 3	10 842 6	70	0	79	0	41 515 0 0			50 000	
Rockley	110	9	180		74				373	944 0 0	3 206 0 0	4 150 0 0	75	0	81	6	16 411 4 0	25	4	6,930	
Sunny Corner	100	10	150	7					267	340 7 10	2 405 11 15	2 745 11	1	75	0	78	6	9 694 1 7	10	16	21,940
Tinukay	280	20							300	883 0 0	200 0 0	1 083 0 0	16	6	81	0	3 874 0 0	80	8	450	
Tuerah	173	10	80						213	962 9 21	399 0 0	1 371 9 21	60	0	75	6	4,447 6 0	50	26	2 800	
Wattle Flat	175	20	175						370	650 0 0	730 0 0	1 380 0 0	70	0	75	0	5 175 0 0			1,820	
Woodstock			10						10		*										
Wyagdon			8						8		*										
	1 435	110	2,254	7	701	33			4 540	7,342 18 17	24 649 19 10	31 932 18 3					120,906 10 0	645	153	153,085	

\* Particulars not obtainable    † Associated with silver    ‡ Opal miners



Office.	Alluvial Gold.		Quartz.	Silver.	Copper.	Other.	Tin.		Total.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Approximate value of Machinery at the Gold-mines.
	European.	Chinese.					European.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From.	To.				
CLARENCE AND RICHMOND MINING DISTRICT.																		
Ballina	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	70 0	70 0	875 0 0	28	..	450
Coramba	6	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	161	15 13 3	3,446 7 21	3,462 1 0	70 0	72 6	12,559 6 4	1,000	32	16,200
Dalmorton	60	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	105	345 0 0	343 0 0	688 0 0	75 0	77 6	2,635 18 9	600	101	7,610
Grafton	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	4	5,000
Maclean	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Woodburn	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	23 0 0	..	23 0 0	75 0	77 6	85 0 0	1	..	50
Woolgoolga	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	67 0 0	14 10 0	81 10 0	72 0	77 10	296 0 0	500	12	400
	104	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	330	700 13 3	3,803 17 21	4,504 11 0	..	..	16,451 5 1	2,220	149	29,740
COBAR MINING DISTRICT.																		
Tobadah	..	..	85	..	30	..	..	..	115	1,231 10 0	1,231 10 0	1,231 10 0	70 0	80 0	1,920 0 0	23	5	2,665
Cobar	..	..	530	20	542	..	..	..	1,092	24,073 0 0	24,073 0 0	24,073 0 0	85 0	85 0	90,442 9 0	..	1	74,280
Euabalong	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1,000
Gilgunnia	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	54	1,198 11 19	1,198 11 19	1,198 11 19	78 0	80 10	4,668 4 0	12	30	3,000
Mount Drysdale	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	73	723 0 0	723 0 0	723 0 0	..	..	2,485 0 0	10	1	5,000
Mount Hope	..	..	26	..	76	..	..	..	102	1,432 0 0	1,432 0 0	1,432 0 0	62 6	67 6	5,012 0 0	..	3	3,000
Nymagee	..	..	20	..	262	30	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
Nyngan	..	..	2	..	150	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	792	20	1000	30	..	..	1,902	28,658 1 19	28,658 1 19	28,658 1 19	..	..	104,327 13 0	76	44	88,945
HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.																		
Bulladelah	..	..	25	..	..	17	..	..	42	272 0 0	272 0 0	272 0 0	70 0	70 0	952 0 0	20	5	1,500
Copeland	42	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	72	457 0 0	163 0 0	620 0 0	69 0	80 0	2,246 6 0	18	6	1,950
Dungog	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	77 10	140 3 6	5	1	500
Keppsey	..	..	..	..	7	25	16	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,140
Taree	13	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	23	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	70 0	77 0	210 0 0	3	5	2,000
Total	55	..	90	..	7	42	16	..	210	517 0 0	471 0 0	988 0 0	..	..	3,548 9 6	46	17	12,690
LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.																		
Alectown	92	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	100	130 0 0	34 14 0	164 14 0	65 0	74 6	600 12 6	20	20	140
Barnedman	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	62	1,172 5 0	1,172 5 0	1,172 5 0	75 0	84 0	4,541 10 0	3	6	15,000
Cargo	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	32	336 0 0	336 0 0	336 0 0	65 0	72 6	956 9 10	5	3	18,180
Condobolin	..	..	60	..	44	..	..	..	104	468 8 0	468 8 0	468 8 0	40 0	70 0	1,224 14 0	75	12	1,900
Cudal	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fifield	130	..	6	..	14	..	2	..	52	200 0 0	7 0 0	207 0 0	75 0	76 0	796 12 0	20	10	500
Forbes	244	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	400	4,870 0 0	4,870 0 0	4,870 0 0	75 0	80 0	18,871 5 0	8	5	7,400
Frogmoor	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	10	28 14 1	28 14 1	28 14 1	70 0	80 0	97 9 3	8	..	1,000
Granfell	70	..	72	4	..	..	2	..	148	320 13 6	1,976 11 0	2,297 4 6	70 0	76 0	8,137 11 0	35	30	6,509
Gundagai	20	..	390	..	..	16	..	..	426	1,284 10 4	14,200 12 9	15,484 2 13	77 6	80 0	57,776 1 0	100	4	27,210
Junee	16	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	38	63 10 0	705 10 0	769 0 0	80 0	80 0	3,056 7 6	12	10	950
Murrumbidgee	70	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	97	863 0 0	..	863 0 0	74 0	77 0	3,236 5 0	..	..	..
Narrandera	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	178 0 0	168 0 0	168 0 0	70 0	80 0	598 4 4	2	5	1,560
Parkes	157	..	222	..	..	..	..	..	379	6,186 3 10	6,186 3 10	6,186 3 10	70 0	75 0	21,829 2 3	60	8	11,999
Reefton	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	340 0 0	340 0 0	340 0 0	75 0	84 0	1,340 0 0	10	14	100
Temora	40	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	425	1,130 2 3	1,661 3 2	2,794 5 5	77 6	80 0	8,396 11 8	400	26	3,350
Wyalong West	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	44,675 0 0	44,675 0 0	44,675 0 0	75 0	84 0	178,700 0 0	40	25	52,000
Wyalong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,060 0 0	75 0	84 0	4,240 0 0	400	12	1,200
Yalgogrin	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	1,257 0 0	..	1,257 0 0	77 6	78 0	4,870 17 6	..	..	275
Young	120	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	1,257 0 0	..	1,257 0 0	77 6	78 0	4,870 17 6	..	..	..
	865	13	3,248	4	60	16	4	..	4,210	5,247 15 13	77,803 0 22	83,140 16 11	..	..	319,269 12 10	1,199	206	149,213
MUDGEE MINING DISTRICT.																		
Cobbora	89	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	93	865 4 0	..	865 4 0	75 0	75 0	3,244 10 0	15	..	75
Gulgong	400	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	430	3,000 0 0	98 0 0	3,098 0 0	73 0	80 0	11,992 0 0	200	20	1,700
Hargraves	100	40	60	..	..	..	..	..	200	596 0 0	1,365 0 0	1,961 0 0	75 0	77 6	7,405 10 0	20	12	5,200
Leadville	..	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudgee	80	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	97	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	75 0	79 0	5,812 10 0	..	1	280
Peak Hill	20	..	316	..	..	..	..	..	336	190 0 0	13,125 3 0	13,315 3 0	75 0	81 0	41,383 5 10	6	8	34,658
Wellington	98	10	562	..	20	..	..	..	690	32 0 0	8,485 0 0	8,517 0 0	70 0	74 0	29,130 4 0	8	1	16,600
Windeyer	210	50	135	..	..	..	..	..	395	1,979 0 0	1,178 10 6	3,157 10 6	77 6	80 0	12,120 3 0	22	16	2,500
	997	107	1,123	..	31	..	..	..	2,258	8,162 4 0	24,251 13 6	32,413 17 6	..	..	111,088 2 10	271	58	61,013
NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.																		
Deepwater	..	..	..	..	..	15	140	35	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drake	161	88	104	4	42	..	..	..	399	2,499 12 0	1,959 5 0	4,458 17 0	65 0	72 0	15,768 4 0	500	18	8,550
Emmaville	..	..	..	..	..	5	330	135	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenterfield	43	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	325 0 0	..	325 0 0	60 0	75 0	1,158 0 0	20	3	400
Wilson's Downfall	..	..	4	30	..	..	65	62	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	..
	204	106	108	114	42	20	549	232	1,375	2,824 12 0	1,959 5 0	4,783 17 0	..	..	16,926 4 0	808	21	8,950
PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.																		
Armidale	20	2	40	7	..	..	33	28	130	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	80 0	1,000 0 0	100	7	550
Barraba	6	..	20	..	87	..	4	..	117	..	..	..	..	75 0	168 15 0	..	..	..
Bendemeer	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14	45 0 0	..	45 0 0	..	75 0	3,532 10 0	360	12	1,500
Bingara	26	17	32	..	96	30	..	..	231	500 0 0	442 0 0	942 0 0	72 6	75 0	1,825 0 0	10	2	2,700
Glen Innes	16	..	4	..	..	..	60	8	88	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	72 6	71,809 6 1	100	25	53,700
Hillgrove	..	..	590	25	25	15	..	..	665	20,524 7 0	20,524 7 0	20,524 7 0	70 0	70 0	..	..	..	..
Inverell	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	145	..	..	..	..	75 0	1,312 10 0	..	15	..
Kookabookra	40	63	..	..	..	..	40	..	184	330 0 0	20 0 0	350 0 0	..	..	19,036 9 8	..	..	22,800
Metz	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	59	35 10 0	5,471 10 0	5,471 10 0	..	..	2,932 9 6	40	80	1,020
Moonan Brook	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..						

Office.	Alluvial Gold.		Quartz.	Silver.	Copper.	Other.	Tin.		Total.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Approximate value of Machinery at the Gold-mines.
	European.	Chinese.					European.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From.	To.				
SOUTHERN MINING DISTRICT.																		
Araluen	215	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	275	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	sq. m.	No.	£
Bateman's Bay	41	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1,330 0 0	21 3 12	1,351 3 12	72 6	76 6	5,199 0 0	..	..	33,130
Bega	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	271 0 0	31 0 0	302 0 0	75 0	77 6	1,177 0 0	19	6	2,390
Bombala	25	18	5	..	..	..	10	..	58	1 4 0	..	1 4 0	..	..	4 13 0	..	1	5
Braidwood	131	5	50	..	5	5	..	..	196	54 11 1	..	54 11 1	75 0	78 0	200 2 11	100	..	645
Burrowa	..	..	15	10	45	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500
Cobargo	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	75 0	80 0	156 5 0	15	10	1,200
Delegate	10	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	42	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	74 0	75 0	400 0 0	5	2	155
Goulburn	104	7	4	..	4	12	..	..	131	855 0 0	..	855 0 0	76 0	77 0	3,290 0 0	500	2	100
Little River	135	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	1,861 3 13	..	1,861 3 13	..	57 10	7,272 10 10	30	20	420
Major's Creek	103	7	42	..	..	..	..	..	152	1,340 1 6	203 0 0	1,549 1 6	61 0	77 6	5,313 0 0	10	16	20,200
Marulan	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Moruya	25	..	40	9	..	..	..	..	74	200 0 0	337 14 2	537 14 2	75 0	80 0	2,148 15 0	16	8	6,000
Nelligen	42	..	44	..	4	..	..	..	90	50 0 0	98 16 0	148 16 0	..	80 0	591 10 0	25	26	650
Nerriga	95	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	140	355 0 0	..	385 0 0	77 10	80 0	1,532 9 1	20	30	550
Nerrigundah	60	30	60	..	..	..	..	..	170	754 6 6	1,004 0 0	1,848 6 6	79 0	82 10	7,393 6 0	12	15	3,500
Pambula	..	..	105	20	..	18	..	..	143	..	2,161 0 0	2,161 0 0	60 0	78 0	7,209 6 3	150	12	11,800
Pictou	..	..	4	76	..	4	..	..	84	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	80 0	120 0 0	..	..	..
Rye Park	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waggonia	65	15	150	..	..	..	..	..	230	522 4 23	1,773 5 0	2,295 9 23	60 0	80 0	8,034 6 4	200	30	14,150
Wolumla	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	70	2,634 0 0	..	2,634 0 0	130 0	50 0	6,390 12 5	2	7	2,400
Yalwal	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	42 0	65 0	9,634 4 6	40	..	22,500
	1,103	193	779	119	62	59	10	..	2,325	7,784 11 1	11,849 18 14	19,634 9 15	..	..	66,567 1 4	1,154	185	122,295

TAMBAROORA AND TURON MINING DISTRICT.																		
Hill End	200	56	161	..	..	..	..	..	417	1,898 6 8	1,054 16 0	2,953 2 8	75 0	77 6	11,295 13 4	40	41	8,500
Rylstone	6	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	49 10 0	49 10 0	75 0	77 10	185 12 6	2	1	..
Sofala	335	45	23	..	..	..	..	..	403	3,926 17 2	..	3,926 17 2	75 0	79 0	14,399 6 7	600	25	6,595
Stuart Town	150	20	225	..	..	..	..	..	395	2,021 1 0	1,580 0 0	3,601 1 0	78 0	80 0	14,145 3 0	12	30	13,200
Totals	691	121	411	..	..	2	..	..	1,225	7,846 4 10	2,684 6 0	10,530 10 10	..	..	40,525 15 5	654	97	28,295

TUMUT AND ADELONG MINING DISTRICT.																			
Adaminaby	120	15	374	..	12	..	..	..	12	509	1,678 18 12	11,500 3 10	13,179 1 22	75 0	77 6	50,943 3 10	400	40	75,000
Adelong	110	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	160	55 0 0	95 0 0	150 0 0	77 0	80 0	600 0 0	4	1	..	
Albury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bungendore and Bawong	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	16 3 17	16 3 17	77 6	80 0	63 5 8	6	7	800	
Captain's Flat	3	..	135	150	20	..	..	..	308	*	3,084 4 0	3,084 4 0	60 0	80 0	10,794 14 0	..	..	..	
Cooma	20	..	150	..	10	..	..	..	180	300 0 0	1,320 0 0	1,620 0 0	..	..	6,180 0 0	100	9	4,825	
Corowa	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,800	
Germanton	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gundaroo	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	16	83 0 0	45 10 0	128 10 0	77 6	77 10	536 13 9	6	3	257	
Jindabyne	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	
Kuandra	150	15	84	..	6	..	..	..	255	1,062 13 0	880 0 0	1,942 13 0	72 0	76 0	5,909 11 10	15	5	5,400	
Nimity Belle	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	
Queanbeyan	35	..	16	..	6	..	..	..	57	*	..	..	..	75 0	76 0	..	30	4	
Reedy Flat (Batlow)	190	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	206	1,304 3 19	71 0 0	1,375 3 19	70 0	77 6	5,324 14 6	10	2	1,000	
Tarootta	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	
Tooma	40	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	70	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	
Tumut	105	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	74 0	76 0	..	20	3	
Tumbarumba	260	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	302	1,800 0 0	150 0 0	1,950 0 0	72 0	76 0	7,215 0 0	140	15	3,500	
Walbundrie	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	172 0 0	172 0 0	45 0	70 0	467 15 5	10	3	1,600	
Wagga Wagga	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	75 0	80 0	20 0 0	40	0	750	
Yass (S)	19	..	50	..	2	..	..	..	62	50 0 0	1,080 16 10	1,130 16 10	69 0	77 10	4,024 3 0	50	6	1,300	
TOTALS	1,105	45	910	135	186	20	4	..	2,403	6,333 15 7	18,419 17 13	24,753 12 20	..	..	92,079 2 0	929	109	103,932	

Particulars not obtainable. † Mining for bismuth. ‡ Containing much silver.

SUMMARY.

Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity and value of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of machinery employed in gold-mining, in the Colony of New South Wales during 1899.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.	Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Value of Gold won per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Approximate value of Machinery at the Gold-mines.
	Europeans.	Chinese.			Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From.	To.				
Albert	No. 105	No. 7	No. 18	No. 130	oz. dwt. gr. 1,005 4 8	oz. dwt. gr. 504 8 0	oz. dwt. gr. 1,509 12 0	s. d. 77 0	s. d. 80 0	£ s. d. 6,033 6 0	sq. m. 35	No. 23	£ 4,000
Bathurst	1,435	110	2,254	3,799	7,342 18 17	24,649 19 10	31,992 18 3	60 0	81 6	120,956 10 0	645	173	153,085
Carence and Richmond	104	..	226	330	709 13 3	3,803 17 21	4,504 11 0	70 0	77 10	16,411 5 1	2,229	149	29,740
Cobar	..	..	792	792	..	28,658 1 19	28,658 1 19	25 0	85 0	104,527 13 0	76	44	88,945
Hunter and Macleay	55	..	90	145	51 0 0	471 0 0	988 0 0	69 0	80 0	3,548 9 6	46	17	12,090
Lachlan	865	13	3,948	4,126	5,247 15 13	77,830 0 22	83,140 16 11	30 0	84 0	219,269 12 10	1,199	206	149,213
Mudgee	997	107	1,123	2,227	8,162 4 0	24,251 13 6	32,413 17 6	70 0	81 0	111,088 2 10	271	58	61,013
New England	504	106	108	418	2,324 12 0	1,959 5 0	4,283 17 0	60 0	75 0	16,926 4 9	808	21	8,950
Peel and Uralla	555	109	1,259	2,023	3,568 10 0	31,943 4 22	35,506 14 22	65 0	80 0	125,304 13 7	741	194	100,270
Southern	1,103	193	779	2,075	7,784 11 1	11,849 13 14	19,634 9 15	75 0	80 0	66,567 1 4	654	97	122,295
Tambaroora and Turon	691	121	411	1,223	7,846 4 10	2,684 6 0	10,530 10 10	60 0	80 0	40,525 15 5	654	97	28,295
Tumut and Adelong	1,105	45	910	2,060	6,333 15 7	18,419 17 13	24,753 12 20	30 0	82 10	92,079 2 0	1,154	185	103,932
Totals	7,219	811	11,318	19,348	51,328 8 3	227,958 13 7	278,417 1 10	..	..	1,023,276 16 4	8,787	1,256	861,828

The Department is indebted to the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint for the information contained in the following Table.

Much of the gold deposited in the Mint is sent to Sydney through Banks, which give as its place of origin the name of the branch consigning it ; and it has been found impracticable to keep accurate returns of gold from localities often lying so near each other as really to form part of the same gold-field. It has been decided, therefore, to discontinue the form in which this table has previously appeared, and to base these returns, in this and future reports, on the twelve Mining Districts only. It is thought that the greater accuracy thus made possible will give these statistics a higher value than they formerly possessed.

With reference to the gold returned as "Localities unknown," it may be stated that satisfactory arrangements have now been completed whereby, through the courtesy of the various Bank officials, this factor will be in future greatly diminished, if not entirely eliminated.

QUANTITIES of Gold, the product of New South Wales, received into the Royal Mint, Sydney, during 1898 and 1899, compared.

District	1898.	1899	Increase	Decrease.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Albert . . . . .	63·10	3,389 14	3,326 04	.
Bathurst .. . . .	5,570·83	25,622 36	20,051·53	.
Clarence and Richmond . . . . .	2,214 20	5,435 76	3,221 56	.
Cobar . . . . .	.	16,194 84	16,194 84	.... .
Hunter and Macleay .. . . .	108 86	1,382 74	1,273·89	.
Lachlan . . . . .	15,425·33	54,268 40	38,843 07	.
Mudgee . . . . .	6,633·20	27,026 22	20,393 02	.
New England . . . . .	1,168·94	3,434 82	2,265 88	.
Peel and Uralla . . . . .	16,477·04	31,490 91	15,013·87	.. . . .
Southern . . . . .	4,948·95	31,138 90	26,189·95	.
Tambaroora and Turon . . . . .	4,805 08	4,353·65	.	451·43
Tumut and Adelong . . . . .	5,383·84	15,276·83	9,892·99	.. . . .
Mixed—Western, Northern, and Southern . . . . .	35,948·93	.	.	35,948·93
Localities unknown . . . . .	110,167·74	24,538·69	.	85,629 05
Totals . . . . .	208,916 04	243,553·27	156,666·64 122,029·41	122,029·41
Net increase . . . . .			34,637·23	

The above table shows that the quantity of gold received at the Mint during the year exceeded that of 1898 by 34,637·23 oz.

The following Table is compiled from information kindly furnished by the Collector of Customs :—  
EXPORT of Gold, 1899.

Gold		Quartz, Tailings, and Pyrites		Total	
Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value
oz	£	packages	£	oz.	£
252,573	917,568	3,695 estimated to contain 744 oz.	2 605	253,317	920,173

STATEMENT showing the quantity of New South Wales Gold received at the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, as compared with that entered at the New South Wales Customs House for export to Victoria, during 1899.—

Month	Received at Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint	Entered at N S W. Customs for export to Victoria
	oz.	oz.
January... . . . .	367·05	548·00
February . . . . .	3,368 38	12,761 00
March . . . . .	1,542 62	3 00
April . . . . .	2,790 07	619·00
May ... . . . .	372 14	546 00
June . . . . .	1,344·57	600 00
July . . . . .	3,906 09	777 00
August .. . . .	835·68	498 00
September . . . . .	2,170 88	863 00
October . . . . .	1,954 99	7·00
November . . . . .	3,007 20	140 00
December . . . . .	6,421 20	.
	28,080 87	17,362 00
	17,362 00	
Difference in excess of Customs House export entries	10,718·87	

The above statement is compiled from returns kindly supplied by the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, Melbourne, and by the Collector of Customs, Sydney. The

The system now adopted by the Department in arriving at the output of gold for the year is to add the quantity received at the Royal Mint, Sydney, to that exported through the Customs (deducting, of course, the quantity exported by the Mint, which appears in the Customs Return), and to the result, thus obtained, is then added the quantity of New South Wales gold received at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, in excess of that entered through the Customs for export to Victoria.

The following figures show how the yield for the year 1899 is arrived at.—

	oz.	£
Gold exported in bars, dust, quartz, and concentrates ...	253,317	920,173
Gold received by the Mint, the product of the Colony ..	243,554	836,978
	496,871	1,757,151
Less the quantity exported by the Mint through the Customs ... ..	11,394	48,208
	485,477	1,708,943
Add the difference between the New South Wales gold received at the Melbourne Mint and the quantity passed through the Customs .. ..	10,719	42,872
Estimated yield for 1899 ... ..	496,196	1,751,815
The yield for the year 1898 was ... ..	340,493	1,244,330
Net increase for the year ... ..	155,703	507,485

The following statement gives the yield for each month of the year 1899.—

	oz.	£
January ... ..	38,681	132,371
February ... ..	20,774	72,968
March ... ..	34,720	122,514
April ... ..	31,654	109,413
May ... ..	14,626	52,262
June ... ..	39,775	133,454
July ... ..	62,862	222,357
August ... ..	45,355	162,904
September ... ..	30,431	110,188
October ... ..	78,550	277,999
November ... ..	38,980	140,239
December* ... ..	59,788	215,146
	496,196	1,751,815

\* The quantity and value of New South Wales gold received during the year at the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, in excess of quantity accounted for through the Customs, are included in the yield given for this month

The gold received by the Mint during the quarters ending the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and the 31st December was, respectively, 64,824 oz., 52,695 oz., 54,362 oz., and 71,673 oz.

Mining Registrars' Returns of Gold for 1898 and 1899 compared

District	1898	1899	Increase	Decrease.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Albert ... ..	2 287	1,510	.. ..	777
Bathurst .. ..	49,899	31,993	.. ..	17,906
Clarence and Richmond .	9,019	4,504	.. ..	4,515
Cobar ... ..	22,759	28,658	5,899	..
Hunter and Macleay .. ..	1,526	988	.. ..	538
Lachlan ... ..	66,298	83,141	16,843	..
Mudgee .. ..	38,673	32,414	.. ..	6,259
New England .. ..	5,146	4,784	.. ..	362
Peel and Uralla .. ..	38,527	35,507	.. ..	3,020
Southern ... ..	23,508	19,634	.. ..	3,874
Tamboraora and Turon ....	11,925	10,530	.. ..	1,395
Tamut and Adelong .. ..	30,581	24,754	.. ..	5,827
	390,148	278,417	22,742	44,473
Less Increase ... ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	22,742
Decrease in yield for 1899 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21,731

The above table, comparing the returns sent in by the Mining Registrars for the last two years, shows a decrease during 1899 of 21,731 oz.; but the actual year's production as ascertained from more reliable channels of information—the Mint and Customs returns—exhibits a very material increase, whereby strong evidence is furnished of the fact that the information obtained by the Mining Registrars is far from complete. It must not, however, be overlooked that these officers meet with many difficulties in obtaining complete and correct returns from lease and claim owners; and, moreover, there is no doubt considerable quantities of alluvial gold are won, particulars of which it is impossible for the Registrars to trace with any degree of accuracy. The difference between their figures and the total yield, as computed in Sydney, may be in part explained by the gold which is sent out of the various districts in the form of copper matte and ore, concentrates, sulphides and other complex ores, for reduction at the large smelting works at Dapto and Cockle Creek.

DREDGING.



DREDGING.

During the year great activity has been shown in taking up large areas of our rivers and streams for dredging for gold and tin. The principal streams in which areas have been taken up are the Clarence and Macquarie, and from the nature of the surrounding country and the drifts, the applicants are sanguine of success. Indeed, so far as operations have gone with the dredges at present at work, the returns have been most satisfactory, and are such as to inspire the owners with the hope that these undertakings will prove highly remunerative. Investors have by no means confined their ventures to the rivers mentioned, applications having been made for leases of river-beds of the Shoalhaven and Clyde, the Tumut, the Snowy and its tributaries, the Turon, Little River, &c. It is quite possible that the expectations of some who have embarked capital will not be fully realised, for it must be remembered that the industry is entirely new in this Colony, and the result of the operations alone can show which are the localities that will prove most practicable and profitable to work. Experience in all new ventures must be bought; it cannot be anticipated.

In the other Colonies where dredging has been entered upon it has been confined to gold, but in this Colony many areas have been leased for the purpose of exploiting the tin deposits known to exist, but which have hitherto been unworkable owing either to the depth or to the extreme wetness of the ground.

During the last few weeks of last year a Gold and Mineral Dredging Bill was passed through Parliament, and investors now have much more heart to embark in the industry, seeing that they are guaranteed a secure title to the land. Until this measure was passed the progress of the industry was much hampered. By the new Act the rights of owners of frontages are conserved as far as possible, while at the same time the dredge owners get facilities for carrying on their work to the best advantage; and as the power is retained of either refusing leases or of granting them, subject to whatever conditions may be deemed necessary, it will be understood that the fear which was at one time felt that injury would be done to vested and other interests no longer remains.

The construction of dredges is now being pushed vigorously ahead, and a few months should see a large number floated and at work operating upon our auriferous sands and drifts. Investors have profited by the experience of other places, and dredges of most up-to-date design are being constructed and equipped in such a thorough manner as to be capable of handling, with facility and economy, enormous quantities of mineral-bearing material. Capital is being freely invested, and the industry is creating a new life in some of the old mining fields.

One notable feature of the dredging is that the operations will not in many cases be carried on in new ground, for the system is being introduced to turn over alluvial flats which have been worked over and over again by individual miners till there is apparently not even "tucker" left in them, but which, under the manipulation of the dredges, are expected to return a fair profit on the process.

The industry is one that should be encouraged, because it not only adds to the material wealth by the increased gold yield, but affords a large amount of remunerative employment, not only to those engaged in operating the dredges, but also to mechanics and others engaged in manufacturing and repairing the machinery. Indeed, the impetus to outside trades cannot at present be very well estimated, for while the present dredgemakers are understood to be more than fully employed, there is no doubt that other manufactories will be established in order to cope with the demand for machinery of this kind.

It is asserted that with a modern and efficient dredge a grain or a grain and a half of gold per cubic yard of material raised will give a profit to the owners. There are, it can be confidently stated, enormous areas in our rivers and watercourses, and the terraces and flats adjacent thereto, which would readily yield such a quantity of gold as that stated, and there is every reason for predicting that the success which has attended this method of gold-winning elsewhere will be repeated in this Colony.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Alluvial Mines for 1898-99, and for the Ten Years, 1890-99.

District	1898			1899.			1890-99		
	Quantity	Yield of Gold	Average per Load	Quantity	Yield of Gold	Average per Load	Quantity	Yield of Gold	Average per Load
	loads	oz	oz dwt gr	loads	oz	oz dwt gr	loads	oz	oz dwt gr
Albert									
Bathurst	4,344	1,612 0	0 7 10	630	173 0	0 5 12	33,310	6,053 20	0 3 23
Clarence and Richmond							120	62 00	0 10 8
Colar							983	665 00	0 13 13
Hunter and Macleay	2,810	170 5	0 1 5	340	170 0	0 10 0	4,940	486 50	0 1 23
Lachlan	5,213	1,120 0	0 4 7	2,590	499 2	0 3 21	64,300	25,440 30	0 7 22
Mudgee	16,165	2,490 0	0 3 2	180	48 0	0 5 8	27,179	6,170 03	0 4 13
New England									
Peel and Uralla							130 017	549 90	0 0 2
Southern	580	73 5	0 2 13	63,903	911 0	0 0 7	248,308	3,974 85	0 0 8
Tumbaroo and Turon	2,200	189 5	0 1 16	101,695	863 2	0 0 4	364,922	5,006 35	0 0 7
Tumut and Aclong									
	31,374	5,600 0	0 3 13	169,338	2,664 4	0 0 8	874,079	48,908 20	0 1 3

Notr.—The above Table only shows the yield where the quantity of stuff treated is ascertainable.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Quartz-mines for 1898-99, and for the Ten Years 1890-99.

District.	1898.			1899.			1890-99.		
	Quantity.	Yield of Gold	Average per Ton.	Quantity.	Yield of Gold.	Average per Ton.	Quantity.	Yield of Gold.	Average per Ton.
	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.
Albert .....	43	27·0	0 12 19	.....	.....	.....	43	27·0	0 12 9
Bathurst .....	17,185	25,311·0	1 10 1	26,979	16,842·0	0 12 12	159,346	246,847·5	1 11 0
Clarence and Richmond.....	9,251	6,771·1	0 14 15	5,218	3,635·6	0 13 22	36,549	34,652·9	0 18 23
Cobar .....	.....	.....	.....	291	1,170·5	4 0 11	44,651	36,147·2	0 16 5
Hunter and Macleay .....	928	425·5	0 0 4	5	36·0	7 4 0	5,167	4,316·9	0 16 17
Lachlan .....	29,789	28,984·2	0 19 11	65,661	67,234·1	1 0 12	268,209	245,508·4	0 18 7
Mudgee .....	49,914	25,598·0	0 10 6	52,104	22,117·5	0 8 12	239,678	129,904·6	0 10 20
New England.....	.....	.....	.....	1,591	1,800·0	0 16 8	14,150	15,523·3	1 1 23
Peel and Uralla.....	46,200	28,728·5	0 12 10	44,106	27,126·9	0 12 7	366,318	293,773·7	0 16 1
Tambaroora and Turon .....	4,434	2,986·9	0 13 11	2,239	1,260·5	0 11 6	43,315	31,298·0	0 14 11
Tumut and Adelong .....	15,949	16,621·8	1 0 20	30,598	16,651·2	0 10 21	96,372	72,496·0	0 15 1
Southern .....	15,118	7,107·5	0 9 10	20,927	8,251·5	0 7 21	108,856	57,515·5	0 10 14
	188,811	143,061·5	0 15 4	249,719	165,625·8	0 12 2	1,382,654	1,168,011·0	0 16 2

NOTE.—The above Table only shows the yield of gold where the quantity of stone treated is available.

For reasons that have been so frequently reiterated as to have become monotonous, no claim to anything like completeness can be made for either of the two preceding tables. The second of the two is perhaps the more complete, as it is an easier matter to keep record of the stone crushed than of the quantity of wash-dirt treated from an alluvial claim. Although there are numerous notable and worthy exceptions, there are, unfortunately, on the other hand, many mine and battery owners—ready enough to avail themselves of information published by the Department—who seem to labour under a mistaken idea that, were they to assist the Department by furnishing, in return, such particulars as are requisite for statistical purposes, the prospects of their properties would, in some mysterious manner, be injured by their so doing; and, until a broader-minded view obtains, there seems little hope of rendering the above tables more perfect, and, consequently, more useful. To compensate, as far as possible, for the lack of completeness in the information available for any one year, a new feature has now been introduced into these tables by showing the results ascertained over a term of ten years, and by which means it is thought to more closely approximate the average yields of the various districts.

The number of miners employed in gold-mining during the year was as follows :—

							1898.	1899.
Alluvial	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,439	7,219
„ (Chinese)	...	...	...	...	...	..	864	811
Quartz	..	...	...	...	...	...	11,616	11,318
							19,919	19,348

These figures show a decrease in the number employed, both in the alluvial and quartz-reefing branches of the gold-mining industry, during the past year, as compared with those so occupied in 1898. Apart, however, from other factors which may have contributed to this result, the shrinkage in the number of alluvial gold-miners is more than accounted for by the larger increase of alluvial tin-miners, occasioned by the sharp and maintained rise in the price of tin; and, similarly, the increased number of men engaged during the past year in the copper-mining industry, owing to the enhanced value of that commodity, more than counter-balances the reduction which took place in the number of those engaged in quartz-reefing.

Taking, in accordance with previous custom, the total output of gold for the year, viz., 496,196 oz., and dividing this by the number of men employed, the average win per man thus arrived at would be represented by 25·646 oz., valued at about £93 3s. 2d. This mode of estimating the earnings per head is admittedly crude, and does not take into consideration the expenses incidental to mining; but lack of complete information renders any other method impracticable.

If,

If, instead of the total output, as above taken, we adopt, as a basis of similar calculation, the yield obtained from the Mining Registrars' returns, viz., 278,417 oz., the figures thus arrived at as the average winning per man would be 14·39 oz., estimated to value about £52 5s. 5d., and this would be somewhat below the average of the previous twenty years. In any case, it must also be borne in mind that many of our gold-miners follow other pursuits during portion of the year, such as shearing, fencing, well-sinking, &c.

COAL.

During the past two years the outputs of coal from New South Wales were as follows :—

In 1898—		£	
Intercolonial exports .....	1,629,072 tons, valued at	551,083	
Foreign exports .....	1,162,724 „ „	411,585	
Home consumption .....	1,914,455 „ „	309,165	
Totals .....	4,706,251 „ „	1,271,833	
In 1899—		£	
Intercolonial exports.....	1,624,137 tons, valued at	553,629	
Foreign exports .....	1,174,386 „ „	452,165	
Home consumption .....	1,798,505 „ „	320,005	
Totals .....	4,597,028 „ „	1,325,799	

The above figures exhibit a slight decrease in the total output of coal for intercolonial export and home consumption during the past year, as compared with that for 1898—which was a record one—but, as they also show a still expanding foreign export trade, and a substantial all-round advance in value which seems likely to be maintained during the coming year (1900), the present condition of this important industry must be regarded as satisfactory and its immediate prospects encouraging.

Steady progress has been made by the Sydney Harbour Collieries Company, with the sinking and walling of their “ Birthday ” shaft, at Balmain. By the end of the year a total depth of 1,552 feet had been sunk—which is rather more than half the depth at which it is expected coal will be reached—and the shaft had been permanently walled for a distance of 1,541 feet.

At the 31st December, 1899, there were 89 coal and 4 shale mines under inspection, which is a decrease of 2 coal-mines as compared with 1898. The number of shale-mines at work was the same as in the preceding year.

QUANTITY and Value of Coal raised from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1857, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
Prior to		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
1829	50,000	0 10 0·00	25,000	1844	23,118	0 10 8·34	12,363
1829	780	0 10 1·23	394	1845	22,324	0 7 10·27	8,769
1830	4,000	0 9 0·00	1,800	1846	38,965	0 7 0·46	13,714
1831	5,000	0 8 0·00	2,000	1847	40,732	0 6 9·01	13,750
1832	7,143	0 7 0·00	2,500	1848	45,447	0 6 3·38	14,275
1833	6,812	0 7 6·73	2,575	1849	48,516	0 6 0·45	14,647
1834	8,490	0 8 10·00	3,750	1850	71,216	0 6 6·77	23,375
1835	12,392	0 8 10·19	5,483	1851	67,610	0 7 6·51	25,546
1836	12,646	0 9 1·06	5,747	1852	67,404	0 10 11·33	36,885
1837	16,083	0 9 8·81	7,828	1853	96,809	0 16 1·51	78,059
1838	17,220	0 9 9·05	8,399	1854	116,642	1 0 5·63	119,380
1839	21,283	0 9 9·73	10,441	1855	137,076	0 12 11·96	89,082
1840	30,256	0 10 10·86	16,498	1856	189,960	0 12 4·06	117,906
1841	34,841	0 12 0·00	20,905	1857	210,434	0 14 0·97	148,158
1842	39,900	0 12 0·00	23,940				
1843	25,862	0 12 6·54	16,222		1,468,961	0 11 10·04	869,391

TABLE showing the Quantities and Average Value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the Quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the Average Price per ton of the total output of the Collieries, from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1899 inclusive.

Year.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
To end of 1857*	tons.	£ s. d.	£	tons.	£ s. d.	£	tons.	£ s. d.	£	tons.	tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468,961†	1,468,961	0 11 10·04	869,391 0 0
1858	101,488	0 15 1·67	76,824	12,039	1 0 1·85	12,132	113,527	0 15 8·05	88,956	102,870	216,397	0 14 11·84	162,162 0 0
1859	129,586	0 14 6·67	94,312	44,349	0 17 5·27	38,672	173,935	0 15 3·49	132,984	134,278	303,213	0 13 3·14	204,371 0 0
1860	140,183	0 14 10·85	104,471	93,694	0 16 11·10	79,290	233,877	0 15 8·57	183,761	134,985	368,862	0 12 3·36	226,493 0 0
1861	157,278	0 15 2·25	119,433	50,502	0 16 5·87	41,532	207,780	0 15 5·92	160,965	134,287	342,067	0 12 9·52	218,820 0 0
1862	195,427	0 15 0·55	147,019	113,355	0 17 4·34	98,403	308,782	0 15 10·75	245,422	167,740	476,522	0 12 9·73	305,234 0 0
1863	213,909	0 13 8·40	146,532	84,129	0 17 6·10	73,649	298,038	0 14 9·30	220,181	135,851	433,889	0 10 10·66	236,230 0 0
1864	233,539	0 10 3·74	146,199	88,927	0 14 10·90	66,259	372,466	0 11 4·01	212,488	176,546	549,012	0 9 10·10	270,171 0 0
1865	292,664	0 9 11·83	146,129	90,304	0 15 0·79	68,029	382,968	0 11 2·20	214,158	202,557	585,525	0 9 4·43	274,303 0 0
1866	344,194	0 9 2·98	159,175	196,711	0 14 4·53	141,413	540,905	0 11 1·37	300,588	233,333	774,238	0 8 4·44	324,049 0 0
1867	312,101	0 9 4·35	146,111	161,256	0 13 3·47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8·40	253,259	296,655	770,012	0 8 10·79	342,655 0 0
1868	329,052	0 9 5·76	155,975	218,984	0 12 5·29	136,226	548,036	0 10 7·96	292,201	406,195	954,231	0 8 9·08	417,809 0 0
1869	340,466	0 8 9·07	149,059	255,087	0 11 8·31	149,136	595,553	0 10 0·16	298,195	324,221	919,774	0 7 6·32	346,146 0 0
1870	335,564	0 8 6·02	142,656	242,825	0 10 3·57	125,025	578,389	0 9 3·07	267,681	290,175	868,564	0 7 3·54	316,836 0 0
1871	378,891	0 8 6·91	162,470	186,538	0 10 1·22	94,220	565,429	0 9 0·95	256,690	333,355	893,784	0 7 0·47	316,240 0 0
1872	394,052	0 8 8·11	170,947	275,053	0 9 11·46	136,914	669,110	0 9 2·42	307,861	343,316	1,012,426	0 7 9·92	396,198 0 0
1873	425,937	0 12 9·32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7·59	253,979	773,079	0 13 7·32	526,089	419,783	1,192,862	0 11 1·94	665,747 0 0
1874	467,583	0 13 8·30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4·76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5·81	632,247	431,587	1,304,612	0 12 1·37	790,224 0 0
1875	518,853	0 13 7·77	354,074	408,154	0 15 6·64	317,409	927,007	0 14 5·84	671,483	402,722	1,329,729	0 12 3·89	819,429 17 2
1876	542,952	0 13 8·45	372,045	325,865	0 15 6·45	253,166	868,817	0 14 4·70	625,211	451,101	1,319,918	0 12 2·06	803,300 5 6
1877	563,757	0 13 8·64	386,740	351,970	0 14 10·81	262,237	915,727	0 14 2·08	648,977	528,544	1,444,271	0 11 10·74	858,998 8 2
1878	623,323	0 13 8·77	427,954	383,097	0 14 7·69	230,452	1,006,420	0 14 0·93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 8·28	920,936 7 4
1879	621,087	0 13 6·75	421,198	376,962	0 14 6·13	273,509	998,049	0 13 11·05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0·12	930,878 13 3
1880	550,672	0 11 2·67	309,004	202,684	0 11 5·70	116,295	753,356	0 11 3·48	425,299	712,824	1,466,180	0 8 6·36	615,336 11 7
1881	657,135	0 7 9·34	255,572	372,709	0 8 8·29	161,958	1,020,844	0 8 1·30	417,530	739,753	1,769,597	0 6 9·55	603,248 5 8
1882	760,226	0 9 9·54	372,334	501,319	0 10 11·50	274,690	1,261,645	0 10 3·09	647,033	847,737	2,109,282	0 8 11·97	943,965 0 0
1883	855,704	0 10 5·75	448,356	656,741	0 11 7·34	381,306	1,512,445	0 10 11·65	829,662	1,009,012	2,521,457	0 9 6·40	1,201,941 12 11
1884	994,087	0 10 8·66	532,938	696,676	0 11 5·14	398,107	1,690,763	0 11 0·15	931,045	1,058,346	2,749,109	0 9 5·71	1,303,076 19 11
1885	991,924	0 10 7·13	525,443	764,432	0 11 6·52	441,220	1,756,356	0 11 0·09	966,663	1,122,507	2,878,863	0 9 3·72	1,340,212 13 7
1886	1,027,775	0 10 7·22	544,824	708,090	0 11 4·31	402,178	1,735,865	0 10 10·93	947,002	1,094,310	2,830,175	0 9 2·53	1,303,164 4 1
1887	1,077,270	0 10 5·89	565,084	713,172	0 11 1·08	395,455	1,790,442	0 10 8·75	960,539	1,132,055	2,922,497	0 9 2·57	1,346,440 2 7
1888	1,039,764	0 10 10·25	564,293	884,108	0 11 3·77	500,179	1,923,872	0 11 0·78	1,064,472	1,279,572	3,203,444	0 9 1·02	1,455,198 4 1
1889	1,310,228	0 10 4·24	678,200	1,077,474	0 11 1·88	601,071	2,387,702	0 10 8·58	1,279,271	1,267,930	3,655,632	0 8 11·20	1,632,848 15 6
1890	1,149,544	0 10 6·96	608,108	672,330	0 11 3·31	379,065	1,821,874	0 10 10·04	987,173	1,239,002	3,060,876	0 8 4·29	1,279,083 19 5
1891	1,397,256	0 10 0·30	700,380	847,473	0 10 10·43	460,595	2,244,729	0 10 4·12	1,160,965	1,793,200	4,037,929	0 8 7·58	1,742,795 12 6
1892	1,319,098	0 8 10·89	587,016	873,697	0 10 1·24	441,379	2,191,705	0 9 4·61	1,023,395	1,589,263	3,780,968	0 7 8·82	1,462,388 9 4
1893	1,160,238	0 8 6·05	493,372	674,852	0 9 6·35	321,557	1,885,090	0 8 10·57	814,929	1,443,238	3,278,328	0 7 1·78	1,171,722 4 6
1894	1,175,072	0 7 1·73	419,751	950,053	0 8 1·26	385,018	2,125,125	0 7 6·88	804,769	1,546,951	3,672,076	0 6 3·53	1,155,573 7 10
1895	1,196,504	0 6 9·69	407,271	969,726	0 7 6·75	366,683	2,166,230	0 7 1·74	773,954	1,572,359	3,738,589	0 5 10·31	1,095,327 1 0
1896	1,371,796	0 7 0·34	482,096	1,103,111	0 7 6·98	418,168	2,474,907	0 7 3·30	900,264	1,434,610	3,909,517	0 5 9·08	1,125,280 16 7
1897	1,498,992	0 6 11·49	521,462	1,197,631	0 7 2·20	430,592	2,696,623	0 7 0·73	952,054	1,686,968	4,383,591	0 5 7·34	1,230,041 1 1
1898	1,629,072	0 6 9·19	551,083	1,162,724	0 7 0·96	411,535	2,791,796	0 6 10·76	962,668	1,914,455	4,706,251	0 5 4·86	1,271,832 11 0
1899	1,624,137	0 6 9·81	553,629	1,174,386	0 7 8·40	452,165	2,798,523	0 7 2·26	1,005,794	1,798,505	4,597,028	0 5 9·22	1,525,798 12 5
	30,497,290	0 9 8·01	14,741,768	20,915,778	0 10 6·91	11,060,233	51,413,063	0 10 0·45	25,802,001	34,556,068	85,969,136	0 8 3·51	35,647,004 2 0

\* For details see preceding table.

† This item includes also all exports prior to 1858.



COMPARATIVE Statement of Output of Coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts, for the last nine years, showing any increase or decrease as compared with previous years.

	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.
Output, Northern District.....	2,853,251	13 1	2,611,731	13 0	2,203,480	10 0
Increase as compared with previous year	733,205	7 0	241,520	0 1	408,251	3 0
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Western District .....	346,804	13 0	236,363	1 0	190,377	19 1
Increase as compared with previous year	3,572	9 2	110,441	12 0	45,985	1 3
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern District .....	837,873	0 0	932,873	0 1	884,469	18 0
Increase as compared with previous year	240,275	0 0	95,000	0 1	48,403	2 1
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.
Output, Northern District .....	2,605,142	13 1	2,631,221	11 0	2,623,015	14 2
Increase as compared with previous year	401,662	3 1	26,078	17 3	8,205	16 2
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Western District .....	199,869	12 0	190,864	14 1	278,124	8 0
Increase as compared with previous year	9,491	12 3	9,004	17 3	87,259	13 3
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern District .....	867,063	19 0	916,502	15 0	1,008,376	10 0
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	49,438	16 0	91,873	15 0
Decrease do do .....	17,405	19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.	tons	cwt. qr.
Output, Northern District.....	3,176,868	19 3	3,355,600	0 0	3,259,708	.....
Increase as compared with previous year	553,853	5 1	178,731	0 1	95,892	.....
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Western District .....	287,860	14 0	282,284	0 0	217,817	.....
Increase as compared with previous year	9,736	6 0	5,576	14 0	64,467	.....
Decrease do do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern and South-western Districts.	918,862	2 0	1,068,367	0 0	1,119,503	.....
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	149,504	18 0	51,136	.....
Decrease do do .....	89,514	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

The average price of Coal in the several districts was as follows :—

	1898.	1899.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northern .....	5 8·48	6 2·03	an increase of 0 3·55 per ton.
Western.....	4 2·71	4 2·08	a decrease of 0 0·63 „
Southern and South-western ...	4 9·21	4 10·94	an increase of 0 1·73 „

OUTPUT

## OUTPUT OF COAL AND SHALE, 1899.

Colliery.	District.	Persons Employed.							Total number of Persons.	Quantity.	Value.
		Under Ground.			Above Ground.						
		Boys under 16.	Males above 16.	Total.	Boys under 14.	Boys of 14, and under 16.	Males above 16.	Total.			
<i>Western District.</i>											
COAL.										Tons.	£ s. d.
Black Diamond .....	Blackman's Flat .....	2	5	7	...	...	...	7	1,011	154 18 0	0
Coerwull .....	Bowenfels .....	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	3,031	682 0 0
Cullen Bullen .....	Cullen Bullen .....	...	29	29	...	...	5	5	34	15,380	3,144 11 4
Eskbank .....	Eskbank .....	...	49	49	...	...	5	5	54	20,124	4,024 0 0
Eskbank Old Tunnel .....	" .....	...	12	12	...	...	1	1	13	10,500	2,100 0 0
Folly .....	Lidsdale .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	369	101 9 6
Great Cobar Copper Co's. Coal Mine.	Lithgow .....	...	12	12	...	...	2	2	14	11,338	1,983 11 3
Hermitage .....	" .....	...	15	15	...	...	2	2	17	4,128	806 0 0
Irondale .....	Piper's Flat .....	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	5	3,000	525 0 0
Ivanhoe .....	" .....	...	5	5	...	...	3	3	8	5,542	1,380 0 0
Lithgow Valley .....	Lithgow .....	...	54	54	...	1	4	5	59	62,035	13,588 9 6
Oakey Park .....	" .....	...	28	28	...	2	10	12	40	26,497	5,895 12 0
Retort .....	Hartley Vale .....	...	8	8	...	...	1	1	9	6,335	950 0 0
South Bowenfels .....	Bowenfels .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	369	83 0 6
Vale .....	Lithgow .....	...	30	30	...	...	20	20	50	7,114	1,778 10 0
Vale of Clwydd .....	" .....	2	38	40	...	1	5	6	46	11,147	2,229 7 0
Zig Zag .....	" .....	...	35	35	...	...	4	4	39	29,897	6,028 19 0
Totals .....		4	328	332	...	4	67	71	403	217,817	45,455 8 1
SHALE.											
Genowlan .....	Capertee .....	3	30	33	...	...	9	9	42	8,240	10,296 5 0
Hartley Vale .....	Hartley .....	...	18	18	...	...	6	6	24	11,691	2,595 0 0
New Hartley .....	Capertee .....	4	46	50	...	3	22	25	75	9,262	18,524 0 0
Coal and Shale, Totals ...		7	94	101	...	3	37	40	141	29,193	31,415 5 0
		11	422	433	...	7	104	111	544	247,010	76,870 13 1

*Southern District.*

COAL.										
Bulli .....	Bulli .....	6	143	149	...	3	78	81	230	96,126
Bellambi .....	Bellambi .....	...	64	64	...	...	25	25	89	32,791
Bulli Pass .....	Bulli .....	3	29	32	...	1	8	9	41	13,298
Coal Cliff .....	Coal Cliff .....	1	16	17	...	...	9	9	26	6,577
Corrimal .....	Corrimal .....	10	222	232	...	4	32	36	268	173,216
Collins' .....	Bundanoon .....	...	7	7	...	...	5	5	12	3,325
Joadja .....	Joadja Creek ..	Persons employed in getting the Shale also got the Coal.							1,416	708 0 0
Mount Pleasant .....	Wollongong ..	6	122	128	...	1	48	49	177	69,572
Mount Kembla .....	" .....	8	223	231	...	5	74	79	310	183,000
Metropolitan .....	Helensburgh ..	38	291	329	...	5	65	70	399	239,310
Osborne Wallsend .....	Wollongong ..	6	126	132	...	4	40	44	176	74,590
Port Kembla .....	" .....	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	240
South Bulli .....	Bellambi .....	13	200	213	...	8	50	58	271	152,045
South Clifton .....	Clifton .....	...	100	100	...	1	17	18	118	73,997
Totals .....		91	1,545	1,636	...	32	453	485	2,121	1,119,503
SHALE.										
Joadja .....	Joadja Creek ..	5	35	40	...	...	3	3	43	7,526
Coal and Shale, Totals ..		96	1,580	1,676	...	32	456	488	2,164	1,127,029

*Northern District.*

COAL.										
A.A. Co's No. 2 Pit .....	Newcastle .....	...	72	72	...	1	17	18	90	53,744
A.A. Co's New Winning .....	" .....	1	439	440	...	12	96	108	548	326,170
Burwood .....	Lambton .....	3	282	285	...	...	40	40	325	167,760
Brown's .....	Minmi .....	18	317	335	...	11	94	105	440	187,317
Bayley's Reward .....	Lambton .....	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	325
Bloomfield .....	East Maitland ..	1	12	13	...	...	3	3	16	3,500
Cardiff .....	Cardiff .....	3	16	19	...	...	3	3	22	758
Co-operative .....	Plattsburg .....	16	286	302	...	6	105	111	413	187,224
Centenary .....	Gunnedah .....	...	12	12	...	1	6	7	19	8,902
Duckenfield .....	Minmi .....	17	228	245	...	8	64	72	317	133,785
Dudley .....	Dudley .....	6	232	238	...	3	39	42	280	54,147
Dulwich .....	Singleton .....	...	7	7	...	...	2	2	9	2,873
East Greta .....	West Maitland ..	9	182	191	...	2	42	44	235	90,560

Colliery.	District	Persons Employed.								Total number of Persons	Quantity	Value
		Under Ground			Above Ground							
		Boys under 16	Males above 16	Total	Boys under 14	Boys of 14, and under 16	Males above 16	Total				

Northern District—continued.											
COAL—continued.											
Ebbw Vale .. .. .	New Lambton	2	28	30	...	.	2	2	32	tons. 17,464	£ s. d. 4,366 0 0
Electric .. .. .	North Lambton		1	1	...	.	...	1	1	165	45 7 0
Elemore Vale .. .. .	Wallsend .....		42	42	...	..	6	6	48	26,475	5,766 0 0
Granbalang .. .. .	Singleton .....	...	3	3	...	2	3	5	8	1,038	495 0 0
Greta .. .. .	Greta .. .. .	9	136	145	..	2	30	32	177	63,154	13,563 15 9
Gunnedah .. .. .	Gunnedah .. .. .		31	31	..	..	15	15	46	11,926	4,524 1 0
Hetton .. .. .	Carrington	12	361	373	..	6	60	66	439	186,089	62,007 0 0
Hillside .. .. .	Merewether	1	5	6	..	1	...	1	7	3,000	750 0 0
Inganee .. .. .	East Maitland		4	4	.	1	1	2	6	1,000	125 0 0
Johnson's .. .. .	Wallsend	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	125	25 0 0
Kayuga .. .. .	Muswellbrook	...	1	1	..	...	1	1	2	815	250 2 0
Killingworth .. .. .	West Wallsend	3	42	45	...	...	12	12	57	9,000	2,700 0 0
Lambton .. .. .	Lambton ..	1	164	165	...	8	32	40	205	85,932	31,650 0 0
" No 2 (late Durham)	"	...	33	33	...	...	12	12	45	1,799	671 0 0
Maryland .. .. .	Plattsburg ..	1	37	38	..	...	9	9	47	30,735	10,685 12 9
Morris' .. .. .	Lambton ..		2	2	...	...	1	1	3	101	45 19 6
Morrisett .. .. .	"	...	7	7	...	..	...	...	7	3,630	997 0 0
Newcastle Co.'s A Pit ..	Newcastle ..	5	323	328	..	11	77	88	416	334,434	109,314 0 0
" B Pit .. .. .	"	4	323	327	...	9	77	86	413	11,427	4,070 0 0
New Lambton .. .. .	New Lambton	3	40	43	...	2	14	16	59	...	.....
New Anvil Creek .. .. .	Greta ..		...	...	..	...	1	1	1	8,228	2,399 15 0
New Paik, No. 1 .. .. .	Singleton ..	...	17	17	..	4	21	25	42	12,393	3,614 12 6
" No. 2 .. .. .	"	1	18	19	...	1	13	14	33	43,120	10,780 0 0
Northern Extended .. .. .	Teralba ..	4	68	72	...	...	8	8	80	7,317	2,145 0 0
Northumberland .. .. .	Fassifern .....	...	10	10	..	2	4	6	16	791	257 1 0
Oakvale .. .. .	Singleton ..	1	4	5	.	...	5	5	10	75,783	20,432 0 0
Pacific .. .. .	Teralba .....	2	121	123	...	2	36	38	161	2,378	742 12 0
Rosedale .. .. .	Singleton	...	7	7	.	...	1	1	8	179,597	54,824 0 0
Seaham .. .. .	West Wallsend	8	289	297	...	6	58	64	361	2,740	502 4 10
Shortland's .. .. .	Adamstown ..	1	8	9	...	1	1	2	11	12,000	3,000 0 0
South Greta .. .. .	Farley .....	...	40	40	...	...	12	12	52	804	120 12 0
South Hetton .. .. .	Toronto ..		2	2	...	...	1	1	3	1,232	308 0 0
South Wallsend .. .. .	Cardiff ..	...	30	30	...	...	5	5	35	98,173	32,990 12 0
Stockton .. .. .	Stockton ..	3	271	274	...	2	50	52	326	1,035	258 15 0
Stanford Greta .. .. .	West Maitland	...	6	6	...	...	4	4	10	...	.....
Sydney Harbour Colliery ..	Balmain ..		36	36	..	.	40	40	76	...	.....
Teralba .. .. .	Cockle Creek	..	3	3	...	..	4	4	7	...	.....
Thornley .. .. .	East Maitland	...	3	3	..	..	1	1	4	1,133	119 4 0
Wallarah .. .. .	Swansea ..	9	183	192	...	2	41	43	235	114,803	32,867 0 0
Wallsend .. .. .	Wallsend ..	18	513	531	...	13	113	126	657	236,393	75,104 0 0
West Wallsend .. .. .	West Wallsend	13	276	289	.	11	55	66	355	139,478	40,300 0 0
Waratah .. .. .	Charlestown	7	216	223	...	3	46	49	272	121,052	36,315 0 0
Wickham and Bullock Island...	Carrington ..	3	269	272	...	...	48	48	320	195,829	67,577 7 2
Wright's .. .. .	Waratah ..	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	2	55	12 10 0
Totals .. .. .	.....	187	6,062	6,249	...	134	1,432	1,566	7,815	3,259,708	1,005,420 2 1

There were 10,523 men and boys employed in and about the New South Wales Coal and Shale mines during 1899, as compared with 10,519 during 1898.

The total number of separate fatal accidents which occurred during the past twelve months was 10, and resulted in 10 deaths ; as compared with 9 separate fatal accidents, resulting in 25 deaths, during the previous year.

The total number of separate non-fatal accidents was 152, and resulted in more or less serious injury to 154 persons ; as compared with 107 separate non-fatal accidents, resulting in similar injury to 113 persons, during 1898.





SHALE.

Shale-mining during the past year was again confined to Hartley, New Hartley (Capertee), Joadja, and Genowlan; and gave employment to 184 men only, as compared with 261 men in 1898. The industry has been somewhat handicapped by the high rates of freight which have been ruling; but, nevertheless, 36,719 tons of shale, valued at £40,823 5s., were produced during 1899, as compared with 29,689 tons, valued at £31,834, produced during the previous year.

The quantity and value of the shale wrought in the two districts from which it was produced were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.	Average Value per Ton.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western District .....	29,193	31,415 5 0	1 1 6·27
South-western District .....	7,526	9,408 0 0	1 5 0·02

The following table shows the quantity and value of Kerosene Shale produced during the years 1865 to 1899:—

Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	570	4 2 5·47	2,350 0 0	1884	31,618	2 5 7·86	72,176 0 0
1866	2,770	2 18 10·48	8,150 0 0	1885	27,462	2 8 11·62	67,239 0 0
1867	4,079	3 14 9·21	15,249 0 0	1886	43,563	2 5 10·79	99,976 0 0
1868	16,952	2 17 7·11	48,816 0 0	1887	40,010	2 3 10·43	87,761 0 0
1869	7,500	2 10 0·00	18,750 0 0	1888	34,869	2 2 2·66	73,612 0 0
1870	8,580	3 4 3·18	27,570 0 0	1889	40,561	1 18 3·55	77,666 15 0
1871	14,700	2 6 3·91	34,050 0 0	1890	56,010	1 17 2·07	104,103 7 6
1872	11,040	2 11 11·91	28,700 0 0	1891	40,349	1 18 8·77	78,160 0 0
1873	17,850	2 16 6·55	50,475 0 0	1892	74,197	1 16 8·16	136,079 6 0
1874	12,100	2 5 1·48	27,300 0 0	1893	55,660	1 16 4·44	101,220 10 0
1875	6,197	2 10 2·22	15,500 0 0	1894	21,171	1 10 0·28	31,781 5 0
1876	15,998	3 0 0·00	47,994 0 0	1895	59,426	1 5 3·78	75,218 18 8
1877	18,963	2 9 0·81	46,524 0 0	1896	31,839	1 1 5·81	34,201 18 0
1878	24,371	2 6 11·40	57,211 0 0	1897	34,090	1 3 9·91	40,611 15 0
1879	32,519	2 1 1·96	66,930 10 0	1898	29,689	1 1 5·34	31,834 0 0
1880	19,201	2 6 7·03	44,724 15 0	1899	36,719	1 2 2·83	40,823 5 0
1881	27,894	1 9 2·59	40,748 0 0				
1882	48,065	1 15 0·00	84,114 0 0		995,832	1 18 3·95	1,908,482 5 2
1883	49,250	1 16 10·77	90,861 10 0				

SILVER AND LEAD.

During 1899, as in former years, the great bulk of the silver and lead produced in the Colony was won from the mines at Broken Hill, where matters in connection with this important industry were never in a brisker condition than they are at present. This happy result may fairly be credited to the plucky perseverance with which, during the last five or six years, and in the face of many grave difficulties, some of the larger Companies operating there grappled with the one-time vexatious problem concerning a successful method of treatment for their low-grade sulphide ores. Now that this difficulty has been practically solved, the results of their enterprise are making themselves manifest; and we may confidently look forward to a steadily increasing output from the almost inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth contained in this widely celebrated region.

Quantity and value of Lead (pig), the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales up to the end of 1899:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1889	522·30	6,711	1896	23·85	259
1890	126·00	1,587	1897	31·85	398
1891	190·65	2,025	1898	1,718·00	19,282
1892	70·90	726	1899.	4,819·10*	99,789
1893	425·80	4,205			
1894	31·15	260	Totals.....	7,979·40	135,439
1895	19·80	197			

Includes lead-carbonate and lead-chloride; for details see Summary, p. 82.





BROKEN HILL, N.S.W. (1890),  
Showing B. H. "Proprietary" Silver Mine in the distance.



BROKEN HILL, N.S.W. (1899),  
Showing B. H. "Proprietary" Silver Mine in the distance.



QUANTITY and Value of Silver, Silver-sulphide and Silver-lead, and Ore exported to the end of 1899.

Year.	Silver.			Silver-sulphide, Silver-lead, and Ore.					Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.			Value.			
			Ore.	Silver-sulphide and Silver-lead.					
To end of	oz.	£ s. d.	tons cwt. qr.	tons cwt.	£ s. d.	£			
1881	726,779·14	178,405 0 0	191 13 0	.....	5,025 0 0	183,430			
1882	38,618·00	9,024 0 0	11 19 0	.....	360 0 0	9,384			
1883	77,065·90	16,488 0 0	105 17 0	.....	1,625 0 0	18,113			
1884	93,660·25	19,780 0 0	4,668 1 0	.....	123,174 0 0	142,954			
1885	794,173·80	159,187 0 0	2,095 16 0	190 8	107,626 0 0	266,813			
1886	1,015,433·10	197,544 0 0	4,802 2 0	.....	294,485 0 0	492,029			
1887	177,307·75	32,458 0 0	12,529 3 2	.....	541,952 0 0	574,410			
1888	375,063·70	66,668 0 0	11,739 7 0	18,102 5	1,075,737 0 0	1,142,405			
1889	416,895·35	72,001 0 0	46,965 9 0	34,579 17	1,899,197 0 0	1,971,198			
1890	496,552·80	95,410 0 0	89,719 15 0	41,319 18	2,667,144 0 0	2,762,554			
1891	729,590·05	134,850 0 0	92,383 11 0	55,396 3	3,484,739 0 0	3,619,589			
1892	350,661·50	56,884 0 0	87,504 15 0	45,850 4	2,420,952 0 0	2,477,836			
1893	531,972·00	78,131 0 0	155,859 1 0	58,401 3	2,953,589 0 0	3,031,720			
1894	846,822·00	94,150 0 0	137,813 8 0	42,513 2	2,195,339 0 0	2,289,489			
1895	550,142·00	81,858 0 0	190,192 19 0	29,687 7	1,560,813 0 0	1,642,671			
1896	202,789·00	26,518 0 0	267,363 1 0	19,573 4	1,758,933 0 0	1,785,451			
1897	150,005·00	16,711 0 0	270,913 14 0	18,105 7	1,681,528 0 0	1,698,239			
1898	533,059·00	59,278 0 0	388,460 4 0	10,108 13	1,644,777 0 0	1,704,055			
1899	692,036·00	76,913 0 0	424,337 5 0	20,289 10*	1,993,744 0 0	2,070,657			
Totals .....	8,798,626·34	1,472,258 0 0	2,187,657 0 2	394,117 1	26,410,739 0 0	27,882,997			

NOTE.—The bulk of the silver produced in New South Wales is exported in the form of silver-lead and ore. \* For details see Summary on page 81.

The foregoing table of course refers to silver, silver-lead, and ore produced in all parts of the Colony, and, therefore, includes the production of other silver-mining centres as well as that of the Barrier field; but, as already stated, by far the largest bulk of these metals is the yield of the Broken Hill district. In the latter part of 1897 the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. shut down their smelters at Broken Hill, and in the early part of 1898 started operations at the new smelting works they had erected at Port Pirie, South Australia. The basis on which the values shown in the above table, have always been calculated in the past, has been the net export values, as near as could be ascertained, of all the silver, silver-lead, ore, &c., exported from the Colony; but the transfer of smelting operations from Broken Hill to South Australia has caused an increase in the export of crude ore and concentrates, and a decrease in the export of refined metals, bullion, &c. As it is patent that the metal contents of a given quantity of ore possess a higher net commercial value than the crude ores, &c., in which they were originally contained, the result has been a decrease in the net export values of our silver and lead products, as compared with what they would have shown had smelting and refining operations continued at Broken Hill as formerly; and relative, also, to the actual amount of mining work performed there. These figures should not, therefore, be interpreted as representing the true productiveness of our great Silver-field; and though, owing to the fuller particulars in connection with it published under its proper heading, no excuse for such an assumption is provided, it is nevertheless thought advisable to draw particular attention to this point here.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the Department should, in future, adopt *gross* instead of *net* values, but for statistical purposes this is not thought to be desirable, nor—though naturally anxious to credit our mineral products with their full value—is it considered that such a course would be any more legitimate than, say, taking the product of our diamond-mining industry at the full value of the gems cut and ready for the market—the increased difference in value, in both cases, being the result of additional labour bestowed on the crude article outside the confines of the Colony.

The information in the following notes relating to the silver-mining industry is gathered from reports received from the Wardens and Mining Registrars:—

ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.

*Broken Hill Division.*

The past year has been one of progress. So far as the Proprietary Mines are concerned the developments have been most satisfactory, and with the increased value of the products it has also been one of prosperity; an increased number of miners are employed, and work could be found for many more hard-ground men.

Since the removal of the smelters the health of the town has materially improved, and generally there appears to be a better feeling between employers and employees than formerly existed. This is due to the invariable consideration and kindness of the present General Manager.

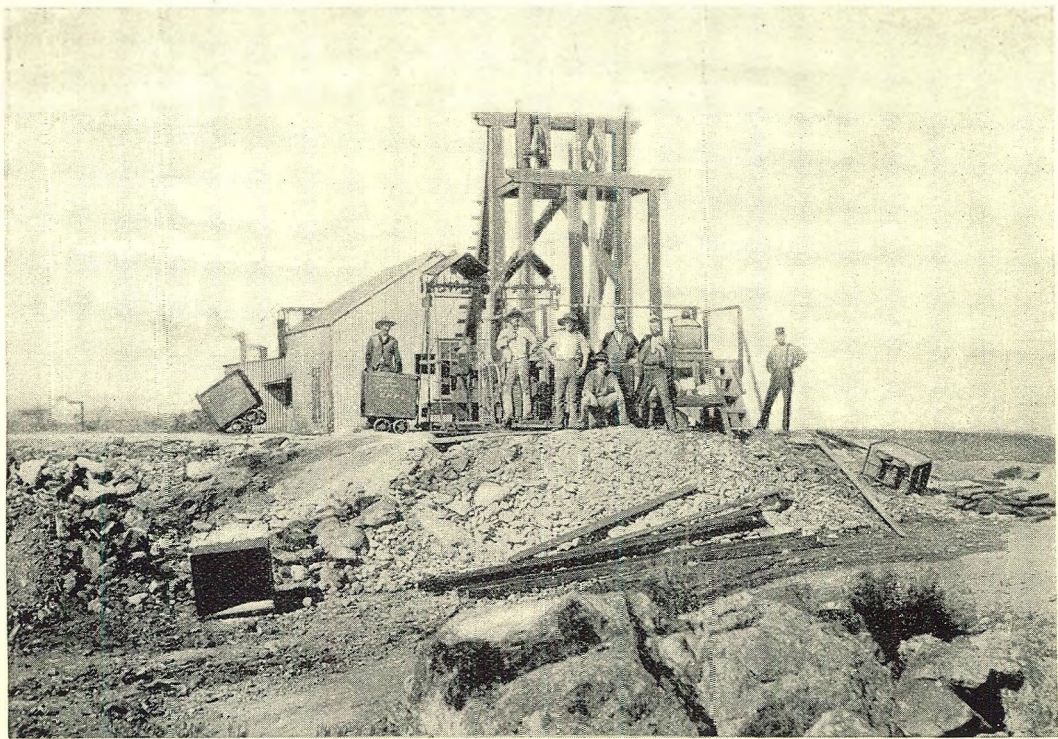
The Proprietary New Mill is nearing completion. Work has for some time past been carried on in part of the building; and when wholly complete, work will be available for an increased number of experienced miners and surface hands.

The Australian Metal Company's zinc-works are now employing 175 men. The process appears successful so far, and the engagement of an increased number of hands is anticipated.

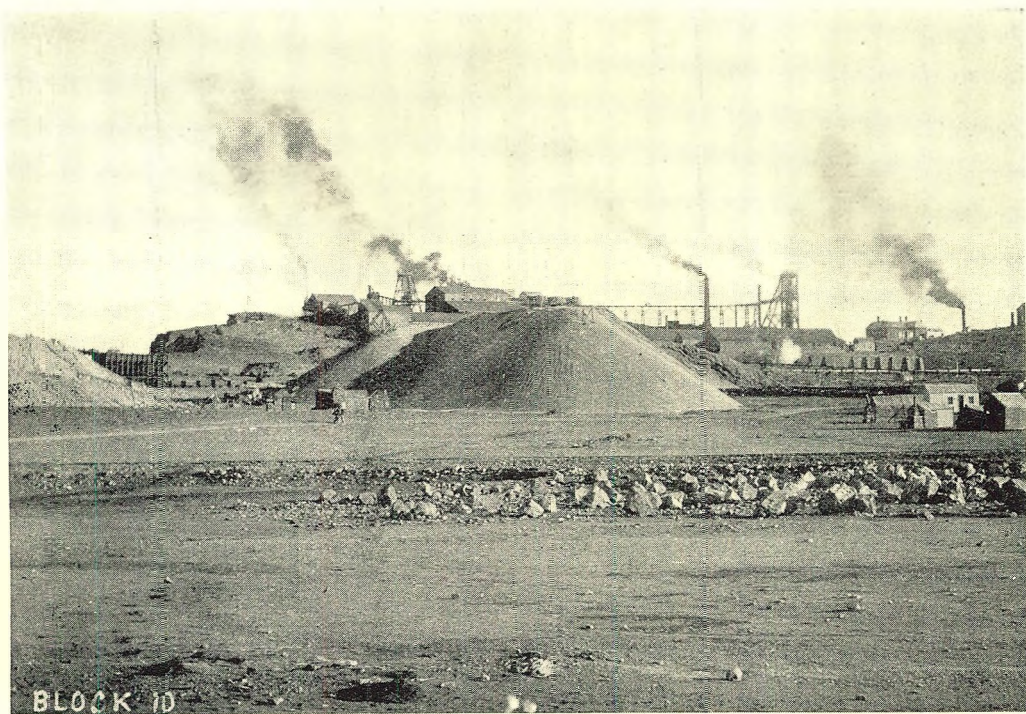
The







THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY "BLOCK 10" SILVER MINE. (1887.)



THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY "BLOCK 10" SILVER MINE.  
(Recent.)



*Tingha Division.*

At Bora Creek the Conrad Silver and Lead Mining Company have upwards of 170 men employed. There are also other silver-lead properties being opened up in this locality—the Bora Extended, the King Conrad, and the Pluto—and it is believed the district has a big future before it. The Conrad, which is the principal mine of the group, has its main shaft down 100 feet, from which level a quantity of high-grade ore has been raised. The company has decided to continue its shaft a further depth of 200 feet, and to erect smelters. During the past year about 5,454 tons of ore have been raised on this field, the average contents of which by assay are stated to be 136 oz. of silver per ton and 55 per cent. of lead. The value of machinery employed has been greatly increased, and development work is being steadily progressed with.

## NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.

*Drake (late Fairfield) Division.*

On the Sawpit Gully Gold and Silver Mining Co.'s property, situated about 2 miles north of Drake, there is a large deposit of auriferous and argentiferous material which has been worked with varying results for some years past. During the past year experimenting as to the best method of its treatment has been continued, and the results arrived at have been considered to warrant the erection of plant selected as the most suitable for the purpose. It is thought there can hardly be any doubt that this will now prove a profitable venture, and if so, it will give employment to a number of men. Fuller reference to this property will be found elsewhere, under the heading of GOLD.

At Ti-tree Creek, distant about 4 miles south of Drake, Messrs. Kelly Brothers have discovered what promises to be a valuable silver deposit. The mine is known as the "Baden-Powell" Silver-mine, and the land is held as a mineral lease of 40 acres. There are two distinct lodes traversing this property, bearing north-east by south-west.

No. 1 lode is 25 feet wide and consists of carbonate of lead, silver glance, and chloride of silver. 7 tons 3 cwt. of ore taken from this lode, and treated at the works of the Sulphide Corporation at Cockle Creek, gave a return of 46 oz. of silver and 5 dwt. of gold per ton. The value of the ore was £6 3s. 6d. per ton. A parcel of 7 tons 17 cwt. from No. 2 lode—which is parallel to No. 1, and about 1 chain distant—treated at the same works, yielded 37 oz. of silver and 2 dwt. 5 gr. of gold, bringing the value up to £4 11s. 5d. per ton.

The work on this mine consists of open cuttings on the surface, and is more of an exploratory nature than otherwise. Its future prosperity will depend on the result of developments which are now about to be undertaken. The prospects are very encouraging, and from surface indications there is every promise of the claim proving payable.

*Emmaville Division.*

The yield of silver for this Division for the past year is considerably below that of 1898, and in the absence of reduction works closer to the field than Cockle Creek, it is possible that the yield will continue to decrease; because it is only the very richest ore that will stand being picked, bagged, and sent such a long and expensive journey, and then return a profit.

Webb's Silver-mine, situated about 9 miles westward of Emmaville, is at present the only developed and permanent mine in the Division. Its main shaft is now down 650 feet, at which depth the lode is about 5 feet, and showing good ore; but, notwithstanding great alterations in and additions to the plant and machinery, a large quantity of silver concentrates were sent away from this mine during the year—approximately, 700 tons. The greater part of the machinery that was erected at the White Rock Mine, at Drake, was, during the year, moved to Webb's Silver-mine, at Emmaville; and when its re-erection is quite complete this mine will have a valuable plant available for use, and should employ a great number of hands. At present the muster-roll numbers eighty men and boys. The owners of this mine purchased and took up a large area at Webb's Consols, and intend, it is stated, developing it early in the coming year. Trial crushings and assays from this place point to its ultimately outrivalling Webb's Mine.

*Tenterfield Division.*

In the early part of the year, Messrs. Baker and Conlon did a little prospecting in their silver claim at Basket Swamp, but no development work was undertaken. The mine is now closed down, and the plant sold.

*Wilson's Downfall Division.*

Owing to the absence of any local reduction works, the silver claims at Rivertree are not getting on too well. The great cost of sending the ore away for reduction is proving too much, except for the very richest stone, and there is a decrease in the output for the year. It is feared this falling off will continue unless greater facilities become available, and some of the miners have already left the district. Still, there are six small parties at work who are making fair wages, and fossickers for ore are picking over the tips at the old abandoned mines. The picked ore is bagged and sent to Aldershot, Queensland, and to Cockle Creek, New South Wales, for treatment. From the expense of carriage and treatment, all the lower grade ore, averaging from 20 to 40 oz., is rejected and thrown over the tips. The principal mines on Rivertree are Mr. C. T. McDonald's and Messrs. Hendry and Lear's. Mr. McDonald is sinking a shaft on the lode, and is now down 150 feet. He has also put in two drives, one of which is in 340 feet and the other 200 feet. The lode averages 4 to 6 feet in width, and the picked ore sent away to Cockle Creek for smelting, returns 179 oz. of silver per ton.

At the Amalgamated Claim, Messrs. Hendry and Lear have sunk a shaft 60 feet on the lode, and have driven north and south 200 feet. As in the other mines, the ore is picked and gives a return from Cockle Creek of 100 oz. per ton. Their lode is from 3 to 5 feet in width and is improving generally.

Mr. Thomas Lewis has been prospecting on portion No. 15, assisted by Government aid. He has driven a distance of 44 feet on the lode, which is situated in a precipitous range, and from this drive 8 cwt. of picked ore, sent to Cockle Creek, gave a return of 44 oz. of silver per ton; but the vein, being small, has been abandoned.

During the year two mineral leases have been applied for on this field, both of which are now being worked.

## COBAR MINING DISTRICT.

*Cobar Division.*

The bulk of the silver won in this Division is produced from the gold-mines at The Peaks, where it is associated with the more precious metal. These mines having been idle during the greater part of the year, the silver output of the Division for the past twelve months is represented by 68,855 oz. only, as against 170,704 oz. produced in 1898. This decrease will no doubt be compensated for, however, when more favourable circumstances enable these mines once more to resume full work.

*Bobadah Division.*

There is in this Division only one mine in actual work, viz., the Overflow Silver-mine, which, for about six months during the past year, has been extracting gold by means of a cyanide plant. This mine also carries copper, lead, and silver. A small quantity of silver has been saved, but no particulars as to the amount are available, as the gold and silver has been sent from here in the form of bullion. There are five other shows in the locality being prospected, but so far no crushing from any of them has taken place, nor has any machinery been erected—the holders evidently waiting to see whether operations at the Overflow Mine can be made profitable.

No new discoveries or developments have been made within this Division during the year, owing, in part probably, to the absence of water during its first half and the very small and uncertain supply available during the latter half; in fact, the supply of water at the Overflow Mine is now (at the close of the year) exhausted, and operations must again be suspended until a heavy fall of rain occurs in the district.

COPPER.

During the past year the notable advance which occurred in the price of copper, and its maintained position on the market, gave considerable impetus to our copper-mining industry, in which 2,369 miners were employed, as compared with 1,976 so occupied in 1898. The value of the copper output, the direct product of the Colony, for the past twelve months was £118,927 in excess of the amount shown for the previous year ; but, for the purpose of fair comparison, it should be stated that the basis on which this output has been calculated in former years included the quantity of metal refined in New South Wales from imported ores ; whereas an estimated equivalent to the quantity and value of copper produced in this Colony, during the year, from ores and matte imported for treatment from other Australian Colonies and from New Caledonia has been deducted from the similarly obtained figures for 1899. Had not this deduction been made, an output valued at £469,114 would have been shown, as compared with £280,887 for the previous year.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Copper exported from New South Wales, from 1858 to 1899.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	tons cwt.	£	tons cwt.	£	£
1858	.....	.....	58 0	1,400	1,400
1859	30 0	578	.....	.....	578
1860	.....	.....	43 0	1,535	1,535
1861	.....	.....	144 0	3,390	3,390
1862	.....	.....	213 0	5,742	5,742
1863	23 0	1,680	114 0	420	2,100
1864	54 0	5,230	.....	.....	5,230
1865	247 0	15,820	22 0	545	16,365
1866	255 0	18,905	23 0	1,885	20,790
1867	393 0	30,189	0 2	5	30,194
1868	644 0	23,297	172 10	4,000	27,297
1869	1,980 0	74,605	104 0	2,070	76,675
1870	994 0	65,671	6 0	60	65,731
1871	1,350 0	87,579	94 0	1,297	88,876
1872	1,035 0	92,736	417 0	13,152	105,888
1873	2,795 0	237,412	51 0	1,690	239,102
1874	3,638 0	311,519	522 0	13,621	325,140
1875	3,520 0	297,334	157 0	4,356	301,690
1876	3,106 0	243,142	169 0	6,836	249,978
1877	4,153 0	307,181	360 0	17,045	324,226
1878	4,983 0	337,409	236 0	7,749	345,158
1879	4,106 15	256,437	36 7	915	257,352
1880	5,262 10	359,260	131 18½	4,799	364,059
1881	5,361 0	350,087	132 16	4,975	355,062
1882	4,865 3	321,887	93 1	2,840	324,727
1883	8,872 17	574,497	84 10	2,704	577,201
1884	7,286 6	415,601	18 18	578	416,179
1885	5,745 5	264,905	0 15	15	264,920
1886	3,968 18	166,429	57 18	1,236	167,665
1887	4,463 19	195,752	299 8	3,350	199,102
1888	3,786 1	272,110	113 6	2,924	275,034
1889	3,983 16	203,319	198 4	3,322	206,641
1890	3,165 9	163,537	580 9	9,774	173,311
1891	3,860 3	191,878	665 8	13,215	205,093
1892	3,535 0	160,473	1,299 4	27,233	187,706
1893	1,051 0	44,235	1,016 0	14,191	58,426
1894	1,556 11	61,034	580 6	12,447	73,481
1895	2,793 3	119,300	1,058 0	21,585	140,885
1896	4,453 0	200,236	14 17	75	200,311
1897	6,756 3	299,829	166 5	851	300,680
1898	5,653 19	280,048	178 9	839	280,887
1899	4,640 15	330,120	1,337 3	69,694	399,814
Totals .....	124,367 13	7,381,261	10,968 14½	284,360	7,665,621

Includes copper refined in New South Wales, from imported ores, to the end of 1898.

The following notes relating to the copper-mining industry in the various divisions of the Colony may prove of interest :—

BATHURST MINING DISTRICT.

Cowra Division.

At Broula there is a silver and copper show which, locally, is highly spoken of. Little or nothing, however, has been done there during the year and it is at present unworked.

Mount M'Donald Division.

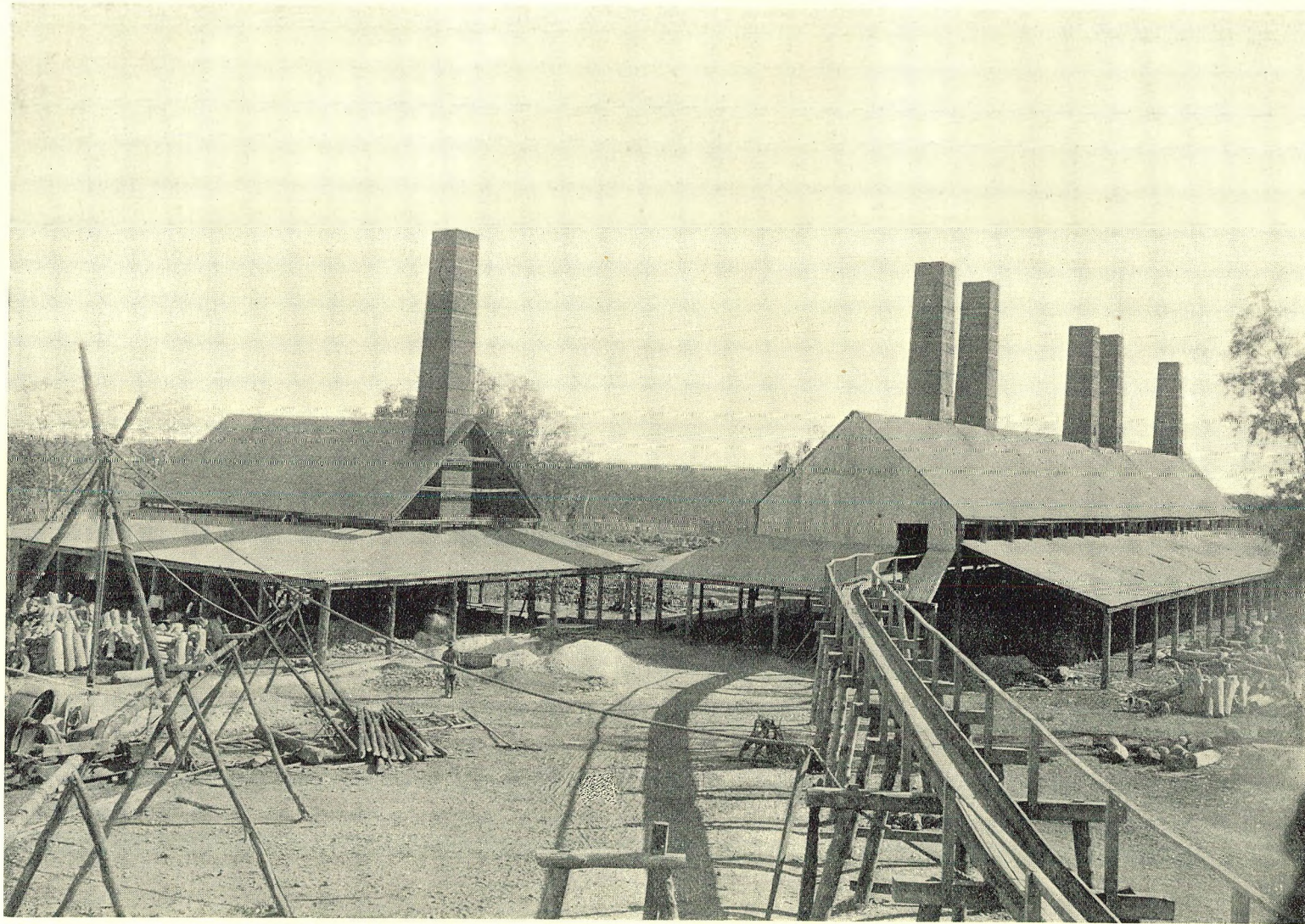
The old Milburn Creek Copper Mine is about to be formed into a company and opened afresh. About twenty men have been employed for some time past cleaning out the old workings preparatory to further developing ; and, judging from the ore showing in this apparently rich property, it seems to have an excellent future in store. The principal shareholders are Victorians.

Blayney Division.

A general opinion exists among experienced miners in this Division, that in and around the vicinity of Blayney there is an abundance of copper, and that if this mineral were included in the provisions of the Mining on Private Property Act a large number of applications for authorities to enter would be lodged—the land near Blayney being nearly all freehold or leasehold.

The





SMELTING WORKS, GIRILAMBONE COPPER MINE.



The principal mining property in the Division is that of the Blayney Mining and Smelting Co. (Ltd.), which, during the year has raised a large quantity of ore, estimated to contain about 5 per cent of metal, and valued at about £30,000. Their plant includes water-jacket blast furnace, reverberatory furnaces, and refiner. Since August last, as many as 280 men have been employed. Towards the end of the year, however, this number had been reduced to 80, pending some necessary arrangements; but the management expected to be employing fully 300 men within a few months time.

*Tuena Division.*

At the Costigan and Cordillera Copper Mines, in this Division, nothing has been done for a long time past.

*Burrage Division.*

As elsewhere stated, the principal mining done in this Division is for copper. The Burrage Copper Mine, which is the chief one in the district, was purchased about the middle of the year by an English Company for the sum of £100,000. Since this new company has taken over the mine, very great improvements have been effected in every direction, whilst the rate of output has at the same time been considerably increased. The furnaces have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and at the close of the year four out of five were being kept in full blast, while the fifth was expected to be started at an early date. Preparations for the erection of water-jackets and additional machinery have been going on vigorously. A large dam has been constructed for the conservation of water, for the use of the water-jackets; several of which will soon be ready for work. A large amount of surface work has also been done making and mending roads, erecting buildings, excavating foundations for machinery sites, &c., and about half a million bricks are being made on the spot. A double line has been put into the mine, and when everything is completed the output of ore will be double what it is at present. It is intended to put boring-machines into the mine, the lode in which looks very well, and at present averages about 8 feet in width. During the year 10,256 tons of ore were treated, the value of the matte produced being £36,400. Some 300 men are employed, and, generally, the operations of the new proprietary have lent considerable impetus to the adjoining township.

Stain, Cassell, and party, who have, under aid from the Prospecting Vote, been sinking an underlay shaft on a 40-acre lease about 2 miles south-east of the Burrage Mine, have a very good show. They are down 250 feet on the underlay, and have a big lode carrying strings of yellow ore.

About 1½ mile south of Burrage Mine, McKenny, Hall, and party are also sinking under aid from the Vote. They are down 95 feet, and get very good prospects of yellow ore. The country in which they are working is very hard, and progress is in consequence slow.

Bowie, Prosser, and party are sinking a prospecting shaft at Thompson's Creek, about 2 miles north of the Burrage Mine. They are down about 70 feet, but, so far, have struck no ore. They expect to strike the lode at about 100 feet.

Carey and party are prospecting on their copper lease about a quarter of a mile east of Burrage township, but they have struck nothing of any importance as yet.

Altogether, the future prospects of this district are very promising.

*Rockley Division.*

This district also appears to be rich in copper. The Cow Flat Mine, which has been idle for many years, is being again worked. Jamieson's Pinnacle Mine is also in working order, and the ore raised is being treated at Lithgow.

*Oberon Division.*

Bouchier and Sons have during the year raised 90 tons of copper ore, valued at £400, from their mine at Tuglow. The property is under offer to an English syndicate, and is expected to change hands before long. The prospects of the mine are said to be uncommonly good.

*Bathurst Division.*

In this Division there was some slight revival during the year in prospecting operations for copper, and some forty men were at one time employed prospecting at Mt. Morris, Apsley, and Green Swamp. But, unfortunately, as any lodes found were either not extensive or the grade of ore was not sufficiently high to warrant working, prospecting in this direction has now almost entirely ceased.

*O'Connell Division.*

Messrs. Gannon, Rea, and Foley, who hold a mineral lease of 40 acres at Wiseman's Creek, have continued their old shaft to about 180 feet in depth. They have also sunk a new shaft to 80 feet, and driven 50 feet. A large dam has been erected on the lease, and there is about 1,000 tons of copper ore at grass. Four men are employed at the mine.

Two men have been employed on another mineral lease in the same vicinity, held by Messrs. Wiley, Wilson, and Hunter. The shaft is down 100 feet, and new drives have been put in from the old tunnel. Two new lodes have been discovered, one 17 feet and the other about 7 feet wide, and both looking well. About 100 tons of copper ore has been raised, but none has yet been treated. A water-jacket is now in course of erection.

*Orange Division.*

From the North Carangara Gold and Copper Mining Co. no information was obtainable as to the work performed on their property at Byng. Little, if any, however, can have been done during the past year, and presumably the prospects obtained have not come up to expectations; otherwise, with the present value of copper, this mine should be in full work.

*Molong Division.*

At Copper Hill, near Molong, Mr. J. Williams has sunk 100 feet under a grant from the Prospecting Board, and is now about to drive 100 feet.

Mr. Delaney, at Gumble, has sunk 55 feet, also under a grant. In neither case has anything as yet been struck.

MUDGEE MINING DISTRICT.

*Leadville Division.*

The Mount Stewart Mine is still being prospected for copper. The shaft has now been sunk to a depth of 225 feet, at which level the lode is being driven along, but with what result is not known. Eleven men are employed.

*Wellington Division.*

No information is available as to the work done during the year at the Old Belara Copper Mine, which is situated about 25 miles distant from the Wellington Railway Station. It is believed, however, that the yield, if any, was inappreciable.

LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.

*Forbes Division.*

Some 18 miles from Forbes, near Eurow, a small syndicate are at present prospecting a copper show, but, so far, their efforts have not met with success.

The only copper-mining done in this Division has been of a purely prospecting character, nothing of a proved payable nature having yet been discovered; although small bunches of highly mineralised ore have been occasionally won.

*Fifield Division.*

Towards the end of last year (1898), a copper lode was discovered at the Albert Water-holes, between Dandaloo and Fifield. The "Christmas Gift," as one claim has been named, is stated as likely to turn out a valuable mine. Thirty tons of ore from this property, treated at Dapto, returned 32 per cent. of copper, and showed traces of gold and of silver. This claim is reported to have been purchased recently by a company, and is expected to be at once worked on a large scale should

should developments justify. Adjoining this, another copper show—the “Elizabeth”—is also at work, and promises well. From this, 14 tons of ore was sent to Dapto for treatment, and a return was made of over 26 per cent. of copper. The Shaft of this mine, which was first discovered in February, 1899, is now down 65 feet. Four leases have been taken up in this locality during the year.

At Orange Plains several leases have been taken up for copper mining, and the prospects obtained are said to be good. It will probably be some time, however, before the value of these mines can be determined. They are situated in a remote part of the district, within a few miles of Dandaloo, and it is difficult to obtain information about them.

#### *Condobolin Division.*

A copper lode is being worked about 3 miles north of Condobolin by Smith and party, who sent 21 tons of ore to Dapto, and got a gross return of £241. This mine is known as the “Sultan,” and the owners are very sanguine, and intend making arrangements to extend their operations. At Melrose the “Big Ben” and “Anaconda” copper mines are idle. A considerable amount of money has been spent on these two properties, and it is intended to try and float them upon the English market. At Mount Tinda, where prospecting for copper has been going on for some length of time, two 40-acre mineral leases have recently been taken up by a syndicate.

### TUMUT AND ADELONG MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Cooma Division.*

At Middle Flat, near Cooma, Skidmore and party are still pushing on prospecting work with, it is said, satisfactory results. The lode is stated to present a good appearance, and the ore to assay an average of about 9 per cent. of copper. This party has been in receipt of Government aid from the Prospecting Vote.

#### *Kiandra Division.*

A party of working miners have a mineral lease at Lobb's Hole, where they are working a small copper lode, which averages about 27 per cent. of metal. In spite of the fact that the ore has to be packed out for a distance of at least 3 miles, and then conveyed about 62 miles by team, they are earning from £5 to £6 per week per man. The party consists of three men, and they employ other three men.

#### *Captain's Flat Division.*

During the year just ended, productive mining in this Division was, as usual, confined to the Lake George Mines (Limited). The smelting plant was in operation from January until the end of September, during which period 46,821·37 tons of ore were raised and treated, the gross value of contents being £63,298 ls. 4d., including the value of precipitates from water pumped from Keating's Shaft, Southern Section. At the end of September, owing to the sulphide ores having fallen to a very low grade, and the fact that the lode in the lower levels carried a large percentage of zinc, the management decided to discontinue smelting operations, and to proceed with the erection of a large cyanide plant for the treatment of the auriferous gossan ore in the Northern and Southern Sections, an experimental plant having shown very satisfactory results.

The erection of the new plant was pushed on most vigorously, with the result that at the end of the year it was completed, with the exception of a few minor details; and a portion of the plant is now in operation.

During the year the Company devoted a considerable amount of attention to prospecting; more particularly so, on what is known as the Copper Creek Lease, situated to the west of the old workings, where a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet, small veins of high-grade copper ore having been cut during the sinking. Progress, however, has been retarded by the large inflow of water, which necessitated the erection of powerful pumping machinery. Operations in this Section are watched with great interest, as the striking of a rich copper lode should lead to the resumption of smelting operations.

The work done outside the Lake George Mines has been merely prospecting. Messrs. Cooper and Coffey have had four men employed continuously on their prospecting area known as the Federal, which is situated about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile east from the Lake George Mines.

At the Lake George North six men have been engaged in prospecting during the greater part of the year. A prospecting syndicate also employed four men for the past three months to the north of the township, where a vein of rich copper ore was discovered on the surface.

### SOUTHERN MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Braidwood Division.*

Early in the year arrangements were made by a local syndicate to reopen the old Mulloon Copper Mine, situated in this Division, between Braidwood and Tarago. The shaft was cleaned out and repaired, and 90 tons of ore raised and sent to Dapto for treatment realised a gross return of £620. The ore occurs in veins varying in width from a few inches to about 3 feet, and the principal metals contained are copper and gold, silver, lead, and zinc are also present, but not in payable quantities.

#### *Nelligen Division.*

Mr. W. Backhouse is still prospecting a copper lode on his mineral prospecting area, but with indifferent success, and no ore has been raised.

#### *Goulburn Division.*

During the years one mineral lease for copper was applied for, and 70 tons of copper-ore, valued at £150, were produced in this Division.

#### *Frogmore Division.*

It is stated that the old Frogmore Copper Mine, situated some 18 miles northward from Burrowa, which has been a good deal worked at different times, but which for a considerable period has lain idle, has been floated on the London market, and will in all probability be re-opened and extensively worked in the near future. It is thought that smelting works started there would lead to the working of a number of small copper lodes in the neighbourhood.

Not far from the old mine, A. A. MacInnes and party have been doing some work on a 5-acre lease, held under private agreement. During the year 8 tons 16 cwt. of ore was sent by them to the Dapto Smelting Works for treatment, and yielded about 1·36 tons of copper and 2 oz. of gold.

#### *Yass Division.*

Negotiations have been pending for again working the Wallah Wallah Copper Mine, which yielded rich mineral in the early fifties, but has been since lying idle. This property is situated near Rye Park, some 20 miles from Yass; and it is reputed that many years ago ore from this mine was, with profitable results, carted to Sydney, and sent on to be smelted at Newcastle.

### HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

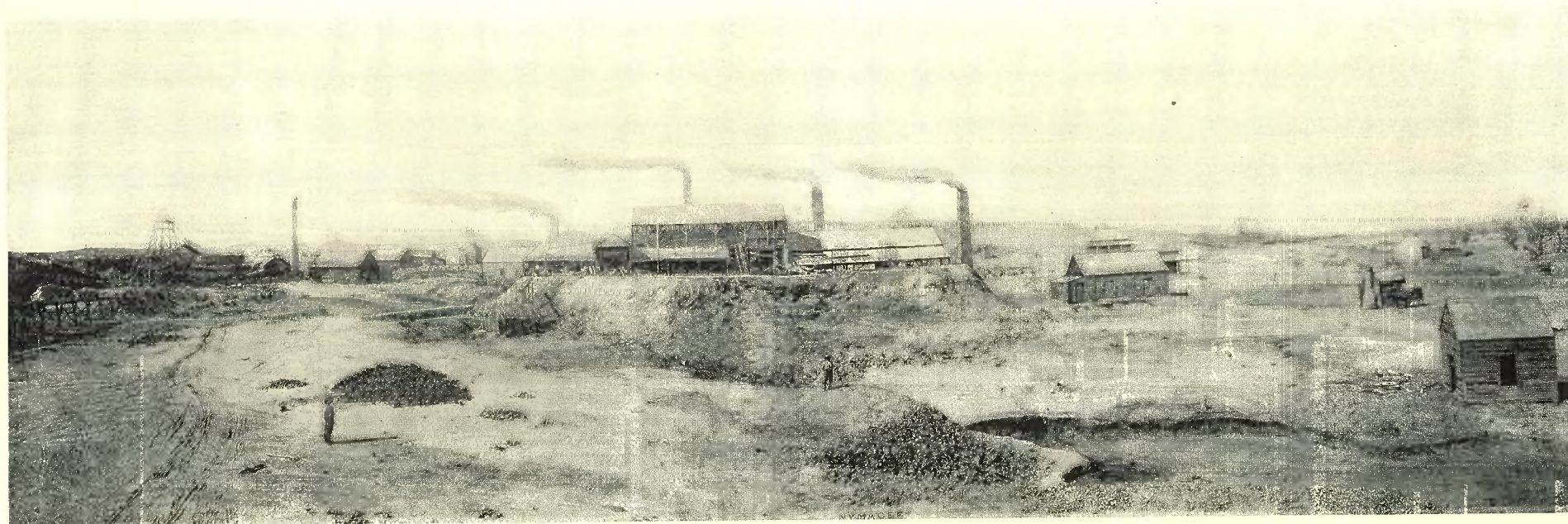
#### *Kempsey Division.*

At the Willi Willi Copper and Silver Mine no work other than that of prospecting has been done during the past year. Messrs. Baker Bros., who are now the owners of the mine, report that they have about 600 tons of ore at grass ready for smelting. The ore is composed of carbonates of copper, with silver chlorides present. It is thought this property may ultimately prove a valuable one.

### PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Hillgrove Division.*

The Chandler River Copper Company, formed in Sydney, has secured a property about 23 miles from Hillgrove, on terms, from Messrs. Keys Brothers, to prospect and develop. Tunnelling and cross-cutting for a considerable distance has been done, in the endeavour to find an alleged lode. Another tunnel has been driven on to a small reef. A trial of 5 tons of this stone gave



THE NYMAGEE" COPPER MINE AND SMELTING WORKS NYMAGEE N.S.W.



gave satisfactory results, something like 35 per cent.; but latterly the prospects of this reef have been disappointing and work there has been abandoned. Two other leases, not adjoining, but adjacent to the property, have been acquired and tunnelling is now being carried on. In these leases is a well defined copper lode. An average of 14 men were employed during the year, but as yet, no machinery has been placed on the property. About 20 tons of ore are at grass, 1,500 feet sheer from the top of the falls, and if prospects warrant it, an aerial tram will be erected to convey the ore to the surface. No returns have been received from this Company, of which Mr. T. Snow is the local manager.

#### *Tamworth Division.*

Copper is now found in this Division from Trough Gully to Fisher's, Dungowan, thence to Wright's, Woolomin; running in a line north and south for a distance of about 6 miles direct. Fisher's is the only mine from which a return of the ore treated has been furnished; and from this property 16 tons 15 cwt. of ore realised £194 6s. Although the ore was sent to Dapto for treatment, it is so easily obtained that a substantial profit resulted. Hanson and party, at Trough Gully, have recently forwarded a parcel of 5 tons of ore to the smelting works at Cockle Creek; and judging from its appearance the result, which is not yet known, should turn out satisfactory.

#### *Barraba Division.*

There has been considerable activity in copper mining in this Division during the past year. The property at Gulf Creek, owned by the Mining and Financial Trust Syndicate (Limited) and lately known as the Cornish Mine, has been thoroughly worked throughout the year; and 80 men are employed in and about the mine. A water jacket smelting furnace has been erected, and a large quantity of matte has been produced therefrom and forwarded to Newcastle. At one time it was thought that the ore would last for two years only, but as some rich lodes have been discovered, the field will probably last for a long time to come. It is stated to be the intention of the proprietary to erect a calciner, and thus produce a higher grade of matte. Operations are considerably handicapped by the nearest railway station being 50 miles distant.

During the year ended 2,000 tons of copper ore have been raised, averaging by assay 10 per cent. of metal and valued at £14,000. The main shaft is down 148 feet, at which depth the lode is 6 feet in width. There is a very large dam on the property, which has practically an inexhaustible supply of water. The present plant is valued at £4,000.

Mr. Peter Woodbery has opened up a copper mine near Woods' Reef. The shaft is 54 feet deep, and underlays in a westerly direction. About 20 tons of ore have been raised, but not smelted; and are estimated to represent a total value of about £140.

Another new copper find has been made by Victor Salter & Co., at Spring Creek. Good surface specimens were met with, and the mine may become a payable property when further developed; but no work of any importance has yet been done on it.

#### *Bingara Division.*

Some 70 tons of copper ore were raised in this Division during the past year. About 20 tons of this were raised by McCombe and Thompson, at Bobby Whitlow, and the balance was obtained from the Bingara Mining Syndicate's property at Top Bingara.

### NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Drake Division.*

The yield of copper is largely in excess of the amount won last year, being 479 tons, valued at £3,528 5s., as against 17 tons for 1898. It all came from Drake, where several of the mines originally worked successfully for gold are now turning out gold and copper; but the ore has all to be sent away to Cockle Creek or elsewhere for treatment, necessitating careful picking of the ore to cover the heavy expense of carriage. The principal properties producing copper are the Pioneer Company on G.L. 6, Stanton and Co.'s mine, and the Rainbow.

Stanton and Co.'s mine at Sawpit Gully is a mineral lease worked for copper alone, and from which 85 tons of ore raised during the year realised £1,250. The Rainbow mine is owned by Parker and O'Connor, who are working at a depth of 120 feet on a lode 18 inches wide, and carrying rich copper ore, 82 tons of which have been sold to the Sulphide Corporation at Cockle Creek for £810. The Lady Mary, G.L. 72, is also being worked as a copper mine; one parcel of ore, containing 8 tons, was sent to Cockle Creek, and realised £126 12s. 10d. It is reported that the old Adeline Mine is likewise now going to be thoroughly worked for copper and gold. If so, there is every prospect of the copper yield for 1900 being again largely in excess of the return for this year.

#### *Tenterfield Division.*

During the year a discovery of copper was reported to have been made about 4 miles from the Bolivia homestead, but upon inspection it was found to be valueless.

### COBAR MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Cobar Division.*

The leading mine in this Division is, of course, the Great Cobar Copper Mine, which is said to be the greatest copper mine in Australia, if not in the world. It is still being worked by the Syndicate, on tribute, under the able management of Mr. Thomas Longworth and a competent staff. During the past year the plant has been increased and more labour employed. It has been the most prosperous year the mine has experienced since its inception, and its prosperity is likely to continue. The increased value of copper has been a boon to the proprietary, as, in a large going concern such as this, the increase in the price of copper means quite £50,000 a year. The plant is a most complete and extensive one, including five water jackets, each of 60 tons capacity, and the whole mine is lit with electricity. Although essentially a copper mine, a considerable quantity of gold is also won from this property in connection with its copper output.

The Chesney Copper Mine adjoins the "Fort Bourke," and is worked for both copper and gold. Like the "Fort Bourke," during the past year, there has not been much developing work done; but a considerable amount of money and labour has been expended in machinery and plant, which has been erected under the management of Mr. Henry Roberts. This mine has always been more or less disappointing to the shareholders, but is nevertheless believed to be a good sound property, which, in the future, with the increased and improved plant, will show better results. For the following short description of the work and plant the Department is indebted to the present manager, Mr. Provis:—"The Cobar Chesney Copper and Gold Company's claim is due south from the property of the Cobar Gold-mines (Limited). The lode runs approximately north and south, with a slight dip eastward. So far as proved, it is very wide; ranging from 30 feet to 50 feet in width, and carrying copper ore right through from wall to wall. At the 260 foot level bunches of oxidised copper ore were met with in the gossan, and at the 360 foot level the oxidised copper ore had been replaced by yellow sulphides. At 460 feet the lode seems to have settled down to a 4 per cent copper ore, and will average this for the whole extent of the level so far as driven; though bunches of richer ore occur occasionally. At the 560 foot level the lode fully maintains its width and character, indeed if any change has occurred, it is slightly better for copper contents. The shaft is now 20 feet below the 560 foot level, and sinking will be resumed at an early date. The ore when won is taken through the shaft into a hopper, from whence it drops into the concentrating mill. It first passes through a rock breaker, then through rolls, and afterwards on to a trommell. All ore smaller than 4-inch in size passes through the trommell on to a Hancock jig, which separates the gangue from the ore. The jig treats on an average 33 tons of ore every eight hours. The concentrated ore averages 13 per cent. to 15 per cent. copper, and carries a little gold. The Hancock jig seems well suited for this class of ore, as it will handle large quantities expeditiously. The present plant will treat 100 tons of ore per day, and the order has been given to duplicate it, so as to make provision for treating 200 tons daily."

The year's copper product for this Division amounted to 3,794 tons, valued at £265,580, as compared with 3,514 tons, valued at £178,900, won during 1898.

#### *Nymagee Division.*

The principal mine in this Division is the Nymagee Copper Mine, which is owned by the Great Cobar Copper Mine Syndicate, and worked under the management of Mr. Vipond. Notwithstanding the serious drought which has prevailed throughout the year, this mine has been able to effect good work; and with fairly good results. With regard to water, this mine has been most fortunate, as though on several occasions during the year it has had to shut down, on each occasion within



within the course of a few days a thunderstorm has come along, bringing with it a sufficient rainfall to enable them to go on working; and the end of the year found their enormous dam full and overflowing, as a consequence of a storm of hail and rain which lasted twenty minutes. It is estimated that nearly two years' supply has thereby been stored.

A noteworthy feature in connection with the working of this mine is the employment of a traction engine, which conveys coke from the railway station at Hermidale, and returns loaded with copper. The engine carries about 18 tons, and travels at the average rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour.

At the North Nymagee some fairly good developing work has been done during the year, and patches of good ore have been struck. The mine is the property of the North Nymagee Copper-mining Company (No-liability) and is worked under the management of Mr. Thomas Vellenoweth, J.P., to whom the Department is indebted for the following particulars:—"This property was worked some fifteen or sixteen years ago, and was known as the Hartwood Copper Mine. A good deal of prospecting work was done, both in sinking and cross-cutting. In what is now known as the No. 2 shaft a quantity of good carbonates was discovered at about 100 feet deep. At 140 feet a low-grade sulphide lode was met with, but very little work was done on it, and the mine was eventually closed down in consequence of the low price of copper. The present company was formed and commenced operations about two years ago, since which time a large amount of development has been done, such as sinking, cross-cutting, and driving on the various lodes. At present there are three parallel lodes opened up on the property. No. 1 shaft is 300 feet deep, and is situated on the middle or main lode, from which a quantity of good grey ore has lately been obtained. This lode has a western underlie. No. 2 shaft is sunk on the western lode, and is down 300 feet. This lode underlies to the east, and good sulphide ore is being obtained from it at 200 feet. No. 3 shaft is sunk on the eastern lode, and is down 140 feet. This lode also underlies to the east. The strike of the lodes is  $25^\circ$  west of north and east of south. The lodes, or ore bodies, in this district are not regular; the ore being principally found in chutes or pockets, and invariably associated with capel—a hard silicious slate."

About 15 miles from Nymagee is what is called the Wirlong Copper Mine, which is a new find, and in receipt of assistance from the Prospecting Vote. Some four or five leases have been taken up in the locality but, though some fairly good ore has been found, there has been nothing up to the end of the year to indicate a profitable mine or otherwise.

About 543 tons of copper, ingots and matte, of an estimated value of £35,125, were produced in this Division during the past year, as compared with 669 tons, valued at £12,196, won the previous year.

#### *Nyngan Division.*

The Girilambone Mine is situated about 2 miles from the township of the same name, and is the property of the Girilambone Copper-mining Company (No-liability). There has been a great deal of money spent on this property in labour and machinery, but it appears to be never in full work for any considerable period, being at work one month and closed down the next. Towards the end of the year they made a fresh start again and put on about 200 men, but no good results have yet been heard of. The Department is indebted to the manager, Mr. W. Blakemore, for the following particulars:—"The mine comprises an area of 1,600 acres of freehold property, situated at Girilambone, parish of Canbelego, and employs from 100 to 200 men, inclusive of miners, smelters, woodcarters, labourers, &c. The plant is valued at £20,000, and consists of one 50 h.-p. winding engine, one 20 h.-p. jiggling engine, one 12 h.-p. blowing engine, one 8 h.-p. dynamo engine, and two Worthington pumps, (all of which are under buildings), four large dams (from 10,000 to 15,000 cubic yards each), a complete jiggling plant (Hancock and May jiggers), with Krom rolls, Cornish rolls, and rock-breaker, one large Oxford blast furnace, one copper refinery, and five reducing and roasting furnaces, all covered in under substantial shed. The main shaft is 525 feet deep, and is opened out at 140 feet, 200 feet, 300 feet, and 360 feet, while commencement has also been made at the 440-ft. and 520-ft. levels. The width of lode varies from 50 to 200 feet, full width unknown, dips to the N.E., and strikes N.N.W. and S.S.E."

There are no other mines of any importance in this locality, but a good deal of prospecting work is being carried on. About 40 miles from Nyngan, on Mudall Run, two mineral leases have been taken up, and some prospecting has been done for copper, but nothing worth mentioning has been discovered.

In this Division some 2,520 tons of copper ore were raised during the past year. The ore has only been partly smelted, but its estimated assay value amounts to about £5,800.

#### *Mount Hope Division.*

The new Mount Hope Copper-mine continues to be worked on tribute by Burns, Evans, and Kendall, who took the tribute from the company in 1889. During the year 1,224 tons of crude ore, valued at £6,748, was raised from the mine. The output has been much restricted owing to an eleven weeks' idleness in the early part of the year, caused by extensive alterations to the machinery, during which active mining operations were suspended.

In July last the old system of dressing ores by "Cornish jiggers" was replaced by bringing into use the new concentrating machinery, which cost over £500, and is capable of treating 30 tons of ore per day. The method now adopted (Hancock's) has proved very successful, as it has made available for smelting purposes some thousands of tons of ore now on the surface, but which, worked on the old system, was considered unprofitable. By the aid of the new concentrators this ore can now be raised from 4 per cent. to 16 per cent. at very little increased cost. One reducing furnace and a refinery is being worked, but it is in contemplation to start another reducing furnace; when this is done the output will be much increased.

The Great Central Copper Mine also continues to be worked on tribute, by Jones, Davis, and Morris. During the year 950 tons of ore, valued at £3,750, was raised from this property. Owing, however, to severe drought in the early part of the year the mine was practically closed for five months, and this materially interfered with its output. Arrangements have been made for the further testing of the deepest level (240 feet), in which a good body of sulphide ore is exposed; and it is anticipated that the year ahead will prove a more prosperous one.

In Mr. John Hill's mineral lease of 40 acres, at Double Peak, a good copper lode has been discovered; 20 tons of ore raised from which, treated at Dapto, returned  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of copper. The prospects of this mine are good, and the lessee is at present negotiating with a company to take it over.

In addition to the foregoing, several mineral leases have been applied for on Mount Dromedary, Double Peak, and in the vicinity of Mount Allan Gold Mine and Hill's mineral lease. Good assays have been obtained from some of these, and a bright future is predicted for the copper-mining industry in this district.

### ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.

#### *Broken Hill Division.*

A large area of ground in the outlying portions of this Division is held under lease or mineral prospecting area for copper; but, so far, the veins have generally proved small, and have cut out below 30 feet.

The only copper won in this Division during the past year was that saved from roasted sulphides by the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mining Company, in connection with their silver-mining operations, and by the Sulphide Corporation (Ltd.), and the Diamond Jubilee Company, from ore wrought from the latter's property. Some 30 tons in all, valued at about £2,075, was so produced.

#### *Milparinka Division.*

The only workings for copper in this Division are at the Coonibery Ranges; but the four leases taken up at that place are now idle, nor can any work be carried on there at present as there is not a drop of water within 10 miles of it. A good deal of prospecting work had been done previous to the applications to lease being lodged, and a large, well-defined lode was opened on, showing good ore. A bulk test of a parcel of the ore was made at Broken Hill, and it gave a good percentage of copper, with traces also of gold. Its great distance, however, from any convenient centre, and the scarcity of water, are serious drawbacks to any immediate development of the mineral resources of this neighbourhood.

#### *Wilcannia Division.*

Two mineral leases are in force at Grasmere Copper Mine, about 50 miles north-west of Wilcannia. But no attempt whatever has been made to work them, the lessees holding them simply for market operations.

TIN

## TIN MINING.

The abnormal jump in the value of tin, and its sustained high price, greatly stimulated the search for this metal during the past twelve months, and 1,489 miners were occupied in the tin-mining industry, as compared with 1,083 in the previous year. But their operations were greatly hampered by the general scarcity of water experienced on most of the tin producing fields, and the year's product, though fairly satisfactory, has, in consequence, not been as large as might have been hoped for had more advantageous seasons prevailed. However, the results of the increased activity which has been displayed may further reveal themselves in course of time, when water becomes more plentiful in some of the prospected localities.

The yield of tin for the past year is estimated at 826½ tons, valued at £98,428, showing an increase in value on last year's figures, but, apparently, a decrease in quantity. It should be stated, however, that the yield, as above given, only includes the direct product of the Colony; whereas in previous years the tin refined in New South Wales from imported ores has also been included in the annual outputs of this metal, and, computed on a like basis, this year's yield would have been 1,267·3 tons, valued at £150,919, as compared with 895 tons, valued at £69,000, produced in 1898.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Tin, the product of the Colony or of imported ores refined therein, exported from New South Wales, since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872.

Year.	Ingots.				Ore.				Total Value.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.			
	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1872 .....	47	0	6,482	0 0	849	0	41,337	0 0	47,819	0 0
1873 .....	911	0	107,795	0 0	3,660	0	226,641	0 0	334,436	0 0
1874 .....	4,101	0	366,189	0 0	2,118	0	118,133	0 0	484,322	0 0
1875 .....	6,058	0	475,168	0 0	2,022	0	86,143	0 0	561,311	0 0
1876 .....	5,449	0	379,318	0 0	1,509	0	60,320	0 0	439,638	0 0
1877 .....	7,230	0	477,952	0 0	824	0	30,588	0 0	508,540	0 0
1878 .....	6,085	0	362,072	0 0	1,125	0	33,750	0 0	395,822	0 0
1879 .....	5,107	2	343,075	0 0	813	15	29,274	0 0	372,349	0 0
1880 .....	5,476	6	440,615	0 0	682	6	30,722	0 0	471,337	0 0
1881 .....	7,590	17½	686,511	0 0	609	6	37,492	0 0	724,003	0 0
1882 .....	8,059	0	800,571	0 0	611	0	32,890	0 0	833,461	0 0
1883 .....	8,680	1	802,867	0 0	445	4	21,685	0 0	824,552	0 0
1884 .....	6,315	16	506,726	0 0	349	13	14,861	0 0	521,587	0 0
1885 .....	4,657	18	390,458	0 0	534	18	25,168	0 0	415,626	0 0
1886 .....	4,640	18	449,303	0 0	326	18	18,350	0 0	467,653	0 0
1887 .....	4,669	8	509,009	0 0	291	13	16,411	0 0	525,420	0 0
1888 .....	4,562	2	569,182	0 0	247	8	13,314	0 0	582,496	0 0
1889 .....	4,408	13	403,111	0 0	241	15	12,060	0 0	415,171	0 0
1890 .....	3,409	11	317,117	0 0	259	4	12,724	0 0	329,841	0 0
1891 .....	2,941	5½	261,769	0 0	203	5	9,643	0 0	271,412	0 0
1892 .....	3,253	0	301,541	0 0	239	2	12,573	0 0	314,114	0 0
1893 .....	2,636	17	223,139	0 0	148	1	6,604	0 0	229,743	0 0
1894 .....	2,611	5	179,445	0 0	190	7	7,752	0 0	187,197	0 0
1895 .....	2,199	11	136,080	0 0	77	4	2,543	0 0	138,623	0 0
1896 .....	1,710	4	99,212	0 0	96	19	2,905	0 0	102,117	0 0
1897 .....	1,140	13	70,128	0 0	14	2	560	0 0	70,688	0 0
1898 .....	893	17	60,565	0 0	1	4	35	0 0	60,600	0 0
1899* .....	821	15	98,138	0 0	4	15	290	0 0	98,428	0 0
Totals .....	115,667	0	9,823,538	0 0	18,494	19	904,768	0 0	10,728,306	0 0

\*Exports of tin refined in New South Wales from imported ores not included.

During the past year an attempt made to work a deep tin lead supposed to exist at Kangaroo Flat, in the Emmaville Division, was frustrated owing to the influx of water proving too heavy for the pumping machinery in use; but it is understood that another endeavour is likely to be made to work this ground. With the assistance of Government aid, it is also intended to commence work almost immediately upon a deep tin lead at Nine-mile, in the Deepwater District, and, if the water difficulty can be overcome, good results are anticipated.

Several special leases have been acquired for tin-dredging purposes, but active operations in this direction have not yet been commenced. It is believed that when this industry gets a fair start the output of tin will be considerably augmented thereby, as there are numerous deposits of this metal known to exist in ground too wet to be worked by the ordinary alluvial tin-miner.

The information given in the following notes on the tin-mining industry is taken from reports furnished by the Wardens and Mining Registrars:—

## LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.

*Pfifield Division.*

Within the past twelve months several leases for tin have been taken up at Burra Burra, but practically no work has been done on them; probably because water is not sufficiently plentiful.

*Yalgogrin Division.*

An area of 80 acres, about 7 miles westerly from Yalgogrin, has been applied for under mineral lease for the purpose of mining for tin, but the party has not yet commenced operations.

TUMUT

## TUMUT AND ADELONG MINING DISTRICT.

*Germanton Division.*

Some desultory prospecting for tin on private property has been carried on in this Division during the past year.

*Wagga Division.*

At Benke's Creek, some 5 miles southerly from Pullitop, tin has been found associated in the lode with wolfram; but on account of the alleged impracticability of separating the metals the ore has not been mined for.

Stream tin is found in the bed and banks of the creek, and some claims lately taken up are said to show a good depth of wash and to give a return of an ounce to the dish. The creek is, however, entirely waterless at present, and nothing can be done towards development until a rainy season sets in.

## SOUTHERN MINING DISTRICT.

*Bombala Division.*

The Monaro Tin and Gold Company has started operations in this Division, and have ten men employed. Up to the present very little has been done, and only a few pounds of tin have been obtained.

## HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

*Kempsey Division.*

The Carrai tin-field—a new discovery reported during the year—was, it appears, known to the original prospector, H. A. McMaugh, for some considerable time; but it was not until September that applications for mineral leases or prospecting areas were made. So far, 360 acres have been applied for at Carrai and in its vicinity. The country is very difficult of access, and, in consequence, until a traversable road is made, not much work will be done. When this obstacle is overcome, operations there are likely to be expansive, as the wash extends for a large distance, and is of good depth. The prospecting now taking place is meeting with encouraging results, and it is thought that two or three of the leases will give very profitable returns when properly developed. As a few of the applicants have command of a good deal of capital, the ground will be thoroughly worked and tested.

With regard to the Gundle Tin-field, very little work has been performed there during the past year. It is stated that about twelve men are at work, but only a small quantity of ore was raised. Several suspensions have been granted, the miners having been hampered by inrushes of water, and want of necessary capital to purchase additional machinery. The lessees expect that arrangements are likely to be completed at an early date which will enable them to work on more economic methods, and with an increased capital.

During the year six mineral licenses were issued, and twenty-five mineral leases applied for in this Division.

## PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.

*Glen Innes and Inverell Divisions.*

In consequence of the rise in the price of tin there has been great activity shown in these Divisions in this class of mining. On the Glen Elgin and Oban fields, numerous parties working over scattered gullies, principally on private lands under authorities to enter, have during the past year won about 89½ tons, valued at £5,651. In the Inverell Division the Elsmore Valley Tin-mining Co. have sunk a second shaft, erected new winding machinery, and raised 139 tons of tin ore, valued at £10,611. Many applications were also made to enter upon private lands in various localities in the neighbourhood of Ashford, to search for tin, diamonds, antimony, and silver. Most of these places have been worked and tested with unsatisfactory results—nothing payable being discovered—and towards the close of the year active prospecting gradually subsided; only a few parties now continue working, some of whom are in receipt of Government aid. Applications for large dredging areas—on Cope's Creek for tin, and at Oban for gold and tin—have been received; but no operations have yet commenced at either of these places.

*Tingha Division.*

In this Division, also, the increased value of tin caused mining for this mineral to boom, and diligent search to be prosecuted in fresh areas. Some 400 tons of ore, estimated in value at £22,000, have been won during the past year; and there are, besides, about 2,000 loads of wash-dirt at grass awaiting treatment. A good deal of prospecting was also carried on in this Division, upon private lands, under authorities to enter; but the results obtained did not prove encouraging and in most instances the work has been abandoned. During the year 312 miners' rights, 491 mineral licenses, and 27 business licenses were issued, and 301 mineral lease applications were received.

*Kookabookra Division.*

Some 5 tons of tin were won during the year from the old alluvial workings in this Division. Want of water greatly hampered operations, and only about half-time was worked.

*Armidale Division.*

During the latter half of the year a slight impetus was given to mining in this Division, in consequence of a discovery of tin at Boorolong. There are about thirty Europeans and twenty Chinese on the field. Five mineral leases have been applied for, and eighteen mineral claims have been conditionally registered.

*Bendemeer Division.*

The only metalliferous mining carried on in this Division is for alluvial gold and tin, and the series of droughts experienced in the district for some years past have proved greatly detrimental to operations. During the past year seven tin-miners were at work at Watson's Creek and Giants' Den, and between them won 9 tons of alluvial tin, valued at about £50 per ton.

Some 640 acres have been taken up within this Division, on the McDonald River, for the purpose of dredging for gold and tin; and about 450 acres have also been applied for at Watson's Creek for tin-mining purposes by means of dredging plant.

*Warraba Division.*

During the latter part of the year 200 acres have been taken up in the parish of Warrabah, in this Division, for tin-mining purposes. Operations have not yet been commenced, but probably soon will be.

*Bingara Division.*

Prospecting work for tin is being carried on about midway between Inverell and Bingara. At the latter place, in the parish of Delungra, T. Hartogg has done a good deal of surface prospecting on his lease, and 15 cwt. of tin has been won. Indications of deposits of bismuth were also found.

At Dumboy, in the same locality, some twenty men are prospecting.

## NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.

*Tenterfield Division.*

A find of tin was made by Willows and party, in a gully running into Bolivia Creek, near Bolivia Homestead; and between 30 and 40 cwt. of good tin were obtained with very little work, and sold at the rate of £52 a ton. The prospectors drove into the side of the gully and kept on tin for a distance of some 20 feet, when the claim was sold; but after having sunk a shaft a short distance in from the bank, the purchasers appear to have abandoned it. The shaft is full of water, but apparently payable tin is inside—in the drive. Pending development, it is impossible at present to say whether this find is more than a working-miner's claim or not.

*Emmaville,*

*Emmaville, Deepwater, and Wilson's Downfall Divisions.*

The increase in the price of tin greatly encouraged the tin-mining industry in these Divisions, and the yield of the metal during the past twelve months very considerably exceeded that of the previous year. In 1898, 473 tons, valued at £18,920, were obtained, as against 696 tons, valued at £39,310, won during 1899.

As in former years, the greatest quantity came from Emmaville and Deepwater, including Nine-mile and Torrington. It is very hard to separate the results of the year's operations, as the best return is obtained from the Railway Office at Deepwater, whence it is all sent away after having been smelted at the Tent Hill Smelting Works. From that Railway Station the amount of 576 tons 7 cwt. was sent away during the twelve months, and represents the winnings of both the Emmaville and Deepwater Divisions.

In the Emmaville Division, an effort was made during the year to bottom on the deep ground at Kangaroo Flat, where rich deposits of tin were said to exist; but the efforts were futile owing to the presence of water in vast quantities. A company was formed, and pumping machinery brought into use; but the water proved too strong, and after working for some months the holders were compelled to abandon further attempt. O'Donnell and party were more successful in what is known as Kennedy's Paddock, on the Graveyard Creek, about 3 miles west from Emmaville; and they succeeded in bottoming on good wash, under the basalt, at a depth of 130 feet. This property is being floated into a Company, the present holders being unable to cope with the heavy expenses incurred in working such wet ground. Heavy deposits of tin have been worked in this vicinity for the last twenty years, and it is stated the dip in every case was towards O'Donnell's ground; but up to the present the water has always beaten the miners, their pumping appliances having been primitive. The Ottery tin lode, situated at Tent Hill, about 4 miles north-east from Emmaville, has been worked continuously during the year with very satisfactory results. The ore is roasted and then carted to the Glen battery, where it is crushed and treated by up-to-date machinery. Alluvial tin mining has been carried on with great vigour during the year at Y Water Holes, Graveyard Creek, Rose Valley, Glen Creek, Paradise, The Gulf, Black Creek, Carpet Snake Creek, Kangaroo Flat, The Grampians, and many other smaller places.

In the Deepwater Division about 140 Europeans and 35 Chinese were engaged in alluvial and surface reef tin-mining, and the amount of their win is estimated to have been about 200 tons. The Deep Lead Tin Mining Company, at Nine-mile, with very generous assistance from the Department, have commenced to sink a shaft to try and bottom on the Deep Lead. The work having only recently started, it is impossible to say more than that the prospects of success are bright if the vast quantities of water underground can be overcome.

The only other place yielding any quantity of tin is Wilson's Downfall, which during the year produced 69 tons—an increase of but 4 tons on last year's win, though the value displays a much greater comparative increase, being £4,310 for 1899 as against £2,275 for 1898.

Some attention has been paid to prospecting for tin lodes in this district; but, although it is known that these do exist in the border ranges between Stanthorpe and Wilson's Downfall, no favourable results have so far been obtained. Much of the richer alluvial portions of the field have been worked out, yet the flats and banks of the creeks are still being worked; and fossicking by Europeans and Chinese, in the beds of the creeks, has resulted in fair wages being earned.

The very dry season has greatly retarded the work on all the small holdings here. It is usually such a wet place that none of the dams are of any size, and these, though always sufficient in former years, have been quite inadequate this year; in consequence of which, many applications for suspension of work for want of water have had to be granted. Great interest is also taken here in the dredging industry, and Wylie Creek, Ruby Creek, and Herding Yard Creek have all been applied for, for dredging for tin. These creeks, with their wide sand beds, have all been worked over and over again by the small holder, but at no great depth; and now, after prospecting the lands at some depth, the applicants for these leases think that handsome returns are to be obtained by dredging. Now, that the Act is passed this movement is anxiously watched, and, if successful, the yield of tin ought to be considerably increased for 1900.

## ALBERT MINING DISTRICT

*Broken Hill Division.*

At Euriowie the tin-mines have again been applied for, and a little work has been done. The 3 or 4 tons of tin ore raised proved very remunerative at the market prices ruling. An effort to float these properties in London is now being made.

## IRON, IRONSTONE FLUX, AND IRON OXIDE.

The examination and mapping of our iron ore deposits by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet has been continued throughout the past year, with the object of preparing a comprehensive monograph on this interesting and consequential subject, and in anticipation of the special attention which is sure to be devoted to these deposits before long, when the Department desires to be in a position to furnish reliable data, and otherwise assist as far as possible those who may contemplate the erection of works for smelting our iron ores, and firmly establishing in the Colony an industry which must ultimately prove an important and remunerative one, both for capital and labour.

At the Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, which are the only works of the kind in the Colony, Mr. Sandford has employed on the average some 220 men and boys during the past twelve months, and turned out 6,500 tons of finished iron (manufactured from old scrap iron), valued at £55,550, as compared with 5,200 tons, valued at £42,250, produced in 1898.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Finished Iron, Pig Iron, &c., made in the Colony of New South Wales from rolled scrap iron, to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
To end of	tons.	£		tons.	£
1880	4,340·30	69,486	1891	4,125·81	36,101
1881	6,560·40	47,871	1892	2,782·17	22,605
1882	7,476·00	37,224	1893	2,190·56	14,786
1883	3,434·13	26,908	1894	2,368·30	17,170
1884	3,759·12	24,572	1895	2,403·15	15,620
1885	4,175·79	25,793	1896	4,721·00	33,283
1886	3,685·87	19,068	1897	3,239·00	21,862
1887	2,797·43	14,543	1898	5,200·00	42,250
1888	3,747·10	23,721	1899	6,500·00	55,500
1889	2,136·90	18,331			
1890	3,413·44	39,949	Totals.	79,056·47	606,643



The raising of ironstone flux is an industry only established in this Colony since the erection of the large metallurgical works at Dapto and Cockle Creek, where it is utilised in connection with the smelting operations conducted at those places. Between thirty and forty men were employed winning this material during the past year, and 10,521 tons of ironstone, valued at £8,417 8s., were raised and sent away from Carcoar and Marulan. Nearly the whole of this flux contained traces of gold.

The production of iron oxide during the past twelve months amounted to 396·35 tons, valued at £346. This product is employed for gas-purifying purposes, and is absorbed by various gas-works within the Australasian Colonies.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Iron Oxide exported from the Colony of New South Wales to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1885	449·95	1,569	1894	432·90	670
1886	.....	.....	1895	152·35	348
1887	.....	.....	1896	375·40	801
1888	.....	.....	1897	230·05	536
1889	489·05	1,329	1898	391·95	832
1890	455·30	884	1899	396·35	846
1891	228·75	434			
1892	453·15	869	Totals.....	5,315·15	10,644
1893	1,259·95	1,526			

ANTIMONY.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Antimony (metal and ore), the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons. cwt.	£		tons. cwt.	£
To end of			1891	914 17	22,057
1880	564 7	11,830	1892	728 5	14,680
1881	539 4	17,346	1893	1,774 0	25,092
1882	1,068 18	16,732	1894	1,250 7	18,744
1883	375 11	5,555	1895	478 16	7,251
1884	433 12	6,458	1896	132 15	1,834
1885	292 15	4,296	1897	169 2	3,612
1886	273 3	3,381	1898	82 7	916
1887	168 7	1,641	1899	326 10	2,694
1888	190 7	2,918			
1889	221 8	3,344	Totals .....	11,010 11	190,621
1890	1,026 0	20,240			

The only localities within the Colony where any mining for antimony has been carried on during the past twelve months were in the neighbourhoods of Hillgrove and Bowraville.

The following notes upon the subject, taken from the Wardens' and Mining Registrars' reports, may prove of interest:—

PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICT.

Hillgrove Division.

At Hillgrove the Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mining Company produced, during the year, 27 tons of antimony (oxide, and crude white metal), valued at £395; and 2 tons of antimony concentrates, valued at £50, were won by the Hillgrove United Gold-mining Syndicate. A few tons of antimony ore were also raised from the Garibaldi Gold-mining Company's property, by tributers.

HUNTER AND MACLEAY MINING DISTRICT.

Kempsey Division.

The antimony mines at Bowraville are not progressing very satisfactorily, as the ore appears to occur in patchy quantities. Mr. P. M. Hart, who is the principal operator there, reports that from one lease he has raised 116 tons of ore, estimated to contain 29 tons of antimony, and valued at £228. On another lease, on Purgatory Creek, which he has been working on tribute since the middle of July, he employs about four men, and has shifted about 80 tons of the reef, from which he won 20 tons of ore, estimated to average 60 per cent. of metal. No sinking has been done on this lease, the lode, which is carrying very good ore at present, being worked by a drive on the side of a hill, where it showed out at the surface. Three other parties working in the district raised between them 55 tons of ore, valued at about £370. Two of these parties, however, finding the deposits too patchy to be remunerative, have abandoned their ground.

BISMUTH.

Only 15·55 tons of bismuth, valued at £3,355, was exported during the year just ended. This is a decrease on the value of the export for 1898; but, as has been pointed out in former issues of the Annual Report, the output of this metal throughout the world is controlled by a "ring." The supplies of the metal are stated to greatly exceed the demand; and this superfluity is assigned as the reason for the necessity of such mutual arrangements as will enable the price to be maintained at a figure remunerative to mine-owners.

Bismuth

Bismuth ore is widely distributed over this Colony, but the principal localities from whence it has been raised in the past have been the Kingsgate Mine, in the Glen Innes Division, and the Jingera Mine, in the Pambula Division. At the former of these no mining has been carried on for some few years; but work at the latter property is still being continued. During the past year, indications of bismuth deposits were found in the parish of Delungra, Bingara Division; whilst from the "Old Nanima" Mine, in the Yass Division, ore to the value of £90 was raised.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Bismuth Ore, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales, up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
To end of	tons cwt.	£		tons cwt.	£
1880	14 16	2,852	1891	0 8	500
1881	12 10	2,729	1892	14 5	1,080
1882	2 14	162	1893	6 0	402
1883	3 14	650	1894	9 0	480
1884	14 7½	2,770	1895	2 9	164
1885	14 3½	3,700	1896	41 0	490
1886	20 18	3,870	1897	3 2	800
1887	36 11	6,695	1898	29 7	4,615
1888	18 1½	3,911	1899	15 11	3,355
1889	42 10	11,349			
1890	2 2	306	Totals ..... £	303 9½	50,880

#### PLATINUM.

Fifield was the single locality in the Colony from whence any platinum was won during the year, and the yield amounted to little more than half that of 1898. Considering the great scarcity of water experienced in the district, a fair amount of prospecting was done; but in no case was the result satisfactory, and many of the miners who had been seeking gold and platinum left the vicinity.

In the Bullahdelah Division, a prospector to whom special concessions have been granted for the purpose of prospecting the beach between Smith's Lake and Seal Rocks, complains that his chief obstacle to success is the presence, in excessive quantities, of osmiridium. This might, perhaps, indicate the presence there of platinum also, which some few years ago was found in considerable quantity by the beach miners in the Ballina district.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Platinum won in the Colony of New South Wales up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£		oz.	
1894	1,060	1,390	1898	1,250	2,062
1895	413	475	1899	638	1,070
1896	2,438	3,479			
1897	1,966	2,949	Totals ..... £	7,765	11,425

#### CHROMIUM.

The output of chrome for the year is very satisfactory; the total quantity exported being 5,243 tons, valued at £17,416, as compared with 2,111 tons, valued at £6,301, exported during 1898. The mineral is at present only being won in the Gundagai Division, although chrome ore is found in many other parts of the Colony. Messrs. Quilter Bros.' chrome mine at Mount Lightning, in the Mooney Mooney Ranges, and about 18 miles distant from the township of Gundagai, is the principal one at work, and the deposits in that property are stated to show no sign of giving out, either in bulk or quality.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Chrome Ore, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales, up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1882	100·00	325	1897	3,379·55	10,269
1883-93	.....	.....	1898	2,110·90	6,301
1894	3,034·30	12,336	1899	5,243·70	17,416
1895	4,229·45	13,048			
1896	3,851·75	11,280	Totals .....	21,948·65	70,975

COBALT.

The only deposits of cobalt at present being worked in this Colony are at Port Macquarie, Kempsey Division, where, during the year, Messrs. Telfesten and Wyburn have continued to raise this mineral.

The ore occurs in nests or pockets in serpentine and the overlaying clays resulting from its decomposition. The present depth of their shaft is 42 feet.

Some applications to mine under roads and reserves for this mineral are awaiting approval ; and as the deposits seem fairly extensive, projected operations should, no doubt, result in an increased future output.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Cobalt Ore, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales, to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1891	1.15	470	1897	.....	.....
1892	76.00	1,110	1898	116.85	560
1893	26.00	305	1899	189.95	899
1894	2.50	10			
1895	5.50	26	Totals.....	417.95	3,380
1896	.....	.....			

WOLFRAM AND SCHEELITE.

These minerals occur in very many different localities within the Colony, but the deposits, as a general rule, have been found too patchy, of too low a grade, or, owing to association with other minerals, of too complex a character to be profitably handled. The steady and somewhat keen demand that has existed during the past few years for tungsten ores, has, however, encouraged prospecting work in search of payable deposits, and in the past twelve months a fair amount of mining for wolfram and scheelite has been done.

At Hillgrove the local yield of scheelite is attracting a good deal of attention. It is contended that this field produces more scheelite than any other part of the world, and an attempt being made to limit the output is mooted. During the year about 70 tons, valued at £2,750, were sold. None of this mineral appears to have been discovered upon any of the large mining properties, but considerable development of scheelite patches has been made—apart from the operations of the Fuller's Hopetoun Scheelite and Gold Syndicate—and some thirty or forty men are employed mining for antimony and sheelite on various small claims in the district. It is stated that about 76 tons of scheelite ore were raised during the last quarter of the year. The Hopetoun Syndicate, whose property is situated at Metz (Hillgrove West), during the year sold 4 tons of scheelite at an average price of £40 per ton, and, at the close of the year, they had also 70 tons of undressed ore at grass.

At Scrubby Gully and at the Gulf, in the Emmaville Division, wolfram was being won, but not in any great quantities, and in the Deepwater Division about a dozen men were engaged mining for the same mineral. Most of the wolfram won in the Emmaville and Deepwater Divisions is trucked to Sydney from Deepwater railway station, and as it is often bulked there with other ores it is difficult to accurately estimate the amount won in each of the districts ; but ore totalling in value about £800 would represent the combined yields for the year. Notwithstanding continuous prospecting, no deposit of any permanence has been yet discovered in either of these two Divisions ; the mineral won has been obtained in small quantities, and from scattered patches.

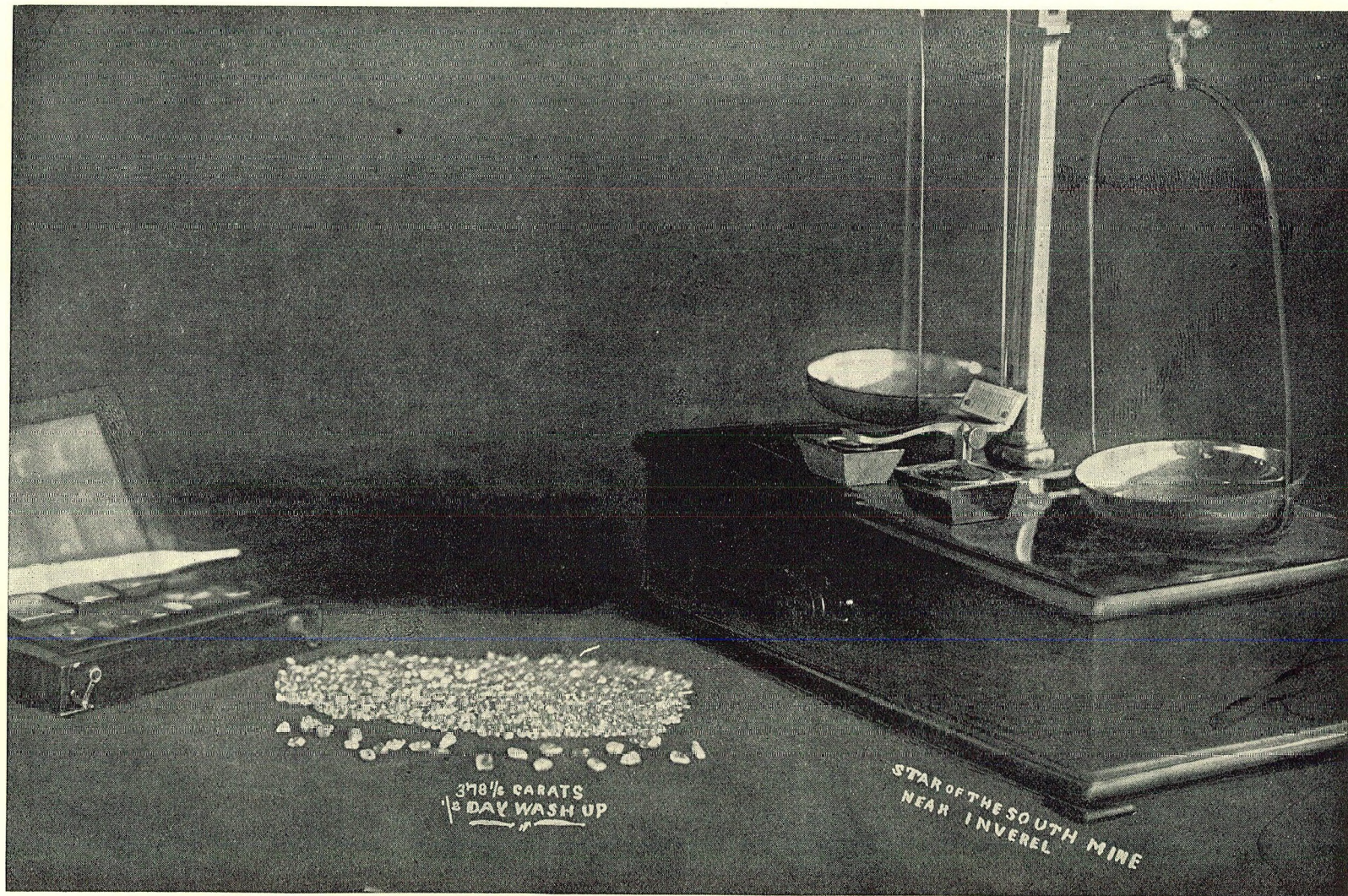
In the Tuena Division a prospecting party have been working on a new find, consisting of a small but rich vein of scheelite, situated to the west of Tuena and close to the police paddock. The vein is very narrow and the country rock hard.

PLUMBAGO.

Two men have been engaged during the past year in doing some prospecting work for this mineral at Undercliff, Wilson's Downfall, where deposits of plumbago are known to occur. With the help of aid from the Prospecting Vote they have been driving into the side of a range with the intention of cutting the lode supposed to exist there ; but this has not yet been done. This is the only mining for plumbago which is at present being carried on, and further assistance to continue the work has been granted.

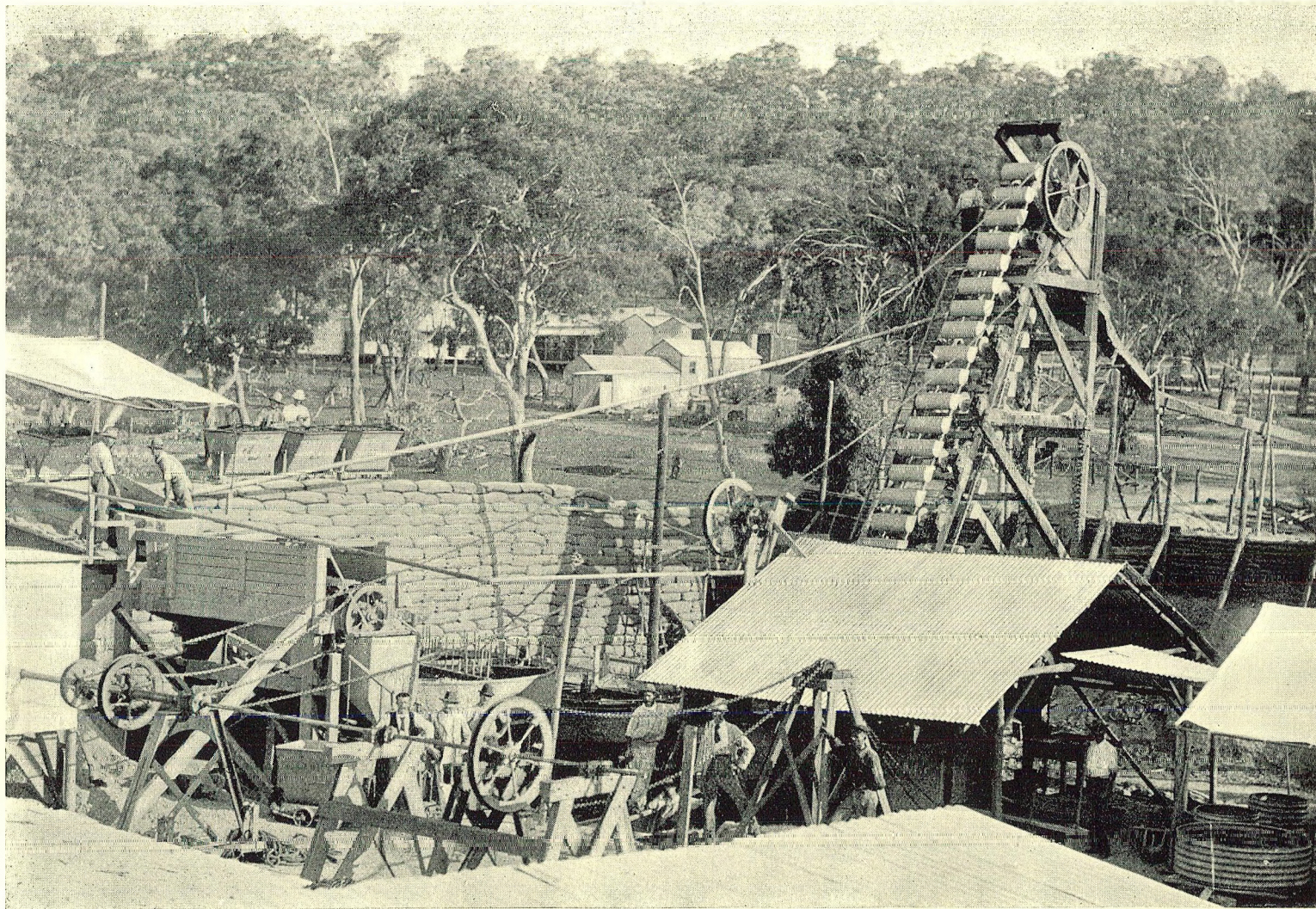
DIAMONDS.





A HALF-DAY'S "WASH UP."  
(From the "Star of the South" Diamond Mine, Boggy Camp, N.S.W.)





NEW WASHING PLANT AT THE "STAR OF THE SOUTH" DIAMOND MINE.  
(Boggy Camp, Tingha Division, N.S.W.)



## DIAMONDS.

During the early part of the year a good deal of interest and activity was displayed in our diamond-mining industry, which is at present almost entirely confined to the fields in the Bingara and Tingha Divisions of the Peel and Uralla District. New and improved appliances have been added to the plant on several of the larger mines, and it was hoped that the output for the year would have been of greater magnitude than has proved. Unfortunately, diamond-washing operations on the majority of the mines were brought almost to a standstill, owing to a recurrence of the water famine which has been the experience of the fields for some years past. The restriction thus caused is the more to be regretted, as, from correspondence received, it appears that in the early part of the present year (1900) there was an excellent market in London for Australian gems, owing to the interruption of supplies from the South African fields. Still, a considerable amount of prospecting and developing work was, nevertheless, carried out; and it has been ascertained that at least 25,874 carats of diamonds were won, the value of which is estimated at £10,350. Nearly the whole of this yield was derived from the Boggy Camp field, situated about 15 miles west of Tingha; diamond-mining on the Bingara field having been, in the absence of an adequate supply of water, almost entirely limited to work of an exploratory description. It is pleasing to note that, notwithstanding the continued disadvantages the industry has laboured under, the yield for the past twelve months was, in quantity, the largest that the Department has yet been in a position to record; and there can be little doubt that when a plentiful supply of water is available our diamond output will be materially increased. In conclusion, it may be stated that there seemed a general inclination among leaseholders to conceal, as far as possible, the results of their operations; and, as in former years, a considerable amount of difficulty was experienced by the Department in obtaining information necessary for statistical purposes.

TABLE showing, approximately, the quantity and value of Diamonds won in the Colony of New South Wales to the end of 1899.

Year.	Diamonds.	Carats.	Value.	Year.	Diamonds.	Carats.	Value.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
*1867-85.....	12,000	2,856	2,952 0 0	1893.....	.....	15,000	15,375 0 0
1886.....	23,000	5,151	5,151 0 0	1894.....	.....	1,772½	858 13 6
1887.....	205	42†	26 5 0	1895.....	4,100	1,313¶	492 7 0
1888**.....	.....	.....	.....	1896.....	.....	8,000	2,625 0 0
1889.....	.....	2,195½†	878 5 0	1897.....	.....	9,189	3,250 0 0
1890.....	.....	731½	335 0 0	1898.....	.....	16,493	6,059 13 6
1891.....	.....	1,200	1,050 0 0	1899.....	.....	25,874	10,349 12 0
1892.....	2,285	457½§	469 0 0	Totals...	.....	90,274½	£49,871 16 0

\* Estimated. † Result only of 19½ loads washed in January (Cope's Creek). ‡ Output of Malacca Co. (Inverell) only. § From "Monte Christo" mine (Bingera) alone. ¶ Output from Bingera only. || From Boggy Camp (Tingha) only. \*\* No information obtainable.  
NOTE.—This table is compiled from such information as is available, but is believed to considerably understate the actual output.

The following notes on the diamond-mining industry are taken from the Wardens' and Mining Registrars' reports:—

## PEEL AND URALLA MINING DISTRICTS.

*Bendemeer Division.*

Diamonds have been found in the stanniferous wash at Brown's Hill, Watson's Creek, about 17 miles north of Bendemeer. One stone forwarded to the Department, although found upon examination to be a true gem, was of bad colour and little value. Another one, however, found in the same locality, was of better colour and greater value; and it is thought possible that further development may prove their occurrence in the locality in sufficient quantity to be payable. The prospectors, J. Toole and party, have been at work for some months past, and are still persevering. The Prospecting Board has granted them aid to drive 200 feet, and at the end of the year they had about completed the first 50 feet.

*Bingara Division.*

The Warden of this Division was unable to ascertain its diamond yield for the year. In any case it was very small, as during the greater part of the year the mines were idle owing to scarcity of water and other causes, and the work done was mostly of a prospecting and exploratory character.

What has so far proved the richest lease on this field is the one known as the Monte Christo. It was purchased from Captain Rodgers, about the middle of the year, by Mr. W. J. Chick, on behalf of the New South Wales Search Syndicate, Ltd., and a good deal of work has been done in opening up and testing the wash. Mr. Chick\* has a number of leases in the locality, close to the Monte Christo, and it is believed intends bringing water on to the ground from the river.

The Australian Diamond Mining Proprietary Company have an area of 600 acres, and have expended a good deal of capital. Numerous shafts have been sunk, varying from 30 to 120 feet, and several tunnels driven, varying from 40 to 180 feet in length. In nearly all cases diamantiferous wash has been struck, varying in depth from 1 foot to 10 feet. One large hill has had tunnels driven from all quarters through the wash, the existence of thousands of loads of which has thus been proved. Whether this contains diamonds in payable quantities is a matter still to be tested; the probabilities are that a large percentage of the wash is barren drift.

It is considered that these mines can only be made to pay if worked on an extensive scale, and a large quantity of wash put through daily; and to enable this to be done there must be an adequate supply of water.

This the Company have tried to obtain, but so far without success. A large well has been constructed, about 12 feet square and 70 feet deep, but so slowly does the water make that it would be exhausted in about ten days if washing operations were in full swing, when work would have to be suspended till sufficient water made again. A large dam has been made across a deep gorge, but the seasons have been so dry that it has never had more than 8 or 9 feet of water in it since its construction, and it is understood to have the fatal drawback of not holding water for any time. Evidently a permanent water supply cannot be obtained on the field, and the only practical way out of the difficulty will be to bring the

\* Mr. W. H. Willoughby, of Inverell, has now taken the place of Mr. W. J. Chick, as local Manager of the above syndicate.

the water from the Gwydir River, which is distant some 3 or 4 miles. This, no doubt, will be expensive, but if ever any of the diamond mines in this locality are to be worked at a profit, especially when it is considered that, with the exception of the Monte Christo, none of these mines have been proved to be rich in diamonds, it can only be done by working them with the strictest economy, and on an extensive scale; in other words, a great quantity of wash must be put through daily, which can only be done by having a permanent and almost limitless supply of water.

On Mr. Allpress's leases, which have lately changed hands, a fair amount of prospecting has been done, but with very little success, so it is said.

#### *Moree Division.*

No mining, whatever, has been carried on in this Division during the past year; and the only item of interest was the alleged discovery of diamonds near Mungindi, which is situated on the River Barwon and close to the Queensland border; but, from what can be gathered, the so-called diamonds turned out to be quartz pebbles, and consequently valueless. At all events no claim was pegged out, nor lease applied for, and nothing further has been heard about the matter.

#### *Tingha Division.*

The Boggy Camp population has more than doubled, and there are at least 1,000 persons on the field; but diamond mining has not been as active, nor the results as satisfactory, as was expected. Many of the miners in this locality find employment, however, in the silver-lead mining industry at Bora Creek—about 3 miles distant.

It is estimated that over 25,800 carats of diamonds, of an average value of 8s. per carat, were obtained in this Division during the past year. The principal diamond mines at work are those of the Inverell Diamond Fields Ltd., The Soldiers' Hill Company, and The Australian Diamond Fields, Ltd. (Copeton); but there are, besides, a number of small properties giving employment to from two to fifteen men.

The Inverell Diamond Fields, Ltd., have a most complete and up-to-date diamond-washing and saving plant, which includes two puddlers, two elevators, and a "pulsator," and which has a capacity of 300 cubic yards per eight hours. They also have two winding engines and gear and four pumps at the mine, together with the requisite steam driving power; and a water supply plant, consisting of pump and steam driving engine, on the Gwydir River from which water is brought on to their property by means of over a mile of 6-inch piping. Besides diamonds, this company produces a considerable quantity of tin. Garnets, sapphires, and topaz are also found in their wash-dirt, but these being of no commercial value are not saved.

### OPAL.

In three different localities situated within outlying portions of the Cobar Mining District which have been prospected during the past year, indications of opal deposits are stated to have been found; but although it is believed to be quite probable that, in the course of time, payable deposits of this gem-stone will be found in that extensive District—many large areas in which are yet practically unprospected—nothing of any importance in this direction has yet been discovered. Meanwhile, the White Cliffs Opal-field, situated in the Albert Mining District, and about 60 miles north-west of Wilcannia, continues the only portion of the Colony where noble opal, in any quantity, is being produced.

For some years the annual yield from this field has been constantly increasing, and the value of its output during the past twelve months—estimated upon information kindly furnished by some of the principal buyers on the field, and upon data obtained from other reliable sources—is believed to be nothing short of £135,000, as compared with £80,000, accepted as a safe estimate of the value of the yield obtained during 1898.

During the middle of the year a rapid and very material increase in the population of the field took place, and at one period considerably over 1,000 miners were at work; but it would appear that, from the first, the probable effects of this too sudden influx were dubiously regarded by some of the older residents who best understood the conditions of the local market. The augmented quantity of opal produced, the bulk of which were of the poorer qualities, resulted in temporarily glutting the market; and during the last quarter of the year the fall in prices caused much work to be discontinued, and a consequent exodus of many wage-earners. At the end of the year, however, there were still some 750 miners on the field, the continued progress of which there is no reason to doubt notwithstanding this temporary check; for as present stocks become absorbed, there should be a tendency towards an increased demand for this gem-stone—especially its finer qualities—and enhanced values should then again rule.

The following interesting particulars are taken from Mr. Warden Fletcher's report:—

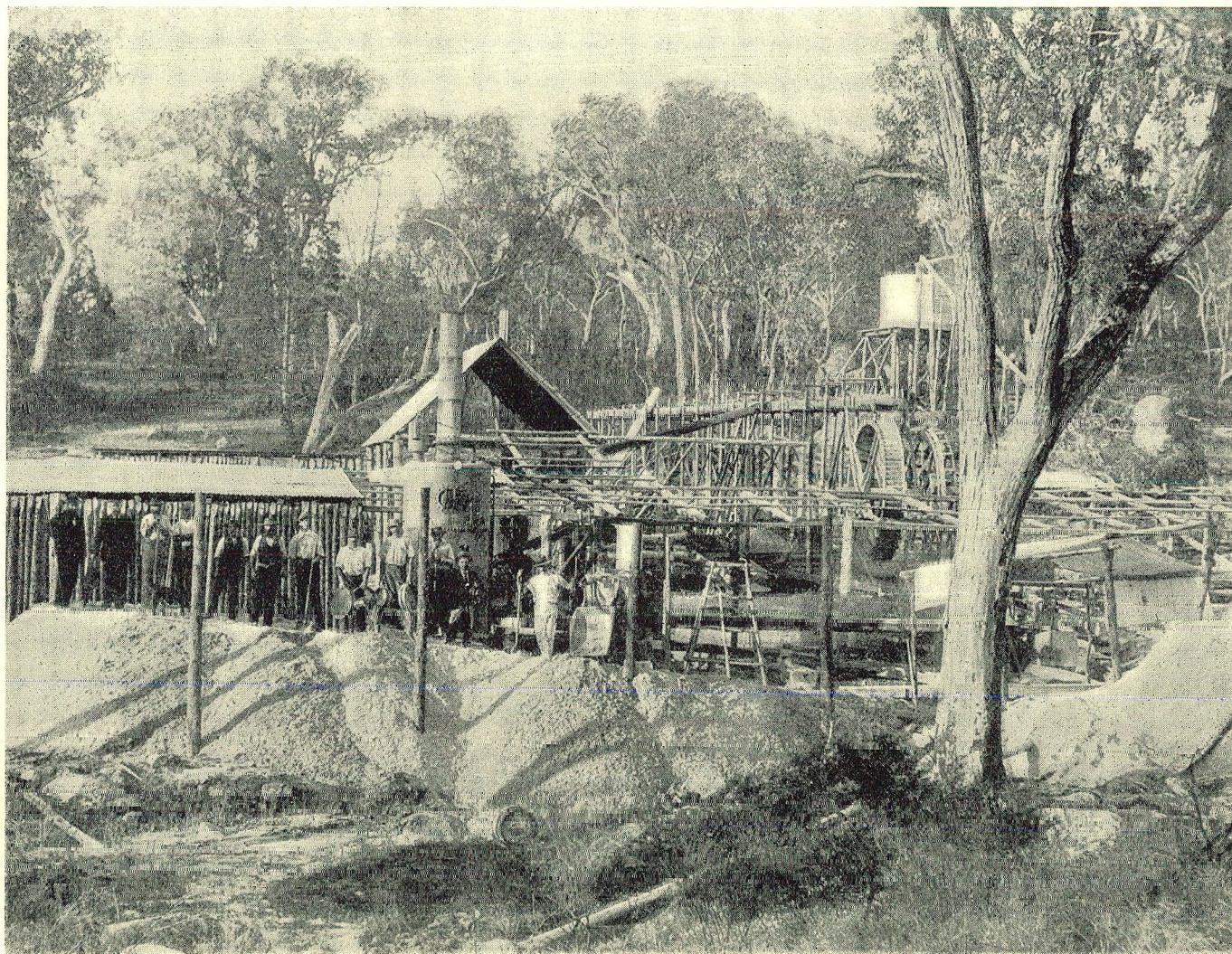
During the past twelve months the opal field at White Cliffs has experienced much vicissitude. In the early part of the year the population—which was estimated at the end of 1898 as about 1,200—steadily increased in spite of the imminence of a water famine, happily averted by a timely fall of rain. The state of the surrounding country, which suffered from a long protracted drought, was to a great extent responsible for this increase of population. At the stations around little or no work was to be obtained, and in Wilcannia everything was in a depressed state; so that families removed constantly out to White Cliffs, which was the only place in the district that could be called in any sense prosperous. During the winter, and up to August, these conditions were intensified; and the population increased by such leaps and bounds that it came to be estimated as high as 2,500. Although during this period all classes of opal kept up to their former market values, it was nevertheless felt that this appearance of progress and prosperity was delusive—that much of the money being spent at White Cliffs was not earned upon the field, but represented rather the accumulated savings of many people dependent on what money they had brought with them until their hope of an opal win should be realised. It was, therefore, foreseen that if the price of the gem went down, a large number would be forced to leave; and in September this occurred. The large increase of workers had caused an over production of the poorer classes of opal, which, though hitherto saleable, now became absolutely unmarketable; and as at least three parts of the opal won was of this quality, and a very large proportion of the miners were dependent on it, the existing state of things could not continue. Since that period there has existed a dulness in the opal market at White Cliffs; though good quality of opal still commands its price, and so far as can be learnt there is no falling off in the amount of opal which can be obtained.

It seems clear, however, that the White Cliffs Opal-field will not carry so large a population as sought to be dependent on it. The nature of the gem, and the uncertain and at times limited demand for it, must always render the market liable to be overstocked. In illustration of what has been stated, it may be mentioned that the White Cliffs Opal Company, who had at the end of August 350 tributaries working on their leases, dismissed 300 of them, and other lessees followed the same course. At the same time, White Cliffs has a future before it for several years at least.

The town of White Cliffs has naturally increased very much in size. A very considerable number of the inhabitants have purchased their blocks, and churches and hospitals are being built.

The





WASHING PLANT OF THE AUSTRALIAN DIAMOND FIELDS (LIMITED).  
(Copeton, Tingha Division, N.S.W.)



The water supply—always a source of great anxiety—will be greatly improved by the Government tank at present being sunk a mile south of White Cliffs, on the Wilcannia Road.

The output of opal is necessarily a mere estimate. For 1898 Mr. Warden Fletcher estimated the output, in value, at from £80,000 to £120,000; and preferred the lower valuation should be taken. Whether he under valued the output for 1898 or not in putting it at £80,000, he feels sure that he is not over estimating the output for 1899 at from £120,000 to £150,000; in spite of the falling off in the three last months of the year. Very many people, he states, would not think £150,000 an excessive estimate. As to the weight—that is still more difficult to estimate; on account of the great difference in price between the various classes of opal, and owing to the fact that opal buyers, even when willing to give information, cannot do so, as they do not, as a rule, keep books or record the weight of their purchases—not at all events with any accuracy. All that can be given is the Post Office return of the total weight of opal parcels which went through the Post during the year; and this was 2,795 lb. avoirdupois.

As to the outlying portions of the White Cliffs Opal-field, three parts of the miners who were at work on the Bunker Creek diggings, 12 miles from White Cliffs, have left there, and no attempt has been made during the year to extend operations outside the central field.

The number of applications in the Warden's Court at White Cliffs was fifty this year, as against eighteen last. The number of miners' rights issued during 1898 was 283; this year over 870 have been issued.

TABLE showing the estimated value of Noble Opal won in the Colony of New South Wales to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£		lb.	£
1890	195·00	15,600	1896	1,390·00	45,000
1891	.....	.....	1897	5,292·00	75,000
1892	41·67	2,000	1898	.....	80,000
1893	449·35	12,315	1899	.....	135,000
1894	198·00	5,684			
1895	333·00	6,000	Totals.....	.....	376,599

#### EMERALDS.

Butler's Reef, some 10 miles from Emmaville, is the only place in the Colony where these gems have been found, but no work has been performed there this year. A great amount of sinking, driving, &c., has been done on this property in the past, and some thousands of pounds spent in developing it; but the returns did not anything like cover the expense incurred, and it is quite possible that the ground will be abandoned if help does not come from some quarter to assist in prosecuting a search. Some of the gems sent to England from this mine are stated to have been highly praised.

#### TOPAZ.

About 60 oz. of topaz was obtained during the year, in the Kookabookra Division. The parcel was only valued at £4.

#### CINNABAR.

A deposit of cinnabar, giving a large per centage of quicksilver, has been discovered in the parish of Ewengar, county of Drake; but the necessary plant for successfully treating the material on the spot is not yet completed, and the ore is at present being forwarded to Sydney. The company into whose possession the property has passed expect to start the work in all its branches almost immediately; and a large and valuable output is anticipated.

In the vicinity of Carwell (between Cudgegong and Rylstone; in the Tambaroora and Turon Mining District) some further prospecting for cinnabar has been carried on during the year, but only indifferent results have so far been obtained.

#### KIESELGUHR.

Extensive deposits of this substance exist at Wyrallah (in the Lismore district), at Barraba, Cooma, and elsewhere. Upon a deposit at the first-named place, some work was done a few years ago; and several hundred bushels of the "diatomaceous, or infusorial, earth" sent away on trial, was stated to have realised, delivered in Sydney, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Evidently, however, there is a difficulty in finding a market for this mineral, and so far as is known no mining operations for it are now in process.

#### ZINC.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Zinc Concentrates, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales up to the end of 1899:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1889	96·85	988	1895	.....	.....
1890	210·45	2,378	1896	.....	.....
1891	218·60	2,622	1897	23,841·80	23,688
1892	444·55	5,055	1898	38,941·30	28,941
1893	.....	.....	1899	49,878·90	49,207
1894	.....	.....			
			Totals .....	118,632·45	£112,879

LIMESTONE (Flux).

The quarrying of limestone flux, at Myall Lakes, is being continued ; and, during the past year, Mr. W. W. O'Neill sent away some 1,000 tons of this material for the use of various smelting-works. The property has recently changed hands, and is now worked by the Port Stephens Limestone Company, of Newcastle.

The present proprietary have opened up a new face, 50 feet in depth, and have completed a new jetty and an overhead tramway to the lake. At present only a few men are employed, but operations on a fairly large scale are soon likely to begin.

In other parts of the same district there are large deposits of limestone ; but, these, though frequently prospected, do not appear to be of the necessary quality.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Limestone Flux raised in the Colony of New South Wales to the end of 1899 :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1890	41,438·8	41,989	1896	88,924·0	54,261
1891	74,057·0	65,337	1897	67,590·0	41,798
1892	103,368·0	93,031	1898*	9,253·0	5,783
1893	130,635·0	111,041	1899	1,000·0	750
1894	89,990·0	69,290			
1895	104,194·0	68,160	Totals .....	710,447·8	£551,460

\* Owing to the removal of the Broken Hill Smelting Works to Port Pirie, S.A., the Tarrawingee Flux Co.'s Quarry (from which large quantities of limestone flux were previously raised) ceased operation in the early part of this year.

ALUNITE.

The Alum Company is still working its alunite property at Bullahdelah, and are now opening up new quarries likely to turn out well.

During the year an average of eleven men have been employed, and 921 tons of alunite have been shipped to the Company's Works at Runcorn, near Liverpool, England.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Alunite, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales to the end of 1899 :—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1890	220·0	3,000	1896	1,372·0	4,116
1891	704·0	1,888	1897	724·5	2,172
1892	821·0	3,284	1898	2,941·0	8,823
1893	1,284·0	5,136	1899	921·0	2,763
1894	862·0	3,448			
1895	832·0	3,328	Totals .....	10,681·5	£37,958

MANGANESE.

For some years past little or nothing in the way of mining for this mineral has been done. In various parts of the Colony deposits are to be found ; but the low market value prevents profitable working.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Manganese Ore, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1884	200·00	560	1895	3·35	10
1885-89	.....	.....	1896	.....	.....
1890	100·00	325	1897	.....	.....
1891	138·20	340	1898	1·00	5
1892	15·80	47	1899	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....			
1894	13·50	44	Totals .....	471·85	£1,331

FIRECLAY.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Fireclay exported from the Colony of New South Wales up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
1891	16·80	55	1896	34·15	69
1892	35·00	80	1897	.....	.....
1893	21·00	46	1898	14·35	32
1894	24·00	60	1899	26·95	66
1895	19·50	55	Totals .....	191·75	£463

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Sundry Unclassified Minerals, the product of the Colony, exported from New South Wales up to the end of 1899.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£		tons.	£
To end of					
1880	354·00	10,127	1891	788·95	3,217
1881	15·25	1,020	1892	92·25	1,158
1882	7·00	979	1893	66·60	557
1883	31·00	160	1894	.....	892
1884	.....	.....	1895	.....	4,637
1885	456·76	7,820	1896	68·01	924
1886	69·22	5,327	1897	.....	8,125
1887	1,431·00	15,624	1898	60·95	2,021
1888	119·30	3,438	1899	132·80	4,970
1889	95·85	719	Totals .....	.....	£78,967
1890	233·00	7,252			

SUMMARY\* showing the Mineral Products of the Colony to the end of 1899.

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of coal raised prior to 1st January, 1899.....	81,372,108·00 tons	34,321,205 9 7	
Quantity and value of coal raised in 1899 .....	4,597,028·00 „	1,325,798 12 5	
Totals .....	85,969,136·00 tons	35,647,004 2 0	35,647,004 2 0
Quantity and value of shale raised prior to 1st January, 1899.....	959,113·00 tons	1,867,659 0 2	
Quantity and value of shale raised in 1899.....	36,719·00 „	40,823 5 0	
Totals .....	995,832·00 tons	1,908,482 5 2	1,908,482 5 2
Quantity and value of coke made prior to 1st January, 1899.....	322,028·55 tons	293,976 1 9	
Quantity and value of coke made in 1899 .....	96,530·00 „	77,129 10 1	
Totals .....	418,558·55 tons	371,105 11 10	371,105 11 10
Quantity and value of gold won prior to 1st January, 1899.....	12,366,726 oz.	45,794,197 5 5	
Quantity and value of gold won in 1899 .....	496,196 „	1,751,815 0 0	
Totals .....	12,862,922 oz.	47,546,012 5 5	47,546,012 5 5
Quantity and value of silver, silver-sulphide, silver lead, and ore exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	Ingots ..... 8,106,590·34 oz. } Silver-sulphide ..... } Silver lead ..... 373,827·55 tons } Ore ..... 1,763,319·77 „ }	25,812,340 0 0	
Quantity and value of silver, silver-sulphide, silver lead, and ore exported in 1899 .....	Ingots ..... 692,036·00 oz. ... } Silver-sulphide ..... 32·00 tons... } Silver lead ..... 20,257·50 „ ... } Ore ..... 424,337·25 „ ... }	76,913 0 0 20,317 0 0 404,728 0 0 1,568,699 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	27,882,997 0 0	27,882,997 0 0
Quantity and value of copper exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	Ingots ..... 119,726·90 tons } Ore and regulus ... 9,631·58 „ }	7,265,807 0 0	
Quantity and value of copper exported in 1899 .....	Ingots ..... 4,640·75 „ ... } Ore and regulus ... 1,337·15 „ ... }	330,120 0 0 69,694 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	7,665,621 0 0	7,665,621 0 0

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of tin exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	Ingots ..... 114,845·25 tons }	10,629,878 9 0	
Quantity and value of tin exported in 1899.....	Ore and regulus ... 18,490·20 „ }	98,138 0 0	
	Ingots ..... 821·75 „ ...	290 0 0	
	Ore and regulus ... 4·75 „ ...		
Totals .....	.....	10,728,306 9 0	10,728,306 9 0
Quantity and value of iron† made prior to 1st January, 1899.....	72,556·47 tons	551,143 8 5	
Quantity and value of iron made in 1899.....	6,500·00 „	55,500 0 0	
Totals .....	79,056·47 tons	606,643 8 5	606,643 8 5
Quantity and value of ironstone flux raised prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	.....	.....	
Quantity and value of ironstone flux raised in 1899 .....	10,521·00 tons	8,417 8 0	
Totals .....	10,521·00 tons	8,417 8 0	8,417 8 0
Quantity and value of antimony exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	10,684·05 tons	187,927 8 6	
Quantity and value of antimony exported in 1899.....	326·50 „	2,694 0 0	
Totals .....	11,010·55 tons	190,621 8 6	190,621 8 6
Quantity and value of lead (pig) exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	3,160·30 tons	35,650 0 0	
Quantity and value of lead (pig, carbonate, and chloride) exported in 1899 .....	Lead, pig ..... 3,268·00 „	44,172 0 0	
	Lead, carbonate 1,331·10 „	43,774 0 0	
	Lead, chloride 220·00 „	11,843 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	135,439 0 0	135,439 0 0
Quantity and value of bismuth exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	287·93 tons	47,524 14 0	
Quantity and value of bismuth exported in 1899.....	15·55 „	3,355 0 0	
Totals .....	303·48 tons	50,879 14 0	50,879 14 0
Quantity and value of oxide of iron exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	4,918·80 tons	9,798 0 0	
Quantity and value of oxide of iron exported in 1899 .....	396·35 „	846 0 0	
Totals .....	5,315·15 tons	10,644 0 0	10,644 0 0
Quantity and value of zinc-concentrates exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	68,753·55 tons	63,672 0 0	
Quantity and value of zinc-concentrates exported in 1899 .....	49,878·90 „	49,207 0 0	
Totals .....	118,632·45 tons	112,879 0 0	112,879 0 0
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised prior to 1st January, 1899.....	709,447·80 tons	550,710 9 11	
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised in 1899 .....	1,000·00 „	750 0 0	
Totals .....	710,447·80 tons	551,460 9 11	551,460 9 11
Quantity and value of alunite exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	9,760·50 tons	35,195 0 0	
Quantity and value of alunite exported in 1899.....	921·00 „	2,763 0 0	
Totals .....	10,681·50 tons	37,958 0 0	37,958 0 0
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	471·85 tons	1,331 0 0	
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported in 1899 .....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	471·85 tons	1,331 0 0	1,331 0 0
Quantity and value of opal raised prior to 1st January, 1899.....	.....	241,599 6 6	
Quantity and value of opal raised in 1899 .....	.....	135,000 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	376,599 6 6	376,599 6 6
Quantity and value of diamonds raised prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	64,400½ carats	39,522 4 0	
Quantity and value of diamonds raised in 1899.....	25,874 „	10,349 12 0	
Totals .....	90,274½ carats	49,871 16 0	49,871 16 0



	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
Quantity and value of cobalt exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	228·00 tons	£ s. d. 2,481 0 0	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of cobalt exported in 1899.....	189·95 „	899 0 0	
Totals .....	417·95 tons	3,380 0 0	3,380 0 0
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	164·80 tons	397 0 0	
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported in 1899.....	26·95 „	66 0 0	
Totals .....	191·75 tons	463 0 0	463 0 0
Quantity and value of lime exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	1,162·00 tons	2,473 0 0	
Quantity and value of lime exported in 1899.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	1,162·00 tons	2,473 0 0	2,473 0 0
Quantity and value of marble exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	643 pkgs.	2,657 0 0	
Quantity and value of marble exported in 1899.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	643 pkgs.	2,657 0 0	2,657 0 0
Quantity and value of building stone exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	9,522 No.	9,740 0 0	
Quantity and value of building stone exported in 1899 .....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	9,522 No.	9,740 0 0	9,740 0 0
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	975 tons	1,155 0 0	
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported in 1899 .....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	975 tons	1,155 0 0	1,155 0 0
Quantity and value of grindstones exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	473 No.	314 0 0	
Quantity and value of grindstones exported in 1899 .....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	473 No.	314 0 0	314 0 0
Quantity and value of slates exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	79,234 No.	890 0 0	
Quantity and value of slates exported in 1899.....	.....	.....	
Totals .....	79,234 No.	890 0 0	890 0 0
Quantity and value of chrome exported prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	16,705·95 tons	53,559 0 0	
Quantity and value of chrome exported in 1899.....	5,242·70 „	17,416 0 0	
Totals .....	21,948·65 tons	70,975 0 0	70,975 0 0
Quantity and value of platinum raised prior to 1st January, 1899 .....	7,127·00 oz.	10,355 0 0	
Quantity and value of platinum raised in 1899.....	638·00 „	1,070 0 0	
Totals .....	7,765·00 oz.	11,425 0 0	11,425 0 0
Value of sundry unclassified minerals exported prior to 1st January, 1899.....	.....	73,997 0 0	
Value of sundry unclassified minerals exported in 1899 .....	.....	4,970 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	78,967 0 0	78,967 0 0
General Total.....	.....	£ 134,064,712 4 9	

\* The quantity and value given in this summary as the total production of its several items prior to 1st January, 1899, do not in certain instances agree with the figures given in the Annual Report of last year. Where they do not it is because of adjustment, which has been necessary to bring them into accord with the totals as shown in the respective independent tables appearing under their proper headings elsewhere; or, where no such special table appears, the adjustment of previously given figures has been made to bring them into agreement with the sundry particulars published from time to time in former reports. † Rolled scrap iron.



District and Division.	Quartz.																			Alluvial.																	
	Steam-engines employed in winding, crushing, &c.		Crushing-machines.	Stamp-heads.	Whims and pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Pumps.	Whips.	Huntingdon mills.	Vanners.	Berdan pans.	Concentrators.	Drills and boring-machines.	Air compressors.	Chlorination plants.	Cyanide plants.	Electric light plants.	Dynamoes.	Automatic feeders.	Ventilation fans.	Steam-engines employed in winding, pumping, &c.		Puddling-machines.	Whims and pulleys.	Whips.	Stamp heads.	Pumps.	Water-wheels.	Dredgers.	Chilian mills.	Pulsators and washing plants.	Hydraulic nozzles.					
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.																			No.	Aggregate horse-power.															
LACHLAN DISTRICT.																																					
Alectown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Barmedman .....	5	100	1	15	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cargo .....	1	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Condobolin .....	1	15	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Fifield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Forbes .....	4	82	2	30	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Frogmoor .....	1	10	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grenfell .....	6	50	3	25	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gundagai .....	5	200	3	80	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Murrumburrah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Narrandera .....	2	18	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Parkes .....	4	62	3	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Reefton .....	1	40	1	10	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Temora .....	4	42	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wyalong .....	15	220	*3	67	15	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Yalgogrin .....	2	14	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
MUDGEE DISTRICT.																																					
Cobbora .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gulgong .....	1	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hargraves .....	5	54	4	28	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Mudgee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Peak Hill .....	10	120	5	105	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Welling on .....	6	94	1	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Windeyer .....	5	60	4	20	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.																																					
Deepwater .....	1	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Drake .....	4	56	3	25	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Emmaville .....	2	35	1	15	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT.																																					
Barraba .....	2	22	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bingara .....	2	20	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hillgrove .....	14	460	5	165	6	10	1	1	17	9	4	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Inverell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Metz .....	10	160	2	60	3	2	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Moonan Brook .....	1	16	3	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nundle .....	2	38	3	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Stewart's Brook .....	3	60	3	30	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Swamp Oak .....	6	65	4	35	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tingha .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Walcha .....	1	20	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT.																																					
Hill End .....	4	25	4	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Stuart Town .....	9	95	4	42	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT.																																					
Adelong .....	12	620	5	60	9	4	6	2	2	16	...	1	20	2	1	1	1	8	...	5	96	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bungendore and Bywong .....	2	24	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Captain's Flat .....	10	200	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cooma .....	2	34	4	27	...	1	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	374	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kiandra .....	2	15	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Reedy Flat (Batlow) .....	1	20	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tumbarumba .....	2	10	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Walbundrie .....	1	12	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Yass .....	1	12	2	5	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.																																					
Araluen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bateman's Bay .....	1	10	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bradwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Little River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Major's Creek .....	4	137	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Moruya .....	1	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nelligen .....	1	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nerriga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																							



In conclusion, it may be stated that, viewing the arid conditions that have so widely prevailed throughout the Colony, consequent upon a succession of exceptionally dry seasons—which have fettered the movements of the individual prospector, and seriously impeded work in many of our principal mining districts—the result of the past year's operations must be considered as satisfactory.

The substantial progress made under such adverse circumstances, as disclosed by the all-round increase that has taken place in the outputs of our various mineral products, amply justifies the anticipation that with a break up of the long-continued and disastrous drought a marked expansion in our mineral industries will be experienced.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

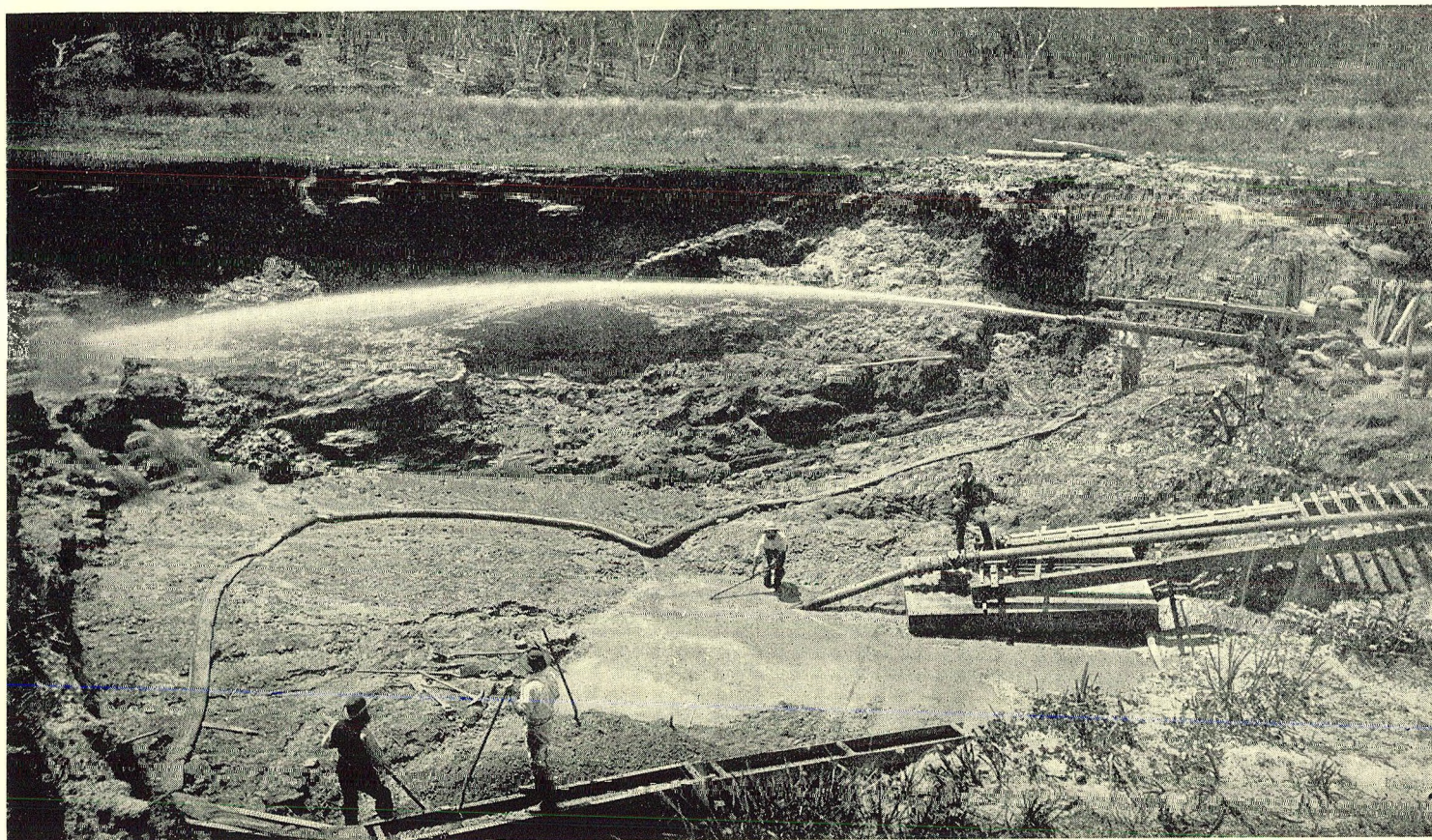
A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "W. C. Lachlan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then curves back under the main body of the signature.

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture

Department of Mines and Agriculture,  
July 31st, 1900.

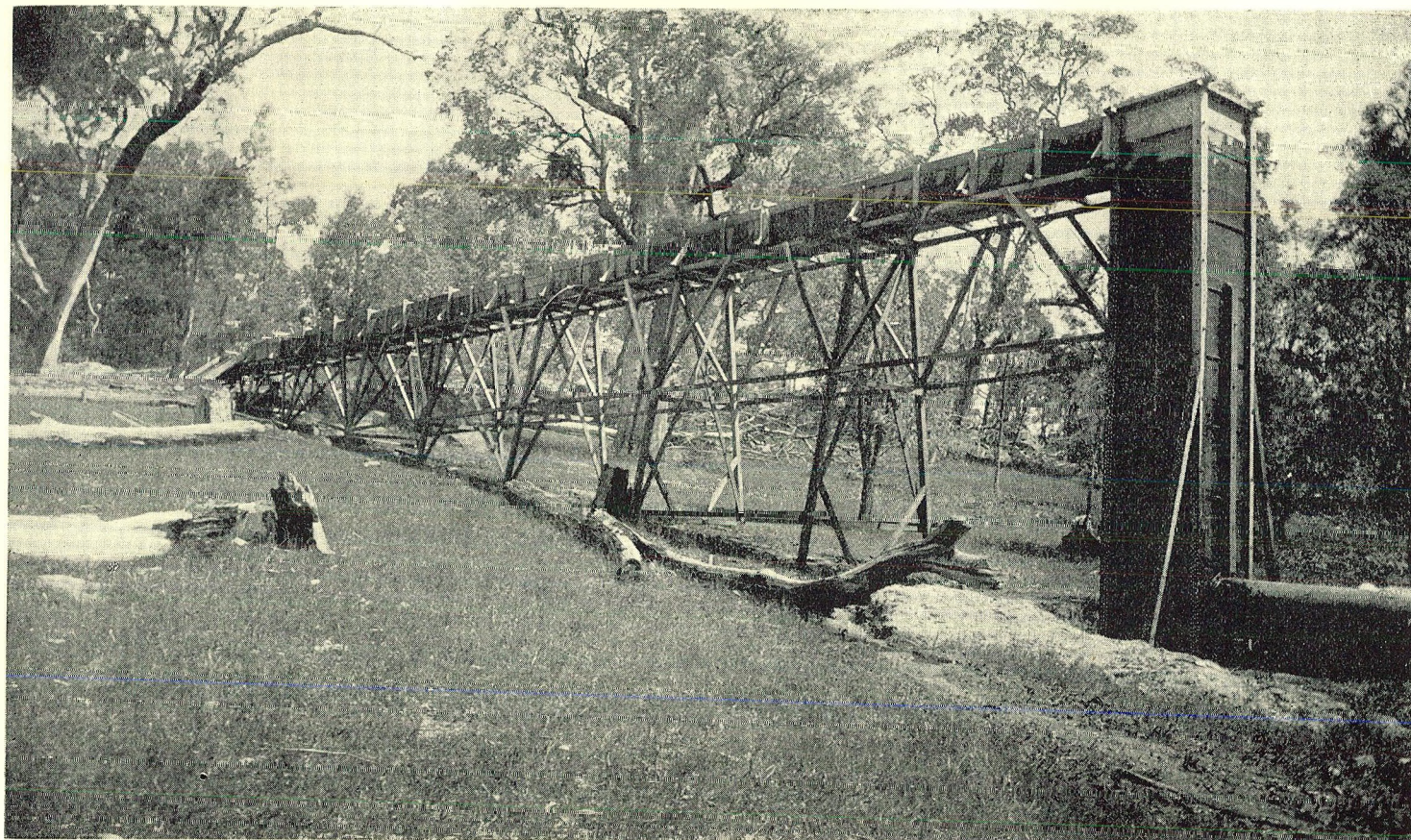
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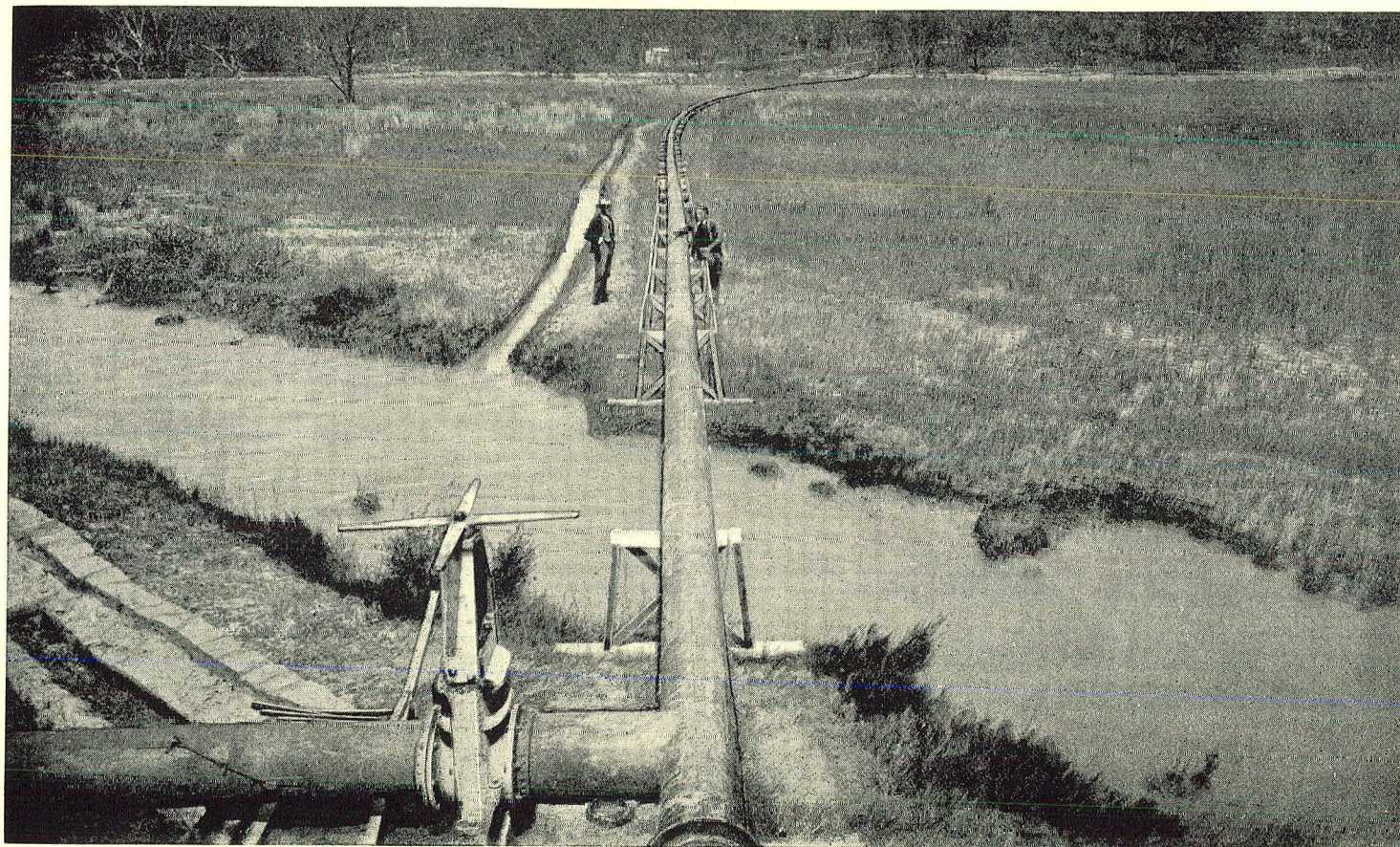
GOLD MINING AT TUMBARUMBA CREEK, N.S.W.  
(View showing Breaking-down Nozzle, and Suction-pipe of Centrifugal Elevating Pump.)





GOLD MINING AT TUMBARUMBA CREEK, N.S.W.  
(Pressure Box at Head of Pipe line.)





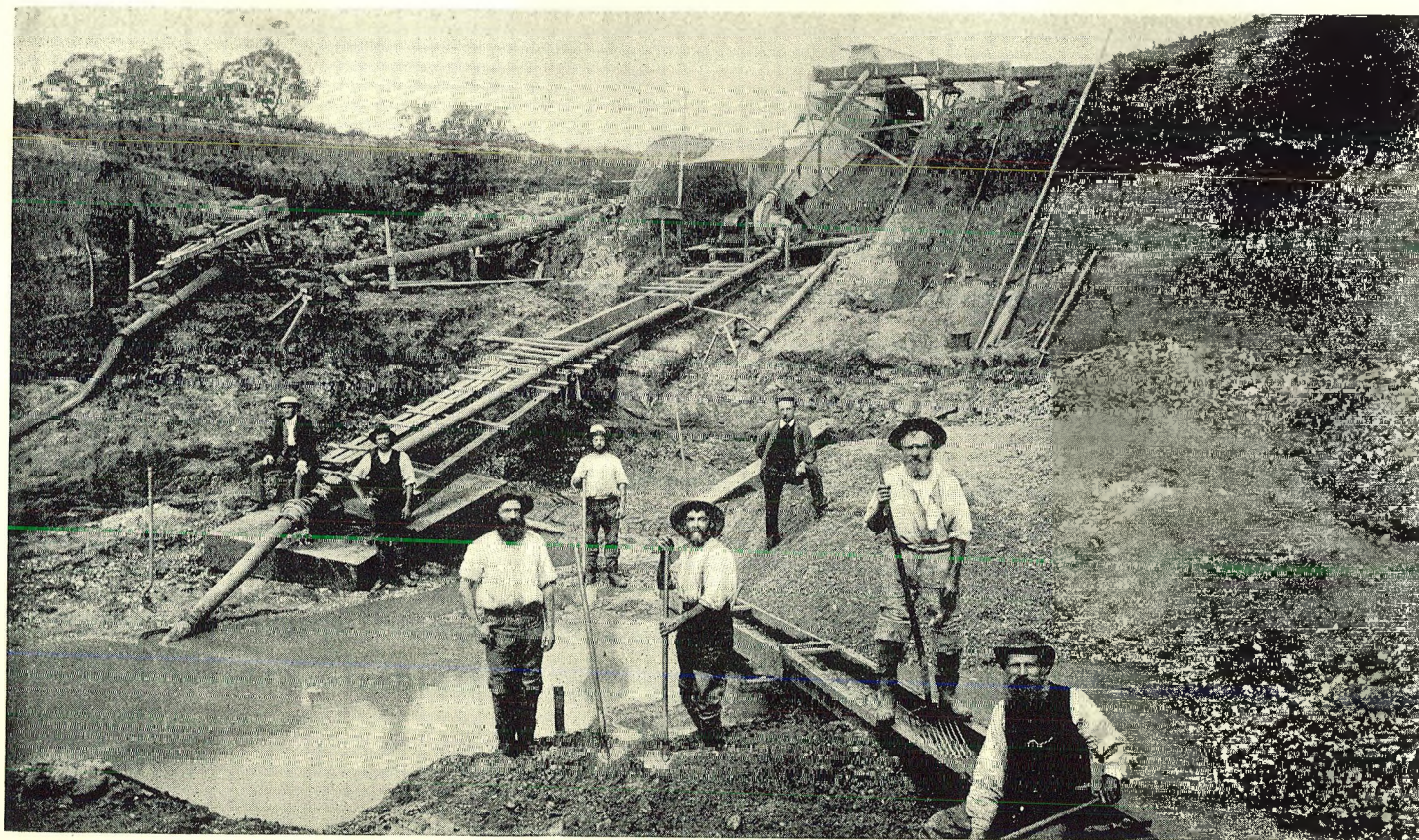
GOLD MINING AT TUMBARUMBA CREEK, N.S.W.  
(Pipe-line.)





GOLD MINING AT TUMBARUMBA CREEK, N.S.W.  
(View showing Sluice-boxes, and Pelton Wheel operating Pump.)





GOLD MINING AT TUMBARUMBA CREEK, N.S.W.  
(Centrifugal Elevating Pump and Suction-pipe.)



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES AND SUPERINTENDENT OF DIAMOND DRILLS.

Sir,

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1899, I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance given me by Wardens, Coroners, Inspectors of Mines, Wardens' Clerks, and Mining Registrars by reporting, at the earliest possible opportunity, any mining accident occurring in connection with the metalliferous mines in their respective districts.

It is also with pleasure that I beg to acknowledge the great assistance given me during the year by the several Inspectors of Mines, and other Officers connected with my branch, who have all done their duties faithfully and well; and who have performed a considerable amount of extra work during the year, which the increased demands upon the Department in general has necessitated.

During the year I visited officially the following places:—Mudgee, Hargraves, Hill End, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Bathurst, Stuart Town, Orange, Molong, Parkes, Alectown, Peak Hill, Cobar, Girilambone, Mittagong, Grenfell, Young, Adelong, Gundagai, Deepwater, Nine-mile, Torrington, Emmaville, Tent Hill, Kangaroo Valley, Armidale, Puddledock, and Hillgrove.

The papers registered in the Chief Inspector of Mines and Diamond Drill Branch during the year were 3,688; letters written, 2,324; papers to and from records numbered 1,550 and 1,602 respectively. The number of fossickers to the gold-fields assisted with free railway passes was 395, as against 601 in 1898, and 982 during 1897. Thus it will be seen that the issue of free railway passes to gold fossickers is being greatly reduced.

Boring operations with diamond drills were carried on during the year at Tarro (Hexham District), Gulgong, Sunny Corner, Catherine Hill Bay, and Mittagong districts.

At Tarro, in the Hexham district, 602 feet were bored in the coal measures, prospecting for a payable seam of coal.

At Gulgong, 546 feet were bored through very close, hard basalt, for the purpose of prospecting the basaltic covered drifts about the junction of the Black, Happy Valley, and Star Leads, which on the upper parts contained extraordinarily rich auriferous deposits. So far, however, the results of boring operations have been unsatisfactory.

The prospecting operations at Sunny Corner have proved disappointing, and after boring an additional 290 ft. 8 in. during the early part of the year, the work was then stopped and the diamond drill withdrawn. The work was done with a view to possibly discovering a continuation of the gold and silver deposits which produced such profitable yields in the Sunny Corner Mine.

Near the end of the year a diamond drill was erected and started in the coal measures at Catherine Hill Bay, to test several seams of coal; the total depth bored up to the end of the year was 60 ft. 6 in.

At Mittagong a diamond drill bored a total distance of 74 ft. 6 in., in connection with Mr. Geological-Surveyor Jaquet's examination of the iron ore deposits in that locality.

This brought the total number of feet bored during the year up to 1,573 ft. 8 in.

I also have the honor of submitting herewith twelve (12) Tables marked from A to L.

*Table A.*—Showing fatal, serious, and minor accidents during 1899, which may be regarded as true mining accidents.

*Table B.*—Showing fatal, serious, and minor accidents on surface, as distinguished from true mining accidents during 1899.

*Table C.*—Number of men at work in the metalliferous mines in New South Wales, and value of machinery at the end of the year 1899; also the ratio of persons killed and injured per 1,000 employed.

*Table D.*—Fatal accidents on and under surface (exclusive of Broken Hill) during 1899, with verdicts of Coroners' Juries and Magisterial Inquiries.

*Table E.*—Fatal accidents, both on and under surface, Broken Hill District, during 1899.

*Table F.*—Showing fatal, serious, and minor accidents which occurred in the open cuttings, Broken Hill, during 1899.

*Table G.*—Minor accidents under surface in the Broken Hill district during the year 1899.

*Table H.*—Serious accidents under surface in the Broken Hill district during the year 1899.

*Table I.*—Serious accidents on surface in the Broken Hill district during the year 1899. (There were no fatal accidents on surface, in connection with the Broken Hill Mines, during the year.)

*Table J.*—Minor accidents on surface in the Broken Hill district during the year 1899.

*Table K.*—Comparison of accidents recorded during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

*Table L.*—Lead-poisoning returns from the Broken Hill Mines for the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899. Also returns from other parts of New South Wales.

Thus it will be seen that as far as the Broken Hill Mines are concerned the "Lead-poisoning Act" has been of great benefit. During the whole of the year only 13 cases have been reported from the Broken Hill Mines. But anxiety is felt with regard to the number of lead-poisoning cases which occurred during the year at the Zinc Works; the latter works were erected by the Australian Metal Company. The Company have already been informed that they will have to conduct their works in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the Rules and Regulations appertaining thereto; as soon as this is done lead-poisoning will be of very rare occurrence in the Barrier Mining District. As the total number of fatal accidents throughout the Colony, it will be noted that during 1899 there were four more than during 1898, the number being 39—of which Broken Hill District contributed 14, or two less than in 1898, and the remaining 25 occurred in various other Mining Districts of the Colony.

The



The percentage of persons killed during the year was very little greater than during the previous year; being 1,208 as compared with 1,154 for 1898.

It will be observed by perusing Table K, that the total number of accidents from all causes throughout the Colony was 192, as compared with 147 in 1898; but as usual the minor accidents form a very large percentage, and as a fact a large number of these minor accidents, although noted here, are overlooked in other Colonies as of too little importance. Many of these minor accidents are certainly of such a trifling nature that, strictly speaking, they can hardly be named accidents, the injured persons frequently returning to work again almost immediately.

In perusing Table D, and noting the decisions arrived at by Coroner's Juries, or Magisterial Inquiries, the same unsatisfactory circumstance presents itself as in all previous years; that the large majority of fatal accidents could have been prevented if the unfortunate persons had only used ordinary precaution, and complied with the Mining Regulations or with the Special Rules of the Mines; or had used even moderate forethought; or had possessed sufficient practical knowledge of the work they undertook to perform. Taking common sense as a guidance I cannot see that in such cases a Mining Manager or an Inspector of Mines can reasonably be held responsible. In Districts where extensive mining operations are carried on there can at all times be found persons willing to work, and earn their living, but who have not sufficient practical knowledge of the work they are engaging to do. The Manager has little, if any, alternative in such matters; he requires persons to do certain work; persons present themselves to do said work, and they are engaged, and it is only after the accident occurs that the Manager is told the injured person had not sufficient practical knowledge. How can the Manager then be responsible in matters over which he has no control, being but too glad to secure the best and most practical men? The persons who undertake work in any mine without having a good practical knowledge of same, at once become not only a danger to themselves, but also a danger to others engaged in the mine.

No doubt the trying climates of Broken Hill and Cobar have had a great deal to do with keeping a larger number of practical miners from moving with their families, or proceeding themselves, to said districts. Another drawback is the great distance from these districts to other mining districts; hence, in case of slackness of work, they would be unable to incur the expenditure of removal—the wages paid in the handicapped localities referred to being, in proportion, hardly high enough. The good practical miner, therefore, who can obtain work in any mining district, feels that his family is better off, and he can save more in other more advantageously situated parts of New South Wales than in Broken Hill or Cobar.

In addition to the actual mining, the several dredging plants now in use and under construction have already, and will, in the future, add considerably to the duties of Inspectors of mines. In addition to which, cyanide works have been erected, or are under erection, in nearly every mining centre of New South Wales; in some places three or four are in full work within a short distance of each other.

Very extensive machinery has been introduced and erected on several of the principal mines at Cobar. Foremost is that known as the Fort Bourke, or Cobar Gold-mines (Limited), which is under the able management of Mr. Thos. Buckland, Managing Director, Mr. Fox, Mining Manager, and Mr. A. Billingham, C.E., as principal engineer; the latter constructed the whole of the additional plant, under the personal supervision and direction of Mr. Buckland.

The shaft, which was down 250 feet, is 11 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. over all, and is divided into three compartments; the two winding compartments are each 2 ft. 10 in. wide between skids; the ladder compartment, which also contains the air pipe, is 3 ft. 11 in. wide.

The shaft is closely timbered and centred with hardwood, 2½ inches in thickness. Poppet-heads are erected over the shaft, the centre of the pulley wheels being 42 ft. 6 in. above surface brace; at a height of 17 feet above the collar of shaft, a landing brace is constructed, with a tramway carried on trestles, leading therefrom for use during development.

Winding engine.—The winding-engine house, 30 x 20, is situated on the south side of shaft. The winding gear consists of a pair of horizontal engines, having 14 inch diameter cylinders, 24 inch stroke, and capable of raising a load of 2½ tons at a speed of 500 feet per minute; gearing, 4 to 1. The two winding drums are 7 feet in diameter, by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, loose on the shaft, and each fitted with clutch and brake gear. Indicators are fitted in position gear, with the drums showing position of cage in shaft.

Ore shoots—Grizzlies.—The ore is landed at the surface brace in trucks, and is conveyed on a tramway to the ore shoots, where it is tipped; the fines passing through the grizzlies into a lower shoot leading direct to the ore bins; the ore which requires breaking passes over the grizzlies into the ore crushers, and thence to the ore bins, the supply being regulated by adjustable doors at mouth of shoots. The sides of each grizzly are carried up to a height of 7 ft. 6 in. to form hoppers, in order to secure a regular supply.

Ore breakers.—Two of which have been erected over the ore bins, and are driven by belting direct from the engine shaft. The engine to drive said ore breakers is horizontal 12 inch cylinder and 16 inch stroke.

Ore bins.—These have a capacity of 100 tons, and are built throughout of ironbark timber, well bolted together. The bottom is divided into two parts, having shoots leading to iron discharge doors, each of which is provided with lever attachments for raising and lowering same. A tunnel is constructed immediately below the ore bins, through which the ore is conveyed in trucks over the tramway into the mill, where it is tipped into the ore storage bin over the battery.

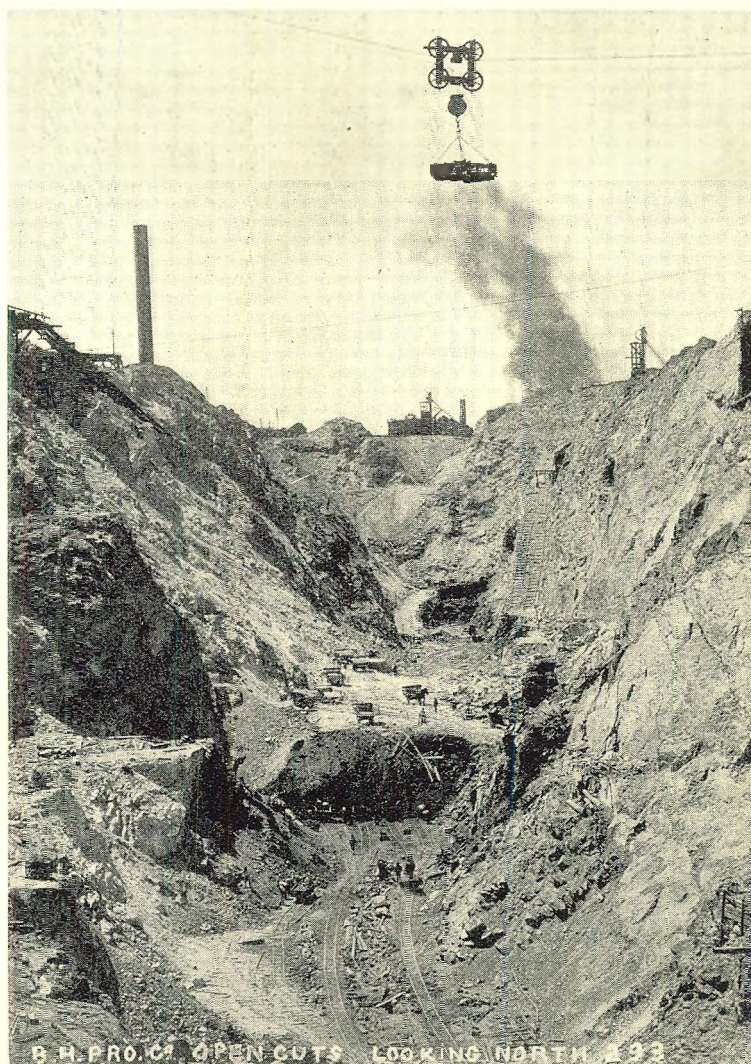
Mill-house, covering battery, and engine-room, is 109 ft. long x 68 ft. wide.

Battery.—This consists of 100 head of stamps, erected in two lines of 50 each, placed back to back. The storage bins have a capacity of about 1,000 tons, and are fitted with adjustable hopper doors and self-feeders to batteries throughout.

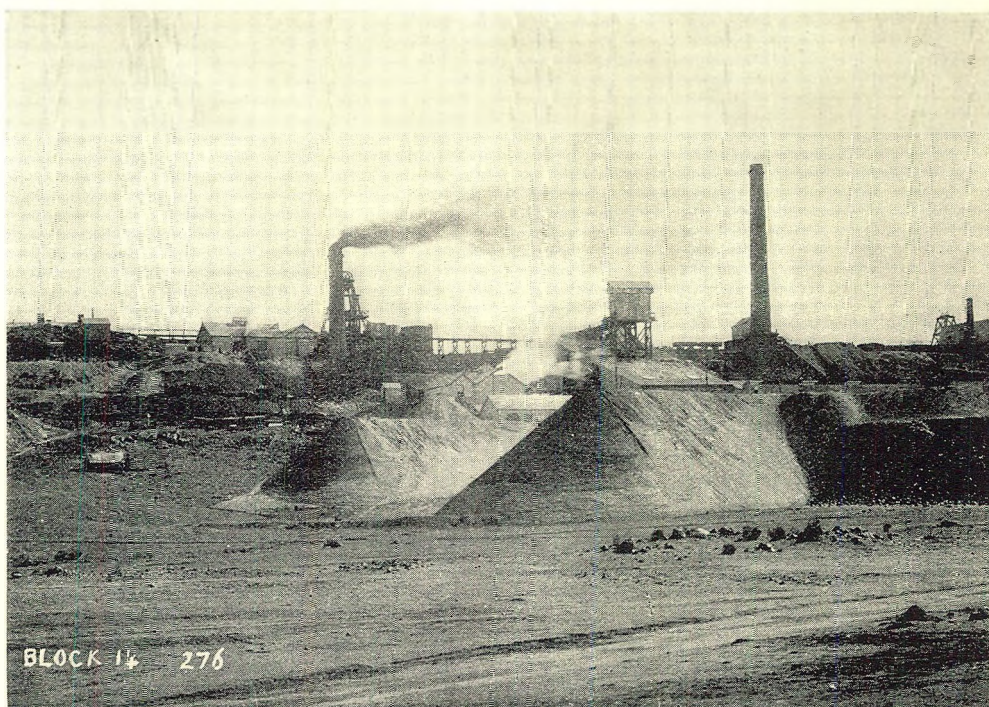
The amalgamating tables are covered with electro-plated copper plates. The power for the battery is supplied by two 75-horse power Wheelock engines, each having a cylinder of 14 in. diameter with 3 ft. 6 in. stroke. The exhaust steam is conveyed to feed water-heaters, from which the water for use of boilers is taken. Taking the crushing stuff as it was at the end of 1898 as a sample, the capacity of the battery may be set down at about 300 tons per day.

Air-compressor and dynamos.—The building containing these is 45 ft. x 17 ft. 6 in., divided into two parts, the one at the southern end containing the engine and dynamo for generating electricity for lighting purposes (electric light being used both about the machinery and the mine), and the other the air-compressor. The dynamo is coupled direct to the engine shaft, and is capable of supplying 215 incandescent





BROKEN HILL "PROPRIETARY" SILVER MINE.  
(The "Open Cuts," looking North.)



THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY "BLOCK 14" SILVER MINE.



incandescent lights of 16-candle power each. The air-compressor is compound, having high-pressure steam and air cylinders of 14 in. diameter, and low-pressure steam and air cylinder of 22 in. diameter; the stroke is 22 in. The air receiver is fixed on the northern side of the mill-house, and is 30 ft. in length and 5 ft. 6 in. diameter. The main air-pipe running from the air-receiver to the mine is about 400 ft. in length and 4 in. diameter, and is carried down the shaft to the 216 ft. level, and branches are laid to various levels as work proceeds, and also to the open cut for the purpose of supplying air to rock drills.

**Boiler-house.**—This building is 46 ft. x 25 ft. 6 in., and covers the new boiler-settings. The two boilers are of a Lancashire type, each being 30 ft. long x 8 ft. internal diameter, the combined horsepower being equal to 440 indicated, working pressure 120 per square inch. These boilers supply the whole of the steam required on the mine. Four old boilers in former use in the south side of the mill-house are shut off, but are ready for use in case of emergency. The chimney stack is 70 ft. in height and 4 ft. 1½ in. x 4 ft. 1½ in. inside at the top.

**Cyanide Plant.**—This is one of the largest, if not the largest, in New South Wales. The tailings, after leaving the battery, are conveyed by launders to a sump, from which they are lifted by a centrifugal pump, driven by a horizontal engine, 10 in. cylinder, 15 in. stroke, and delivered at a height of 36 ft. above suction into the spitzkasten. This spitzkasten is of steel, and has two divisions, each having a 3 in. outlet leading to the launder junction-box. The heaviest sand settles in the first compartment, the finer sands and slimes being carried on to the second division, where the remainder of the sand is separated, the slimes running away by an overflow which leads to the slimes launder. Above the top tier of leaching vats is an arrangement of steel launders radiating from the junction-box, from which point the flow is directed, and the inlets to the junction-box are fitted with adjustable doors by which the flow from the different divisions of the spitzkasten is regulated.

**Automatic Distributors.**—Each of the vats in the top tier is fitted with one of "Butter's" patent distributors which revolves automatically and lays the sand down evenly in the vat.

**Leaching Vats.**—The foundation of these vats are of cement concrete. The piers are of brickwork, three in number, each 164 feet in length, the outer ones being 3 ft. wide and the centre one 4 ft. in width.

The lower tier of vats rests upon ironbark joists, supported on heavy wall plates, and the top tier of vats is supported by a massive staging of ironbark timber which is carried by the piers below. The amount of the timber used in the staging alone is about 70,000 superficial feet.

There are ten (10) leaching vats each 30 ft. diameter and 8 ft. deep, built of steel throughout, and riveted in position; they are erected in two tiers; the five upper ones are provided with slime gates through which the water together with remaining slimes escapes into the slime launder which leads direct to the slimes dam. All the ten (10) vats are also provided with circular discharge doors, four (4) in the bottom of each vat. Below the vats, tramways are laid between the piers for the purpose of trucking away the residues after treatment.

Each vat is also fitted with a filter bottom of oregon pine, covered with a jute filter cloth and cocoanut matting.

**Extractor House.**—This building is 50 ft. in length by 40 ft. in width, with a compound truss louver roof. The floor is of concrete, finished with cement and graded to allow of all washings, leakages, &c., flowing into a sump. The extractor house also contains the distributor box, three extractor boxes each 18 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. deep, two mixing vats each 8 ft. diameter and 4 ft. deep, with all the piping, connections, valves, bye-passes leading to the solution vats, an improved zinc lathe, filter press, and two centrifugal pumps for pumping water to the spitzkasten supply tank and solutions into the vats. The required power is supplied by a horizontal engine 8 in. diameter cylinder and 15 stroke.

Furnace setting comprises one retort and two melting furnaces; the chimney is 30 ft. high. The solution vats are three in number, each 20 ft. in diameter by 10 ft. in depth, built of steel throughout, and carried on timber joists resting on concrete foundations.

It will be seen from the above description that this is one of the most perfect and extensive gold-saving plant in New South Wales.

The Cobar Mines (Limited), late Fort Bourke, deserves every possible and justifiable encouragement; they have undertaken at a very great cost to solve the problem whether the very low grade ores occurring in large deposits at Fort Bourke, Cobar, can be made to pay. It was at first thought that these deposits could be worked by crushing and amalgamation, which, however, proved a failure; however, undaunted at their first failure, they kept on moving by the erection of more extensive and improved machinery, intending to work their mine on only up-to-date principles in every particular. The cyanide plant alone cost £10,000. The company are already employing more than the complement of men needful to comply with the labour condition of the leases, and it is looked upon as a certainty that Mr. Thomas Buckland, their managing director, will put the company from a losing on to a dividend-paying footing. That even at the present juncture he has made the income overbalance the expenditure is information which I received from fairly good authority, and if such is correct, then the company must succeed when once work is in full swing and every part of their machinery fully employed.

It will be a great benefit, not only to the Cobar district but to the colony generally, if these low grade auriferous ores, which have been unsuccessfully tested by individual parties and small companies, can be made to pay by the introduction of large capital as is done by the Cobar Gold-mines (Limited), at Fort Bourke, Cobar.

At the time of my visiting the Cobar district the Chesney Mines were erecting extensive machinery; the Occidental Mine was enlarging their cyanide plant, and nearly every gold-mine along the line of auriferous belt was either at work improving their machinery or sinking new shafts. At the Great Cobar Copper Mine everything seemed to be progressing favourably.

If the indications at the end of the year can be taken as a criterion, then the year 1900 should be a prosperous one for the Cobar district.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,  
Chief Inspector of Mines, &c.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

TABLE A.

TABLE A.

Showing Fatal, Serious, and Minor Accidents during year ending 31st December, 1899, which may be regarded as True Mining Accidents.

No	Date of Accident	Name of Mine	Locality	Number of Persons in each Accident	Names of Persons Killed or Injured			Mining for—	Occupation	On or Under Surface	Nature and cause of Injury or Death
					Killed	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries				
1	4 Jan	Nymagee Kohnoor	Nymagee Parkes	1	George K Pringle		John Daniels	Copper Gold	Labourer Miner	On Under	Fall of earth—bruised leg
2	4 "			1							Fell into sump—accidentally drowned
3	4 "	Miner's Right	Wyalong	1		Chas Lucas					Fall of slabs—broken arm, &c.
4	7 "	Nymagee	Nymagee	1		Wm Sutton					Fall of rock—broken leg
5	7 "	Central	Broken Hill	1			Geo Bartholomew	Copper Silver	Trucker		Fall of stone—broken arm
6	9 "	Quilters	Coolac	1		Alf Morton		Chrome	Miner		Fall of ore—broken leg
7	11 "	Mt Monsen	Wolumla	1	John Sharp			Gold	Miner		Suffocated by foul air
8	12 "	Needle's	Wyalong	1		Jas Carnell			Miner		Fall of rock—broken thigh.
9	14 "	Central	Broken Hill	2			Ernest Graham	Silver			Fell down shoot—internal injuries
10	20 "	B H Prop'ty	"	2			W E Gardiner	"	Surveyor		Fall of ore—bruises
11	20 "	"	"	1		Chas Pound		"	Asst do		"
12	4 Feb	"	"	1			George Mair	"	Miner		Truck capsized—broken leg
13	7 "	"	"	1		Thos Rogers		"	Trucker		Fall of stone—broken foot
14	8 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1			J Small	Copper	Miner		Fell off staging—scalp wound.
15	11 "	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1			Joseph Shore	Silver			Fell and lacerated hand
16	14 "	British	"	1			James Francis	"			Rock struck bait—broken thigh
17	17 "	Block 10	"	1			Owen O Neill	"			Fall of stone—broken ankle.
18	20 "	B H Prop'ty	"	1		Samuel Spalding		"	Powder Boy Miner		Flying stone—broken thigh.
19	21 "	Block 12	"	1	John Fenotti			"			Smothered by fall of earth
20	24 "	Gibaltai	Adelong	1			Chas Clifford	Gold			Temporarily disabled by fumes
21	20 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	Joseph Curnow			Copper			Fell into mullock pass
22	1 Mar	Junction	Broken Hill	1		S Thomas		Silver			Slab fell—broken collarbone
23	7 "	Central	"	1			John Shepherd	"			Stage fell—bruises
24	8 "	B H Prop'ty	"	1	Wm R Reilly			"			Fall of ore—fatal injuries
25	10 "	Block 14	"	1			Arthur White	"			scalp wound
26	14 "	Ottery Tin	Tent Hill	1		Frank Stanford		Tin			Fall of rock—broken collarbone
27	15 "	Black Coon	Yalgogrin	1	George Carr			Gold			fatal injuries
28	17 "	South Burranga	Burranga	1	John M'Kenney			Copper			Fell off ladder—
29	21 "	Broken Hill, N	Broken Hill	1			E Merrett	Silver			Fall of ore—broken hand
30	25 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1			A Dean	Copper			Flying stones—cuts
31	26 "	Block 14	Broken Hill	1		George Hobbs		Silver	Carpenter		Fell while working in shaft.
32	26 "	Junction, North	"	1			J Richards	"	Miner		Fell whilst working
33	26 "	B H Prop'ty	"	1		Jas Duffies		"	Labourer		Cage overrun—broken leg
34	27 "	Block 10	"	1		R J Benger		"	Miner		Flying stones—abdominal injuries
35	28 "	Myall's United	McPhail	2		J F Hammond		Gold			Fall of rock—broken thigh
36	28 "	"	"	2			F Carter	"			bruises
37	28 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1			R Hurst	Copper	Trucker		Injured foot while filling truck
38	29 "	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	Aug A Astall			Silver	Miner		Fall of ore—fatal injuries
39	5 Apl	Great Cobar	Cobar	1			C Maxwell	Copper			Run of mullock—broken knee.
40	5 "	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1			Wm Solomon	Silver			Clearing shoot—broken thigh
41	6 "	Broken Hill, S	"	1		Joseph Martin		"			Struck by falling stone
42	6 "	Central	"	1			Chas Johnson	"			Fell of staging—scalp wound
43	7 "	"	"	1			H Warson	"	Trucker		Struck by falling stone
44	8 "	Sunlight	Hillgrove	1			Gus Hayes	Gold	Miner		Fall of rock—bruised
45	11 "	Baker's Creek Consols	"	2	Alex Taylor			"			Premature explosion of gelignite
46	11 "	"	"	2		Martin Ryan		"			"
47	12 "	West Sunlight	"	1			Jas Broome	"			Explosion of detonator
48	1 May	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	August Welch			Silver			Fall of rock—fatal injuries.
49	2 "	"	"	2	Matthew Gardner			"			Fall of ore—
50	2 "	"	"	2			Samuel Lawn	"			bruises
51	2 "	Central	"	1			William Kitto	"			Fall of stone—scalp wound
52	3 "	"	"	1		John Casey		"			Fell off timber—broken back
53	3 "	Alluvial Claim	Sofala	2	Ralph Dawson			Gold			Smothered by fall of earth
54	3 "	"	"	2	Thomas Carpenter			"			"
55	18 "	Central	Broken Hill	1		Thos Humphreys		"			Fell through floors—fractured skull
56	18 "	Sluicing Claim	Drake	1	Ah How			"			Smothered by fall of earth.
57	20 "	Eleanora	Hillgrove	1			Thos Brindley	"			Fell off staging—bruised
58	23 "	Junction	Broken Hill	1			William Martin	Silver			Stone fell and injured leg,
59	26 "	B H Prop'ty	"	1		Wm Wright		"			Machine slipped and injured foot
60	27 May	B H South	"	1			A Anderson	"			Injured by flying stones
61	2 June	Great Cobar	Cobar	1			Fredk North	Copper			Fall of rock—scalp wounds.
62	8 "	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	Edward W Wood			Silver			Fall of ore—fatal injuries
63	9 "	Central	"	1			Joseph Raby	"			Fell with timbering—bruised
64	9 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1		W Williams		Copper			Fall of mullock—legs broken
65	9 "	Opal	White Cliffs	1	Richard J Coates			Opal			Fell down shaft—fatally injured.
66	10 "	Alluvial claim	Oberon	1	Francis Hynes			Gold			Smothered by fall of earth
67	12 "	Central	Broken Hill	1			Thos Miles	Silver			Fall of rock—cut foot
68	12 "	"	"	1			Chas Mahon	"			Scalp wound through rope breaking
69	15 "	Booth's United	Coolac	1	George Dalton			Gold			Struck by falling timber
70	19 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	David Wilson			Copper			Fell down pass—fatally injured.
71	20 "	Eleanora	Hillgrove	1	Wm Henry Martin			Gold			Fell down winze "
72	21 "	Webb's	Emmaville	1	James Hinder			Silver			"
73	21 "	Central	Broken Hill	1	James Bruff			"			Fell down shoot "
74	27 "	Gibraltar	Adelong	1		James Brennan		Gold			Drilled into unexploded charge of dynamite
75	29 "	B H Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1			John Delbridge	Silver	Trucker		Truck injured foot
76	3 July	Block 14	"	1			David McOrrie	"			Fell into pass—bruised
77	3 "	South	"	1		Wm Bray		"	Miner		Splinter from hammer injured sight
78	4 "	Alluvial claim	Nerrigundah	1	Sing Mow			Gold			Crushed by fall of earth—fatally
79	5 "	Junction North	Broken Hill	1			J Wishart	Silver	Labourer		Struck by timber—broken foot
80	7 "	Alluvial claim	Mt David	1		Wm H Evans		"	Miner		Shing broke—broken leg
81	13 "	Burdett	Canowindra	1		P Gallagher		"			Fell out of bucket—broken ankle
82	14 "	Mountain Run	Rockley	1		R Harris		Copper			Fall of rock—internal injuries
83	17 "	Mt David	"	1		Jas Alexander		Gold	Trucker		fractured jaw



TABLE A—continued.

No	Date of Accident.	Name of Mine	Locality.	Number of Persons in each Accident	Names of Persons Killed or Injured.			Mining for—	Occupation.	On or under Surface	Nature and cause of Injury or Death.
					Killed.	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries				
84	19 July	Holman's...	Sunny Corner.	1	...	Geo Holman ..	.....	Gold	Miner	Under	Fall of rock—crushed shoulder.
85	27 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	Thos. Mitchell	John Davies ..	Silver	"	"	Struck by truck
86	27 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	..	..	..	Copper	"	"	Struck by falling rock drill
87	28 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Arch. Anderson.	Silver.	"	"	Injured in cage
88	28 "	Block 10	"	4	Patrick Quigley	..	..	"	"	"	Crushed by fall of ground.
89	28 "	"	"	4	Chas Brown	..	..	"	"	"	"
90	28 "	"	"	4	..	Geo Holmes	..	"	"	"	"
91	28 "	"	"	4	..	Ehas Nankivell	..	"	"	"	"
92	28 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	Jas Parkinson	..	..	"	"	"	"
93	29 "	Gibraltar	Adelong	1	..	Wm Smith	..	Gold	"	"	Fall of rock—injured hip
94	4 Aug	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	Wm Rear	..	Silver	"	"	injured head, &c
95	5 "	Central .....	"	1	..	..	M. Bryant	"	"	"	Struck by falling drill
96	11 "	Block 10	"	2	..	..	Joseph Snell	"	"	"	Fall of ground—bruises.
97	11 "	"	"	2	..	..	Wm. Lean	"	"	"	"
98	11 "	"	"	1	..	..	Samuel Virgin	"	"	"	"
99	11 "	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	..	Joseph George	..	Gold	"	"	"
100	15 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	..	..	Chas Lewis	Copper.	Timber man	"	Cut by axe.
101	18 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Robert Lee	Silver	Miner	"	Fall of ground—abrasions.
102	19 "	Central	"	1	..	..	I. Andrews	"	"	"	Struck by falling stone
103	19 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	..	..	Wm. Waters	"	Labourer	"	Injured leg with truck wheel.
104	21 "	Central ..	"	1	..	..	Sydney Pearse	"	Miner	"	Fall of ground—scalp wound
105	21 "	Junction	"	1	Thos F. Truran	..	..	"	"	"	Fell off ladder—fatally injured.
106	29 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	..	..	J. Philpott	"	Trucker.	"	Stone rolled on foot
107	30 "	"	"	1	..	..	Thos Hollis	"	Miner	"	Fall of stone—injured back
108	1 Sept	South ..	"	1	..	..	Ed Quntrell	"	"	"	Struck by falling bucket
109	8 "	Conrad	Tingha	1	..	J. Trelor	..	"	"	"	Stone slipped and jambed leg
110	8 "	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	D. H. Southon	..	..	Gold	Platman	"	Scalded fatally through falling into sump containing hot water
111	9 "	Alluvial Claim.	Tuena	1	John Clark	..	..	"	Miner	"	Smothered by fall of earth
112	14 "	B. H. North	Broken Hill	1	..	Louis Tremanzia	..	Silver.	"	"	Fell down pass—bruised.
113	21 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	..	..	Thos Graham	"	"	"	Struck by falling stone
114	26 "	"	"	1	..	John Anderson	..	"	"	"	Injured by runaway truck
115	29 "	Junction	"	2	..	..	Benjamin Wearne	"	"	"	Returned to unexploded blast
116	29 "	"	"	2	..	..	Joseph Wearne	"	"	"	"
117	29 "	Myall United	McPhail ..	1	..	..	George Clucas	Gold	Timber man	"	Fell whilst timbering shaft
118	30 "	Klondyke ..	Wyalong	1	Robert Pritchard	..	..	"	Braceman	"	Fell down shaft
119	3 Oct.	British ....	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Wm Rutter	Silver	Miner	"	Struck in eye by flying stone.
120	7 "	Junction ...	"	1	John Cocks	..	..	"	"	"	Crushed by a rolling stone
121	14 "	Gibraltar	Adelong	1	Robt Pamment	..	..	Gold	"	"	Smothered by fumes
122	19 "	Howell's	Gundagai	1	..	..	Daniel O'Connor	"	"	"	Bruised by fall of ground.
123	19 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	Edward Murray	..	..	Silver.	"	"	Fell down shaft
124	23 "	"	"	1	..	..	Samuel Trevenna	"	"	"	Struck by flying stone.
125	23 "	Myall United	M'Phail	1	..	..	— Hammond	Gold	"	"	Struck on leg by stone
126	26 "	Sunlight	Hillgrove	1	..	..	W. Griffiths	"	"	"	Struck on head by windlass handle
127	27 "	Central ..	Broken Hill	1	..	Alfred Curtis	..	Silver	"	"	Fall of stone—broken leg
128	30 "	B. H. North	"	1	Wm. J. Phillips	..	..	"	"	"	Killed by stone falling down shaft
129	3 Nov	B. H. Prop'ty	Peak Hill	1	..	A. Bullers	..	"	"	"	Fall of ground—broken wrist
130	6 "	Proprietary	"	1	John Taylor	..	..	Gold	"	"	Killed by stone falling down shaft.
131	6 "	Block 14 ..	Broken Hill	1	..	C. Smith	..	Silver.	Trucker.	"	Lifting truck—strained back
132	8 "	Morris' ..	Tingha	1	..	Jas Humphrey	..	Tin	Miner	"	Fell down shaft—broken ankle, &c
133	13 "	Junction ..	Broken Hill	1	..	Arthur Gilfillan.	..	Silver..	"	"	Fell and broke leg
134	16 "	British ..	"	1	..	..	R. Fidler	"	"	"	Fell into pass—bruises
135	16 "	Block 10	"	1	..	W. Murren	..	"	"	"	Blast exploded while returning to examine
136	18 "	Alluvial Claim.	Sofala	1	John Muller	..	..	Gold	"	"	Smothered by fall of ground
137	21 "	Myall United	M'Phail	1	..	..	Richard Weeks	"	"	"	Fell whilst escaping from blast
138	21 "	Homeward Bn'd	Wyalong	1	..	Frank Mulhall	..	"	"	"	Fall of rock—broken ribs, &c.
139	22 "	Central	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Geo Mitchell.	Silver	Trucker	"	Foot injured by truck.
140	22 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	..	..	John Johnson	"	Miner	"	Struck by falling stone
141	22 "	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	..	Wm. Foulks	..	Gold	"	on	Slip of earth—broken leg.
142	25 "	Myall United	M'Phail	1	..	..	John Townsend	"	"	under	Fall of ground—bruises
143	28 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Isaac Smith	Silver	"	"	Crushed thumb with drill.
144	29 "	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	..	..	Charles Bursle	Gold	"	"	Struck by flying stone
145	29 "	Mitchell's Creek	Bodangora	2	..	..	John Kelly	"	"	"	Drilled into unexploded charge
146	29 "	"	"	2	..	..	James Crumblin	"	"	"	"
147	2 Dec	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	..	..	W. Stevens	Copper	Trucker	"	Struck while clearing pass
148	10 "	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	..	..	Daniel Holder	Gold	Miner	"	Fall of earth—bruises.
149	11 "	Great Cobar	Cobar	1	..	..	W. Bourke	Copper	Trucker	"	Injured by truck
150	14 "	Junction North	Broken Hill	1	..	James Crowley	..	Silver.	Miner	"	Premature explosion of powder.
151	16 "	B. H. Prop'ty	"	1	..	..	Charles Ranford	"	"	"	Fell and injured back
152	23 "	Alluvial Claim	Nine mile	1	John Harris	..	..	Tin	"	"	Crushed by fall of earth
153	29 "	B. H. Prop'ty	Broken Hill	1	..	..	Chas. Brooke	Silver	"	"	Temporarily overcome by fumes.

SUMMARY OF TABLE A.

	Fatal.	Serious	Minor	Total
Gold—quartz	10	12	14	36
Gold alluvial	7	1	..	8
Silver and Lead	15	25	48	88
Copper	3	4	9	16
Tin ..	1	2	..	3
Iron	..	..	..	..
Opal	1	..	..	1
Limestone	..	..	..	..
Diamonds	..	..	..	..
Other ..	..	1	..	1
Totals .. ..	37	45	71	153

TABLE B.

SHOWING Fatal, Serious, and Minor Accidents on surface during year ending 31st December, 1899, as distinguished from True Mining Accidents.

No.	Date of Accident.	Name of Mine.	Locality.	Number of Persons in each Accident.	Names of Persons Killed or Injured.			Mining fol—	Occupation.	On or under Surface.	Nature and cause of Injury or Death.
					Killed.	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries.				
1	23 Jan.	British . . .	Broken Hill	1	....	Isaac Burgan..	.. ..	Silver..	Mill-hand	On	Caught in machinery—injured head.
2	10 Feb.	Great Cobar .	Cobar	1	.. ..	.. ..	M. Scalletti . .	Copper	Labourer	.. ..	Log rolled and injured foot.
3	14 "	B. H. Prop't'y .	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Henry Jones . .	Silver..	Trucker	.. ..	Detonator exploded—injured hand.
4	23 "	Great Cobar .	Cobar	1	.. ..	.. ..	W. Booth . . .	Copper	.. ..	.. ..	Truck injured foot.
5	7 Mar.	Phoenix . . .	Parkes . .	1	James Heraghty..	.. ..	.. ..	Gold .	Braceman	.. ..	Boiler flue collapsed—fatal injuries.
6	7 "	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	T. R. Reynolds	Silver..	Labourer	.. ..	Fell off stage—injured nose
7	8 "	"	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	Wm Marjorm	.. ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Caught in belting—slight injuries.
8	15 "	Great Cobar .	Cobar	1	.. ..	J. Crompton	.. ..	Copper	Trucker..	.. ..	Fell off truck line—broken arm.
9	19 "	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Wm. Kilmartin .	Silver..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Foot crushed under truck wheel
10	3 April	Great Cobar .	Cobar .	2	Samuel Richards.	.. ..	.. ..	Copper	Smelter	.. ..	Water-jacket furnace burst.
11	3 "	"	"	2	.. ..	Arthur Rogan .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12	13 "	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	J. Nelson .....	Silver..	Labourer	.. ..	Injured hand while lowering boiler.
13	29 "	"	"	1	.. ..	G. McKenzie ..	.. ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	Run over by trolly—broken leg.
14	4 May	Junction	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	John Major ...	" ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Injured hand with circular saw.
15	5 "	Junction North	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	William Hills ...	" ..	Machine-hand.	.. ..	Fell into pit—scalp wound.
16	19 "	Junction	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	Charles Burt ..	" ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Injured foot with truck.
17	24 "	B. H. Prop't'y	"	1	.. ..	Thos. Waters .	.. ..	" ..	Carpenter	.. ..	Struck by timber—scalp wound.
18	2 June	"	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	W. Raynor . . .	" ..	Labourer	.. ..	Struck by pick.
19	6 "	"	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	W. James . . .	" ..	Miner ..	.. ..	Accidental explosion of powder.
20	25 July	Great Cobar .	Cobar ..	1	.. ..	Rd McCabe ..	.. ..	Copper	" ..	.. ..	Caught in machinery—injured foot.
21	4 Aug	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	C. Bonnard .	.. ..	Silver..	.. ..	.. ..	Burned by hot ore.
22	5 Aug.	Lachlan ....	Forbes . .	2	.. ..	.. ..	Thos. Sayers ..	Gold ..	Labourer	.. ..	Injured while lifting machinery.
23	5 "	"	"	2	.. ..	.. ..	Robt. Cooper ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	.. ..
24	5 "	Cobar G.M Ltd	Cobar . .	1	.. ..	.. ..	Walter Reynolds..	" ..	Engineer	.. ..	Battery cam injured finger.
25	11 "	Chesney	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	A. Brentnall ..	" ..	Carpenter	.. ..	Fell off staging—bruises.
26	13 "	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Chas. Smith ..	Silver..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Burned by hot ore.
27	31 "	Chesney	Cobar	1	.. ..	Arthur Foxcroft	.. ..	Gold ..	Miner	.. ..	Burned by powder.
28	13 "	British	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Thos. J. Hoare .	Silver..	Sawyer	.. ..	Finger severed by circular saw.
29	19 Sept.	Gallymont . .	Gallymont	1	.. ..	David Phoebe..	.. ..	Gold ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Struck by stamper—fractured skull.
30	22 "	B. H. Prop't'y.	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Frank Carroll .	Silver..	Trucker..	.. ..	Injured arm with rope
31	29 "	Great Cobar	Cobar .	2	.. ..	.. ..	J. Dalton..	Copper	Carpenter	.. ..	Fell from ladder—bruised.
32	29 "	"	"	2	.. ..	.. ..	J. Power	" ..	Trucker..	.. ..	Fell from staging—bruised.
33	10 Oct.	B. H. Prop't'y	Broken Hill	1	.. ..	.. ..	Alfred Bertram	Silver..	" ..	.. ..	Jammed by truck
34	11 "	"	"	1	.. ..	V. Holland .	.. ..	" ..	" ..	.. ..	Thigh broken by waggon.
35	1 Nov.	"	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	J. McGubbin	" ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Truck injured ankle.
36	20 "	"	"	1	.. ..	.. ..	Thos Whetstone..	" ..	Engine-driver.	.. ..	Finger severed by machinery.
37	4 Dec	Block 10 ....	"	1	.. ..	George Smith .	.. ..	" ..	Mill-hand	.. ..	Leg broken through wheel breaking.
38	6 "	B. H. Prop't'y..	"	1	.. ..	George Blake...	.. ..	" ..	Black-smith.	under	Foot injured by horse.
39	10 "	Great Cobar .	Cobar..	1	.. ..	.. ..	George Harris..	Copper	Furnace-hand.	on	Burned by slag.

\* This accident, though it happened underground, is included in this table as the injury occurred while shoeing the horse.

SUMMARY OF TABLE B.

	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Gold, quartz .....	1	2	4	7
Gold, alluvial .....	....	7	16	23
Silver and lead .....	....	3	5	9
Copper .....	....	..	..	..
Tin .....	....	..	..	..
Iron .....	....	..	..	..
Opal .....	....	..	..	..
Limestone .....	....	..	..	..
Diamonds .....	....	..	..	..
Other .....	....	..	..	..
Totals .....	2	12	25	39

SUMMARY OF TABLES A AND B.

	Fatal.			Serious.			Minor.			Total.		
	Under Surface.	On Surface	Total.	Under Surface.	On Surface.	Total.	Under Surface	On Surface	Total.	Under Surface	On Surface.	Grand Total.
Gold, quartz .....	10	1	11	12	2	14	14	4	18	36	7	43
Gold, alluvial .....	7	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	8
Silver and lead .....	15	..	15	25	7	32	48	16	64	88	23	111
Copper .....	3	1	4	4	3	7	9	5	14	16	9	25
Tin .....	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Iron .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opal .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Limestone .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diamonds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals .....	37	2	39	45	12	57	71	25	96	153	39	192

TABLE C.

NUMBER of Men at work and total value of Machinery in and about the Metalliferous Mines in New South Wales, at 31st December, 1899; also the ratio of persons killed and injured per 1,000 employed.

Mining Districts.	Alluvial Gold.		Quartz Gold.	Silver and Lead.	Copper.	Tin.		Other.	Total.	Value of Machinery.	
	Euro-pean.	Chinese.				Euro-pean.	Chinese.				
Albert .....	105	7	18	7,252	12	...	.....	750	8,144	£	s. d.
Bathurst .....	1,435	110	2,254	7	701	.....	.....	33	4,540	614,128	0 0
Clarence and Richmond .....	104	.....	226	.....	...	.....	.....	330	4,540	174,260	0 0
Cobar .....	..	.....	792	20	1,060	...	.....	30	1,902	29,740	0 0
Hunter and Macleay .....	55	...	90	...	7	16	...	42	1,902	169,915	0 0
Lachlan .....	865	13	3,243	4	60	4	..	16	210	13,990	0 0
Mudgee .....	997	107	1,123	.....	31	...	.....	2,258	4,210	149,513	0 0
New England .....	204	106	108	114	42	549	232	20	1,375	61,800	0 0
Peel and Uralla .....	555	109	1,359	242	208	488	186	226	3,373	142,470	0 0
Tambaroora and Turon.....	691	121	411	...	...	...	...	2	1,225	28,295	0 0
Tumut and Adelong .....	1,105	45	910	135	186	4	.....	20	2,405	153,932	0 0
Southern .....	1,103	193	779	119	62	10	.....	59	2,325	122,820	0 0
	7,219	811	11,318	7,893	2,369	1,071	418	1,198	32,297	1,725,376	0 0
Persons killed per 1,000 employed.....	872		972	1 900	1 688	672		835	1 208	.....	.....
Persons injured per 1,000 employed.....	125		2 827	12 163	8 865	1 343		835	4 738	.....	.....

TABLE D.

FATAL Accidents, both on and under surface (exclusive of Broken Hill), during year ending 31st December, 1899, with verdicts of Coroners' Juries or Magisterial Inquiries.

Date.	Name.	Name of mine.	Locality.	Number of persons in each accident	Mining for—	Occupation.	On or under surface.	Remarks and Verdict.
4 Jan.	George K. Pringle	Kohinoor	Paikes	1	Gold	Miner	Under	Verdict—Accidentally drowned in sunp; no blame attached.
11 "	John Sharp	Mt Momsen	Wolumla ...	1	"	Mine-manager	"	Verdict—Death due to breathing foul air.
25 Feb.	Joseph Curnow	Great Cobar Co	Cobar	1	Copper	Miner	"	Verdict—Accidental death.
15 Mar.	George Carr	Black Coon	Yalgogrin	1	Gold	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death, no blame attachable to any person
17 "	John McKenny	South Burraga	Buriaga	1	Copper	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death, no one being to blame.
11 April	Alexander Taylor	Baker's C. Consols.	Hillgrove	2	Gold	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death, no blame attached to any one.
3 May	Ralph Dawson	Alluvial claim	Sofala	2	"	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death; caused by fall of earth.
18 "	Thos. Carpenter	"	Drake	1	"	"	"	Finding of accidental death was recorded.
9 June	Ah How	"	White Chiffs	1	Opal	"	"	"
10 "	Richard J. Coates	"	Oberon	1	Gold	"	"	"
15 "	Francis Hynes	Booth's Reward	Coolac	1	"	"	"	"
19 "	George Dalton	Great Cobar Co	Cobar	1	Copper	"	"	"
20 "	David Wilson	Eleanora	Hillgrove	1	Gold	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death; no blame attached to any one.
21 "	W. H. Martin	"	"	1	"	"	"	Verdict—Death due to falling down an unsafe winze.
4 July	James Hinder	Webb's	Emmaville	1	Silver	"	"	Verdict of accidental death was recorded.
8 Sept.	Sing Mow	Alluvial claim	Nerrigundah	1	Gold	"	"	Verdict—Death due to falling into hot-water well.
9 "	D. H. Southon	Prince of Wales	Gundagai	1	"	"	"	Verdict of accidental death was recorded.
30 "	John Clark	Alluvial claim	Tuena	1	"	"	"	Verdict—Accidental, no blame attachable to any one.
14 Oct.	Robt Pritchard	Klondyke	Wyalong	1	"	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death; no blame attached to anyone.
18 "	Robt Pamment	Gibraltar	Adelong	1	"	"	"	Verdict—Accidental, no one being to blame.
3 Nov.	John Taylor	Proprietary	Peak Hill	1	"	"	"	Verdict—Accidental; no blame attached to any one.
18 "	John Muller	Alluvial claim	Sofala	1	"	"	"	Verdict of accidental death was recorded.
23 Dec.	John Harris	"	Nine mile	1	Tin	"	"	"

TABLE E.

FATAL Accidents, both on and under surface, Broken Hill District, during year ending 31st December, 1899.

Date.	Name.	Name of Mine.	Number of persons in each accident	Occupation	On or under surface.	Remarks and Verdict.
21 Feb.	John Fenotti	Block 12	1	Miner	Under	Jury discharged without returning verdict.
8 March.	William R. Reilly	B. H. Proprietary	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death, no blame being attributable.
29 "	August A. Astall	"	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental, no blame attached to anyone.
1 May	August Welch	"	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental, no blame being attachable.
2 "	Matthew Gardiner	"	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death.
8 June	Edward W. Wood	"	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death; no blame being attachable.
21 "	James Bruff	Central	1	"	"	Verdict—Accidental death.
23 July	Patrick Quigley	Block 10	4	"	"	Verdict—Killed by fall of earth; no evidence to show that blame was attachable to any person.
28 "	Charles Brown	"	4	"	"	Verdict—Accidental, no blame attachable.
28 "	James Parkinson	B. H. Proprietary	1	"	"	"
21 Aug.	Thomas F. Truran	Junction	1	"	"	"
7 Oct.	John Cocks	"	1	"	"	Verdict of accidental death was recorded.
19 "	Edward Murray	B. H. Proprietary	1	"	"	"
30 "	William John Phillips	B. H. North	1	"	"	"



TABLE F.  
SHOWING Fatal, Serious, and Minor Accidents which occurred in Broken Hill Open Cuts during 1899.

Date	Fatal	Serious	Minor
7 February	A. Welch	T. Rogers	
20 "		S Spalding	
1 May			
19 August			W Waters.
29 "			J Philpott
21 September			T Graham
26 "		J Anderson	
23 October		S Trevenna	
22 November			J Johnson
14 December		Jas Crowley	

TABLE G.  
MINOR accidents under surface, Broken Hill District, during year ending 31st December, 1899

Date	Name	Name of Mine	Number of persons in each accident	Occupation	Remarks and Verdict
7 Jan	Geo Bartholomew	Central	1	Trucker	Injured arm by fall of stone
14 "	Ernest Graham		1	Miner	Kell down shoot
20 "	W E Gardner	B H Proprietary	2	Surveyor	Fall of ore
4 Feb	George Maier	"	1	Miner	Trunk capsized
11 "	Joseph Shore	"	1	"	Fell and lacerated hand
14 "	James Francis	British "	1	"	Injured thigh while barring down rock.
17 "	Owen O Neill	Block 10	1	"	Fall of stone—injured ankle
7 Mar	John Sheppard	Central	1	"	Staging fell
10 "	Arthur White	Block 14	1	"	Scalp wound through fall of ore
21 "	E Merrett	B H North	1	"	Injured hand through fall of ore
26 "	J Richards	Junction North	1	"	Fell whilst working
5 April	Wm Solomon	B H Proprietary	1	"	Struck by ore coming down shoot
6 "	Chas Johnson	Central	1	"	Fell off timber
7 "	H Watson	"	1	Trucker	Struck by falling stone
2 May	Samuel Lawn	B H Proprietary	2	Miner	Bruised by fall of ore
2 "	William Kitto	"	2	"	Scalp wounded by fall of ore
23 "	William Martin	"	1	"	Leg injured by fall of stone
27 "	A Anderson	B H South	1	"	Injured by flying stones
9 June	Joseph Raby	Central	1	"	Bruised by falling
12 "	Thomas Miles	"	1	"	Cut foot by rolling ore
12 "	Charles Mahon	"	1	"	Scalp wound through cable breaking.
29 "	John Delbridge	B H Proprietary	1	Trucker	Truck injured foot
3 July	David McOrrie	Block 14	1	"	Fell into pass
2 "	J Wishart	Junction North	1	Labourer	Struck by timber
27 "	John Davies	B H Proprietary	1	Miner	Struck by truck
28 "	Arch Anderson	"	1	"	Injured in cage
5 Aug	M Bviant	Central	1	"	Struck by a drill
11 "	Joseph Snell	Block 10	2	"	Bruised by fall of ground
11 "	William Levin	"	2	"	" "
11 "	Samuel Virgin	"	2	"	" "
18 "	Robert Lee	B H Proprietary	1	"	Abrasions—fall of ground
19 "	J Andrews	Central	1	"	Struck by falling stone
19 "	William Walters	B H Proprietary	1	Labourer	Injured leg with truck wheel
21 "	Sydney Pearse	Central	1	Miner	Scalp wound—fall of ground
29 "	J Philpott	B H Proprietary	1	Trucker	Stone rolled on foot
30 "	Thomas Holbs	"	1	Miner	Fall of stone—injured back
1 Sept	Ed Quntrell	South	1	"	Struck by bucket
21 "	Thomas Graham	B H Proprietary	1	"	Struck by falling stone
29 "	Benjamin Wearne	Junction	2	"	Returned to unexploded blast
29 "	Joseph Wearne	"	2	"	"
3 Oct	William Rutter	British	1	"	Struck in eve by flying stone
16 Nov	R Fidler	"	1	"	Fell into pass
22 "	George Mitchell	Central	1	Trucker	Foot injured by truck
22 "	John Johnson	B H Proprietary	1	Miner	Bruised by fall of ground
28 "	Isaac Smith	"	1	"	Crushed thumb with drill
16 Dec	Chas Ranford	"	1	"	Fell and injured back
29 "	Chas Brooke	"	1	"	Temporarily overcome by fumes

TABLE H.  
SERIOUS Accidents under surface, Broken Hill District, during year ending 31st December, 1899.

Date	Name	Name of Mine	Number of persons in each accident	Occupation	Remarks
20 Jan	Charles Pound	B H Proprietary	2	Surveyors' Assistant	Bruised by fall of ore
7 Feb	Thomas Rogers	"	1	Trucker	Injured foot by fall of stone
20 "	Samuel Spalding	"	1	Powder Boy	Flying stone—broken thigh
1 Mar	S Thomas	Junction	1	Miner	Slab fell—broken collar bone
26 "	George Hobbs	Block 14	1	Carpenter	Fell while working in shaft
26 "	James Duffies	B H Proprietary	1	Labourer	Cage over run—broken leg
27 "	R J Benger	Block 10	1	Miner	Flying stone—abdominal injuries
6 April	Joseph Martin	B H South	1	"	Struck by falling stone
3 May	John Casey	Central	1	"	Fell off timber—injured back
18 "	Thos Humphreys	"	1	"	Fell through floors—fractured skull
26 "	Wm Wright	B H Proprietary	1	"	Machine slipped and injured foot,
3 July	William Bray	South	1	"	Splinter from hammer injured sight
28 "	George Holmes	Block 10	4	"	Crushed by fall of ground
28 "	Elias Nankivell	"	4	"	"
4 Aug	William Rear	B H Proprietary	1	"	Fall of rock—injured head &c
14 Sept	Louis Tremanzia	B H North	1	"	Bruised through falling down pass
26 "	John Andrews	B H Proprietary	1	"	Injured by runaway truck
23 Oct	Samuel Trevenna	"	1	"	Struck by flying stones
27 "	Alfred Curtis	Central	1	"	Fall of stone—broken leg
3 Nov	A Bullers	B H Proprietary	1	"	Fall of ground—broken wrist
6 "	C Smith	Block 14	1	Trucker	Strained back—lifting truck
13 "	Arthur Gilfillan	Junction	1	Miner	Fell and broke leg
16 "	Wm Murren	Block 10	1	"	Blast exploded whilst returning to examine
14 Dec	Jas Crowley	Junction North	1	"	Premature explosion of powder

TABLE I.  
SERIOUS Accidents on surface, Broken Hill District, during year ending 31st December, 1899.

Date.	Name.	Name of Mine.	Number of persons in each accident.	Occupation.	Remarks and Verdict.
28 Jan. ..	Isaac Burgan .....	British .....	1	Mill hand .....	Caught in machinery.
29 April. .	G. McKenzie .....	B.H. Proprietary .....	1	Labourer .....	Run over by trolley.
24 May ..	Thos. Waters .....	" .....	1	Carpenter .....	Struck by timber.
4 Aug. .	C. Bonnard .....	" .....	1	Miner .....	Burned by hot ore.
11 Oct. .	V. Holland .....	" .....	1	Trucker .....	Thigh broken by waggon.
4 Dec. .	George Smith .....	Block 10 .....	1	Mill hand .....	Leg broken through wheel breaking.
6 " ..	George Blake .....	B.H. Proprietary .....	1	Blacksmith ..	Foot injured by horse.

TABLE J.  
MINOR Accidents on surface, Broken Hill District, during year ending 31st December, 1899.

Date.	Name.	Name of Mine.	Number of persons in each accident.	Occupation.	Remarks and Verdict.
14 Feb. .	Henry Jones .....	B.H. Proprietary .....	1	Trucker .....	Detonator exploded ; injured hand.
7 Mar. .	T. R. Reynolds .....	" .....	1	Labourer .....	Fell off stage.
8 " ..	Wm. Marjorm .....	" .....	1	Mill hand .....	Caught in belting.
19 " ..	Wm. Kilmartin .....	" .....	1	" .....	Foot crushed under truck wheel.
13 April. .	J. Nelson .....	" .....	1	Labourer .....	Injured while handling machinery.
4 May ..	John Major .....	Junction .....	1	Mill hand .....	Injured hand with circular saw.
5 " ..	William Hills .....	" North .....	1	Machine hand. .	Fell into pit ; scalp wound.
19 " ..	Charles Burt .....	" .....	1	Mill hand .....	Injured foot with truck.
2 June .	Wm. Raynor .....	B.H. Proprietary .....	1	Labourer .....	Struck by pick.
6 " ..	W. James .....	" .....	1	Miner .....	Accidental explosion of powder.
13 Aug. .	Chas. Smith .....	" .....	1	Mill hand .....	Burned by hot ore.
13 Sept. .	Thos. J. Hoare .....	British .....	1	Sawyer .....	Fingers severed by circular saw.
22 " ..	Frank Carroll .....	B.H. Proprietary .....	1	Trucker .....	Injured arm with rope.
10 Oct. .	Alfred Bertram .....	" .....	1	" .....	Jambed by truck.
1 Nov. .	J. McGubbin .....	" .....	1	Mill hand .....	Truck injured ankle.
2 " ..	Thos. Whetstone .....	" .....	1	Engine-driver..	Fingers severed by machinery.

TABLE K.  
A. Comparison of Accidents recorded during the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.  
Total from all causes for the whole Colony.

1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192

As follows :—				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
1896	...	...	...	35	36	52	=	123	
1897	...	...	...	35	41	36	=	112	
1898	...	...	...	35	27	85	=	147	
1899	...	...	...	39	57	96	=	192	

Divided into—					Under Surface Accidents.				
				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
1896	...	...	...	32	26	31	=	89	
1897	...	...	...	29	30	26	=	85	
1898	...	...	...	31	19	69	=	119	
1899	...	...	...	37	45	71	=	153	

And into—					Surface Accidents.				
				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
1896	...	...	...	3	10	21	=	34	
1897	...	...	...	6	11	10	=	27	
1898	...	...	...	4	8	16	=	28	
1899	...	...	...	2	12	25	=	39	

Broken Hill only (but included in above).  
Total from all Causes.

1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

Divided into—					Under Surface Accidents.				
				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
1896	...	...	...	9	12	12	=	33	
1897	...	...	...	14	15	12	=	41	
1898	...	...	...	16	8	41	=	65	
1899	...	...	...	14	24	47	=	85	

And into—					Surface Accidents.				
				Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.			
1896	...	...	...	3	7	17	=	27	
1897	...	...	...	2	10	8	=	20	
1898	...	...	...	3	8	14	=	25	
1899	...	...	...	0	7	16	=	23	

TABLE I.

LEAD-POISONING Returns in connection with the Lead-poisoning Act of 1895, viz., for years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Broken Hill Mines.

Name of Mine.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
New Pinnacle Group.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
Broken Hill South.....	15	12	4	5	4	40
Sulphide Corporation .....	40	2	0	6	0	48
Broken Hill Proprietary, Block 10 .....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Broken Hill Proprietary .....	29	21	12	3	8	73
Broken Hill Proprietary, Block 14 .....	4	1	0	0	0	5
British Broken Hill Proprietary.....	0	3	0	0	1	4
Broken Hill Junction .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junction Consolidated .....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	0
Broken Hill Junction, North .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Broken Hill.....	0	4	1	0	0	5
Australian Broken Hill Consols .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Hill Junction .....	.....	0	0	0	.....	0
Total.....	89	44	17	14	13	177
Total number of men employed .....	4,297	5,400	6,473	6,842	.....	.....
Percentage of cases .....	2.07	.81	.26	.20	.....	.....

Not under any particular Mine.

Australian Metal Company .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69
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Other parts of the Colony.

Lake George Mine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
North Nymagee Mine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Report on Tin-mining and Silver-mining in the Emmaville District.

Sir, Emmaville, 17 March, 1899.

Having for the time being completed my official duties in the district, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the present high price of tin, quite an impetus has been given to the tin-mining industry here. Nevertheless the effects of the drought, and consequent scarcity of water, is greatly retarding even fair progress.

Nothing is being done at Kangaroo Flat; the prospecting party, Messrs. Thomas Chandler & Co., were beaten by a heavy flow of underground water, but they hope soon to start again and, either with pumping appliances or by driving a tunnel, to drain the principal part of the water, and so enable the deepest part of the channel to be reached.

In lode-mining the principal mine is the "Ottery," situated about 2 miles from the Tent Hill Smelting Works. This contains the largest and so far the most permanent tin lode discovered and worked in the district, or even in New South Wales. The lode is of great width, but of low percentage, yet Mr. John Reid, of Tenterfield, the general manager and director of the Ottery Company, by systematic and economical working, makes 2 or 3 per cent. yield payable returns.

The mine is now about 250 feet in depth (and has paid from the surface), hence it is the deepest tin-lode mine in New South Wales. At present the mine employs about thirty-five persons, exclusive of those employed at the crushing, concentrating, and smelting works at Tent Hill. An accident occurred in the mine during my stay here, of which I have already separately reported.

Webb's Silver-mine.—This mine is situated about 9 miles from Emmaville, and is owned by an English company known as the White Rock Silver Mines (Limited), of which Mr. Uriah Dudley is the general manager and Captain John C. Dave mining manager.

No doubt this is the principal and most important mine at present developing in the Emmaville or the Vegetable Creek district. About 100 persons are now employed, which number will in a short time be considerably increased.

There are at present three separate known lodes, which apparently join into one another on the northern part of the land.

The main shaft on the middle lode is 656 feet in depth; a level has been opened at 650 feet, leaving 6 feet of a well-hole. But so far there is only a very little dripping of water—barely noticeable.

Several levels have been opened and are under development, namely, the 650-foot, 600-foot, 550-foot, and 440-foot.

The lowest or 650-foot level is being driven north and south, and the extension of the other levels are also being proceeded with—the whole of said levels being on payable ore, and of higher quality than the outcrop on the surface, which contained more lead (galena), also payable.

The vein in the middle lode is very persistent in its regular continuity, but at times varies in width from 1 to 2 inches up to 16 feet. This variation in width appears greater on account of the main workings being near one of the junctions of the three main lodes above referred to, inside of which the angle of pressure has shattered the wedges of ground, completely misleading the earlier or former workers as to where the main lode really occurred and should be looked for.

The main chute of ore now being worked on the lower level had but a small and insignificant outcrop. Numerous similar outcrops are known to exist, some of which are now being developed. There is, therefore, every prospect that the number of employees will be considerably increased in connection with these new developments.

The



The latest southern workings have disclosed ore that was not known to exist, or even anticipated to exist, in the old or former Company's time. All payable ore so far discovered is in distinct and well-defined chutes, of which three different ones are now opened; all are dipping southerly. The north chute averages about 60 feet, the middle chute 80 feet, and the south chute 70 feet in length.

Owing to the very dry season work had practically to be stopped for some months, as the milling could not be kept going.

Over 1,000 tons of ore is lying broken underground, all of which is supposed to be of high average percentage of silver, with some gold, lead, and copper also carried.

The present concentrating mill treats about 3 tons per hour through hand-jigging; but this plan is now being superseded by machine jigs, and extra crushing capacity to 15 tons per hour, hence the mine equipment is also enlarged to meet the demand.

There are about 20,000 tons of ore on the surface ready for the mill, in addition to which large bodies of ore are being opened out upon in the mine. Two main shafts are now being sunk, and in the course of about six months the new milling plant will be at work. The present output, so far maintained, is between 20 to 30 tons of concentrates per week, which is regularly sent to the Dapto Smelting Works.

Taking everything into consideration, the prospects of this mine are very good. This proves beyond doubt that New South Wales has valuable mineral deposits which only require capital to develop, and it is to be hoped that the Webb's Silver-mine Company will be highly rewarded for their pluck and perseverance in thus developing the mine and placing it on a satisfactory and payable footing.

No doubt the high qualification, ability, and practical knowledge of Mr. Uriah Dudley, the general manager, and Captain John C. Dawe, the mining manager, and their systematic and economical management and working, has had a great deal to do with the present satisfactory prospects of the Webb's Silver-mine.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,  
Chief Inspector of Mines.

#### Report on Tin-mining at the Nine-mile, Deepwater.

Sir,

Deepwater, 17 March, 1899.

Having for the present completed my official duties at the Nine-mile, in the Deepwater district, I have the honor to inform you that the rise in the price of tin has stimulated prospectors in all directions to seek for fresh deposits of tin, and those who own mines which formerly would hardly yield working expenses are now reaping a reward for their energy and perseverance. New arrivals are frequent, and should heavy rains fall in the district a large increase in the output of tin may be looked forward to. A very noticeable circumstance in this district is that during the dry season the Chinese population has greatly decreased, whereas the white population stood stationary, but since the rise in the price of tin the latter has increased. All seem to be in high spirits, and idlers are a rarity. Several miners are now working on narrow tin veins or lodes, which, so far, have only been followed in short chutes to a very shallow depth, although there is no tangible reason why these should not prove to be permanent and to be carrying payable ore deposits to a great depth.

Efforts are now being made by miners, and backed up by the principal inhabitants of the district, to prospect the basaltic country for payable alluvial stanniferous deposits. Hitherto the attempts made have proved failures, owing to the small shafts and primitive appliances which prevented miners from bottoming, as they could not cope with the hard basalt and the heavy water-soaked drifts.

Should present endeavours be successful, of which there seems but very little doubt as the indications are very promising, and provided said prospecting operations are carried on in a systematic and economical manner, *i.e.*, with larger shafts and steam pumping-power, then the Deepwater and Nine-mile district is likely to be placed in the first rank of tin-producing districts.

Numbers of parties are also prospecting in the district for wolfram, which section of the mining industry is also coming to the front.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,  
Chief Inspector of Mines.

#### Mr. Inspector Milne's Annual Report for 1899.

Sir,

Cobar, 20 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1899.

With the exception of three months relieving Inspector Hebbard at Broken Hill, I have been continuously engaged inspecting the mines in Cobar, Gundabooka, Bald Hills, Restdown, Mount Drysdale, Mount Allen, Mount Hope, Nymagee, Gilgunnia, Bobadah, and Melrose districts.

I have also reported on a number of sites in the above districts for which aid was asked from the Prospecting Vote.

Owing to the continuous drought during the first half of the year nearly all the larger mines in the districts were compelled to shut down, and in the outlying districts work has only been intermittent, and prospecting almost a dead letter.

Early in the year a 5-stamp mill was erected at Restdown by a Cobar syndicate, and a few tons of quartz crushed for very satisfactory returns.

Since that very little work has been done, and what stone has been crushed did not come up to expectation.

This locality up to the present time has only been worked in a half-hearted manner, and is well worth the attention of energetic prospectors.

The country rock (slate) is fairly soft, the veins are small, and occur in lenticular blocks, with occasional rich short chutes of gold. There is a good supply of water, and requisites are easily obtained from Cobar.

At Boppy Mountain the Anglo-Australian Syndicate have opened up their mine in a most systematic manner, proving the extent of the reef both in length and depth. The lode runs from 8 to 30 feet wide, and I was informed by the manager that 200 tons taken promiscuously from the heap yielded 16 dwt. per ton.

This mine has recently been floated on the English market, and will in the coming year be equipped with suitable machinery for operations on a large scale.

The adjoining claim, Budd and party, is a promising one on the same line of reef, but the prospectors have been seriously hampered in opening up their mine owing to want of capital.

Work at the Nymagee Copper-mine has been steadily pushed ahead underground, and some good bunches of sulphide ore opened up in the south end of the mine at the lower levels, and in the north end fresh bunches of carbonates and grey ore are being discovered. Now that a plentiful supply of water is on hand the returns should be considerably ahead of those for some time past.

The same system of securing the underground workings is in vogue as described in my previous reports, the depleted stopes being kept well filled from the open cutting on the surface.

A hot-air furnace has been added to the water-jackets, causing a good saving in the consumption of coke. A saving in the cost of carriage from the railway to the mine has also been made by the addition of a traction engine, which draws a load of 20 tons at the rate of 7 miles an hour in dry weather, making nearly one-half saving in the cost of carriage by teams.

In the North Nymagee Mine prospecting has been steadily pushed on. Small bunches of rich ore have been found; but so far no large bodies of ore or anything of permanent character have been discovered.

The returns from Gilgunnia are very satisfactory, Her Dream contributing very strongly to the yield, which is about the highest since the opening of the field.

The returns from Seigel and Sons, Osmetti and party, and others, although the tonnage is small for the year, are highly satisfactory.

It seems a pity to see a battery like that at Gilgunnia only kept running about two months in the year.

The total number of tons of stone crushed is 364, yielding 1,182 oz. of gold.

At Mount Allen the old heap of tailings has been treated by cyanide, leaving a balance in hand, which is to be used in further developing the mine. A start is now made at the 115-foot level, driving on a small pyrites vein on the east side of the shaft. It is intended to continue sinking the main shaft in the new year.

Hill and Son, on the Dromedary, discovered a very promising copper lode on the west slope of the hill, the outcrop showing rich veins of carbonate; but, like most prospectors, they are anxious to sell, and almost immediately after the discovery placed the mine under offer to a Cobar syndicate, who again, instead of opening up and prospecting said discovery, put it on the market at a very much increased rate, and the mine thus stood for some months in its virgin state. The mine has again fallen back to Hill and Son, and it is to be hoped they will now do some prospecting, so as to prove that there is something under the outcrop to warrant the expenditure of capital.

In the New Mount Hope Mine no work was done for the first three months of the year, advantage of the enforced idleness being taken in repairing the old plant and adding a Hancock jigger capable of treating 25 tons of ore a day, which has so far benefited the mine to the extent of doubling the output of copper.

The same system of fossicking and rooting about underground, as in the past years, is still in vogue, and unless the company make some arrangement for systematically developing the deeper levels, and proving the sulphides which must exist below the large bunches of carbonates which have been so long exploited, it is only a question of time when this mine, which should rank as one of the principal producers of copper in the Colony, will have to shut down. In the primitive method on which the mine has been worked 1,224 tons of ore have been raised, yielding 662 tons concentrates, which produced 103 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. of copper—or, an average of 15.6 per cent. of copper, per centate of concentrates.

The Great Central Mine, after five months of enforced idleness, raised 1,000 tons of ore, yielding 50 tons copper.

The prospects of this mine are now much better than for some time past.

A strong bunch of sulphides showing in Hodge's Shaft, and going down strong underfoot. This and the bodies of carbonates showing in other parts of the mine indicate a decided improvement in the future of this mine.

On the south end of the mine a large lode formation, impregnated with small veins of grey ore, could be cheaply mined by open cutting, and may give handsome returns if worked on a large scale.

To do this a powerful concentrating mill would have to be erected, and a suitable tank for conserving water.

This, like the Mount Hope Mine, is worked by tributers.

The Overflow Mine has again had a bad year.

A complete plant for crushing and cyanide has failed to give any returns, owing to the very slimy nature of the ore. It was first tried as a dry-crusher and direct cyanidation, but a satisfactory percolation could not be obtained.

Then a system of wet-crushing and amalgamation, after which the slimes were separated by a spitzkasten and the pulp cyanided. This also failing to give payable results, the principal portion of the gold still being in the slimes: The Krupp mill is said to be unsuccessful as a wet-crusher.

It was then decided on smelting the ore, and an Oswald brick furnace built and smelting began, but only for a short period, it being proved that bricks would not stand the heat, but is said to have run long enough to prove that smelting was the better means of handling this ore, and, as it was only erected for experimental purposes, was not expected to last long.

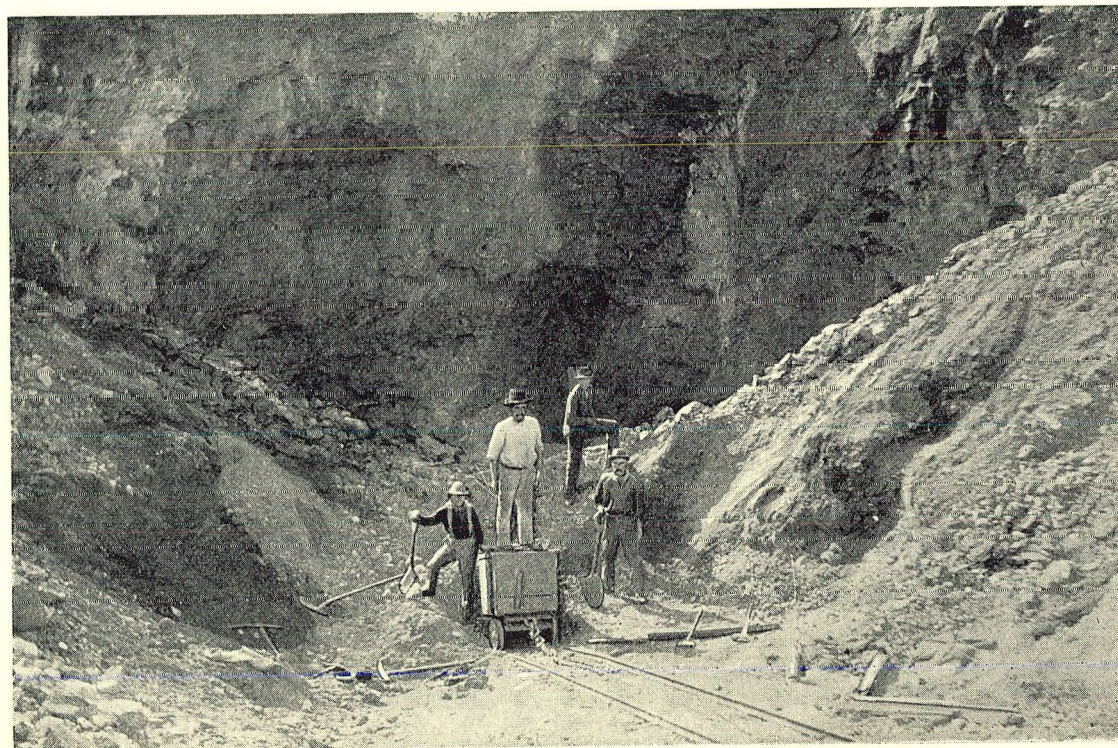
A return was again made to crushing and cyanide, which appears strange after proving smelting the proper means of treatment.

All this experimenting ran away with the principal and richest chutes of gossan, leaving the mine in such a state that now a course of prospecting and development will have to be gone into. For this purpose, a new issue of shares was made to raise capital, and a start has been made to further prospect Booth's Shaft, in the bottom of which there are small veins of yellow copper ore.

On the Yellow Mountain several prospectors are working some very promising shows.

This locality has a most promising appearance, and by systematic prospecting valuable lodes of copper, silver, and gold may be discovered in the near future.

*Cobar*



COBAR GOLD MINES, LTD. (FORT BOURKE).  
(Open Cut.)



*Cobar District.*

On the C.S.A. Mine a lot of prospecting has been done. The main shaft has been sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and at that level cross-cut about 80 feet, exposing a large body of friable ore carrying silver and gold.

On the Wild Wave prospecting has again been resumed.

In the Great Cobar Copper-mine the same system of work continues as described in my previous reports, and the same satisfactory results obtained.

During the year the syndicate have been actively developing the mine, and in sinking and driving large bodies of ore have been opened up.

Both Barton's and the new shaft are now sunk to the depth of 108 fathoms, and connected by drive at the 90-fathom level with winzes sunk at convenient intervals. The bodies of ore showing strong under foot augurs well for the future prosperity of this mine.

The hot-blast furnace mentioned in my last year's report has been completed, and so satisfactory has it been that furnaces are now being erected to supply all the plant with hot-air blasts.

It might be interesting to note the amount of ore raised and smelted, timber and filling used in the depleted stopes, also amount of sinking and driving for the year.

Ore raised and smelted	...	...	...	...	122,829 tons.
Filling depleted stopes	...	...	...	...	114,639 "
Mine timber	...	...	...	...	896 "
Driving	...	...	...	...	1,194 feet.
Sinking	...	...	...	...	942 "

The prospects of the mine are even better now than in the past.

The Fort Bourke Mine.—The first nine months of the year all work was centred in remodelling the old and erecting new machinery and in development work underground.

The main shaft is 216 feet deep, 11 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., divided into three compartments, secured with close timber, ironbark, 9 in. x 2½ in. The deepest working level 116 feet, where a large chamber is cut out and the lode driven on for a distance 554 feet north, close timbered with sets and laths for a distance of 467 feet, the level being 7 ft. x 7 ft. in the clear, with double truck road.

Quartz shoots 10 feet apart on alternate sides of the level, add materially to the convenience of handling the ore in the stopes; every 60 feet a travelling road is added to the pass; all the stoping is done above this level, the lode averaging 30 feet in width.

The shaft is well equipped with headgear of ironbark, and a suitable engine for winding; double cylinder 14 inch, stroke 24 inch, geared four to one, hand-brake on drums, drums 7 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in., capable of winding 500 feet per minute.

The ore broken in the stopes and open cut falls to the 116 foot level, where it is trucked to the shaft, and to surface, thence to the rock-breakers, a distance of 50 feet, where it passes over a grizzly, the fines passing into a hopper below, and stones requiring breaking on to rock-breakers, and thence to the hopper above the tunnel-level. From this it is trucked to the mill, and is fed automatically by Challenge feeders to the mortars.

The mill is 100 stamps, by Fraser and Chalmer's, being two separate mills of 50 stamps, standing back to back, each ten head being independent. The stamps weigh 800 lb., and are driven at ninety drops per minute, 5-inch drop, crushing 250 tons every twenty-four hours. Driven by two separate engines, each 150 h.p., made by Whitelock, fitted with Scott and O'Neill patent cut-off.

The pulp, after passing through the mortars, runs over amalgamating plates and thence to a sump-hole, from which it is raised 40 feet, by a 5-in. centrifugal pump, to the spitzkastens, where the slimes are separated and run away to slime-tanks for future operations.

The sand passing through launders to the distributors over the cyanide vats, of which there is a double row of five top and bottom, 30 ft. x 8 ft., treating 1,000 tons per week.

The solution passes on to the extractor-house, through a distributor and three extractor-boxes.

In the extractor-house, besides the distributor and extractor-boxes, are two mixing vats, zinc lathe filter press, furnace, testing appliances, and four centrifugal pumps, 4-inch delivery, for pumping the solution to the vats and water to the spitzkasten.

The whole plant and surface of the mine is fitted up with electric light.

The air-compressor, for supplying air to the drills in the open cutting and underground, is by the Rand Rock-drill Company, compound, capable of driving twenty drills; the whole plant being steamed by two Lancashire boilers, 8 feet diameter, 3 ft. 3 in. flues, 30 feet long.

This is one of the largest and most complete plants in the Colony, and every possible advantage has been taken for the economical handling of the ore through all its courses.

The Chesney Mine has also spent the principal part of the year in work—developing the mine underground, and erecting machinery; the main shaft cut down, the dimensions of which is now 15 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., divided into three compartments, close-timbered with ironbark.

The poppet legs are of Oregon pine, 70 feet high, with a brace 35 feet above the surface, from which is a tramline extending to the mill, a distance of 180 feet.

The ore is trucked direct from the shaft to a hopper outside the mill, from which it passes through a rock-breaker and broken to 2½-inch gauge, thence through Krom rolls and a trommel of four holes to the inch, then raised by a Raff wheel, and through the rolls again to the jigger. The coarser skimpings are again raised by a second wheel passed on to a smaller pair of rolls, then by an elevator to the second jigger. The jiggers are by Hancock, and capable of treating 33 tons every eight hours.

It is intended that the slimes shall pass over buddles, which are in course of erection. The ore is now dressed to 12 per cent. The concentrating plant is driven by a 100-horse-power steam-engine with rope gear, alongside of which stands a compound air-compressor capable of driving 15 drills. The engine and compressor made by Thompson & Co., Castlemaine.

The prospects of the mine underground are good, the lode being about 30 feet wide, and although not solid bodies, there are fairly large bunches of ore and small veins of rich yellow ore all through the lode formation.

Mount

Mount Pleasant Mine, after a long period of suspension, has been opened by the Cobar Syndicate on tribute. Since its opening work has been steadily pushed on, the main shaft being sunk, in the course of which some rich bunches of carbonates and grey ore are occasionally met with, leading one to believe that there is a future for this mine, which now has a chance of development.

The Young Australian only resumed work underground in the last half of the year owing to the drought, during which time surface improvements were extensively carried on—erecting new poppet-heads, winding-engine, and boiler.

Since resuming work (although the mill has been running most of the time) it can only be reckoned as prospecting, and the returns for the coming year should be materially increased.

The Great Western Mine has done very little mining during the year. A slight alteration has been made to the plant by re-erecting a small cyanide plant just down below the tailings from where it was removed, and it now stands midway between the mill and the tailings heap.

The sinking of the new shaft has been abandoned, and the old shaft is now being cut down and timbered, as it is now intended to work the large body of low-grade ore showing.

This mine, if worked on a large scale on economical lines, should give profitable returns for some years to come.

The Occidental, after an enforced idleness owing to the drought, resumed work in June, and has been run consistently ever since. Advantage was taken of the dry time by enlarging the dam for the conservation of water, adding to the cyanide plant, and also in doing some dead work in the mine. The mine is showing strong bodies of ore, and in the winzes sunk good-grade ore proved to be going down underfoot. The future prosperity of this mine is assured if carried on on the same careful lines as at present. A new 10-stamps have been added to the plant, so now thirty stamps are falling, which, in addition to the tailings every week, will nearly keep the cyanide plant going. Gold won from both sources, 3,703 oz.

The Great Peak Mine has not done as well as might have been expected, the owners appearing to be satisfied to continue on in the same old fossicking system as in previous years, no attempt being made to open up the mine systematically; still it has paid its way, if not more.

The Conqueror has only, like its neighbours, worked intermittently, but the results have been very satisfactory, and, to all appearances, likely to continue so for some time to come.

On this end of the field, late in year, a new find of silver was opened, the lode showing about 15 feet wide, assaying 50 oz. per ton silver and 5 dwt. gold, but up to the present so little work has been done it is impossible to say anything as to permanency. It is, to all appearances, the same line as that on which Barrass and party obtained such a rich bunch some years back.

Towards the close of the year a rich chute of gold was struck in the Drysdale Mine at the 275-foot level on the east side of the shaft in the south drive.

The vein when first opened was from 4 inches to 6 inches thick, showing fair prospects, and, by driving on about 30 feet, opened out to 18 inches in thickness, with veins of almost pure gold at intervals across the face. Up to the end of the year, 96 tons of ore from the chute yielded 267 oz. of gold.

The prospects of the Eldorado Mine has been considerably enhanced by this find, which is to all appearances strengthening as it nears their boundary.

At the present time a fairly good chute of ore is being worked in the south end of the open-cut near the surface, and the rich chute of gold lately discovered in the Drysdale Mine at the 275-foot level is near the Eldorado boundary.

This rich discovery will probably put fresh life in prospecting the Drysdale district.

At Gundabooka only two parties are prospecting, but so far without any good results.

On the Bald Hills small rich veins are occasionally met, but they have so far not yielded payable returns.

Open-cuts or Quarries.—This class of work on the Great Cobar Copper Mine, Fort Bourke, and Occidental Mines is beginning to assume an extensive appearance, fairly good ore being raised from them, after which the sides are shot away for mullock to fill the depleted stopes below, and make a safe batter for the sides of the cutting.

Machinery has been very considerably added to the district during the year. Now all the larger mines have increased the power on their air-compressors, and winches below are driven by compressed air; also increased drills being added.

There is now in the district seven air-compressors, capable of driving eighty-two rock-drills, necessitating an equally increased steam-power on the mines.

In this district there is a collection of boilers of every description and make, but of late a leaning has been made towards Lancashire boilers, both the new plants erected being supplied with this class.

Owing to the varied nature and the age of some of the boilers, extreme care has been taken to see that the regulations in regard to testing are carefully carried out; every precaution has also been taken in regard to the safety of other machinery.

Lead-poisoning.—Two cases have been reported during the year, both coming from the North Nymagee Mine, where in one portion of the mine the lode is heavily charged with carbonates of lead.

Prospects of the district are decidedly good, but the returns in all mines, except the Great Cobar Copper Mine, will be only for the last half of the year, and in some instances only for two or three months. This is owing to the extended drought which prevailed throughout the Western District.

Taking everything into consideration, the present indications of the mining industry in the Cobar District has a most healthy appearance.

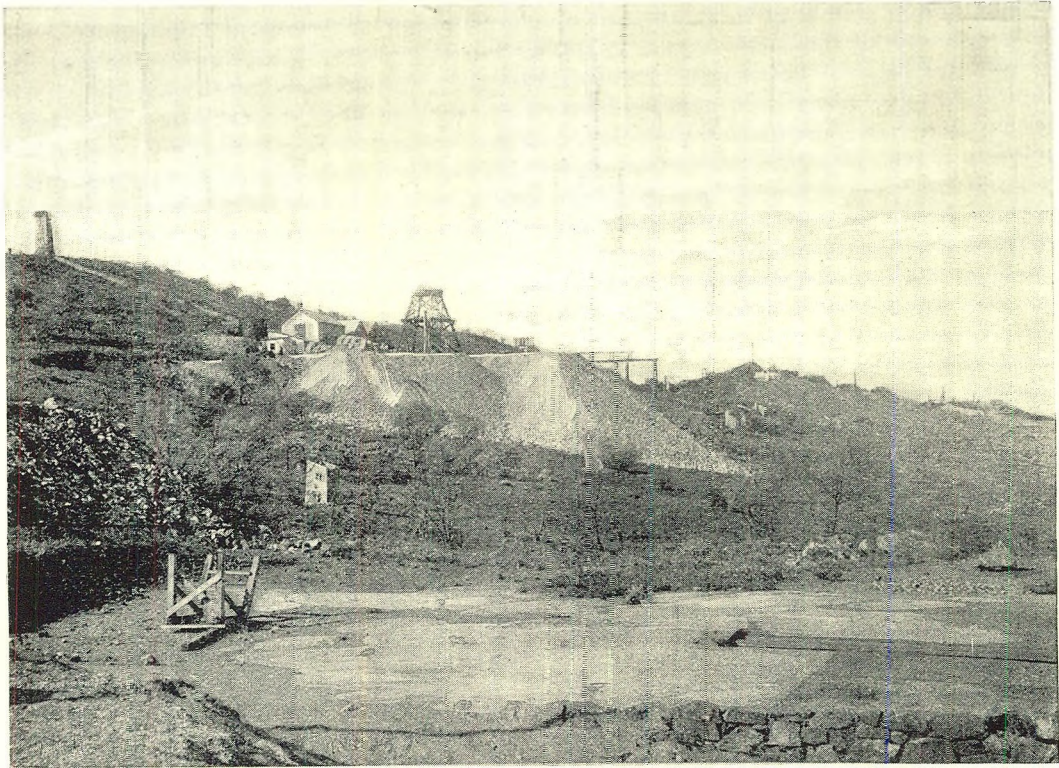
I have, &c.,

DAVID MILNE,

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, Sydney.

Inspector of Mines.





"THE CENTRAL" BROKEN HILL SILVER MINE (1886).



"THE CENTRAL" BROKEN HILL SILVER MINE.  
(Recent.)



## Mr. Inspector Hebbard's Annual Report.

Sir,

Broken Hill, 6 January, 1900.

I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year 1899, as follows:—

During the year I have been occupied in constant and frequent inspections of the mines on the Broken Hill line of lode and the smaller mines of the surrounding district, except during my holiday, when Mr. Inspector Milne was in charge of the district; I have also visited and reported on numerous claims in the out-lying parts, to prospect which aid had been asked from the Prospecting Vote.

The district generally.—Outside of the Broken Hill line of lode the efforts at resuscitating the small mines have in a great many instances proved failures, partly from want of capital and partly also through the owners' desire to sell at an exorbitant price instead of putting their own energies into the development of the claims. I feel sure, however, that many of the claims now lying unoccupied will in the future well repay the labour of small parties of energetic miners.

A good deal of activity was manifest in the earlier part of the year in the working of the copper and lead shows in the vicinity of Mount Robe, beyond Purnamoota, but the cost and difficulty of transport, the scarcity of water owing to the phenomenally dry season, together with the want of capital, has resulted in the abandonment of many of the claims; and the same statement applies equally to many other small but promising shows scattered over the Barrier District. During the year a good number of tin claims in the neighbourhood of Euriowie were repegged, and put on the English market for flotation, but this appears to have exhausted the energies of the prospectors, as, so far as I can ascertain, nothing in the way of real work has been done during the year, and the negotiations for their sale have, so far, not had a successful issue.

The silver-lead claims at Allendale, near Poolammacca, have, I believe, been purchased by a powerful Broken Hill company, and there is now some prospect of their being systematically operated.

Of the claims in immediate proximity to the main lode, the A.B.H. Consols has had a considerable measure of success attending the year's operations, and has made some finds of remarkably rich ore, that have more than paid expenses, and encouraged further prospecting, which is now being vigorously prosecuted. In all probability a vertical shaft of large dimensions will now be sunk to intersect the lode at a point below the level of the deepest incline.

The Pinnacles Mine is now employing about sixty men, and seems in a fair way to prosperity.

On my last visit there were large bodies of ore in sight in the slopes of an apparently payable quality, judging from the class of material being passed through the mill, and the mine is now to be submitted to a very thorough prospecting, both in depth and by the extension of the levels already opened.

At Thackaringa Lead Mines nothing of an unusual nature has transpired. The deposits of galena and ironstone continue to be worked, and have yielded 221 tons of ore, containing 7,700 oz. of silver and 130 tons of lead.

Development at Broken Hill.—On the Broken Hill line of lode the development of the ore-deposit has continued with satisfactory results, and the mines now show prospects that augur well for the long continuance of the industry.

The South Mine is developing a large body of ore on the 800-foot level. The Central has passed through a large body of ore in the Kintore Shaft at about 700-foot level. Block 10 is now engaged in opening up the ore-body at 1,000-foot level. Broken Hill Proprietary has proved the existence of a large body of ore at the 800-foot level. Block 14 has developed an unexpected make of ore at their 400-foot and 500-foot levels, and are now preparing to open out at the 600-foot level. The British is pushing on with Blackwood Shaft from the 500-foot level, and there is the best of evidence of strong bodies of ore underfoot at the 400-foot level; and at the northern end of the lode the Junction, Junction North, and New North Mines have proved the existence of a strong lode at 850-foot, 950-foot, and 750-foot levels respectively.

Altogether the results of developments in depth during the year must be considered as highly satisfactory, and have added very appreciably to the available ore in sight.

The extraction areas of the various mines have also, in some instances (chiefly owing to unexpected divergences of the ore-body), augmented the reserves of ore, and it is probable that this will be the experience in the future.

To a large extent the limits of profitable working in the ore-body have been defined by the presence of unusual quantities of rhodonite in the ore (the extra cost of extraction, and subsequent treatment, putting this class of ore outside the paying margin), but the more general adoption of machine drills in stoping has brought this class of ore within the paying margin, and incidentally led to the discovery of richer patches of ore that would pay well.

Compressed air is thus becoming a very important factor in the work of the mine in the extraction of ore, as well as in the work of development, in which, until lately, machine drills have almost exclusively been employed. Almost every company has largely increased its air-compressor plant, and a notable instance of this increase is the plant recently completed at the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine (at a cost of about £10,000), capable of driving ninety-six machine drills.

Underground (Stopes).—Generally speaking, the systems of winning ore from the stopes remain the same as at date of last annual report; and, as I have previously fully described the various systems in vogue, I will content myself by, as briefly as possible, noting the improvements and modifications in the systems found to be advantageous.

In the bulkhead system a more general use of long stringers connecting two or more bulkheads and booms thrust out from the bulkheads has become common, and has been found of decided benefit.

In the sloping stope system, in moderately hard ore and in friable ore, some modifications and improvements have been introduced, particularly in picking up the bottoms of old stopes and levels.

This is now being done by means of light square sets placed on the mullock-filling.

In some stopes these light square sets have almost altogether replaced the clap-me-downs of the early system, but the slope of the stope is maintained, in order to secure the advantage of the natural strength of the arch, and the sets where possible are withdrawn or disconnected as a safeguard against the spread of fire.

It has been found also that it is advantageous to lath the sides and prepare for mullock-filling, simultaneously with the advance of the stope, in order that the upper portion may be filled with mullock before

before the stope is completed, should that course appear advisable or necessary. Very strict attention is paid to the prompt refilling of this class of stope, and there is no doubt but that this has added greatly to the general stability and security of the mines.

The problem of the safe working of these huge ore-deposits is one constantly engaging the attention of men skilled in their work, who are extremely alive to the difficulties to be encountered and who are constantly seeking, by new methods or improvements on old, to minimise the dangers of their work.

Not the least among the difficulties, is the fact that all present operations are to a serious extent affected by movements of ground consequent on the gradual collapse of the older unfilled workings of the mines and the resultant subsidences of overburden, and hanging and footwall rock have now to be reckoned with in securing the present workings.

The security of the back is the great problem, and the system adopted is determined by the character of the ore and circumstances, which may vary in each mine or in separate stopes of the same mine.

In hard ore the sloping stope presents the advantage of leaving the back in its strongest natural position, but has the disadvantage (because the mullock-filling necessarily conforms to the back) of presenting great difficulties in timbering the back, should it become weak from any cause, whereas the flat back stope, while presenting good opportunities for securing the back, leaves it in its weakest natural position, and consequently in very much greater need of securing. The safety of the stope, in hard ore, under either of these systems, must be considered from the standpoint of the whole and not from any individual face, because the extent of the stope is not broken or limited by pillars, except in rare cases. The particular system adopted is governed by the nature of the ore, the shape of the whole deposit, and the conveniences for refilling. In consequence the details of the work vary considerably. Both these methods have the advantage of finality, and though the system of stoping the lode in cross-section, leaving equal pillars of ore standing, has very decided advantages at present, I think the work of extracting the pillars will prove a very difficult one.

This class of ore (hard) is in some mines still being worked on the square-set system, but it is found of little service, except as staging, until the stope can be filled with mullock; and in places where mullock-filling is not readily available, the difficulty of keeping timbers in position, owing to the necessarily heavy blasting, in order to support the back, is very great; and, as a matter of actual practice, there is frequently a greater area of back unsupported under this system than under either of the others. This state of things is unavoidable, as it is impossible to keep the sets in position within 20 feet or 25 feet of the face, and the constant heavy blasting loosens all wedges and blocking, so that even though the sets are in position they are not for very long in actual contact with the back.

The safety of the individual still depends very largely on his own skill and ability, but it will be seen that the safety of the stope as a whole, and consequently the safety of the individual, may be affected by causes outside the control of the individual, and that, therefore, the safety of the workmen depends largely on the care, vigilance, and foresight of the officers controlling the working of the stope.

During the year the mines have been comparatively free from large movements of ground, and, except in the case of Block 10, no accident has resulted from this cause. In this instance there is now no doubt that the fall of ore in the stope was caused by a subsidence of rock above the extreme limit of the old unfilled workings, and that the sudden impact of the falling ground caused a shell of ore to break off from the back of the stope.

Every possible precaution is taken to guard against occurrences of this sort, but it is not possible to put in timbers or pack mullock so tightly as to altogether prevent them. Unfortunately, the nature of the ore is such that it gives no warning of weakness, and the fall is likely to be very sudden, and, generally, in a very large mass.

Open-cuts.—The open-cuts of the Broken Hill Proprietary have been vigorously operated during the year, but the winning of ore has been much hampered through subsidences of the hanging and foot walls of the lode. This has been caused partly by the underground fires and partly by the shrinking of the old square set stopes in the upper workings that were left unfilled.

It has been found necessary from time to time to further flatten the batter of the permanent sides, so that the work of extracting the ore from the bottom might be proceeded with with safety.

The haulage of the ore and waste material is mainly done on incline tramways, though aerial hoists are still in use.

A good deal of the waste is being utilised to fill up portions of the open, from which all the available ore has been extracted.

Besides these open-cuts, quarries have been opened on the Central, South, Block 14, and Broken Hill Junction North Mines for the express purpose of providing mullock for filling depleted stopes.

Block 10 and Broken Hill Proprietary Mines obtain their supplies from the waste-heaps of the latter, while the remaining mines are utilising the tailings from the concentrating mills for the purpose.

Machinery and boilers.—The increasing hardness of the ore, or, rather, the determination to treat the harder portions of the lode, has necessitated a large increase of boiler-power and ore-crushing machinery.

In regard to boilers, the tendency is to adopt some type of water-tube boiler in place of the Lancashire type, with a view to high initial steam-pressure, affording the opportunity to use the steam expansively.

In mill machinery the hardness of the ore has necessitated the adoption of more powerful rock-breakers, and the Blake Rotary is gradually replacing the old type of jaw rock-breaker.

There is also a remarkable increase in the appliances for the fine treatment of ores.

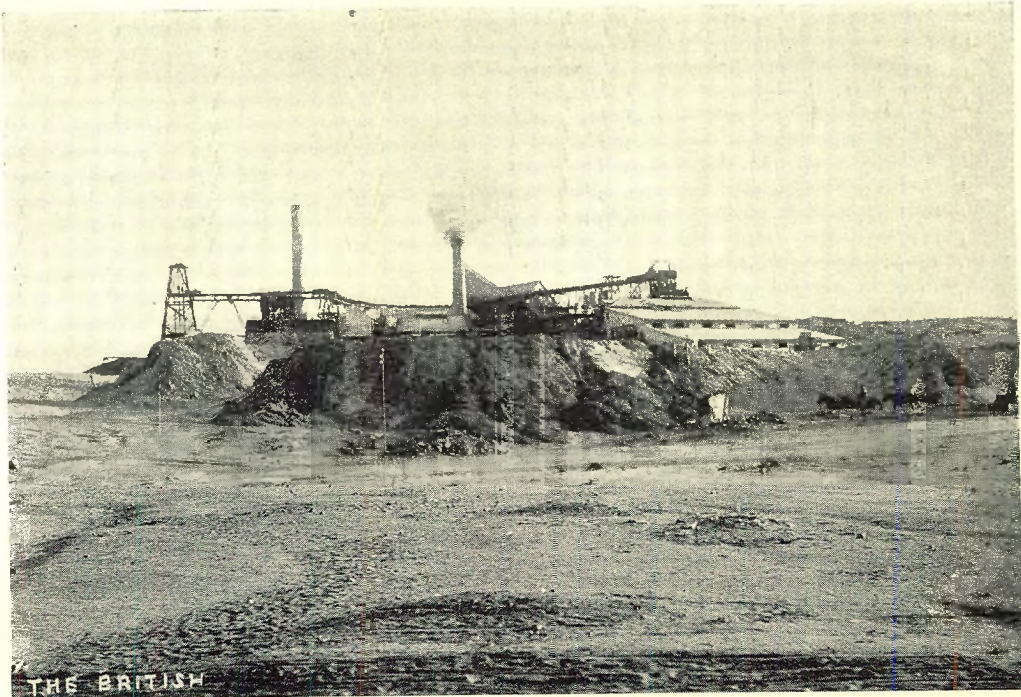
All the boilers in the district have been kept within the requirements of the regulations in the matter of periodical testings and cleanings, and all the machinery is as securely guarded as is at all possible. The system of recording the work of the boilers—that is, the time they are under steam—has the good effect of inducing more care of them, and the recording of the tests made is regarded by the managements as a very great safeguard, particularly as the tests are witnessed by some of the workmen immediately interested in the safe working of the boilers.

The Lead-poisoning Act.—During the year eighty-two cases of lead-poisoning have been reported, and the Australian Metal Company's Zinc Works at Railway Town is responsible for seventy of these.

On the mines I find the provisions of the Act very fairly carried out.

Owing





"THE BRITISH" B. H. PROPRIETARY SILVER MINE.



THE "BROKEN HILL SOUTH" SILVER MINE.



Owing to the increased number of workmen, the changing and bathing accommodation at some places has become rather cramped; but in every case when I have found it necessary to make representations to that effect the increased accommodation is being provided, either by enlarging the old premises or building new. The fact noticed in last year's report, as to the non-use of the baths except as a luxury in the summer season, is still very noticeable, and in winter not more than 10 per cent. of the workmen avail themselves of the conveniences provided.

At the Zinc Works every condition of the Lead-poisoning Act is being given its full effect, but notwithstanding this the cases of lead-poisoning are very numerous. The Company compels its employees to wear respirators while at work, having a printed rule to that effect, the infraction of which leads to instant dismissal; but the atmosphere of the buildings is so heavily charged with dust that every branch of the work suffers, including the engine-drivers and the officers. The excessive dust is due to the fact that the material to be treated must be thoroughly dried by being passed through a drying furnace, in order to add to the efficiency of the electro-magnetism, employed in the separation of the metals.

The separating machines are as completely enclosed as is consistent with the operation, and this undoubtedly does, to a very great extent, reduce the quantity discharged into the surrounding atmosphere. Exhaust-fans are also employed to draw off the dust and discharge it into a chamber. Some further modifications are now in progress, both in the enclosing of the machines and in the application of the exhaust-fans, which it is hoped will minimise the evil.

Water-bags and filters, in accordance with the Act, and bathing and washing conveniences, are provided; but the two latter, I am informed, are not much availed of. I am pleased to be able to record the anxiety of the officials to reduce the liability to leading, and their willingness to carry out every provision of the Act, and to adopt any suggestion having for its object the health of their employees.

As will be seen from the record, many of the names appear over and over again, and these men, having proved their extreme susceptibility to lead-poisoning, should, in their own interest, endeavour to find some other class of employment.

Some further precautions appear to be necessary. There is no doubt but that a careful following of Dr. Ashburton Thompson's personal rules would prevent some of the mischief, but there is not much chance of their being followed unless made compulsory.

The effects on the health of the men employed in this industry are so serious as to more than counter-balance the benefit the community derives from the increase of trade resulting from it, or the addition to the mineral wealth of the Colony; and as the case at present stands, it would seem almost as if, in the interests of health, the treatment should be stopped. There are, however, experiments now in progress for the treatment of zinc tailings direct from the mills—that is, in a wet state—which already have a distinct element of success; and it is to be hoped that these experiments will prove entirely successful.

The Prospecting Vote.—During the year I have reported on numerous applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, chiefly on account of claims containing copper. Of the claims to work which aid has been granted, the Little Broken Hill Silver and Lead Syndicate, at Rockwell, and R. Tregize, at Silverton, have made such finds as have enabled them to repay the amount of the aid granted; while Wiseman's, at Acacia, now known as the Nadbuck Copper-mine, and Harding, Bray, and Jones' Claim, 8 miles from Silverton, have such prospects as should shortly leave them independent of any further aid from the Vote, as both claims have been able to make shipments of highly payable ore. Nothing of any consequence has been discovered under the auspices of the Vote at either Thackaringa or Purnamoota. At the Nine-mile a big ore-deposit has been proved to exist at 160 feet from surface, but the ore is evidently of too complex a character (consisting of zinc, lead, and copper, &c.) to be efficiently or profitably worked, except after the expenditure of a considerable amount of capital in the development of the mine and the erection of complete works for treatment of the ore locally.

Treatment of Ore and disposal of Products.—Carbonate of lead and other oxidised ores are still being raised at the Broken Hill Proprietary, Block 14, and British Mines, and are shipped in the crude state to the sea-board for treatment.

In the concentration of the sulphide ores, owing to the increased hardness of the ores brought within the limits of profitable treatment, the most noticeable features of the work during the year are the increases in the capacity and strength of the rock-crushing machinery and the multiplication of the appliances for fine-ore dressing. The results, generally speaking, have been, in the first instance, to materially increase the capacity of the mills; and, in the second instance, to increase the product, while producing cleaner material and rejecting poorer tailings.

The bye-products of the mills—zinc tailings, zinc slimes, &c., &c.—are still in great demand, and some of the companies have made large sales of this material during the year, and thereby considerably increased their profits. I think the near future will see the erection of plants owned by the mining companies for the recovery of the metals contained in the tailings, and other products of the mills, which may now be considered as waste; meantime the efforts of the mill engineers are being directed to the separation of a clean zinc product direct from the jigs and tables.

The Australian Metals Company has now a large electro-magnetic plant for the separation of zinc employed exclusively in the treatment of tailings. The plant is in full work, and I am informed with a gratifying amount of success.

Experimental plants have also been erected in nearly all of the mines, and the tests in some instances are considered satisfactory.

The methods adopted vary greatly, but the principle is the same—electro-magnetism.

The chemical treatment has so far not got beyond the experimental stage.

Accidents and fatalities.—Of accidents and fatalities reported on by me as occurring in and about the mines of the district, the total is 107, comprising 15 fatal, 41 serious, and 51 slight accidents, besides numerous slight accidents which did not seem to require further investigation.

The records forwarded show in brief the causes of the accidents and the extent of the injuries received. A very large proportion of these accidents may be regarded as preventable; and though I should not care to pronounce these preventable accidents as arising from carelessness (though a good many might reasonably be classed under that heading), it is only too evident that many of them are the outcome of want of skill and experience on the part of the workmen. And it unfortunately happens in cases where experienced and capable workmen have been injured or killed the accident has occurred while attempting to rectify the damage done by and through the inexperience and unskillfulness of the workmen who preceded them.

I have good grounds for this opinion, as I have seen instances of it many times, and have also seen men working in places decidedly dangerous, which a few minutes' work would make safe, but without the knowledge of their danger until the boss visited them and informed them of it and instructed them how to secure themselves by timbering or taking the ground down.

And there seems no hope of remedying this state of affairs unless some system be adopted whereby youths may enter the mines as apprentices or beginners, and learn their business under skilled miners.

To this employment of unskilled labour is to be attributed a very large proportion of the accidents on the list, and evidence of the truth of this statement is furnished in the report of the manager of the Central Mine, who has kept figures regarding the employment and rejection of unsuitable men. He says regarding this subject:—

"The number of workpeople engaged during the half-year has been 1,120; leaving and discharged, 1,242. The average number employed being 764. So continuous and extensive a movement in the *personnel* is very detrimental to satisfactory working, and undoubtedly conduces largely to accidents of both a slight and serious character."

And I may further add that this opinion is often expressed by numbers of competent workmen who are personally known to me.

Prospects of the Industry.—The results of the development, as stated in a previous part of this report, must be very satisfactory to all concerned in the progress of the mining industry, and this, with the increased efficiency of the appliances for mining and treating the ores, leaves its permanence and prosperity in the future dependent only on the price of the metals.

During the year the various plants have been increased in capacity, and the Proprietary in particular has about doubled its capacity, so that we may expect a very much larger output of ore and a substantial increase in the number of men employed. The returns for December, 1899, give 6,910 for the Broken Hill lode and 7,245 for the district, as against 5,956 for the corresponding period in 1898.

The attached information regarding output and quantities of timber, explosives, &c., used will no doubt be found of interest as showing the magnitude and importance of the mining industry in this district:—

Tonnage of ore raised, 1,399,009 tons.

Material extracted from open cuts, 366,156 cubic yards.

Quantity of mullock-filling put into depleted stopes, 279,418 cubic yards.

Quantity of mining timber used, 13,586,572 superficial feet.

Amount of work in the way of shafts, winzes, levels, crosscuts, and rises accomplished, 14,136 lineal feet.

Quantity of high explosives used, 403,572 lb.

Detonators used, 535,300.

Fuse used, 66,602 coils.

Total value of explosives, fuse, and detonators, £27,748 16s. 2d.

Nominal horse-power of boilers, 5,220 h.p.

Nominal horse-power of engines, 5,706 h.p.

Present valuation of machinery and plant, £568,010.

Value of machinery and plant erected during 1899, £112,818.

Quantity of coal used in raising steam, 76,300 tons.

I have, &c.,

JAMES HEBBARD,

Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, Sydney.

#### Mr. Inspector Godfrey's Annual Report.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 January, 1900.

I have the honor to forward you my annual report for the year 1899.

With one exception my work was confined entirely to the Southern District, and during the twelve months I inspected the following localities and their environs:—Adelong, several times; Argalong, near Tumut; Big Hill and Bateman's Bay, Blairgowrie, Barmedman, Bongongo, Batlow, Bungendore, Bywong, Bredbo, Bombala, Cullinga, Cunningham, Coolac, Cootamundra, Cobar, Captain's Flat, Cooma, Cowra Creek, Currowan, Delegate, Fiery Creek, Garangula, Grenfell, Gundagai, Gobarralong, Hall, Junee, Jindabyne, Kybean, Lacmalac, Meragle, Muttama, Murrumburrah, Mimosa, Moruya, Mount Blundell, Nimitybelle, Nerrigundah, Narriah, Pambula, Quartzville, Sandy Creek, Sebastopol, Springdale and Scrubyards, Tumberumba, Temora, Tarago, Wyndham and Whipstick, Wolumla, Wyalong, Warrambucca, Weetangra, Wagonga, Yarralumla, and Yalgogrin.

During the year I travelled over 8,000 miles, and, in addition to my usual work of inspection, I reported upon a very large number of applications for prospecting aid.

There is a decided revival in mining in the Southern District for the year. At Adelong the Caledonian Mine has become dividend-paying, and as the discovery of the shoot of gold now being worked was due to aid granted by the Prospecting Board, it is gratifying to hear of its success. The money granted to them has been repaid. The Challenger Mine, an old property which has been reopened, is also prospecting well, and may soon become a gold-producer. The Gibraltar Consolidated Mine was in full work throughout the year.

Wyalong is also holding its own as a well-established gold-field, and many of the mines are being deepened and developed satisfactorily. The deepest shaft on the field is the Bantam, now over 600 feet deep. At the Shamrock and Waratah Mine some very fine poppet-legs have been erected, and a first-motion winding engine, this being the first engine of its class erected on the field. Messrs. Neeld have erected a 20-head battery on their mine, and have now many thousand tons of ore at grass ready for treatment.

In the more easterly portion of the Colony mining is rather depressed, but there is great activity amongst dredging companies, every available river and creek having been taken up for this purpose, and one dredge, 4 miles below Araluen, is now at work.

I had to inquire into five fatal accidents during the year, as well as a fatal accident at Cobar, which was caused by the explosion of a water-jacket blast-furnace, owing to water finding its way into the molten matte.

Most.

Most of the accidents were preventable, but, as usual, the danger was not realised until the accident had occurred.

Speaking generally, it may be said that care has been used in working the mines, and I have not had to serve many written notices during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. R. GODFREY,

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Sydney.

Inspector of Mines.

#### Mr. Inspector Hooke's Annual Report.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the following statement in connection with the work performed by me during the year 1899 :—

The localities visited were in the vicinity of Amaro, Bathurst, Blayney, Boney's Rocks, Bodangora, Burraga, Burra Burra, Bumberry, Byng, Cadia, Carcoar, Cargo, Canowindra, Cow Flat, Cowra, Emmaville, Essington, Fifield, Forbes, Forest Reefs, Gallymont, Lucknow, Lewis Ponds, Mandurama, McPhail, Mitchell's Creek, Molong, Mt. David, Mt. Costigan, Mt. McDonald, Newbridge, Oberon, Ophir, Orange, Parkes, Palmer's Bulga, Peak Hill, Pinnacle Reefs, Rockley, Rosedale, Stuart Town, Sunny Corner, Toogong, Tomingley, Tuglow, Woodstock, Wyagdon, Weelong, and Yeoval.

During the period under review 9,525 miles were travelled, and 438 inspections were made, many of which being in connection with applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote.

During 1899, so far as my district is concerned, in copper-mining only has there been any increased energy shown, and notably at the Burraga Copper-mine, which, under new ownership and management, is being reopened with a new main shaft from surface, whilst this latter is being equipped with modern smelting furnaces and accessories.

At Blayney the old copper-mine has been further developed, and has now at work an entirely new reduction plant, which, however, is not yet suited to the necessities of the ore, hence does not yet run continuously.

At Cow Flat also the old mine of that name has been acquired by an English company, who, with a large force of men, are busy developing the formation which years ago were worked to limited depths; in this case a new main shaft has been started, and has already intersected hitherto unknown ore-bodies.

In the vicinity of Byng, near Orange, the old Icely Copper Mines are about to be further exploited, steps to that end being busily proceeded with under the guidance of a former manager.

Another copper-mine of note reopened during the year is the Milburn Creek Mine, which promises to take a place amongst the producers; whilst a number of others of lesser importance than the foregoing could also be cited.

In gold-mining new discoveries have been made at Rosedale, near Orange, also at Bodangora, near Wellington, and at Clear Creek, near Bathurst; the first-named is in quartz veins, the others being alluvial. In each instance the discoverers and first-comers have been able to dispose of their claims with advantage to themselves; their true value, however, as mines, has not yet been finally determined.

Some of the older mines have retained their former high value, notably the Mitchell's Creek Freehold, recent developments in which at greater depths being exceptionally gratifying. In the case of the Wentworth Proprietary Mines at Lucknow, new ore-bodies of high grade continue to be found, still the quantity is not such as to cause the employment of the large number of men formerly engaged.

Dredge gold-mining is proceeding steadily, and when more intimate acquaintance with local peculiarities has been acquired will be even more profitable than at present; but two are working in my district, viz., one on the Macquarie and one on the Turon, whilst others are in course of construction for both rivers.

Other classes of mining are stagnant, due to various causes; and prospecting operations are being carried on mainly with assistance from the Prospecting Vote. No discovery or new development worthy of note has been recorded.

I have, &c.,

The Chief Inspector of Mines,

Department of Mines, &c., Sydney.

HENRY HOOKE,

Inspector of Mines.

#### Mr. Inspector Polkinghorne's Annual Report.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1899.

During the year my attention has been confined to the inspection of portions of the Western and Southern Districts.

The following mining centres have been visited :—

Western District.—Bathurst, Blayney, Burraga, Binda, Carcoar, Canowindra, Cargo, Dark Corner, Dandaloo, Forbes, Fifield, Gulgong, Gallymont, Hazelgrove, Hargraves, Hill End, Long Creek, Leadville, Mudgee, Mandurama, Myall, Molong, Oberon, Parkes, Peak Hill, Rockley, Sunny Corner, Sofala, Tuena, Trunkey, Tuglow, Two-mile Flat, and Wattle Flat.

Southern District.—Burrowa, Bungendore, Bredbo, Bombala, Bega, Captain's Flat, Cooma, Cobargo, Frogmore, Fiery Creek, Jindabyne, Myalla, Murrumbateman, Nanima, Pambula, Queanbeyan, Wolumla, Yass, and other places,—in the performance of which I travelled 9,904 miles by means of train, vehicle, horse, and steamer, and made 503 inspections, &c., 254 being in connection with the Prospecting Vote.

Several notices were served on mine owners and managers to remedy defects in connection with their mines, machinery, and steam-boilers.

As far as I have been able to ascertain these have been complied with.

Numerous sites have been tested during the year with assistance from the Prospecting Vote.

I think more attention should be paid to deep-sinking on all our fields.

I have, &c.,

JOHN POLKINGHORNE,

The Chief Inspector of Mines.

Inspector of Mines.



Mr. Inspector Carthew's Annual Report.

Sir, Hillgrove, 4 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1899.  
During the whole of the year I have been engaged in the Northern District, my headquarters being at Hillgrove.

The following places have been visited, the majority four times, and some five:—Armidale, Ashford, Bendemeer, Barraba, Bingara (Upper and Lower), Bundarra, Bukkulla, Bungwall, Bulahdelah, Bucca Bucca (Upper and Lower), Boonoo Boonoo, Bowling Alley Point, Boggy Camp, Bora Creek, Balala, Copeland, Cobark, Coramba, Corinda, Coolongolook, Clarence Town, Casino, Crow Mountains, Chichester, Ctaiglee, Camp Fire, Dungog, Dungowan, Drake, Dalmorton, Dingo Creek, Deepwater, Emmaville, Enmore, Elsmore, Gilgai, Glen Innes, Glen Elgin, Grafton, Glenreagh, Glen Morrison, Gloucester, Hillgrove, Inverell, Kookabookra, Krambach, Limbri, Lionsville, Moonbi, Melrose, Moonanbrook, Manilla, Maitland, Nundle, Niangala, Nana Glen, Nymboi, Nine-mile, Omadale Brook, Pendaroi, Rockvale, Rocky River, Rawden Vale, Rivertree, Scone, Solferino, Stewart's Brook, Swamp Oak, Spring Creek, Tia, Tamworth, Teunterfield, Tallawadjah, Tingha, Uralla, Undercliff, Walcha, Wollomombi, and Wilson's Downfall.

This has necessitated my travelling of 9,704 miles, the majority of which has been by horseback and vehicles.

The number of mines visited was 248, of which 186 were visited in connection with the Prospecting Aid Vote, and I am pleased to say that in some instances payable results have been obtained therefrom.

Notices.—I have during the year served nineteen notices on mine managers and mine-owners in reference to mine workings, which were, in my opinion, defective.

Throughout the Northern District, especially that of New England, mining has been very active. During the year the Inverell District has no doubt made the most rapid strides, owing, perhaps, to the increased market value of tin, whereas the mines in the vicinity of Boggy Camp have been more developed, considerably larger quantities of diamonds have been and are still being won.

Several companies have been formed at Tingha for the purpose of tin-mining. The same may be said of Bora Creek, but in this field silver, lead, and copper are the principal ores on which mining operations are carried on.

Sites for dredging many of the rivers and creeks in the Northern Mining District have been located and pegged—in some instances for gold, but in many others for tin, and this method of mining will in all probability considerably augment the output in the coming year.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN CARTHEW,  
Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines.

Diamond Drill Sections for the year 1899.

Section of Bore No. 2 (No. 13 Diamond Drill),  
Tarro, near Hexham.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	20 0
Shale and soft sandstone .....	10 0
Shale .....	175 7
Coal .....	1 9
Shale .....	2 2
Sandstone .....	15 6
Shaly sandstone .....	12 8
Shale .....	1 6
Shaly sandstone .....	19 0
Shale .....	24 9
Shaly sandstone .....	9 3
Coal and bands .....	3 0
Shale .....	4 10
Shaly sandstone .....	28 3
Coal .....	0 6
Shaly sandstone .....	5 3
Shale .....	6 6
Shaly sandstone .....	10 0
Shale .....	8 0
Shaly sandstone .....	8 0
Shale .....	11 6
Sandstone .....	16 6
Shaly sandstone .....	2 0
Shale .....	34 7
Coal and bands .....	0 8
Shaly sandstone .....	2 1
Shaly sandstone, very hard .....	6 0
Shaly sandstone, hard .....	6 0
Shaly sandstone .....	7 2
Shale .....	24 7

Section of Bore No. 2 (No. 13 Diamond Drill),  
Tarro, near Hexham—continued.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaly sandstone .....	11 1
Shale .....	1 4
Fireclay .....	0 3
Coal .....	0 10
Fireclay .....	0 2
Coal .....	1 2
Coal and bands .....	0 10
Shale .....	1 9
Shale and sandstone .....	18 11
Sandstone .....	21 9
Shale .....	3 2
Coal .....	3 3
Band .....	0 2½
Coal .....	0 8
Shaly sandstone .....	3 6½
Shale and sandstone .....	8 10
Sandstone .....	5 3
Shale .....	1 0
Coal and bands .....	0 10
Shale .....	9 1
Shaly sandstone .....	10 0
Sandstone .....	11 0
Coal .....	1 5
Band .....	0 7
Coal .....	0 11
Sandstone .....	1 7
Sandstone and shale with coal bands .....	5 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 602 0  
Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 1 (No. 7 Diamond Drill),  
Catherine Hill Bay.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft (abandoned) .....	6 6
Shaft .....	22 6
Conglomerate .....	3 6
Hard conglomerate .....	8 1
Conglomerate .....	2 11
Clay .....	2 3
Shaly sandstone .....	2 3
Clay .....	0 9
Shale .....	3 0
Shaly sandstone .....	3 3
Conglomerate .....	3 0
Hard conglomerate .....	3 0

Depth on 31st December, 1899... 54 6

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 1 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	73 0
Basalt .....	50 1
Basalt, very much broken .....	5 4
Basalt .....	7 7
Sandy clays .....	28 3
Hard slate .....	3 9

Total depth of Bore ..... 168 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 2 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	84 0
Basalt .....	42 6
Basalt, very much honeycombed .....	5 1
Honeycombed basalt .....	3 9
Sandy clays .....	9 2
Sandy clays with bands of gravel .....	12 6
Gravel wash .....	3 0
Soft slate .....	4 0
Hard slate .....	4 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 168 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 3 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	76 0
Basalt .....	2 0
Hard basalt .....	6 6
Hard, broken basalt .....	50 0
Honeycombed basalt .....	17 6
Hard clay .....	1 0
Sandy clays .....	7 0
Soft slate .....	3 0
Hard slate .....	2 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 165 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 4 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	65 0
Soft basalt .....	7 0
Hard basalt .....	53 0
Basalt .....	5 0
Honeycombed basalt .....	17 0
Sandy clays .....	17 0
Gravel .....	1 0
Soft slate .....	11 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 176 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 5 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	68 0
Soft basalt .....	3 0
Basalt .....	5 0
Hard basalt .....	14 0
Very hard basalt .....	21 0
Hard basalt .....	16 0
Honeycombed basalt .....	20 0
Sandy clays .....	10 0
Sand .....	7 6
Soft slate .....	7 6
Slate .....	5 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 177 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 6 (No. 8 Diamond Drill),  
Gulgong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Shaft .....	84 0
Basalt .....	17 0
Honeycombed basalt .....	36 0
Hard basalt .....	5 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 142 0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 2 (No. 7 Diamond Drill),  
Sunny Corner.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.
Bored during 1898 .....	468 4
Broken blue slate .....	3 0
Serpentine .....	1 0
Hard flinty slate .....	1 4
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	2 10
Hard flinty slate .....	3 7
Broken blue slate .....	1 2
Hard blue slate .....	3 6
Hard flinty slate .....	3 2
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	5 7
Hard blue slate .....	4 6
Hard, broken blue slate .....	4 0
Hard blue slate .....	1 8
Hard broken blue slate .....	3 9
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	2 4
Hard, flinty slate .....	1 6
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	1 11
Hard flinty slate .....	3 4
Diorite .....	4 0
Hard blue slate .....	3 9
Diorite .....	0 6
Diorite .....	2 0

Total depth of Bore ..... 526 9

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 3 (No. 7 Diamond Drill),  
Sunny Corner.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.	
Mud slate.....	40	0
Broken flinty slate .....	6	7
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	5	5
Hard flinty slate.....	8	0
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	1	9
Hard flinty slate.....	2	0
Hard, broken flinty slate ....	1	6
Hard flinty slate .....	2	3
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	9	7
Hard flinty slate .....	3	8
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	1	6
Hard flinty slate.....	2	6
Hard, broken flinty slate .....	3	6
Very hard, broken felstone ....	4	9
Very hard felstone .....	2	7
Very hard, broken felstone .....	1	5
Hard, broken felstone .....	4	6
Mud slate .....	10	6
Hard, broken felstone .....	5	0
Very hard, broken felstone .....	3	4
Hard, broken felstone .....	0	4
Hard felstone .....	3	0
Diorite .....	7	5
Broken diorite.....	2	8
Hard, broken diorite .....	2	11
Hard diorite .....	14	10
Diorite .....	13	4
Soft diorite .....	8	3
Broken diorite.....	14	10
Hard diorite .....	3	0
Broken diorite.....	5	4
Diorite .....	3	9
Broken diorite.....	12	0
Broken quartz .....	1	0
Hard, broken felstone .....	0	8
Broken diorite .....	10	11
Broken blue slate .....	7	8
Total depth of Bore .....	232	3

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 1 (No. A Diamond Drill),  
Mittagong.

Nature o Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.	
Stand-pipe .....	12	0
Ironstone.....	2	6
Sandstone .....	24	0
Total depth of Bore.....	38	6

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 2 (No. A Diamond Drill),  
Mittagong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.	
Stand-pipe .....	2	0
Ironstone .....	17	2
Sandstone .....	14	10
Total depth of Bore .....	34	0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.

Section of Bore No. 3 (No. A Diamond Drill),  
Mittagong.

Nature of Strata.	Thickness. ft. in.	
Stand-pipe .....	2	0
Total depth of Bore .....	2	0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets.





## COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINES.

Report on the Inspection of Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, in the Colony of New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.  
By A. A. ATKINSON, Chief Inspector of Coal Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 7 February, 1900.

As required by section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection, together with a detailed list of fatal and non-fatal accidents, and other statistical information relating to coal and shale mining generally.

The report is divided as follows :—

- Section I. Persons employed.
  - „ II. Output and export of mineral.
  - „ III. Accidents.
  - „ IV. Prosecutions.
  - „ V. General remarks.
  - „ VI. Inspectors' Reports, &c.
- Return showing particulars of ventilation.

The quantity of coal wrought during the year amounted to 4,597,028 tons, the quantities in each District, and the comparative figures for the year 1898, being as follows :—

	1899.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Northern District .....	3,259,708	3,355,600	— 95,892
Southern and South-western Districts .....	1,119,503	1,068,367	+ 51,136
Western District .....	217,817	282,284	— 64,467
Totals .....	4,597,028	4,706,251	— 109,223

The quantity of oil-shale wrought during the year amounted to 36,719 tons, the quantities in each District, and the comparative figures for the year 1898, being set out hereunder :—

	1899.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Northern District .....	7,526	5,378	+ 2,148
Southern and South-western Districts .....	29,193	24,320	+ 4,873
Western District .....			
Totals .....	36,719	29,698	+ 7,021

The shale industry is at present in an unsatisfactory condition, as the present high rates of freight have had the effect of reducing the export. Colonial gas companies are using very little shale in the manufacture of gas ; but I understand that they are inclined to use shale oil, and this may induce the shale companies to erect a modern plant for the recovery of oil and other bye-products.

## SECTION I.

## PERSONS EMPLOYED.

TABLE showing the number of persons employed in and about Coal and Shale Mines, divided according to ages and occupation below or above ground, and in the several districts :—

Districts.	Number of Mines.	Below ground.			Above ground.			Total number of persons employed below ground and above ground.
		Ages.			Ages.			
		Boys under 16.	Males above 16.	Total below ground.	Boys of 14 and under 16.	Males above 16.	Total above ground.	
Northern .....	58	187	6,062	6,249	134	1,432	1,566	7,815
Southern and South-western .....	14	96	1,580	1,676	32	456	488	2,164
Western .....	20	11	422	433	7	104	111	544
Totals, 1899 .....	92	294	8,064	8,358	173	1,992	2,165	10,523
Totals, 1898 .....	95	244	8,145	8,389	132	1,998	2,130	10,519

These figures are obtained from the statutory returns made by the mine owners under section 27 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896 ; but as many of the returns are not received on the date required by the Statute, great inconvenience and delay is caused in making up the Statistics and completing the annual report.

## SECTION II.

SECTION II.  
OUTPUT OF MINERALS.

TABLE showing the output and value of Coal and Shale from mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1899 :—

*Output.*

Districts.	Coal.	Oil-Shale.	Shale used for other purposes.	Total.	Value at Mine.
	tons.	tons.		tons.	£ s. d.
Northern .....	3,259,708	.....	.....	3,259,708	1,005,420 2 1
Southern and South-western .....	1,119,503	7,526	.....	1,127,029	284,331 2 3
Western.....	217,817	29,193	.....	247,010	76,870 13 1
Totals, 1899 .....	4,597,028	36,719	.....	4,633,747	£1,366,621 17 5
Totals, 1898 .....	4,706,251	29,698	.....	4,735,949	£1,303,666 11 0
Increase.....	.....	7,021	.....	.....	£62,955 6 5
Decrease .....	109,223	.....	.....	102,327	.....

TABLE showing the Output of Coal and Shale per person employed in and about Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, in the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1899 :—

*Output per person employed.*

Districts.	Below-ground.	Below and Above-ground.
	tons.	tons.
Northern .....	521	417
Southern and South-western .....	672	520
Western .....	570	454

The corresponding figures for 1898 were 564 tons per person employed below-ground, and 450 tons per person employed above and below-ground, whilst for the United Kingdom the figures (for all mines under the Imperial Coal Mines Regulation Act) for the year 1898 were 379 tons per person employed below-ground, and 304 tons per person employed below-ground and above-ground.

Showing Coal and Shale separately, we obtain the following figures :—

*Quantity raised per person employed.*

Districts.	Below-ground.		Below and Above-ground.	
	Coal.	Shale.	Coal.	Shale.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Northern .....	521	.....	417	.....
Southern and South-western .....	684	188	527	175
Western .....	656	289	540	207

COMPARATIVE Statement of Coal Returns for 1898-9.

	Men and boys above ground.	Men and boys below ground.	Tons of round and small coal.		Value at mine.
			tons	cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
Northern, 1899.....	1,566	6,249	3,259,708	0 0	1,005,420 2 1
„ 1898 .....	1,520	6,247	3,355,600	0 0	957,505 17 4
Increase.....	46	2	.....	.....	47,914 4 9
Decrease .....	.....	.....	95,892	0 0	.....
Southern and South-western, 1899 .....	485	1,636	1,119,503	0 0	274,923 2 3
„ „ 1898 .....	471	1,596	1,068,367	0 0	254,687 5 9
Increase.....	14	40	51,136	0 0	20,235 16 6
Western, 1899 .....	111	433	217,817	0 0	45,455 8 1
„ 1898 .....	127	468	282,284	0 0	59,639 7 11
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	16	35	64,467	0 0	14,173 19 10

In the Northern District in 1899, whilst there were 48 more persons employed at the mines, there was a decrease in the output of coal of 95,892 tons.

The reduced output is to be accounted for by the stoppages of work at the Wallarah and Pacific Collieries in consequence of disputes, and also by short time worked at some of the larger collieries, especially Wallsend and Stockton.

The output of coal in the Southern District has improved to the extent of 51,136 tons as compared with 1898, with an increase of 54 persons employed. The Bulli Colliery was not working for several weeks, in consequence of a dispute between the owner and the workmen.

Stormy weather on the coast still prevents vessels loading at the jetties, and this causes a considerable amount of broken time occasionally at the Southern collieries.

The Western District shows a reduction of 64,467 tons in the output of coal, and 35 fewer persons employed, as compared with 1898. The reduced output was due to a stoppage of work at several of the collieries in the months of May, June, and July, about the price to be paid for getting the coal.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports and United Kingdom and other British Possessions.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.
1896	1,371,796	0 7 0·34	482,006	1,103,111	0 7 6·98	418,163	2,474,907	0 7 3·30	900,264	1,434,608
1897	1,498,992	0 6 11·49	521,462	1,197,631	0 7 2·20	430,592	2,696,623	0 7 0·73	952,054	1,686,968
1898	1,629,072	0 6 9·18	551,083	1,162,724	0 7 0·95	411,585	2,791,796	0 6 10·75	962,668	1,914,455
1899	1,624,137	0 6 9·81	553,029	1,174,386	0 7 8·40	452,165	2,798,523	0 7 2·25	1,005,704	1,798,505
	6,123,997	0 6 10·62	2,108,270	4,637,352	0 7 4·53	1,712,510	10,761,849	0 7 1·27	3,820,780	6,834,536

Years.	Total output and value.			Coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.			Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.			Tons of coal raised per each life lost.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average tons per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Value.	Average value per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Quantity.	Average tons per each life lost.	Lives lost.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.		£	£ s. d.		Tons.	Tons.	
1896	3,909,517	0 5 9·08	1,125,280	3,909,517	423	9,233	1,125,280	121 17 6	9,233	3,909,517	162,896	24
1897	4,383,591	0 5 7·34	1,230,041	4,383,591	465	9,626	1,230,041	127 16 3	9,626	4,383,591	273,974	16
1898	4,706,251	0 5 4·85	1,271,832	4,706,251	459	10,258	1,271,832	123 19 8	10,258	4,706,251	188,250	25
1899	4,597,028	0 5 9·21	1,325,799	4,597,028	444	10,339	1,325,799	128 4 7	10,339	4,597,028	510,781	9
	17,596,387	0 5 7·55	4,952,952	17,596,387	446	39,456	4,952,952	125 10 7	39,456	17,596,387	237,789	74

OIL-SHALE.

Western and South-western Districts.

Quantity of oil-shale raised.....	36,719 tons.
Value at mines .....	£40,823 5s.
Value per ton (at mines) .....	£1 2s. 2d.
Persons employed above-ground .....	43 }
Persons employed below-ground.....	141 } 184

COKE RETURNS.

	Tons.	Value (at ovens).
		£ s. d.
Northern District .....	43,912	44,651 2 0
Southern and Western Districts .....	52,618	32,478 8 1
Total .....	96,530 tons, value £77,129 10 1	
Equal to 15s. 11·76d. per ton.		

COKE.

During 1899 more ovens have been erected at the Co-operative Colliery in the Northern District, whilst a new plant of 16 have been erected and started at the Oakey Park Colliery in the Western District, and in the Southern District a few more ovens have been erected at South Clifton Colliery, and at the Unanderra Coke Works, and a new plant has been erected and commenced near Port Kembla.

This is, in my opinion, an industry which must grow with the metallurgical developments in the Colony, and efforts should be made to produce a good coke here, which would have the effect of reducing the quantity imported. This can only be done by attention to the treatment of the coal before coking, by washing and crushing, and by the selection of an oven best adapted for the coal to be treated.

The



The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and the preceding year, as regards the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, and the quantity and value of the coal for each person employed in and about the coal mines in the Northern, Southern, and South-western, and Western Districts.

	Northern District.		Southern and South western Districts.		Western District.	
	1898	1899	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Number of person employed in and about the mines	7,767	7,815	2,067	2,121	424	403
Number of persons employed underground .....	6,247	6,249	1,596	1,636	349	332
Quantity of coal raised in tons . . . .	3,355,600	3,259,708	1,063,367	1,119,503	282,284	217,817
Number of non-fatal accidents	82	113	18	35	7	2
Number of lives lost by accident . . .	23	7	2	2	No lives lost	{ No lives lost in or about coal mines. 201
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	94	69	115	60	60	
Persons employed per each life lost	337	1,116	1,033	1,060	No lives lost	No lives lost
Tons of coal raised per each non fatal accident .	40,922	28,846	59,353	31,936	40,326	109,909
Tons of coal raised per each life lost .	145,895	465,672	534,183	559,751	No lives lost	No lives lost
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	432	417	516	527	665	540
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground.	537	521	669	684	808	656
Value of coal raised ... .	£ s d 957,505 17 4	£ s d 1,005,420 2 1	£ s d 254,687 5 9	£ s d 274,923 2 3	£ s d 59,369 7 11	£ s d 45,455 8 1
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.	123 5 6	128 13 0	123 4 3	129 12 4	140 13 2	112 15 10
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground.	153 5 5	169 17 10	159 11 6	168 0 11	170 17 8	136 18 3

DECENNIAL RETURN.—Port of Newcastle.—Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (inclusive of Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
1890 . . . . .	916	842,180	£ 816,694	1,628,038	£ 875,197	£ 1,768,379	£ s d. 124,782 14 10
1891 . . . . .	1,425	1,476,097	877,063	2,244,729	1,160,965	2,032,522	166,048 2 9
1892 . . . . .	1,307	1,381,318	765,083	1,894,735	879,482	1,846,953	191,394 12 10
1893 . . . . .	1,108	1,209,467	451,253	1,583,882	702,190	1,700,813	151,286 8 1
1894 . . . . .	1,255	1,415,159	427,581	1,891,674	710,341	1,485,475	158,895 12 11
1895 . . . . .	1,207	1,410,004	420,778	1,920,378	678,217	1,417,122	155,362 8 1
1896 . . . . .	1,180	1,479,033	611,872	2,070,304	729,444	1,496,687	123,280 15 3
1897 . . . . .	1,375	1,740,345	510,721	2,431,489	842,347	1,746,925	112,548 14 2
1898 . . . . .	1,431	1,803,603	409,527	2,485,394	846,128	1,782,634	118,615 6 1
1899 . . . . .	1,273	1,707,108	622,563	2,473,397	882,857	1,598,825	111,129 7 11

RETURN showing the quantity raised, price per ton, and value of the boghead mineral or oil-shale, from 1865 to 1899 inclusive.

Year.	Tons	Average price per ton.	Value.	Year.	Tons	Average price per ton	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865 . . . . .	570	4 2 5.47	2,350 0 0	1883 . . . . .	49,250	1 16 10 77	90,861 10 0
1866 . . . . .	2,770	2 18 10.48	8,154 0 0	1884 . . . . .	31,618	2 5 7.85	72,176 0 0
1867 . . . . .	4,079	3 14 9.21	15,249 0 0	1885 . . . . .	27,462	2 8 11 62	67,239 0 0
1868 . . . . .	16,952	2 17 7.11	48,816 0 0	1886 . . . . .	43,563	2 5 10 79	99,976 0 0
1869 . . . . .	7,500	2 10 0.00	18,750 0 0	1887 . . . . .	40,010	2 3 10 43	87,761 0 0
1870 . . . . .	8,580	3 4 3.18	27,570 0 0	1888 . . . . .	34,896	2 2 2.26	73,612 0 0
1871 . . . . .	14,700	2 6 3.91	34,050 0 0	1889 . . . . .	40,561	1 18 3 55	77,666 15 0
1872 . . . . .	11,040	2 11 11.91	28,700 0 0	1890 . . . . .	56,010	1 17 2.07	104,103 7 6
1873 . . . . .	17,850	2 16 6 55	50,475 0 0	1891 . . . . .	40,349	1 18 8 90	78,160 0 0
1874 . . . . .	12,100	2 5 1.48	27,300 0 0	1892 . . . . .	74,197	1 16 8.16	136,079 6 0
1875 . . . . .	6,197	2 10 2.22	15,500 0 0	1893 . . . . .	55,660	1 16 4.44	101,220 10 0
1876 . . . . .	15,998	3 0 0.00	47,994 0 0	1894 . . . . .	21,171	1 10 0.20	31,781 5 0
1877 . . . . .	18,963	2 9 0.82	46,524 10 0	1895 . . . . .	59,426	1 5 3.78	75,218 18 8
1878 . . . . .	24,371	2 6 11.49	57,211 0 0	1896 . . . . .	31,839	1 1 5 81	34,201 18 0
1879 . . . . .	32,519	2 1 10.96	66,930 10 0	1897 . . . . .	34,090	1 3 9 09	40,611 15 0
1880 . . . . .	19,201	2 6 7.03	44,724 15 0	1898 . . . . .	29,698	1 1 5 26	31,834 0 0
1881 . . . . .	27,894	1 9 2.59	40,748 0 0	1899 . . . . .	36,719	1 2 2.82	40,823 5 0
1882 . . . . .	48,065	1 15 0 00	84,114 0 0				

The following Statistical Return, furnished by Mr. C. C. Pope (Sub-Collector of Customs, Newcastle), shows that the greatest increase in the export of coal from that port has been:—To Philippine Islands, 42,337 tons; Sandwich Islands, 42,235 tons; South Australia, 36,277 tons; Tasmania, 20,414 tons; Queensland, 16,868 tons; Panama, 11,697 tons; Mexico, 9,105 tons; Fiji, 7,679 tons; New Caledonia, 6,156 tons; Molucca Islands, 5,615 tons; Celebes Islands, 5,304 tons; and New Hebrides, 3,180 tons. And the greatest decreases are:—Western Australia, 44,791 tons; Victoria, 36,775 tons; Java, 33,505 tons; Hong Kong, 31,891 tons; United States, 22,029 tons; New Zealand, 8,376 tons; Alaska, 7,833 tons; Peru, 6,148 tons; Chili, 5,606 tons; Cape Colony, 4,231 tons; Ceylon, 3,408 tons; China, 3,165 tons; and Mauritius, 2,903 tons.

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales—Export of Coal during the years 1898 and 1899.

Countries.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Victoria .....	649,884	613,109	.....	36,775
New Zealand.....	178,798	170,422	.....	8,376
South Australia .....	364,787	401,064	36,277	.....
Western Australia .....	160,326	115,535	.....	44,791
Tasmania .....	60,238	80,652	20,414	.....
Queensland .....	26,215	43,083	16,868	.....
Hong Kong .....	43,728	11,837	.....	31,891
United States .....	192,076	170,047	.....	22,029
Java .....	76,200	42,695	.....	33,505
New Caledonia .....	9,358	15,514	6,156	.....
India .....	33,550	31,741	.....	1,809
Philippine Islands .....	75,592	117,979	42,387	.....
Fiji.....	9,286	16,965	7,679	.....
Mauritius .....	10,154	7,251	.....	2,903
Peru .....	40,100	33,952	.....	6,148
Chili .....	341,103	335,497	.....	5,606
Ceylon .....	10,331	6,923	.....	3,408
Singapore .....	71,300	70,764	.....	536
Sandwich Islands .....	67,960	110,195	42,235	.....
New Hebrides .....	1,080	4,260	3,180	.....
Ecuador .....	1,097	1,844	747	.....
Panama .....	19,913	31,610	11,697	.....
Mexico .....	11,737	20,842	9,105	.....
Celebes Islands.....	1,983	7,287	5,304	.....
Great Britain .....	5,190	3,445	.....	1,745
New Guinea .....	3,190	4,274	1,084	.....
Cape Colony .....	4,231	.....	.....	4,231
China .....	4,850	1,685	.....	3,165
Natal .....	300	.....	.....	300
Alaska .....	7,833	.....	.....	7,833
Cochin China.....	1,450	.....	.....	1,450
Tahiti (Society Islands) .....	1,554	.....	.....	1,554
Molucca Islands .....	.....	5,615	5,615	.....
Mozambique .....	.....	1,380	1,380	.....
Marshall Islands .....	.....	930	930	.....
	2,485,394	2,478,397	211,058	218,055

NEWCASTLE—Export of Coke for the year 1899.

Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£
Tasmania .....	3,945	4,459
Victoria .....	1,159	1,454
South Australia.....	9,761	12,050
New Zealand.....	371	513
West Australia.....	35	62
	15,271	18,538

During the year 1898, the total quantity of coke exported amounted to 9,644 tons, valued at £11,693.

The increase shown for 1899 over 1898 is therefore 5,627 tons, and £6,845 in value.

During 1899 the Co-operative Colliery Company have built several coke ovens, and it has been stated that the Sulphide Corporation Company intend to erect ovens near their works at Cockle Creek.

The following statements, kindly supplied by Mr. E. Potts, Customs Officer at Wollongong, show the shipments of coal and coke from the port of Wollongong and Jetties for the year 1899 :—

SHIPMENTS of Coal coastwise from the Port of Wollongong, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Month.	Jetties.	Belmore Basin.	Total.	Coke.
1899.				
January.....	28,680	12,218	40,898	324
February.....	25,114	11,232	36,346	448
March.....	30,204	12,653	42,857	339
April.....	21,586	15,962	37,548	620
May.....	33,315	13,348	46,663	448
June.....	21,809	10,052	31,861	116
July.....	21,112	10,541	31,653	.....
August.....	15,858	8,259	24,117	110
September.....	29,239	15,485	44,724	103
October.....	32,644	18,870	51,514	257
November.....	36,665	16,496	53,161	.....
December.....	31,311	17,349	48,660	.....
	327,537	162,465	490,002	2,765

OVERSEA shipment of Coal from the Port of Wollongong, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Country.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
	tons.		
Victoria.....	93,800	215,585	75,454 15 0
Adelaide.....	50,738		
West Australia.....	37,141		
Tasmania.....	5,218		
New Hebrides.....	1,946		
Hong Kong.....	5,000		
Auckland.....	1,522		
Suva, Fiji.....	15,513		
Port Pirie, S.A.....	1,169		
Townsville, Q.....	913		
West Port, N.Z.....	303		
Calcutta.....	2,322		
Coke.			
Devenport.....	18,284	26,731	16,706 17 6
Adelaide.....	6,770		
West Australia.....	447		
Melbourne.....	658		
Port Pirie.....	572		

SECTION III.

ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents reported during the year 1899, including accidents on private branch railways, &c., was 162, the corresponding number for the previous year being 116. During 1899 there were 10 fatal accidents and 152 non-fatal, resulting in the deaths of 10 persons and injuries to 154 persons, the figures for the previous year being 25 deaths and injuries to 113 persons.

It is satisfactory to notice that there is a decrease of 15 in the number of lives lost ; on the other hand, the non-fatal accidents show an increase of 45, which is to be regretted. It would appear that one reason for the latter increase, is due to the fact that colliery managers are reporting more non-fatal accidents than has been their custom in the past, and this is to be commended.

In addition to the above the following deaths were reported in or about mines, but as they are not accidents within the terms of section 29 of the Coal Mines Act, they are not included in the annual statistics.

On the 30th March, a miner named John Absolom, 65 years of age, died in his working place in Stockton Colliery. At the inquest held on the body, evidence was given to the effect that death was due to natural causes, and the verdict was to that effect.

On the 24th April, a miner named Daniel Frazer, aged about 60 years, died from natural causes, whilst seated, having a smoke, near his working place, in the Mount Pleasant Colliery. The verdict at the inquest was to the effect that "deceased came to his death by heart disease."

On the 11th September, a boy named Lewis Dobb, who was attending school, when attempting to cross the Newcastle Coal Mining Co.'s private railway near Merewether, between loaded coal waggons in motion was caught by one of the waggons, run over and killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest.

SUMMARY.



## SUMMARY of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents.

Place and cause.	Fatal accidents.		Non-fatal accidents reported.	
	Number of separate fatal accidents.	Number of deaths.	Number of separate non-fatal accidents.	Number of persons injured, including those injured by accidents which proved fatal to their companions.
Explosions of fire-damp or coal-dust.....	.....	.....	1	1
Falls in mine:—				
Falls of side .....	2	2	29	29
Falls of roof .....	5	5	27	29
Total falls.....	7	7	56	58
In shafts:—				
Overwinding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ropes and chains breaking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whilst ascending or descending by machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling into shaft from surface .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Things falling from surface .....	.....	.....	2	2
Falling from part way down .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Things falling from part way down .....	.....	.....	2	2
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	2	2
Total .....	.....	.....	4	4
Miscellaneous under-ground:—				
By explosives .....	.....	.....	8	8
Suffocation by natural gases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irruption of water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling into water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On inclined or engine planes .....	1	1	3	3
By trams and tubs .....	1	1	39	39
By machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By underground fires .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ropes and chains breaking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries.....	.....	.....	19	19
Total .....	2	2	69	69
Total under-ground.....	9	9	130	132
On surface:—				
By machinery .....	.....	.....	2	2
Boiler explosions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway sidings or tramways .....	1	1	9	9
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	11	11
Total on surface .....	1	1	22	22
Gross Total .....	10	10	152	154

## List of Fatal Accidents.

No. of Accident.	Date of Accident, 1899.	Name of Mine.	Situation of Mine.	Name, Age, and Occupation of Person killed.	Cause of Accident and Remarks.
1	17 Jan...	Bulli .....	Bulli .....	John Stewart, 62, miner .....	He was coming outby along the engine plane, when he was caught by the engine set of tubs, and his body was found between one of the sheaves and the rope. The manholes or places of refuge were all in accordance with the Coal Mines Act.
2	7 April..	New South Wales Co.'s Shale Mine	Capertee .....	Wm. Stapley, 60, miner.....	Fall of stone in face of gateway not thought to be serious. Death was accelerated by acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
3	1 June..	Wickham and Bullock Island.	Carrington .....	Thos. Screen, 64, miner .....	Crushed between full tub and coal, when attempting to pass on road outby; injured internally about the abdomen. Died in Wallsend Hospital on following day.
4	29 July..	Brown's No. 4 ..	Minmi .....	Walter Wilks, 49, shiftman ..	Right foot badly cut by fall of stone in return airway. He and others were enlarging return when stone fell off the remains of a brick stopping. Tetanus set in, and he died in Newcastle Hospital on the 4th August.
5	1 Sept..	Lambton .....	Lambton .....	Jas. Hanlon, 41, miner .....	Hanlon was taking top coal down in the tunnel flat; he dropped a portion of "tops" to a facing, and had two props under the remainder, but whilst he was engaged in filling a tub a portion of these tops came away over the timber at a facing, causing fatal injuries.
6	30 „ ..	A.A. Co.'s No. 2 or Borehole.	Hamilton .....	Georgé Hancock, 69, miner ..	Fatal injuries by fall of coal whilst taking down "top band." Died 5th October.
7	9 Oct. ..	Gunnedah .....	Gunnedah .....	Charles White, 30, shunter ..	Fatal injuries caused by being crushed between buffers of railway waggons whilst shunting same at colliery siding.
8	20 „ ..	Metropolitan .....	Helensburgh ..	Oliver Hickman, 42, miner ..	Death was caused by fall of coal at the working face. Place was well timbered.
9	20 Dec..	Greta .....	Greta .....	William Francis Cotteril, 27 miner.	Whilst engaged in filling a tub a portion of the stone roof fell, inflicting fatal injuries.
10	21 „ ..	Dudley.....	Dudley.....	John Thomas Smith, 55, miner	Pelvis broken by fall of coal whilst holing, which broke over one sprag. Fast side of this coal had been fractured by a shot fired on the previous day. Died in Newcastle Hospital on the 23rd December.

The following tables show the districts in which the accidents occurred :—

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Districts.	Fatal accidents						Deaths.					
	Explosions of fire-damp and coal dust	Falls of roof and sides	In shafts.	Miscellaneous under ground	On the surface	Total	Explosions of fire-damp and coal dust	Falls of roof and sides.	In shafts	Miscellaneous under ground	On the surface	Total.
Northern .....	...	5	...	1	1	7	...	5	...	1	1	7
Southern and South-western .....	...	1	...	1	.	2	...	1	...	1		2
Western .....	.	1	...		...	1		1	...	...	...	1
Totals, 1899 .....	..	7	...	2	1	10	...	7	..	2	1	10
Totals, 1898 ..	1	5	1	..	2	9	15	7	1		2	25

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Districts.	Non fatal accidents.						Number of persons injured, including those injured in accidents fatal to other persons.					
	Explosions of fire-damp and coal-dust	Falls of roof and sides.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous under ground	On the surface	Total	Explosions of fire-damp and coal-dust	Falls of roof and sides.	In shafts	Miscellaneous under ground	On the surface	Total.
Northern .....	1	33	4	53	20	113	1	36	4	53	20	114
Southern and South-western .....	..	18	...	15	2	35	...	19	...	15	2	36
Western .....	...	3	...	1	...	4		3		1	..	4
Totals, 1899...	1	56	4	69	22	152	1	58	4	69	22	154
Totals, 1898 ..	1	47	2	42	15	107	1	49	2	45	16	113

LIST of Non-fatal Accidents.

No of Accident	Date of Accident, 1899.	Name of Mine.	Situation of Mine.	Name and Occupation of Person Injured.	Cause of Accident and Remarks.
1	4 Jan	Burwood ....	Lambton .	John Ford, miner .....	Fall of stone Both bones of right leg were broken between knee and ankle. The roof props were too far from the face, and no doubt this led to the accident.
2	5 ,,	South Bulli ...	Bellambi	H Mathison, naner	Fall of stone in a pillar working. Not in his regular working-place
3	6 ,,	Duckenfield	Minmi .	John Winterbottom, screen boy	Injury to leg whilst shunting waggons on a siding.
4	6 ,,	Brown's No 4	"	Henry Taylor, miner	Injury to leg by fall of roof in working place
5	10 ,,	Co operative ..	Plattsburg	Wm Love, screen boy	Injury to hand by waggons. Thumb and forefinger afterwards amputated
6	11 ,,	Burwood .....	Lambton	Robert Metcalfe, miner	Fall of coal in working place, causing severe bruises to left shoulder, left leg, and right hip One long and two short sprags were fixed, and he was going to fix another when the accident happened
7	11 ,,	Pacific	Teralba	Duncan Griffiths, miner	Injury to head and back by fall of coal from face.
8	12 ,,	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Wm Nixon, wheeler	Both legs broken. Run over by two full tubs
9	13 ,,	Corrimal	Corrimal	James Dinnard, wheeler	Internal bruises by being squeezed between tubs He was attempting to put in a sprag and failed
10	13 ,,	Stockton	Stockton .	Thos Chilvers, waggon boy	Fell asleep by the side of surface railway, and empty waggon ran over his toe, taking off nail and flesh
11	18 ,,	A.A. Co's Sea Pit	Newcastle	John Mitcheson, horse driver	Two empty tubs were derailed, and Mitcheson was trying to put them on again without undoing the coupling chain The last tub slipped and jerked down on his arm, causing fracture of the bone close to the wrist
12	21 ,,	Bulli ..	Bulli .	Chas Hope, under manager	Fall of stone after firing a shot at a manhole on the engine-plane Leg broken and the injured man was off work a number of weeks
13	23 ,,	Hetton ....	Carrington .	Chas. Sneddon, miner . . .	Both legs broken by fall of roof coal He was wedging bottom coal when a piece of roof of peculiar shape fell from between two sooty facings
14	23 ,,	South Greta	Farley .	John Bradford, set rider ..	Injury to head and shoulders by jumping out of empty tub when entering tunnel
15	23 ,,	A A. Co's Sea Pit.	Newcastle ..	A. J. Price, flatter . . . . .	He was riding between two tubs in the flat, and jumped off, when he fell on to his right hand, causing a fracture of two bones between knuckle and wrist.
16	27 ,,	Seaham ...	West Wallsend	Jas Campbell, winding engine driver	Scalded at blow-off cock of a boiler.
17	31 ,,	Hetton	Carrington	Gilbert Anderson, miner ..	Injury to head and shoulders by a falling prop as he lay holing. Prop was knocked out by empty tub being raised from "roll off"
18	1 Feb	Stockton .	Stockton ..	Samuel Singleton, shaft bottomer	He fell with his fingers on the rail, and full tub ran over them, breaking one
19	4 ,,	Osborne Wallsend	Mount Keira	Wm Tubrian, water baler	Two ribs broken by being jammed between tubs and coal
20	4 ,,	Wallsend .	Wallsend . .	Henry Burt, miner	Injury to back and shoulders by fall of shale roof, whilst working at a pillar
21	6 ,	New castle Co's B Pit.	Merewether .	J. H Rouse, miner .....	Injury to abdomen by falling coal forcing pick handle against his body.

No. of Accident.	Date of Accident, 1899.	Name of Mine.	Situation of Mine.	Name and Occupation of Person Injured.	Cause of Accident and Remarks.
22	6 Feb.	Lambton .....	Lambton ..	Thos. Hubback, labourer	Fracture of leg by falling when loading rails on to a waggon.
23	13 "	Wallsend .....	Wallsend ..	John Gibson, waggon greaser	Injury to leg, which was afterwards amputated, by slipping between the guard-iron and wheel of a waggon when attempting to ride.
24	13 "	West Wallsend ..	West Wallsend.	Lewis Hughes, siding boy	Crushed slightly between tubs.
25	13 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit.	Newcastle	J. Hope, onsetter .....	Fall of coal down shaft, struck him on the head, and caused a slight wound.
26	17 "	Cullen Bullen ..	Cullen Bullen	John Fitzgerald, miner	Thumb was crushed between two tubs, whilst in the act of coupling them
27	18 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit.	Newcastle	W. Hitchcock, miner .....	Stuck point of pick into his toe whilst in the act of holing.
28	20 "	Hetton .....	Carrington	John Hicks, miner	Right leg broken by fall of coal when holing. About 2 cwt broke over a sprag.
29	21 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit.	Newcastle	E. Bainbridge, shifter ..	Whilst taking a load of timber inby, one end of a batten caught the roof, and the other end struck him in the groin, causing a slight injury.
30	21 "	Burwood ..	Lambton	Edward Jones, miner	Fall of coal at face, causing fracture of legs. Right leg afterwards amputated.
31	22 "	Hetton .....	Carrington	George Kaye, miner	Fall of coal over sprag when holing. Injuries not very serious.
32	22 "	Osborne Wallsend	Mount Keira	John Rowls, miner	Whilst in the act of setting a prop at the working face, a piece of stone fell on his foot. No bones broken.
33	25 "	" ..	" ..	John Dobin, water baler	Hurt between shoulders. Jammed between tub and roof whilst riding in tub on main road.
34	3 Mar.	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	William Rowlands, miner	Injury to head by stone falling off caunch.
35	3 "	" ..	" ..	Henry Hurst, wheeler	Injury to foot by full tub upsetting whilst wheeling round a turn.
36	6 "	Newcastle Co.'s B Pit.	Merewether	A. Parker, screen boy	Fell from a tree when getting bushes for the purpose of sweeping flat sheets. He sustained fracture of left thigh, dislocation of left ankle, and fracture of small bone in left ankle.
37	7 "	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 or Borehole Pit.	Hamilton	Amos Clack, miner	Fall of coal in pillar working, causing a slight bruise on left hip.
38	7 "	Seaham ..	West Wallsend.	Thomas Griffiths, shaft boy	Struck by hauling rope. Injury to head, but not very serious.
39	7 "	Metropolitan ..	Helensburgh	John Sweeney, miner	Fall of stone in working place, slightly bruising his back.
40	10 "	Corrimal ..	Corrimal	Richard Huxtable, wheeler	Small bone of arm broken, between tub and coal, when coming round a curve
41	22 "	Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla.	John Bunn, miner	Leg broken by fall of coal in face when holing.
42	23 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	R. Matthews, miner	At the time of accident Matthews was shifting some jerry stone from a 3 feet caunch. A piece of coal about 1 cwt. rolled from the caunch and struck him on the left foot, causing injury to several toes.
43	23 "	Waratah .....	Charlestown	Peter Stoddart, miner.	This accident was caused by an explosion of powder. The injured man had drilled a hole vertically in the bottom coal 14 inches deep. He then got on his knees and inserted a plug of powder (2 oz compressed). He was leaning over the hole smoking (contrary to special rules), when a spark from his pipe fell into the hole, and ignited the powder, and the flames flashed into his eyes, causing total loss of sight.
44	29 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	A. Curry, miner	Fall of roof (coal) in working place, causing a slight wound on the head.
45	30 "	West Wallsend	West Wallsend.	James Macdonald, shiftman	Some loose rails being carried on an empty tub were pulled off by a passing horse, and fell upon Macdonald, resulting in two ribs being broken.
46	1 April.	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	George Winning, wheeler	Kicked by horse, causing bruise on right thigh.
47	4 "	New Lambton	Adamstown	John Roberts, wheeler	Jammed between loaded tub and coal, causing a bruise on right hip. He was without a light at the time.
48	7 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Stephen Hanson, miner	Foot hurt by fall of coal from the face. Getting coal down after sprags were drawn.
49	7 "	Stockton	Stockton	Wm Eagles, miner	Tub knocked prop out and slab fell on his head, cutting it.
50	8 "	Osborne, Wallsend	Mount Keira	Charles House, wheeler	Arm broken, between tub and coal.
51	11 "	Stockton	Stockton	Samuel Packer, wheeler	Thumb jammed between tubs.
52	13 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	J. Meredith, wheeler	Jammed between tub and a prop. Internal injuries.
53	17 "	Co-operative	Plattsburg	Wm. Andrews, miner	Fall of coal when holing. Coal broke over two sprags. Fractured pelvis and lacerated bladder.
54	21 "	South Bulli	Bellambi	Charles Diegel, miner	Struck by his mate's hammer when setting a prop. Off work a few days
55	27 "	Hetton	Carrington	Arthur Miller, onsetter	Injury to chest by being crushed between full tubs at shaft bottom.
56	29 "	Sydney Harbour.	Balmain	J. Turner, sinker	Ankle bruised by a piece of stone falling out of bucket in pit bottom.
57	3 May	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	D. Davison, miner	Foot injured by fall of coal at working face. Not off work long.
58	6 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	R. Griffiths, fireman	Two toes fractured; caught between bed-plate and eccentric when oiling machinery.
59	9 "	Stockton	Stockton	Sydney Baber, labourer	Injury to spine by falling off a barrel into a timber waggon when fixing timber at screens
60	10 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	S. Wood, wheeler	Forefinger fractured. Caught between tub and coal when going round a curve
61	11 "	" ..	" ..	D. Mitcheson, wheeler	Hand was caught between top edge of tub and ribside, and all fingers on right hand were more or less bruised.
62	12 "	Brown's No. 2	Minmi	Samuel Wells, miner	Injury to foot by falling coal, whilst wedging off the face.
63	14 "	New South Wales Co.'s Shale Mine.	Capertee	Wm. Conney, miner	Fingers cut by fall of shale in the face.
64	29 "	Co-operative	Plattsburg	Andrew Fleming, trapper	Riding on buffers between two full tubs on surface tramline, when a lump of coal rolled off one tub, striking his leg and knocking him off. He fell on the rails, and several tubs ran over him. Right arm afterwards amputated at shoulder. Riding has since been prohibited.
65	2 June	Waratah .....	Charlestown	J. Walton, onsetter	Crushed by cage at pit bottom when oiling pulleys, causing a compound fracture of left leg.
66	5 "	East Greta	West Maitland.	William Difford, miner	Injury to back by fall of top coal.
67	8 "	Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla	Peter Johnson, miner	Leg broken by fall of coal in working face, when filling a tub.
68	9 "	Newcastle Co.'s B Pit.	Merewether	J. Minto, wheeler	Small bone of leg fractured between tub and horse lumbars.
69	21 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	John Maloy, wheeler	Caught between tub and props when passing through canvas door, and slightly crushed.
70	21 "	East Greta	West Maitland.	Walter Taylor, miner	Burns on left hand and wrist by ignition of powder (loose) whilst handling same with light on head (against special rules).
71	28 "	Eskbank	Eskbank	George Margison, miner	Toe was bruised by fall of coal in the face.
72	3 July	Newcastle Co.'s A Pit.	Merewether	H. Banfield	Sprained his back when filling a tub of coal.
73	3 "	Co-operative	Plattsburg	George Bruton, miner	Thigh broken by fall of "little tops" coal when holing. Coal had been fractured by a shot, and ought to have been pulled down.
74	3 "	Seaham	West Wallsend	David Lewis, wheeler	Injury to wrist by ignition of small quantity of fire-damp, given off by 3-inch coal falling. Lewis was holding horse's head when gas ignited at lamp in cap. Injuries not serious.
75	4 "	Wallsend	Wallsend	John Carter, miner	Injury to shoulder and foot by fall of roof coal and stone.
76	13 "	South Clifton	Clifton	E. Williams, miner	Sparks from fuse ignited blasting powder whilst in the act of testing fuse. Burnt about face, arms, and breast.
77	20 "	A. A. Co.'s Sea Pit	Newcastle	E. Bainbridge, shifter	Piece of stone fell from roof on to left hand, cutting the second finger.
78	20 "	Brown's No. 4	Minmi	Edward Scott, miner	Fall of stone. Muscular abrasion on shoulder and side. Stone 4 feet x 2 feet x 4 inches fell from between wall side and a prop upon the injured man as he was holing. Injuries not very serious.



No. of Accident	Date of Accident, 1899	Name of Mine	Situation of Mine	Name and Occupation of Person Injured	Cause of Accident and Remarks.
79	21 July	A A Co's Sea Pit	Newcastle	Wilton Price, wheeler	Slight bruise on instep of left foot caused by tub wheel
80	25 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Joseph Geddes, miner	Fall of stone in working place, which knocked timber out, causing further falls
80	25 "	"	"	William Atkinson, miner	Both men slightly hurt, and had a miraculous escape
81	27 "	Stockton	Stockton	J W Walsh, trapper	Back slightly bruised by being jammed between an empty tub and a prop
82	28 "	New Lambton	Adamstown	J Rixon, blacksmith	When sliding down a crane chain, his privates were slightly injured by the hook
83	28 "	Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla	John Kain, miner	When lifting coal into a tub roof stone fell, which caused the bone above his right eye to be injured against corner of tub
84	2 Aug	Bulli	Bulli	John Johnston, greaser	Leg broken, between tub and rib of coal, whilst assisting a wheeler
85	3 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Wm Harris, miner	One of his fingers was badly crushed by a fall of side coal
86	5 "	A A Co's Sea Pit	Newcastle	Geo Perham, miner	Slight burns on arms by explosion of shot
87	11 "	Corrimal	Corrimal	Roderick Fitzgibbons, wheeler	Kicked by a horse when in the act of uncoupling tubs, no bones broken
88	15 "	Co operative	Plattsburgh	Thos Bennett, water baler	Left thumb crushed between water tub and a prop, thumb afterwards amputated
89	15 "	Gunnedah	Gunnedah	Samuel Lemmon, wheeler	Thrown down by tail chain, and pinned against tub, bruised about head and body, but not very seriously
90	18 "	Wallsend	Wallsend	Henry Crompton, flatter	Fracture of arm whilst coupling loaded tubs
91	28 "	South Bulli	Bellambi	Sydney Casley, wheeler	Whilst in the act of taking sprag out of tub wheel, the horse started, causing sprag to cut flesh on calf of leg
92	29 "	A K O Co's Shale Mine	Capertee	John Parkinson, miner	A piece of shale burst out in working place and damaged his eye, injured man was wearing gauze eye protectors at the time
93	4 Sept	A A Co's No 2, or Borehole	Hamilton	Wm Belamy, miner	Fall of top band coal in pillar working, bruised on right hip and scratched on back
94	4 "	Dudley	Dudley	Jas Brown, miner	Injury to leg, above knee, by fall of coal
95	8 "	East Greta	West Maitland	Louis Tiedeman, miner	Slight burns on finger whilst lighting a shot
96	11 "	Hetton	Carrington	John Hall, wheeler	He was riding on limbs when cotter came out and detached limbs from tub. He fell in front of first tub and had his left arm bruised from elbow to shoulder, injuries not very serious
97	13 Sept	Duckenfield	Minmi	John Fullick, miner	Going into working place he sat down some yards from place. Placing his lamp on small coal an ignition of powder occurred, which burnt his left hand. Powder is supposed to have been inadvertently left by the man who had just left the cave. This was the first day for Fullick in this place
98	14 "	Corrimal	Corrimal	John Kay, miner	Right leg fractured. Fall of stone from roof startled Kay, who was partially lame on one leg, and in attempting to avoid fall his leg was broken
99	15 "	Wallsend	Wallsend	Frank Craig, wheeler	Injury to ankle whilst lifting loaded tub
100	15 "	Dudley	Dudley	Angus Whitfield, shiftman	Fall of stone on roadway. Injury to hand
101	15 "	Newcastle Co's B Pit	Merewether	R Burgess, wheeler	Knocked against side of bord by young horse, causing a graze on right temple, cut on right arm below elbow, and fracture of left arm near wrist
102	19 "	Dudley	Dudley	Henry Edwards, miner	Fall of coal. Injury to leg
103	19 "	Stockton	Stockton	Jos Hawkins, miner	Thigh burnt by the ignition of half a plug of powder, which he had placed in his trousers pocket, whilst busy lighting a shot. He was unable to say whether it was caused by sparks from lamps or fuse
104	20 "	Newcastle Co's B Pit Railway	Merewether	Thos Jones, labourer	Knocked down by locomotive on Company's private railway, and right arm was shattered, and afterwards amputated close to shoulder. Jones is both deaf and dumb
105	23 "	A A Co's Sea Pit	Newcastle	Richard Rodwell, painter	Severe shaking by falling off a plank whilst erecting a new band screen
106	25 "	Newcastle Co's B Pit	Merewether	Benjamin Sanders, wheeler	Empty tub which he was pushing overpowered him, and threw him on to his back, causing bruises in the region of the breast bone
107	26 "	Stockton	Stockton	Peter McDade, miner	Sprained ankle and slight bruise on leg caused by a piece of coal falling. Worked two hours after accident, and it was not until he was on his way outby that the injury troubled him
108	27 "	Duckenfield	Minmi	Jas Price, miner	Whilst holing, a piece of roof stone fell on his left leg causing simple fracture
109	2 Oct	A A Co, No 2 or Borehole	Hamilton	Wm Thompson, miner	Working at a pillar and pulling some loose stone from the roof, when a piece fell on his shoulder inflicting a flesh wound
110	2 "	Waratah	Charlestown	Richard Pascoe, wheeler	Foot bruised by full tub leaving rails
111	2 "	Co operative	Plattsburgh	Stephen Neilson, miner	Whilst preparing to fix a prop some stone fell upon him dislocating his left shoulder. He was off work four weeks
112	6 "	West Wallsend	West Wallsend	Walter Williams, driver	Kicked by his horse as he was detaching him from his train of tubs causing damage to bridge of nose
113	6 "	Bulli	Bulli	Richard Brodie, feeding coal shaker at Coke works	Smrit got entangled with horizontal shaft, resulting in his arm being broken. Injured boy had left his usual place of work
114	14 "	A A Cos Sea Pit	Newcastle	James Sharp, fitter	Injury to foot by falling off stage into hopper when fixing travelling belt for small coal
115	16 "	West Wallsend	West Wallsend	Ernest Gibson, shaft siding boy	Forearm fractured by being caught between tubs whilst trying to couple them together
116	17 "	Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla	James Callaway, locomotive fireman	Leg broken at jetty (several miles from colliery), was in the act of getting on to the locomotive when his foot slipped, and his leg went through one of the spaces between the planks of bridge, causing it to break
117	17 "	Greta	Greta	Samuel Lane, miner	Injury to leg by falling coal. The coal was holed and spragged. Sprags were drawn, but as the coal failed to come away, he was standing up cutting it when a portion fell
118	23 "	Brown's No 2	Minmi	Geo Taylor, miner	Partly filled tub dropped over the rail ends and jammed him against a lid standing out from the top of a sprag he had set at the face. Collar bone broken
119	24 "	Hetton	Carrington	Geo Gill, miner	Fall of coal knocked out a prop which struck him on the head and shoulder
120	24 "	Corrimal	Corrimal	Allen Mackey, miner	Right thigh bone broken by a fall of coal at face. Working with his uncle, an experienced miner
121	24 "	East Greta	West Maitland	Adm Lavender, wheeler	Caught and severely bruised by moving a cage in jig, whilst travelling in jig during working hours contrary to rules
122	3 Nov	South Clifton	Clifton	Richard Dovey, miner	Small fall of roof stone from between timber and coal face, causing sprained ankle and bruised shoulder
123	3 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Peter Worthington, miner	Leg broken by a fall of stone at the working face
124	3 "	Seaham	West Wallsend	Wm Stewart, wheeler	Arm fractured above the wrist by being caught between the wall side and tubs which he was trying to stop
125	3 "	A A Co's Sea Pit	Newcastle	W Williams, labourer	Severe wound caused on third finger of left hand, by being caught in a tippler of travelling belt
126	3 "	Newcastle Co's A Pit	Merewether	Hardy Bennett, miner	Fall of stone from roof, which struck him on the head, and also caused a bruise on the foot and fracture of big toe
127	8 "	East Greta	West Maitland	Frank Genge, mine	Burns on right hand, arm, and side, by ignition of loose powder whilst experimenting with fuse
128	8 "	Bulli	Bulli	Thos Kelly, miner	Whilst in the act of taking down a piece of coal it fell, knocking him against a prop, hurting his chest and head. He returned to his work in a few days
129	10 "	"	"	John Jones, miner	Whilst in the act of holing in the coal his pick struck a prop, and rebounding sideways caught the top of his foot, causing a flesh wound
130	18 "	Bulli Pas	"	Thos Haigh, miner	Broken arm above the wrist, and thumb taken off from first joint. A piece of stone of about 4 cwt fell from the roof, which caught him in its descent

No. of Accident	Date of Accident, 1899	Name of Mine.	Situation of Mine.	Name and Occupation of Person Injured	Cause of Accident and Remarks
131	17 Nov	Wallsend No 2	Wallsend	Frank Stokes and Thos Arm strong, miners	Fall of roof in pillar workings A large stone fell from a slip, knocking out two props, when a fall came and covered both. It consisted of 12 inches coal and 4½ feet shale, and was of the following dimensions —5½ feet thick, 8½ feet long, 4½ feet wide at base, and 2½ feet at top Fell from a well defined joint and a hanging slippery facing, bringing with it two props Armstrong's foot was cut and bruised, and Stokes received internal injuries, and was sent to Wallsend hospital.
132	23 „	Wallsend	Wallsend	Geo Reed, main road driver	Fracture of leg by being caught between lumber and front of tub, whilst riding on full tub
133	27 „ „	Ebbw Vale	Adamstown	W Maxwell, water baler ...	Abrasion of skin of back of both hands by being caught between top of tub and roof
134	28 „ „	Wickham and Bul lock Island	Carrington	John Brien, waggon shunter	Jumping into an empty waggon he twisted his leg, which broke the sinews below his right knee
135	29 „ „	Sydney Harbour	Balmain	Dennis Hughes, sinker	Injury to right leg and hand by stone falling down shaft from surface out of sinking bucket
136	1 Dec	Wallsend	Wallsend	Chas H Rae, deputy	Loss of right eye by piece of stone striking it whilst he was using a hammer in laying rails
137	7 „ „	Newcastle Co , B Pit	Merewether	C. Hawcroft, flatter	Bitten by horse , forefinger of left hand damaged
138	7 „	Waralah	Charlestown	J Sharp, miner	Fall of coal in face when holing Sprag was screwed out, and a portion of the falling coal struck the injured man across the loins and caused internal injury
139	8 „	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Wm Lenham, wheeler	Internal injuries caused by horse plunging and knocking out two props, bringing down a fall of stone Injures not so serious as at first thought
140	9 „	Greta	Greta	Wm Morgan, wheeler	Brused on back by coming in contact with roof timber, when riding on full tub
141	9 „	Co operative	Plattsburg	John Hawkins, wheeler	Head and ear cut, requiring fourteen or fifteen stitches. Walking between his horse (attached by tail chain) and four full tubs, he lost his light at a canvas door, and tried to get on to side of roadway The timber was too close for him to do so, and the result was injury as above stated
142	11 „	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	Wm Gillespie, miner	Leg broken by fall of coal at the face, which came away from between two slippery partings
143	13 „	A A Co. Sea Pit	Newcastle	W Hedley, engine driver	Whilst oiling some of the bearers for the travelling belt which works over the top of the small coal bunker, when he lost his balance and fell into the bunker, a distance of about 12 feet, and on to small coal The muscles of ribs and hips on right side were injured, but not very seriously
144	18 „	„	„	J Williams, token boy	Whilst pushing an empty tub he fell and the axle of the tub forced his foot against a wooden chock, and caused a bruise to the right ankle and heel
145	18 „	Newcastle Co 's B Pit.	Merewether	John Mulvey, miner	At the time of the accident Mulvey was about to pull a portion of coal from a greyback, when about 2 cwt of coal slipped away, striking the pick and forcing Mulvey back He was hurled against a standing prop and sustained fracture of one rib and injury to another on the left side and several bruises on body
146	18 „	Northern Extended Stockton	Teralba	John Stubbs, assistant wheeler	Injury to head by kick from a horse near stables on surface
147	20 „	„	Stockton	John Scarant, mnner	Broken leg by fall of coal He was holing and had two sprags fixed—a long and a short one Taken to Newcastle hospital.
148	21 „	Hetton . ..	Carrington	Wm McKay, mnner	Bottom coal fell away over a sprag and caught him about the hips as he was holing It came away from a greyback.
149	27 „	A A. Co 's Sea Pit	Newcastle	Fran is Cooney, labourer	The injured man was unloading props from a truck on the surface and was standing in the truck A prop about 9 feet in length slid from the pile and struck Cooney on the left foot, injuring the big toe
150	28 „	Hetton . .	Carrington	Jas Gill, driver ..	Whilst holding a door open for his horse and an empty train to pass through the horse swerved and its lumber end struck the door post This threw the first tub off the rails and the boy was thereby jammed between the tub and the door. The injuries are to ribs and left knee
151	28 „	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	John Crowe, flatter	Whilst in the act of uncoupling tubs his fingers were crushed between buffers
152	29 „	Northern Extended	Teralba	George Hyslop, miner	Slight flesh wound on head by fall of coal from face.

The following table shows the death-rate from accidents in the Coal and Shale mines of the Colony for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

DEATH-RATE from Accidents in the Colony.

Year.	Per 1,000 persons employed below ground	Per 1,000 persons employed above ground	Per 1,000 persons employed below and above ground
1899	1·077	0 462	0 950
1898	2 741	0 939	2·377

The following table shows a comparison of the death-rate, &c , in respect of Coal and Shale mines in the Colony for the years 1898 and 1899, and those in Great Britain and Ireland for the years 1897 and 1898 (including the persons employed on private branch railways, &c., and accidents to such persons) :—

Place	Death rate from Accidents per 1,000 persons employed	Number of persons employed per Fatal Accident	Number of persons employed per Life Lost	Tons of minerals raised per Fatal Accident.	Tons of minerals raised per Life Lost.
New South Wales, 1899	0 950	1,052	1,052	463,362	463,362
„ 1898	2·377	1,168	421	526,216	189,438
Great Britain, 1898	1 284	837	779	259,857	236,962
„ 1897	1 338	810	748	240,331	223,880

It will be seen that the Colony compares favourably with Great Britain in the above statistics, especially as regards the year 1899.  
Of the three tables following, which are made up for the twenty years, ending with 1898, two afford comparisons as between Great Britain and Ireland and this Colony, and the third shows the fatal accidents here, classified according to place and cause.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the tons of mineral raised, persons employed, lives lost, &c., in Great Britain and Ireland for twenty years, 1879-1898 (both inclusive), in mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Year.	Output of Mineral.	Persons employed.			Tons of Mineral raised per life lost.	Persons employed per each life lost.	Lives lost per 1,000 persons employed.	Tons of Mineral raised per each person employed underground.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000,000 tons of mineral raised.
		Above.	Below.	Total.						
1879 .....	145,366,369	91,631	385,179	476,810	149,400	490	2.040	377	973	6.693
1880 .....	161,466,793	93,552	391,381	484,933	122,509	368	2.718	412	1,318	8.162
1881 .....	168,959,981	96,090	399,387	495,477	177,106	519	1.925	423	954	5.646
1882 .....	171,334,032	97,795	406,192	503,987	152,161	447	2.234	421	1,126	6.572
1883 .....	178,763,390	98,237	416,696	514,933	169,605	488	2.046	429	1,054	5.896
1884 .....	174,872,759	98,143	422,233	520,376	185,639	552	1.810	414	942	5.387
1885 .....	173,223,960	96,441	424,191	520,632	150,629	452	2.209	408	1,150	6.631
1886 .....	170,006,959	96,108	423,862	519,970	173,391	545	1.833	401	953	5.605
1887 .....	173,049,795	97,737	540	562,277	173,919	529	1.890	403	995	5.750
1888 .....	182,060,163	96,043	38,902	534,945	201,611	602	1.693	416	906	4.862
1889 .....	189,633,656	100,135	463,600	563,735	170,533	530	1.972	409	1,112	5.611
1890 .....	194,605,887	106,421	506,812	613,233	162,149	523	1.947	333	1,194	5.960
1891 .....	197,693,592	112,359	536,091	648,450	196,710	662	1.549	368	1,005	4.952
1892 .....	191,954,908	114,988	549,312	664,300	188,932	676	1.529	349	1,016	5.110
1893 .....	175,236,857	133,270	549,738	683,008	165,317	644	1.552	318	1,060	6.049
1894 .....	199,451,018	135,562	569,678	705,240	176,975	625	1.598	350	1,127	5.651
1895 .....	201,738,351	135,646	564,638	700,284	193,606	672	1.488	357	1,042	5.165
1896 .....	208,503,868	135,658	557,026	692,684	203,418	675	1.479	374	1,025	4.916
1897 .....	215,145,025	136,908	558,305	695,213	231,338	747	1.337	385	980	4.323
1898 .....	215,161,954	139,770	567,124	706,894	236,962	763	1.028	379	908	4.022
Totals .....	3,688,829,267	2,212,494	9,558,887	11,771,318	3,586,910	.....	.....	.....	20,780	.....
Averages .....	184,441,463	110,624	477,944	588,565	179,345	575	1.766	385	1,039	5.635

STATEMENT showing the tons of mineral raised (coal and shale), persons employed, lives lost, &c., in New South Wales for twenty years, 1879-1898.

Year.	Output of Mineral.	Persons employed.			Tons of Mineral raised per life lost.	Persons employed per each life lost.	Lives lost per 1,000 persons employed.	Tons of Mineral raised per each person employed underground.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000,000 tons of mineral raised.
		Above.	Below.	Total.						
1879 .....	1,615,900	870	4,346	5,216	323,180	1,043	0.956	371	5	3.094
1880 .....	1,485,381	894	3,978	4,872	185,672	690	1.642	373	8	5.533
1881 .....	1,797,491	811	3,518	4,329	898,745	2,164	0.462	511	2	1.112
1882 .....	2,157,346	1,072	3,832	4,904	179,779	409	2.446	568	12	5.562
1883 .....	2,570,707	1,216	4,558	5,774	171,380	385	2.597	564	15	5.835
1884 .....	2,780,727	1,232	5,111	6,343	198,623	453	2.207	544	14	5.034
1885 .....	2,906,323	1,680	5,741	7,421	264,211	675	1.482	506	11	3.784
1886 .....	2,873,738	1,531	6,416	7,947	99,095	274	3.649	447	29	10.091
1887 .....	2,962,507	1,562	6,556	8,118	31,516	86	11.579	452	94	31.729
1888 .....	3,238,311	1,827	7,727	9,554	215,877	637	1.570	419	15	4.632
1889 .....	3,696,193	1,944	8,461	10,405	90,151	257	3.940	436	41	11.092
1890 .....	3,116,886	2,073	8,431	10,504	239,760	808	1.237	369	13	4.170
1891 .....	4,078,237	2,146	8,934	11,080	194,202	527	1.895	456	21	5.149
1892 .....	3,855,165	1,969	8,941	10,910	481,896	1,364	0.733	431	8	2.075
1893 .....	3,333,987	1,787	8,569	10,356	256,460	796	1.255	389	13	3.899
1894 .....	3,693,246	1,745	7,672	9,417	527,606	1,345	0.743	481	7	1.895
1895 .....	3,798,013	1,690	7,681	9,371	379,801	937	1.067	494	10	2.633
1896 .....	3,941,354	1,761	7,699	9,460	164,223	394	2.537	512	24	6.089
1897 .....	4,417,681	2,009	8,923	10,932	276,105	645	1.548	530	16	3.621
1898 .....	4,735,949	2,130	8,389	10,519	189,438	420	2.376	564	25	5.278
Totals .....	63,055,142	31,949	134,883	166,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	.....
Averages .....	3,152,757	1,597	6,744	8,341	164,634	430	2.235	467	19.5	6.074



STATEMENT showing number of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents for the years 1879-1898 (both inclusive) in New South Wales.

15-0

	1879		1880		1891.		1882		1893		1884		1885		1886		1887		1888		1889		1890.		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898.		Totals		Percentage.																																							
	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths	Accidents	Deaths																																										
Explosions of fire damp and coal-dust ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	81	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	5	99	25.85																																							
FALLS IN MINES.																																																																																		
Falls of sides .....	2	2	4	4	2	2	10	10	8	8	6	6	7	7	10	10	5	5	..	..	11	11	4	4	7	7	4	4	10	10	2	2	5	5	5	5	7	7	3	3	...	..	.....																																							
Falls of roof .....	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	.....																																						
Total falls .....	4	4	5	5	2	2	11	11	9	9	7	8	9	9	11	11	7	7	4	4	15	25	5	5	10	10	7	7	11	11	4	4	8	8	7	7	9	9	5	7	150	163	42.56																																							
IN SHAFTS.																																																																																		
Overwinding .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																						
Ropes and chains breaking .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																						
While ascending or descending by machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																						
Falling into shaft from surface .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Things falling from surface .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Falling from part way down .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Things falling from part way down .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Total in shafts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	...	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	7	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	23	26	6.79																																					
MISCELLANEOUS UNDERGROUND																																																																																		
By explosions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Suffocation by natural gases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Irruptions of water .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Falling into water .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
On inclines and engine planes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
By trams and tubs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
By machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
By underground fires .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Ropes and chains breaking .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Sundries .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																					
Total miscellaneous underground .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	8	14	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	1	1	..	..	3	3	1	1	4	15	5	5	...	..	49	66	17.23																																								
ON SURFACE.																																																																																		
By machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..																																																															

EXPLOSIONS of Fire-damp and Coal-dust.

The only accident under this head during the year occurred at Seaham Colliery (No. 74 on list of non-fatal accidents) on 3rd July, when a wheeler had his wrist singed by the ignition of a small quantity of fire-damp, liberated by the "3-inch coal" falling.

Date and hour.	Colliery.	Seam.	Barometer.		Number killed.	Number injured.
			Height.	Rising or falling.		
July 3rd, 1899, 2.0 p.m.....	Seaham ...	Borehole	30.002* ...	Falling ...	.....	1

\* From information kindly afforded by the Government Astronomer.

ACCIDENTS from Explosions of Fire-damp and Coal-dust, classified according to Cause.

Cause of Explosion.	Number of Fatal Accidents.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Non-fatal Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.
Naked lights.....	.....	.....	1	1
Safety lamps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shot-firing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	1	1

Use of Safety-lamps, &c.

During the year fire-damp has been reported under General Rule 4 at the following collieries, viz.: Metropolitan, Bulli, Mount Pleasant, Osborne Wallsend, and Corrimal, in the Southern or Illawarra District; and at Dudley, Burwood, Lambton No. 2 Pit (late Durham), South Waratah, Newcastle Coal-mining Co.'s A Pit, Seaham, West Wallsend, Killingworth, Brown's Colliery (Minmi), Duckenfield, Wallsend, and Greta Collieries, in the Newcastle District. I am not aware that fire-damp has ever been seen at any of the collieries in the Lithgow or Western District.

Safety-lamps are used for the purposes of inspection under General Rule 4 at the collieries named above, as well as at South Clifton, Coal Cliff, Bellambi, South Bulli, Bulli Pass, and Mount Kembla, in the Southern or Illawarra District, and at Wallarah and East Greta Collieries, in the Newcastle District.

In addition to this they are used exclusively in the underground workings of the Metropolitan and Killingworth Collieries, and in all but the main intake airways of the Dudley Colliery, and in the south side workings of the Burwood Colliery.

The question as to whether any additional price shall be paid to miners when using safety-lamps is now engaging the consideration of some of the Colliery Owners and the Colliery Employees Federation, in the Newcastle District; and in order to facilitate the introduction of safety-lamps for use when considered to be necessary by any manager, without the probability of a stoppage of work ensuing, it would be well if this matter was satisfactorily settled.

The General Rules of the Coal Mines Regulation Act with reference to the use of safety-lamps in certain places, the construction and examination of same, are as follows:—

Rule 8.—No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used—

- (a) In any place in a mine in which there is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or
- (b) In any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas.

And when it is necessary to work the coal in any part of a ventilating district with safety-lamps, it shall not be allowable to work the coal with naked lights in another part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used and the return airway.

Rule 9.—Wherever safety-lamps are used, they shall be so constructed that they may be safely carried against the air current ordinarily prevailing in that part of the mine in which the lamps are for the time being in use, even though such current should be inflammable.

Rule 10.—In any mine or part of a mine in which safety-lamps are required by this Act, or by the Special Rules made in pursuance of this Act to be used—

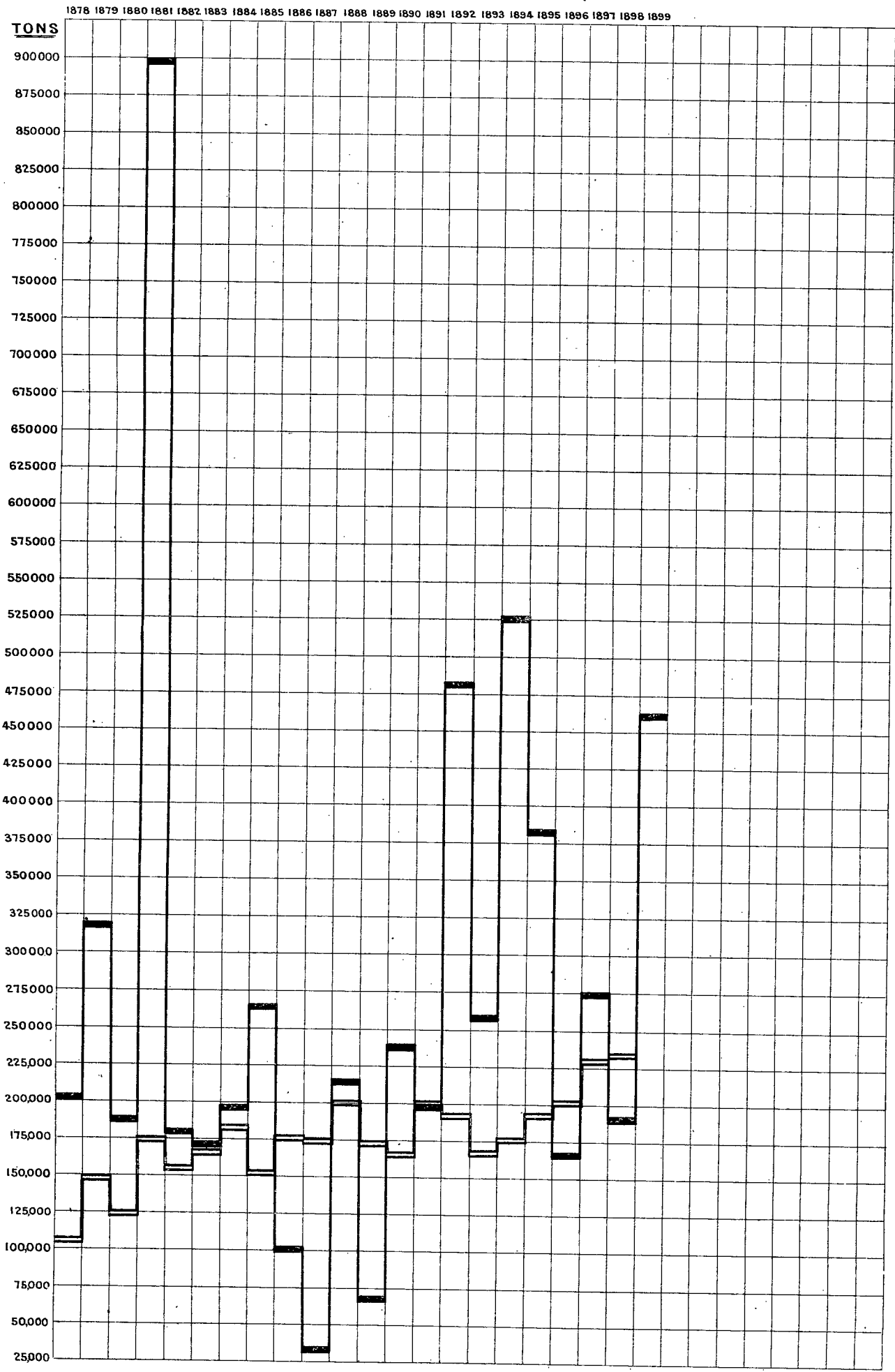
- (i) A competent person appointed by the owner, agent, or manager, for the purpose, shall, either at the surface or at the appointed lamp-station, examine every safety-lamp immediately before it is taken into the workings for use, and ascertain it to be in safe working order and securely locked; and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found in safe working order, and securely locked.
- (ii) A safety-lamp shall not be unlocked except either at the appointed lamp-station or for the purpose of firing a shot, in conformity with the provisions hereinafter contained.
- (iii) A person, unless he has been appointed either for the purpose of examining safety-lamps, or for the purpose of firing shots, shall not have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of any safety-lamp.
- (iv) A person shall not have in his possession any lucifer-match or apparatus of any kind for striking a light except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuze of the shot.

Rule 11.—Where safety-lamps are required to be used, the position of the lamp-stations for lighting or re-lighting the lamps shall not be in the return air.

The foregoing rules are the same as in the Imperial Act of 1887. The Amending Act of 1896, in Great Britain, states, with reference to the use of lights:—1. (1) "The power to propose, amend, and modify special rules for a mine under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 (in this Act referred to as the Principal Act), shall include powers with respect to any of the following matters:—(a) The nature and description of the lights or lamps to be used in the mine, and their custody, and the mode of using and trimming them." I am not aware that the power given by this latter Act has been used with respect to the use of safety-lamps.

The Inspectors in Great Britain have always regarded General Rule 8 as unsatisfactory, not being sufficiently definite in its character, and affording too much scope for debate. In

Diagram showing the quantity of Mineral raised per life lost in New South Wales and Great Britain from 1878 to 1899 inclusive



New South Wales ———  
Great Britain ———

Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gullich, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.



In connection with this matter I cannot do better than quote some of the remarks from the Annual Reports of the Inspectors in Great Britain.

In Mr. Moore's report for the year 1888 he states :—"As showing the difficulty of getting safety-lamps used, I may state that, with your permission, I raised a prosecution before the Sheriff of Edinburgh against the owners of Pentland Shale Mines for breach of General Rule 8 (a), but did not obtain a conviction. The case was this : A place was being driven uphill off the main level. After it had gone up 10 or 15 feet fire-damp was observed on more than one occasion, and duly noted in the report-book. When it had reached 37 feet, two men were going into it to work and encountered some fire-damp which ignited at one of their naked lights, and they were burned. I held that gas having been seen more than once, however good the ventilation might be, it was a place where by any temporary derangement fire-damp was likely to accumulate so as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; but the Sheriff did not convict, and naked lights are still used in the mine."

Mr. Robson, in the same year, says :—"The prohibition of naked lights under the eighth General Rule, cannot be enforced by an Inspector unless he can prove that there is likely to be such a quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous. Now, similar conditions exist in mines worked with naked lights as in those where only safety lamps are used; the ventilation is conducted on the same principle, and is equally liable to temporary derangement where gas may accumulate. The small explosions which occur are, in my opinion, sufficient proof of the likelihood of gas being met with. Then, as to the 'dangerous quantity,' it seems to me that where the system has failed, and an explosion resulting in serious personal injury or loss of life occurs, this also is proof of the danger, and that only safety-lamps should be used. This view of the matter has not, however, been upheld in cases of prosecution in other districts, and I have not, as yet, thought it advisable to recommend proceedings under the eighth General Rule. I am confident that safety-lamps will become more and more into use, as a precautionary measure, which, of course, is their only legitimate purpose."

Mr. Martin, in his report for 1889, states :—"The eighth General Rule prohibits the use of any light other than a locked safety-lamp in any place 'likely' to contain a dangerous accumulation of inflammable gas. The word 'likely' renders the rule ineffective until the decision of a higher court has been obtained. In my opinion, the correct interpretation of the word is 'liable to,' which would prevent any seam known to give off fire-damp being worked with naked lights."

Mr. Robson, in his report for 1889, states :—"The kind of light which may or may not be used in a mine, or part of a mine, being a matter provided for by the 8th General Rule of the Coal-mines Regulation Act, 1887, it is clear that the onus is thrown on the owner, agent, and manager, to see that 'no lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used in any place in which there is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous'. As remarked in my report for 1888, there is a difficulty in deciding when it becomes 'likely' that there will be a 'dangerous quantity' in any place, and this difficulty will probably exist until the rule is altered. I am strongly of opinion that it ought to be altered and made more workable by substituting the following words for those quoted above, viz. :—"No lamp or light other than a locked safety-lamp shall be allowed or used in any ventilating district at any time within twelve months after inflammable gas has been found in any part of such ventilating district."

Mr. Hall, in his report for 1890, states :—"Proceedings were taken against the responsible persons in reference to the circumstances of this accident, it being held by the prosecution that there had been a breach of the Act of Parliament in using unlocked safety-lamps in close proximity to an accumulation of fire-damp; but, as has already been reported to you, a conviction was not obtained. It does not appear to be practicable to take any further steps by means of arbitration, as the circumstances under which locked safety-lamps are required by law is specified in General Rule 8, section 49, of the Act of Parliament."

Further opinions of a similar nature might be quoted, but those given are ample to show the advisableness of amending General Rule 8, so as to make it more clear when safety-lamps ought to be used. In case of a difference of opinion existing between an inspector and a manager, as the law is at present, arbitration on this matter cannot be insisted upon, and I am of opinion that in such a case the reference to arbitration should be made compulsory.

As soon as a manager considers that safety-lamps have become necessary in a mine, or part of a mine, he should be in a position to adopt them at once, without waiting for any instructions from an inspector, or without any fear from trouble with the miners. Mr. Robson, in his report for 1892, makes some remarks as to the use of naked lights, which I commend to the notice of those colliery managers who have charge of mines giving off fire-damp, and are using naked lights :—"Naked lights, it will be seen, are again responsible for nearly all the explosions, so far as the means of ignition is concerned. This matter should command the attention of those owners and managers who still incline to the use of naked lights, and even permit their use in mines well known to produce some fire-damp, for there can be no doubt that in such mines, especially if dry and dusty, an explosion is always possible, and much more probable with naked lights than with safety-lamps. The impression too prevalent, I regret to say, amongst some owners and managers, that they are justified in continuing the use of naked lights until the inspector has taken action, requires correction. This is just as erroneous and improper as it would be to neglect the ventilation until an inspector complains of it. The use of naked lights may be legal one day and illegal the following day, and the responsibility very properly rests with the owners and managers, who are or ought to be cognizant of the daily condition of their respective mines, for duly enforcing the use of safety-lamps when it is necessary."

Having regard to the experience gained by the British inspectors, over many years, and in mines worked under very varied conditions, it seems to me to be desirable to give further quotations from their opinions on the question of gas and safety-lamps for the benefit of those managers who may not have an opportunity of reading their reports.

Mr. Stokes, in his report for 1891, states :—

The immunity from explosions is, in my opinion, due to the use of safety-lamps, with stricter discipline and supervision, for the best method of ventilation is occasionally subject to derangement, either as a whole or in detail, or some sudden outburst of gas may occur.

The report-book of a mine should contain a record of the slightest trace of gas found in the mine, so that the circumstances under which it was found may be investigated by those responsible for the safety and direction of the workings, and, if necessary, precautionary measures taken to deal with it, or prevent a serious accumulation.

The officials of a mine, whose duty it is to inspect the workings, should remember that although gas may only be very rarely found, yet it is not less their duty to daily search the workings in a trustworthy manner for such a dangerous and subtle enemy. The inspection should not be limited to the actual place where men work, but to all contiguous places which might contain accumulations of fire-damp.

The slightest explosion or inflammation of gas in a mine should be immediately reported to the manager, whether anyone has received injury or not, so that the occurrence may be inquired into, and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of an accumulation of gas.

In mines in which gas is frequently found, the manager and his officials should not hesitate to strictly carry out General Rule 8 of the Mines Act, both in spirit and in letter, and enforce the use of locked safety-lamps.

Mr. Robson, in his report for 1891, states —

The circumstances attending the above reveal, in some cases, a most lamentable disregard of rules and regulations for guarding against explosions, and in all a failure to take full advantage of enactments which the Legislature, guided by science and experience, have passed into law.

Where safety lamps were in use the lamps had been opened, and the flames thus exposed were the immediate cause of the explosions. But if all safety-lamps were securely locked by a lock which, if tampered with, would leave evidence of such tampering, there would be little of it attempted, if, indeed, it did not altogether cease. The ordinary method of locking by a screw, which may be manipulated by a nail, is unsatisfactory. Such a mode of locking as that of the stamped leaden plug appears preferable, and leaves little to be desired.

As to the use of naked lights causing explosions, it is clear that those owners and managers who, relying solely on ventilation and supervision for their prevention, will continue to be disappointed, for, however good the ventilation and inspection may be, sooner or later some derangement will occur, and bring about an accumulation of inflammable gas, the only other factor wanting to produce an explosion.

When such explosions occur under these circumstances, except in so far as they may have infringed some rule, the sufferers should not be blamed as much as the owners and persons acting in the management, who, knowing all the circumstances from day to day, permit the use of naked lights in mines more or less liable to contain inflammable gas.

Ventilation is now generally adequate under ordinary conditions, and strict attention to this matter at all times by the officials, so as to prevent even small accumulations, is absolutely necessary, and will do much to reduce explosions. But it is folly to stop here, and I take this opportunity of urging upon owners and managers to extend the use of safety-lamps in every case where the conditions of the mine even approach those contemplated by the statute, and thus provide an additional safeguard against explosions both great and small.

Mr. Stokes, in his report for 1892, states —

I hope that colliery managers will not hesitate to strictly enforce the provisions of General Rule 8 of the Mines Act, and work by the use of safety-lamps in all places where “there is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous.” The word “likely” is of extreme importance in this rule, for it would be a very small quantity indeed of fire-damp that would not be dangerous if it became ignited. Managers and officials generally should take note that the word “likely” is anticipatory; they need not wait until fire-damp does appear; but if the place is such as may probably contain such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous, then their duty is to use locked safety-lamps.

Mr. Ronaldson, in his report for 1893, in reference to explosions of fire-damp, says:—

They all took place (except in the case of the Herbertshire explosion) where naked lights were in use, and as a large proportion was, as usual, due to disregard of the rules, it is evident that, as the workmen and officials continue to ignore the regulations, it will be necessary to introduce safety-lamps in all mines giving off fire-damp, if explosions caused by open lights are to be prevented.

Mr. Stokes, in his report for 1893, states.—

Such an accident occurring in a mine so free from gas supports the strong precautionary measures which have been suggested for adoption in all mines, viz., that no lights other than a locked safety-lamp should be used in any seam of a mine in which fire-damp has been found at any time within the previous twelve months, and then only in accordance with General Rules Nos. 10 and 11 of the Mines Act.

Mr. Robson, in his report for 1893, states —

It will be seen that all these explosions or ignitions of fire-damp were of a nature only too common. Probably some of those which happened in naked-light collieries might have been prevented by more attention to the details of ventilation, and more care on the part of the sufferers themselves, but none of them would have occurred with safety-lamps, properly used; and until safety-lamps are universally adopted in mines only slightly fiery, small explosions will continue to happen.

Mr. Robson, in his report for 1894, states:—

In every one of the above twenty-four cases of explosion or ignition it was a small quantity of fire-damp which was kindled by a naked light. In nearly every instance the gas had accumulated at the “face,” because the current of air had not been sufficiently directed to the extreme point of the working, a thing which is exceedingly simple in itself, and which strict attention to the details of ventilation, on the part of the officials, would have prevented.

In a few cases the ventilation was found not so good generally as desirable, and the attention of the owners and managers was directed to this matter, and steps taken by them for improvement.

The exclusive use of locked safety-lamps in all seams known to produce fire-damp would have prevented all the above-mentioned small explosions; but so long as both owners of mines and workmen remain averse to making the change, as many of them undoubtedly are, and while the law as to safety-lamps remains as it is, the further substitution of safety-lamps for naked lights in mines only slightly fiery is likely to move as slowly in the future as in the past.

Mr. Wardell states, in his report for 1896, when commenting on the explosion at the Micklefield Colliery:—

Naked lights had been used all through the pit from its commencement, about twenty-three years ago, and shot-firing had been going on day by day. Both were considered to be perfectly safe, and yet, at the end of this long interval of time, this terrible disaster occurs. The fact gives rise to most serious anxiety, and an impression that the safest and proper course to take would be to prohibit naked lights in every pit, and restrict the mode of shot-firing to the use of high explosives. This might be looked upon by some as a hardship, but it would surely be better than running the risk of such a sacrifice of human life as has taken place here, in what was considered to be a perfectly safe pit.

Mr. Martin, in his report for 1898, states:—

By the blank refusal in some cases, and the omission in others, to introduce the use of safety-lamps, in consequence, apparently, of the extra cost, the owners, agents, and managers incur a very serious responsibility, and must not be surprised if they find Coroners direct juries that it is culpable neglect to deliberately omit the adoption of a precaution which is a practical and efficient safeguard, in the event of small or large accumulations of gas occurring, from whatever cause, or however unexpectedly they may arise.

Mr. Robson, in his report for 1898, states —

I find that the antiquated practice of giving a man a safety-lamp, yet permitting him to retain an open light as well, still prevails in certain mines, the idea being that the man will only use the safety-lamp on re-entering his working place after an absence for a short time therefrom. This has proved delusive many and many a time, and ought to be dismissed from the minds of managers as an impracticable means of guarding against slight explosions. If a place requires a safety-lamp as a precautionary measure, no other kind of light out to be allowed or used in that place.

These

These opinions indicate a growing tendency to advocate the use of safety-lamps in all mines which give off fire-damp even in small quantities, and, based as they are on extensive experience, are deserving of great consideration from colliery managers in this Colony.

The selection of the best types of safety-lamps, in order to comply with the terms of General Rule 9, as well as including simplicity of construction and a good illuminating power, requires every consideration where safety-lamps are being introduced. A good deal of useful information on this matter may be obtained from the Final Report of the Commissioners into Mine Accidents in Britain, published in 1886, as well as in many of the Mining Institute Transactions.

The Secretary for Mines has ordered samples of the best and most recent types of safety-lamps, in order to be able to afford information on this matter to the mining community.

I understand that 100 of Sussman's portable electric lamps are being introduced for trial at the Metropolitan Colliery, and it is to be hoped that their success may warrant their general adoption.

I would direct the attention of managers, in the case of mines using safety-lamps, to the necessity for a strict compliance with the provisions of General Rule 10, and the Special Rules of the mine having reference to the care and custody of such lamps.

ACCIDENTS from falls of roof and sides, classified according to the place where they happened.

Place where the Fall occurred.	Number of Fatal Accidents.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Non-fatal Accidents.	Number of Persons injured.
At the working face .....	6	6	53	55
On roads, while repairing or enlarging .....	1	1	1	1
On roads, while otherwise working, or passing .....	.....	.....	2	2
Total from falls underground .....	7	7	56	58

The fatal accidents from falls are two more than the previous year, but the number of deaths are the same. In each case the scene of the accident was inspected, and the inquest attended. It is satisfactory to observe that no lack of timber suitable for use in the working place was discovered in any of these accidents.

The non-fatal accidents and persons injured, caused by falls of roof and sides, each show an increase of 9 as compared with 1898.

The only way by which this class of accidents can be reduced is by increased vigilance on the part of the workmen, and by more supervision on the part of the officials.

The question of accidents due to this cause has recently been engaging the particular attention of the Inspectors in Great Britain, with the result that in August of last year the Home Office authorities caused the circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to be addressed to all the coal owners, agents, and managers in the country :—

Sir,

Home Office, Whitehall, 9 August, 1899.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he views with concern the large number of accidents which are caused every year by falls of roof and side in mines. As you are no doubt aware this is the most fruitful source of accident in mines. In 1898, an average year in this respect, 431 out of the 908 deaths from accident in coal mines, or 47·4 per cent., were caused by falls of ground. In 1897 the proportion was even higher, viz., 480 out of 930 deaths, or 51·6 per cent. Moreover, this class of accident, as judged by the death rate, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the number of persons employed, shows at present no tendency to diminish ; while there was a great reduction in the death rate from falls in the years immediately following the passing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, there has, generally speaking, been no appreciable improvement since 1892.

It appears to the Secretary of State that the subject is one which calls for general action on the part of colliery owners throughout the country, and that the present condition of things cannot be suffered to continue without a serious effort being made to remedy it. He has made inquiry into the practice prevailing in the different districts for preventing such accidents, and he observes with satisfaction that, with a view to giving full effect to the general requirements on the subject contained in the Coal Mines Act (Rules 21 and 22) and where necessary supplementing them, many owners have, by Special Rules or otherwise, laid down in detail precautions which are to be observed by the mine officials and the miners in regard to the timbering of mines. For example, in a number of places Special Rules have been adopted requiring that props or other supports for the roof and sides shall be set in the working places at regular intervals, the distance which may not be exceeded between them being specified for each particular seam ; that sprags also shall be regularly set ; and that the timber shall be supplied by the management in the actual working places of the miners.

The Secretary of State learns that an improvement is observable in the districts in which these precautions have been most generally adopted, and he is of opinion that the universal adoption of similar rules would result in a general decrease in the number of accidents. He desires accordingly to impress upon owners of collieries the importance of their taking action in the matter.

He has consulted with the Mines Inspectors as to the precautions which may be recommended for general adoption, and they have agreed upon the following :—

- (i) A supply of suitable timber should be kept ready for use in *each working place*. The importance of this precaution is now generally recognised. It is in force already in many places with satisfactory results.
- (ii) Increased supervision by the mine officials and stricter enforcement of rules and instructions are necessary. In the first place, more frequent inspection of the parts where persons work or pass should be made during shifts by the officials of the mine, with the view of detecting dangerous parts of roof or side. Again, many accidents are caused by delay on the part of the miner himself to set the props or sprags which are necessary for securing his working place, and more supervision by the officials is necessary to enforce observance of the rules upon this subject. It is specially important that the officials should themselves see that any instructions which they may give for securing the working places are actually carried out.
- (iii) Many accidents which now occur during the drawing of timber would be obviated if the use of the “ringer and chain,” “dog and chain,” or other similar device, such as are already in use in many districts, were made compulsory.
- (iv) The precaution, however, which the Inspectors consider of the greatest importance is the systematic timbering and spragging of the working places. The question of when and where sprags or props should be set is one which in their opinion should not be left entirely to the judgment of the individual miner ; while he should be free to put up additional props when he considers them required, he should have no discretion to omit the setting of props altogether, or to exceed a fixed maximum distance between them. Experience shows that a large proportion of the accidents occur from falls of roof in which no fault or slip could previously be observed, and this source of danger can only be effectively met, and the roof and sides and working face actually made secure, by the timbering being done systematically, the manager specifying for every seam or district of a seam in the mine under his control the *maximum* distance apart at which the props, sprags, and other supports may be fixed in the working places, and the instructions when given being strictly enforced. This is the practice, as has already been mentioned, in some collieries, and it is in the unanimous opinion of the Inspectors of Mines of the highest importance.

It



It will eventually be desirable, the Secretary of State thinks, to embody these or similar precautions in Special Rules. In the first instance, however, he is anxious that owners, agents, and managers of collieries should be placed in possession of his views, and should give the matter special consideration; and he feels sure he may count upon their co-operation in the attempt to bring about a diminution in the yearly mortality among miners from this cause.

I am, &c.,  
KENELM E. DIGBY.

This matter is now being discussed by the Mining Institutes and members of the National Association of Colliery Managers, and the latter has issued a circular asking the members for answers to the following questions:—

- (a) What is the system as to supply and setting of timber in working places adopted in your district, generally?
- (b) Give a copy of any Special Rules or By-laws as to the supply or setting of timber, &c.
- (c) State the maximum distance at which the props are set apart from each other in working places, and the maximum distance from the coal face, and if you timber systematically.
- (d) How often do the officials visit the working places during the working shift?
- (e) Have you any Special Rule or By-law as to the use of “ringer and chain,” or “gablock and chain,” or “dog and chain” for withdrawing timber?
- (f) Have you any Special Rules or By-laws upon any of the points named in the Secretary of State’s circular letter; if so, give particulars?
- (g) Give the practice and experience of yourself upon the subject, and any recommendations and suggestions you or they may have to offer for the consideration of the Council.

During last year the fatalities in the coal and shale mines of the Colony due to this cause amounted to 70 per cent. of the total, and to 42·56 per cent. for the twenty years ending with 1898, 163 lives having been lost during the latter period.

The general question, therefore, of affording increased security to life and limb from this class of accidents is one, which requires special consideration from colliery managers in the Colony, particularly in regard to the second and fourth recommendations in the circular previously mentioned.

Shaft Accidents.—The most serious was No. 65 on the list.

No. 135 happened when there were twelve sinkers in the pit bottom, and had it not been that the full bucket was safely suspended by the operation of an over-winding or safety hook, the result of this accident would probably have been very serious.

Accidents due to over-winding have been very rare, and this is to the credit of the careful and steady class of men usually to be found at the winding engines.

There are a few collieries where safety hooks are not in use, and I have suggested to the managers of those collieries the advisableness of adopting this useful safety appliance.

ACCIDENTS with Explosives, classified according to their character or cause.

Nature of Accident.	No. of Fatal Accidents.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Non-fatal Accidents.	No. of Persons Injured.
While conveying explosives .....	.....	.....	3	3
While thawing explosives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
While charging or stemming holes—				
From sparks of lamp, candle, or tobacco pipe .....	.....	.....	3	3
When using iron or steel tools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
When using wooden, brass, or copper tools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premature explosions—				
With squibs or straw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With safety fuse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delayed explosions, due to fuse hanging fire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blows from stones or coal projected by shots .....	.....	.....	2	2
Sundries and unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	8	8

The most serious accident by explosives was No. 43, which resulted in total loss of sight, and was caused by a careless practice, inasmuch as the injured man was smoking when charging a hole with powder.

*Blasting.*—Compressed powder is generally used for blasting in coal and stone when required, which is usually fired by means of fuses, but occasionally by squibs.

With reference to the use of squibs, Mr. A. H. Stokes, Inspector for the Midland district in England, in a lecture to the Colliery Manager’s Association, on 25th February, 1899, makes the following remarks:—“The old and antiquated way of firing by ‘Germans,’ ‘straws,’ and ‘squibs,’ will, I hope, shortly be obsolete in coal mines; they have given rise to numerous accidents.”

Fortunately squibs are not used to any great extent in the Colony.

During 1898, in Great Britain, the following accidents took place by premature explosions, with the means of ignition given:—

Means of Ignition.	Fatal Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Non-fatal Accidents.	Persons Injured.
With squibs or straws .....	1	1	15	16
With safety fuse .. ..	1	1	4	6
With electric fuse .....	1	1	.....	... ..

This illustrates the danger of using squibs or straws, as compared with safety fuse or electric fuse.

In those mines where gas is given off, or where the roads are dry and dusty, great care should be observed in complying with the conditions of General Rule 12 when blasting is considered to be necessary. Managers of such mines would do well to consider the advisableness of adopting one of the high explosives, and the conditions laid down in the Explosives Order, a copy of the last one being as follows :—

*Statutory Rules and Orders, 1899.—No. 569.*

**MINES.—COAL MINES.**

**THE EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES ORDER OF THE 24TH JULY, 1899.**

ORDER made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896. WHEREAS by section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, it is enacted that a Secretary of State, on being satisfied that any explosive is, or is likely to become, dangerous, may by Order prohibit the use thereof in any mine, or in any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions.

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the aforesaid section, make the following Order :—

*Absolute prohibition of certain explosives in unsafe mines.*

- 1.—(1) In all coal-mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to be indicative of danger, the use of any explosive, other than a permitted explosive, as hereinafter defined, is absolutely prohibited in the seam or seams in which the gas has been found.
- (2) In all coal-mines which are not naturally wet throughout, the use of any explosive, other than a permitted explosive, as hereinafter defined, is absolutely prohibited in all roads, and in every dry and dusty part of the mine.

*Conditional prohibition of other explosives in unsafe mines.*

2. In all such coal-mines, or parts thereof as aforesaid, the use of permitted explosives is prohibited unless the following conditions are observed :—

- (a) Every charge of the explosive shall be placed in a properly drilled shot hole and shall have sufficient stemming :
  - (b) Every charge shall be fired by an efficient electrical apparatus, or by some other means equally secure against the ignition of inflammable gas or coal dust :
  - (c) Every charge shall be fired by a competent person appointed in writing for this duty by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, and not being a person whose wages depend on the amount of mineral to be gotten :
  - (d) Each explosive shall be used in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in the Schedule hereto :
- Provided that nothing in this Order shall prohibit the use of a safety fuse in any mine in which inflammable gas has not been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to be indicative of danger.

*Conditional prohibition of all explosives in main roads.*

3. In every coal-mine the use of any explosive is prohibited in the main haulage roads and in the intakes, unless all workmen have been removed from the seam in which the shot is to be fired, and from all seams communicating with the shaft on the same level, except the men engaged in firing the shot, and in addition such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as are necessarily employed in attending to the ventilating furnaces, steam-boilers, engines, machinery, winding apparatus, signals or horses, or in inspecting the mine ; or unless a permitted explosive is used, and every part of the roof, floor, and sides of the main haulage road or intake, within a distance of 20 yards from the place where it is used, is, at the time of firing, thoroughly wet, either naturally or from the application of water thereto.

This section shall not apply to such portions of the main haulage roads and intakes as are within 100 yards of the coal face.

This section shall not authorise the use of any explosive in any case where the use of such explosive is prohibited by section 1 or 2 of this Order.

*Conditional prohibition of detonators.*

4. On and after the 1st day of October, 1899, no detonator shall be used in any mine unless the following conditions are observed :—

- (a) Detonators shall be under the control of the owner, agent, or manager of the mine, or some person specially appointed in writing by the owner, agent, or manager for the purpose, and shall be issued only to shot firers or other persons specially authorised by the owner, agent, or manager, in writing.
- (b) Shot firers and other authorised persons shall keep all detonators issued to them until about to be used in a securely locked case or box separate from any other explosive.

*Application of Order.*

5. This Order shall not apply to mines of clay, or stratified or nodular ironstone, nor shall it apply to shafts in course of being sunk from the surface, or deepened, or to drifts and other outlets being driven from the surface, if such shafts, drifts, or outlets are not ventilated by return air.

Where a mine contains several separate seams, this Order shall apply to each seam as if it were a separate mine.

*Definitions.*

6. In this Order the term “permitted explosives” means such explosives as are named and defined in the Schedule hereto : Provided that where the composition, quality, or character of any explosive is defined in such Schedule, any article alleged to be such explosive which differs therefrom in composition, quality, or character, whether by reason of deterioration or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be the explosives so defined ; provided further that an owner, agent, or manager shall not be responsible for the composition, quality, or character of an explosive, if he shows that he has in good faith obtained a written certificate from the maker of the explosive that it complies with the terms of the Schedule, and that he has taken all reasonable means to prevent deterioration of the explosive while stored.

The term “road” includes all roads of any description extending from the shaft or outlet to within 10 yards of the coal face.

The term “main haulage road” means a road which has been, or for the time being is, in use for moving trams by gravity or by steam or other mechanical power.

*Revocation of former Orders.*

7. This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of August, 1899, from which date the Explosives in Coal Mines Orders of the 11th July, 1898, and 23rd December, 1898, are revoked.

*Citation.*

8. This Order may be cited as the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 24th July, 1899.

M. W. RIDLEY,  
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, 24th July, 1899.

## Schedule.

## LIST OF PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.\*

*Ammonite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 89 parts and not less than 87 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 13 parts and not less than 11 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-naphthalene, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of lead and tin alloy thoroughly waterproofed with pure paraffin wax;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6½ (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 19 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosive Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words, "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6½ detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Anvis*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 92 parts and not less than 89 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of wood-meal, and with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-benzol and chlorinated naphthalene, and with no other ingredient, provided that the chlorine does not exceed 1 per cent. by weight of the finished explosive;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of stout paper thoroughly waterproofed with ceresine;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a special detonator or electric detonator fuze containing not less than 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 93 parts of fulminate of mercury and 5 parts of chlorate of potassium; and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words, "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosives, to be used only with a special detonator"; and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Bellite No. 1*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 85 parts and not less than 82 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 18 parts and not less than 15 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-benzol, and with no other ingredients; the whole being uniformly incorporated;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of linen paper thoroughly waterproofed with a mixture of carnauba and paraffin waxes;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 7 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 23 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That, in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used with not less than No. 7 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Bellite No. 3*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 95 parts and not less than 92 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 8 parts and not less than 5 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-benzol, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of linen paper thoroughly waterproofed with a mixture of carnauba and paraffin waxes;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Benedite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 95 parts and not less than 92 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 7 parts and not less than 5 parts of colophony which does not melt below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and with no other ingredient;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a paper case thoroughly waterproofed with ceresine, linseed oil and resin, and with or without the addition of carbonate or bi-carbonate of sodium, or alum;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 8 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 30.9 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words, "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 8 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*British Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 62 parts and not less than 53 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 5 parts and not less than 3 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, and not more than 31 parts and not less than 26 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 9 parts and not less than 6 parts of wood-meal, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper.
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium).

(3).

\* This list is subject to revision in accordance with the results of experiments made from time to time in the Government Testing Station at Woolwich.

- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosive Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words, "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Bulldog Brand Gunpowder*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not less than 83·5 parts and not more than 86·5 parts of pure saltpetre, with not less than 13 parts or more than 14 parts of charcoal, and not less than 1 part and not more than 2 parts of pure distilled sulphur, and with not less than 1 part and 2·5 parts of moisture, and with no other ingredient, the whole being thoroughly well incorporated, and to be of such strength that five parts, when exploded in a lead cylinder as used at the Home Office Testing Station, will give a result not inferior to that obtained by four parts of R.F.G.<sup>2</sup> gunpowder, and to be in the form of grains of a size to pass through a sieve of 10 meshes to the linear inch, and to be retained on a sieve of 40 meshes to the linear inch;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive may, if so required, be compressed into a pellet of density not exceeding 1·4.
- (2) That the explosive, whether in grain or pellet form, shall not be taken into or used in a mine except when contained in a spark-proof brown paper case or cartridge.
- (3) That when the saltpetre is washed out, the residue of charcoal, after being dried at 230° Fahrenheit, must lose not less than 22 per cent. of volatile matter other than sulphur when heated to redness in a current of coal gas, and that when the said charcoal is burned in air, the residue of mineral matter shall be not more than 5 per cent.
- (4) That the explosive when in grain shall be in all other respects similar to the sample submitted for test on the 14th March, 1899, and when in pellet form, to that submitted on the 23rd March, 1899.
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Carbo-gelatine*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 40 parts and not less than 37 parts of a mixture of carefully washed nitro-cotton and thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 51 parts and not less than 48 parts of nitrate of potassium, and with not more than 12 parts and not less than 9 parts of a mixture of wood-meal and charcoal, provided that the charcoal shall not exceed 3 parts by weight in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive, and not more than 2 parts of carbonate of magnesium, and with no other ingredient; the whole to be thoroughly mixed or incorporated, so as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed parchment paper wrapper.
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and marked with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients;
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Carbonite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 27 parts and not less than 25 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 36 parts and not less than 30 parts of nitrate of barium and nitrate of potassium or either of them, and with not more than 43 parts and not less than 40 parts of wood-meal, with or without not more than half a part of sulphuretted benzol, and not more than half a part of carbonate of sodium and carbonate of calcium or either of them, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Dalmenite A*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 93·5 parts and not less than 91 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 6·5 parts and not less than 4 parts of naphthalene, and with not more than 2·5 parts and not less than 1 part of bichromate of potassium, and with no other ingredient;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in paper wrappers, waterproofed with paraffin wax and resin;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 7 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 23 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 7 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Earthquake Powder*, consisting in every 100 parts of the finished explosive of not more than 81 parts and not less than 78 parts of pure saltpetre, with not more than 22 parts and not less than 19 parts of charcoal, and with or without the addition of  $\frac{3}{4}$ th per cent. of pure sulphur, and with no other ingredient, the whole being thoroughly well incorporated, and to be of such strength as when exploded in a lead cylinder as used at the Home Office Testing Station, will give a result not inferior to that obtained with an equal weight of R.F.G.<sup>2</sup> gunpowder, and to be in the form of grains of a size to pass through a sieve of 11 meshes to the linear inch, and to be retained by a sieve of 40 meshes to the linear inch.

Provided—

- (1) That the gunpowder shall not be taken into or used in a mine except when contained in a parchment paper case or wrapper.
- (2) That when the saltpetre is washed out the residue of charcoal, dried at 230° Fahr., must lose not less than 56 per cent. by weight of volatile matter when heated to redness in a current of coal gas, and that when the said charcoal is burned in air the residue of mineral matter or ash shall not exceed 1·5 per cent. by weight.
- (3) That the explosive shall be in all other respects similar to the sample submitted for test on the 15th August, 1898.



- (4) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Electronite No. 2*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 96 parts and not less than 94 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of wood-meal and starch, and with no other ingredient;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a waterproof metal case made of an alloy of lead and tin or in a paper wrapper waterproofed with ceresine;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and the proportion of the ingredients.

*Electronite No. 3*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 75 parts and not less than 70 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium; with not more than 21 parts and not less than 16 parts of nitrate of barium; and with not more than 9 parts and not less than 6 parts of a mixture of wood-meal, slightly charred, starch, and pure pine resin which does not melt below 200° Fahrenheit, and with no other ingredient, and to be in the form of grains of a size to pass through a sieve of 12 meshes to the linear inch.

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a paper wrapper waterproofed with ceresine, or in a case of lead thoroughly waterproofed;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 7 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 23 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium); and
- (3) That the explosive shall be in all other respects similar to the sample submitted for test on the 8th June, 1899; and
- (4) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 7 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Elephant Brand Gunpowder*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 76 parts and not less than 74 parts of pure saltpetre, with not more than 15½ parts and not less than 14½ parts of charcoal, and not more than 11 parts and not less than 9 parts of pure distilled sulphur, and with no other ingredient, the whole being thoroughly well incorporated, and to be of such strength as, when exploded in a lead cylinder as used at the Home Office Testing Station, will give a result not inferior to that obtained with an equal weight of R. F. G.<sup>2</sup> gunpowder, and to be in the form of grains of a size to pass through a sieve of 11 meshes to the linear inch;

Provided—

- (1) That the gunpowder shall not be taken into or used in a mine except when contained, together with neutral oxalate of ammonium in the proportion of 1 part by weight of oxalate of ammonium to 2 parts by weight of gunpowder, in a spark-proof brown paper case or cartridge (Elephant Brand) in which there shall intervene between the gunpowder and the oxalate of ammonium a diaphragm of such strength and character as will effectually prevent any admixture of the two;
- (2) That there shall not be taken into or used in a mine any case or cartridge containing more than 9 oz. of the said gunpowder; that every case or cartridge shall be inserted intact in the hole, and that not more than one case or cartridge at a time shall be inserted;
- (3) That no shot with the said gunpowder shall be fired unless properly stemmed with an amount of stemming not less than would be sufficient for a charge of 9 oz. of ordinary gunpowder;
- (4) That the cases or cartridges shall be packed in thoroughly waterproofed wrappers, bags, or other receptacles, each containing not more than 5 lbs. of gunpowder; and
- (5) That, in addition to the marking on the outer package, required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each cartridge shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and the proportion of the ingredients.

*Elephant Brand Gunpowder No. 2*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 76 parts and not less than 74 parts of pure saltpetre, with not more than 15½ parts and not less than 14½ parts of charcoal, and not more than 11 parts and not less than 9 parts of pure distilled sulphur, and with no other ingredients, the whole being thoroughly well incorporated, and to be of such strength as, when exploded in a lead cylinder as used at the Home Office Testing Station, will give a result not inferior to that obtained with an equal weight of R.F.G.<sup>2</sup> gunpowder: and to be in the form of grains of a size to pass through a sieve of 11 meshes to the linear inch.

Provided—

- (1) That the gunpowder shall not be taken into or used in a mine except when contained, together with pure bi-carbonate of sodium in the proportion of 1 part by weight of bi-carbonate of sodium to 2 parts by weight of gunpowder, in a spark-proof brown paper case or cartridge (Elephant Brand) in which there shall intervene between the gunpowder and the bi-carbonate of sodium a diaphragm of such strength and character as will effectually prevent any admixture of the two.
- (2) That there shall not be taken into or used in a mine any case or cartridge containing more than 9 oz. of the said gunpowder; that every case or cartridge shall be inserted intact in the hole, and that not more than one case or cartridge at a time shall be inserted.
- (3) That no shot with the said gunpowder shall be fired unless properly stemmed with an amount of stemming not less than would be sufficient for a charge of 9 oz. of ordinary gunpowder;
- (4) That the cases or cartridges shall be packed in thoroughly waterproofed wrappers, bags, or other receptacles, each containing not more than 5 lb. of gunpowder; and
- (5) That, in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permissive Explosives"; and, further, that each cartridge shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Faversham Powder*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 87 parts and not less than 83 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 14 parts and not less than 9 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-benzol, with not more than 2 parts and not less than 1 part of chloride of ammonium, and not more than 3 parts and not less than 2 parts of chloride of sodium, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated.

Provided—

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of paper thoroughly waterproofed with paraffin wax, and with or without a lead nozzle;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as 6½ (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 19 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than 6½ detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Kynite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 27 parts and not less than 25 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 36 parts and not less than 30 parts of nitrate of barium, and not more than 43 parts and not less than 40 parts of wood-meal, and with not more than half a part of carbonate of sodium, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in non-waterproofed wrapper of vegetable parchment;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Kynoch Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 63 parts and not less than 54 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 5 parts and not less than 3 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, and not more than 34 parts and not less than 26 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 9 parts and not less than 6 parts of wood-meal, and with or without not more than 1 part of chalk, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Nahnsen's Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 63 parts and not less than 54 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 5 parts and not less than 3 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, not more than 34 parts and not less than 26 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 10 parts and not less than 6 parts of wood-meal, and with or without not more than half a part of chalk, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuze of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuze to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*National Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 64 parts and not less than 56 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, and not more than 32 parts and not less than 24 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 9 parts and not less than 5 parts of wood-meal, and with or without not more than half a part of chalk, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a special detonator or electric detonator fuze containing not less than 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 95 parts of fulminate of mercury and 5 parts of chlorate of potassium;
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with a special detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Nobel Ardeer Powder*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 34 parts and not less than 31 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 14 parts and not less than 11 parts of kieselguhr, with not more than 51 parts and not less than 47 parts of sulphate of magnesium, and with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of nitrate of potassium, with or without the addition of not more than half a part of carbonate of ammonium and not more than half a part of carbonate of calcium, and with no other ingredient; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation;

Provided—

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 3 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 8 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chloride of potassium) ;
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked by the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 3 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the name and proportion of the ingredients ; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Nobel Carbonate*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 27 parts and not less than 25 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, and not more than 36 parts and not less than 30 parts of nitrate of potassium, and nitrate of barium or either of them, and with not more than 43 parts and not less than 40 parts of wood meal, with or without not more than half a part of sulphuretted benzol, and not more than half a part of carbonate of sodium and carbonate of calcium or either of them, and with no other ingredient ; the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ;
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients ; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Nobel Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive, of not more than 63 parts and not less than 54 parts of thoroughly purified nitro glycerine, with not more than 5 parts and not less than 3 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, not more than 34 parts and not less than 26 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 9 parts and not less than 6 parts of wood-meal and with or without not more than half a part of chalk, and with no other ingredient ; the whole being uniformly incorporated, and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper ;
  - (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ;
  - (3) That in addition to marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients ; and
  - (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use
- Oxalate Blasting Powder*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 73 parts and not less than 69 parts of nitrate of potassium, with not more than 15½ parts and not less than 12 parts of charcoal, with not more than 16½ parts and not less than 13½ parts of oxalate of ammonium, and with or without not more than 2 parts of sulphur, and with no other ingredient ; the whole being thoroughly incorporated.

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in non waterproof wrappers of (a) an alloy of lead or tin or (b) asbestos paper ;
- (2) That in addition to the marking on the outer package, required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Pembridge*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 96 parts and not less than 93 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 6 parts and not less than 3 parts of vegetable oil of a character approved by the Secretary of State, and with not more than 2 parts and not less than 1 part of sulphur, and with or without not more than 1 part of nitrate of barium, and with no other ingredient ; the whole being uniformly incorporated ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in non-waterproofed wrappers of metal coated paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 8 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 30.9 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ; and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required in the case of this explosive by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 8 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Rhenish Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 59 parts and not less than 57 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 3 parts and not less than 2 parts of nitro cotton, carefully washed and purified, not more than 31 parts and not less than 28 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 10½ parts and not less than 9 parts of wood meal, and with no other ingredient, the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ;
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients ; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Roburite*

*Roburite No. 3*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 89 parts and not less than 86 parts of nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 13 parts and not less than 9 parts of thoroughly purified di-nitro-benzol, with or without not more than 2 parts of chloro-naphthalene containing of chlorine not more than 1 part, and with no other ingredient, the whole being uniformly incorporated ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of paper thoroughly waterproofed with cerecine ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a special detonator or electric detonator fuze containing not less than 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 95 parts of fulminate of mercury and 5 parts of chlorate of potassium ; and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with a special detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Sun Gelignite*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 59 parts and not less than 57 parts of thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine, with not more than 3 parts and not less than 2 parts of nitro-cotton, carefully washed and purified, not more than 31 parts and not less than 25 parts of nitrate of potassium, and not more than 10 parts and not less than 8 parts of wood-meal, and with no other ingredient : the whole being uniformly incorporated and of such character and consistency as not to be liable to exudation ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ;
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients ; and
- (4) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

*Westfalite No. 1*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 96 parts and not less than 94 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of resin, consisting of pure pine resin which does not melt below a temperature of 200 degrees Fahr., and with no other ingredient ; the whole being uniformly incorporated ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 8 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 30·9 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ; and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 8 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

*Westfalite No. 2*, consisting in every 100 parts by weight of the finished explosive of not more than 92 parts and not less than 90 parts of neutral nitrate of ammonium, with not more than 5 parts and not less than 3 parts of nitrate of potassium, and with not more than 6 parts and not less than 4 parts of resin, consisting of pure pine resin which does not melt below a temperature of 200 degrees Fahr., and with no other ingredient ; the whole being uniformly incorporated ;

Provided—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of paper ;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator fuse of not less strength than that known as No. 8 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator fuse to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 30·9 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium) ; and
- (3) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives" ; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 8 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Where a high explosive is considered to be necessary it should not be fired by means of the ordinary fuse, and on this matter I beg to quote the following from Mr. H. Hall's report of 1890 :—

One of the non-fatal explosions was due to fire-damp being ignited by the running fuse of a roburite shot, and in consequence of this accident, and two others from the same cause, I issued the following circular-letter to the owners of all the mines in the district :—

*Blasting—General Rule 12.*

Dear Sir,

In consequence of frequent ignitions of fire-damp underground, through using ordinary mining fuse to explode roburite shots, I beg to give you notice that I cannot, in the future, look upon either roburite or any other high explosive as a non-inflammable explosive, when ignited by that means.

Apparently, the safest method of firing the explosives referred to is by an electric battery.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY HALL.

It is the general opinion that an electric battery is the safest method of firing shots, and where high explosives are employed this is the method used in England.

There are several mines in the Colony where the coal-dust is sufficiently dry, and the quantity great enough to carry an explosion through the main haulage roads, after it is initiated. Fortunately, little blasting is required to be done in the main roads, but when resorted to the dust should be thoroughly watered, and, in addition to complying with General Rule 12, a high explosive, electrically fired, should be used.

Managers of collieries, where coal-dust is found on the main roads, would do well not to allow any shot-firing on such roads without having first given a written authority to the official in charge of the blasting. Up to the present time there has not been any systematic attempt made at any of the collieries in the Colony to deal with the dust on the main haulage roads underground, but I understand that it is the intention of the management at the Metropolitan and Seaham Collieries to take water down the pit in pipes from the surface, and use it for watering the dust.

The



The following epitome of the Report of the Proceedings of the "Flameless Explosives" Committee of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, appointed in 1888, will explain the objects and conclusions of the Committee.

This Committee was appointed in consequence of new regulations as to the use of explosives underground, embodied in the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1887, and also with a view to ascertain the value of the claim made by various manufacturers that their explosives were "flameless" and incapable of igniting fire-damp or coal-dust. It was demonstrated that the term "flameless" was incorrect, and these explosives are now generally known as "safety high explosives."

There were two series of experiments with these explosives, viz. :—

- 1st. To obtain results when fired into explosive mixtures of coal-gas or fire-damp and air.
- 2nd. To obtain results when fired into mixtures of coal-gas or fire-damp and air, with coal-dust in suspension, and also with coal-dust without any gas.

The conclusions arrived at by this Committee, after a lengthy series of experiments, were as follows :—

- 1. The high explosives (ammonite, ardeer powder, bellite, carbonite, roburite, securite, and westfalit) on detonation produce evident flame.
- 2. The high explosives are liable to ignite either inflammable mixtures of air and fire-damp, or air and coal-dust, or air, fire-damp, and coal-dust, and therefore cannot be relied upon as ensuring absolute safety when used in places where such mixtures are present.
- 3. The high explosives are less liable than blasting powder to ignite inflammable mixtures of air and fire-damp, air and coal-dust, and air, fire-damp and coal-dust.
- 4. The experiments have shown that ignitions of air and coal-dust, with or without the presence of fire-damp, can be obtained when there is present a much smaller quantity of coal-dust than has been previously supposed to be necessary.
- 5. It is essential that similar examinations of the working-places and precautions which are in force in mines where blasting powder is used should be rigidly observed where a high explosive is employed.
- 6. In selecting a high explosive for use in a mine, it should not be forgotten that the risk of explosion is only lessened, and not abolished by its use.
- 7. In view of the changes from time to time made in the proportions and constituents of high explosives, it is desirable that the name of the explosive should be printed on the wrapper of each cartridge, and that the date of manufacture, and the proportion of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the explosive, should be printed on the case of each packet of cartridges.
- 8. As these explosives alter in character if improperly kept, it is necessary that every care should be taken in the storage to ensure their being maintained in good condition.

I desire to call the particular attention of colliery managers to the fourth and fifth conclusions.

The results obtained by these experiments afforded great assistance in drawing up the new Mines Explosive Order in 1897.

UNDERGROUND Haulage Accidents.\*

Nature of Accident.	No. of Fatal Accidents.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Non-fatal Accidents.	No. of Persons Injured.
While engaged in pushing tubs or skips.....	.....	.....	6	6
While engaged in coupling or uncoupling tubs or skips.....	.....	.....	3	3
Run over while passing along or across levels or engine planes .....	1	1	1	1
Crushed between tubs, or between tubs and sides of levels or planes and props.....	1	1	28	28
In other ways .....	.....	.....	4	4
Totals.....	2	2	42	42

\* These include all accidents on inclined planes, and by trams and tubs (see table headed "Summary of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents classified according to place and cause.")

There is an increase of 2 fatal and 25 non-fatal accidents under this head as compared with last year.

The two fatal are Nos. 1 and 3 on the fatal accident list, which are there sufficiently explained.

The large increase in the number of non-fatal accidents is much to be regretted. Some of them are caused by boys riding on tubs against the rules, and managers should make it clear as to where riding is or is not allowed. Many of them are caused by wheelers endeavouring to pass between tubs and props or tubs and the coal in the ordinary course of their work, and getting crushed.

ACCIDENTS ON Surface—Railway or Tramway.

Description.	No. of Fatal Accidents.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Non-fatal Accidents.	No. of Persons Injured.
While engaged in moving waggons.....	.....	.....	1	1
While engaged in coupling or uncoupling waggons.....	.....	.....	1	1
Run over while passing along or across railways or tramways .....	.....	.....	3	3
Crushed between waggons or between waggons and structures .....	1	1	.....	.....
In other ways .....	.....	.....	4	4
Totals.....	1	1	9	9

The fatal accident under the above head is No. 7 in the fatal accident list. The deceased in this case was in the act of lowering a waggon on a coal siding, when another waggon, supposed to have been left secure, followed him down, crushing him between the buffers to such an extent that he died in a short time.

The non-fatal accidents show a decrease of 6 as compared with last year.

SECTION IV.  
LIST OF PROSECUTIONS.

Name of Mine.	Description of Offender.	Contravention.	Result of Trial.	Penalty.	Costs.
<i>List of Prosecutions by direction of the Secretary for Mines, 1899.</i>					
East Greta .....	Manager.	Breach of General Rule 4—regarding inspection by a competent person not a contractor.	Dismissed.—Appeal to Supreme Court also dismissed.	£ s. d. ....	£ s. d. ....
Do .....	Under-manager.	Breach of Special Rule 7—did not examine air current	Withdrawn	.....	.....
Do .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 3—did not visit every working-place in the mine.	Conviction..	0 10 0	0 6 8
South Greta .....	Manager.	Breach of General Rule 1—inadequate ventilation ...	do	1 0 0	0 4 10
Do .....	do	Breach of General Rule 14—not providing proper places of refuge.	do	1 0 0	0 4 10
Zig-Zag .....	Agent and manager.	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	2 0 0 each.	0 4 11 each.
Waratah .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	5 0 0	1 7 0
W. B. Island .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	5 0 0	1 7 0
West Wallsend .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	5 0 0	1 7 0
Seaham .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	3 0 0	1 7 0
Bulli .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	5 0 0	0 15 0
South Bulli .....	do	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	Dismissed...	.....	.....
Gunnedah .....	Owners...	Breach of Section 2—working without a manager.....	Conviction..	5 0 0	0 7 0
Metropolitan .....	Manager.	Breach of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh all coal ...	do	2 0 0	1 3 2
Dudley .....	do	Breaches of Section 38 (1)—failing to weigh and failing to pay by weight (manager intends to appeal to the Supreme Court).	do {	2 0 0 {	0 4 10 {
				2 0 0 {	0 4 10 {
				£40 10 0	9 9 0

*List of Prosecutions by Owners, &c., against workmen during 1899.*

Seaham .....	Miner	Breach of Special Rule—by remaining in his working-place after a slight ignition of fire-damp had taken place.	Conviction..	1 0 0	0 4 10
Brown's Colliery .....	do	Breach of General Rule 23—by neglecting to set sprags	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
South Greta .....	Deputy	Breach of Special Rule 11—by neglecting to report in a book the result of examination of the workings before men commenced work.	do	0 5 0	0 4 10
East Greta .....	Miner	Breach of General Rule 12 (b)—by taking powder into mine in cartridges, but not in a case or canister.	do	0 5 0	0 4 10
Metropolitan .....	Wheeler..	Breach of Special Rule 111—riding on limbers .....	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Co-operative .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 19—riding on full tubs contrary to orders.	do	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do .....	Miner	Breach of Special Rule 28—riding on full tubs contrary to orders.	do	0 5 0	0 5 6
Do .....	do	Breach of General Rule 12 (c)—unramming a missed shot.	do	0 10 0	0 5 6
Do .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 26—holing without sprags ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 6
East Greta .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 71—carrying a naked light on his head while handling explosives.	do	0 1 0	0 4 10
Dudley .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 75—taking a box of lucifer matches into the mine.	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Metropolitan .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 211—carrying matches .....	do	2 0 0	0 4 10
Brown's Colliery .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 79—passing a danger signal...	do	0 10 0	0 5 6
Greta .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 26—failing to sprag coal while holing.	do	0 1 0	0 4 10
Wallsend .....	4 Shiftmen..	Breaches of Special Rule 82—passing a danger signal	do	0 10 0 each.	0 3 3 each.
Metropolitan .....	Wheeler..	Breach of Special Rule—riding on limbers.....	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
South Clifton .....	Miner	Breach of Special Rule 50—failing to report a missed shot.	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Do .....	do	Breach of General Rule 12 (d)—Having an iron tamper in his possession.	do	0 5 0	0 4 10
Metropolitan .....	Wheeler..	Breach of Special Rule 111—riding on limbers ..	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Do .....	Miner	Breach of Special Rule 193—passing beyond danger boards.	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Do .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 211—carrying a match .....	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Do .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 211—carrying a match .....	do	0 1 0	0 4 10
Do .....	do	Breach of Special Rule 223—using foul language .....	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
Do .....	Wheeler..	Breach of Special Rule 223—using foul language .....	do	0 10 0	0 4 10
				£12 18 0	6 7 6

SECTION V.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TRADE.

As statistics indicate, there has been a decrease in the output of coal in the Northern and Western districts, and an increase in the Southern district.

The export value of coal from Newcastle during the year as compared with that in the previous year, shows that the increase arranged in the beginning of 1899, in the price of best Newcastle coal, of 1s. 3d. per ton, was not maintained.

SYDNEY

## SYDNEY HARBOUR COLLIERY, BALMAIN.

During the year ended 31st December, 1899, substantial progress has been made in the sinking of the Birthday shaft. Altogether 967 feet of sinking, and 1,099 feet of walling, were completed during the year, making the total depth 1,552 feet, of which 1,541 feet was permanently walled. From 30th June to 31st December 552 feet of sinking, and 679 feet of walling were completed. There is no increase in the inflow of water, which averages about 500 gallons per hour.

The permanent steel headgear was erected over the Birthday shaft during the year, with practically no delay to the sinking. It is 70 feet 3 inches high from cage landing to centre of pulley wheels, and contains fully 80 tons of steel lattice-work and plating. Two pairs of capstan engines (one for each shaft) were imported and erected during the year, and the various permanent buildings about the colliery have been considerably advanced.

The building of the quay wall is completed. This contains 6,453 cubic yards of concrete, and, immediately in front of the wall, excavations have been carried out, where necessary, which give a clear depth of 26 feet of water at mean low-tide.

## VENTILATION.

In the Appendix to this report is a statement, showing the ventilating arrangements, &c., at the collieries in the Colony.

There is a tendency to replace furnaces by fans, and in every case where this is done the result is increased ventilation. The efficiency of the fan for ventilating purposes, as compared with the furnace in all shallow mines, such as those in the Colony, has been proved to such an extent that it is somewhat surprising to find that there are still a few advocates for the furnace, as a ventilating power. No doubt the first cost of a fan as compared with that of a furnace, operates against the former, although it is more efficient and cheaper over a term of years.

There is still much room for improvement in the stoppings erected underground for conducting the air to the faces of the workings at some of the collieries, and the managers of those collieries have had their attention directed to the matter.

## PLANS OF COLLIERY WORKINGS.

At a few collieries the plans of the workings are models of accuracy and neatness, at the same time giving a lot of valuable information. This, however, is rather the exception than the rule, and until the plans are prepared by efficient surveyors and draftsmen, who have passed an examination approved by the Department of Mines, this state of things is likely to continue.

## METHODS OF WORKING COAL.

Bord and pillar, with the modifications of single or double stalls, is the only method at present in vogue for working coal. Longwall is adopted in the shale mines.

The pillars left in the bord and pillar system still continue to be made too small at some collieries in the first instance, having regard to a successful "broken" or second working, and also to the extraction of the greatest possible percentage of coal from a given area.

It is a difficult matter to persuade some colliery managers of the unsuitability of the time-honored "8-yard bord and 8-yard pillar," even under very much increased depths.

The following condition bearing on this point is now included in the leases, &c., which are issued for working coal under Crown lands:—

And shall and will extract the coal (or shale) from the land hereby demised, in the most economical manner possible consistent with safety, and should the "pillar and stall" system of working be adopted, the percentage of coal to be left in the pillars after the bords, headings, drives, or other workings are constructed shall be as follows:—Where the depth from the surface does not exceed two hundred feet, fifty per cent.; from two hundred to five hundred feet, in the proportion of from fifty to sixty per cent.; from five hundred to one thousand feet, in the proportion of from sixty to seventy per cent.; from one thousand to two thousand feet, in the proportion of from seventy to eighty-five per cent.

## FORMS OF REPORTS UNDER THE COAL MINES ACT.

Having ascertained by making a collection of the reports used at the different collieries that some of them were not kept in accordance with the Act, I deemed it advisable to issue the following circular, and also the following forms of reports, which had received the approval of the Secretary for Mines, to each colliery manager.

At some of the collieries these have been adopted, whilst at others only a very slow response is made to any suggestion involving slight expense, and consequently these report forms are quietly put to one side.

Circular No. 93. 99-8,714 M.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney,

I have the honor to enclose herewith several forms of report, in connection with the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, which have been approved by the Secretary for Mines, and to request that you will be so good as to have them adopted at your mine, if similar forms are not already in use there.

There are two forms of report under General Rule 7, either of which may be adopted.

I would draw your attention to the advisableness of having the report books made so that a duplicate report can be sent to the Colliery office, where a copy is required, by General Rule 38 of the Act, to be kept.

I have, &c.,

Manager.  
Colliery,

Chief Inspector of Coal Mines.

Form

Form No. 8—Coal Mines.

Colliery.

GENERAL RULE 4.

Report of Inspection before commencing Work.

At Pit or Tunnel District or Districts examined Commenced inspection at o'clock  
on the day of 190 .

I (or we) the undersigned, being the competent person (or persons) duly appointed for that purpose, have carefully inspected (as required by General Rule 4), with a\* and report as follows :—

- Gas present :—
- Ventilation :—
- Roof and sides :—
- If any other source of danger :—
- Any other remarks :—
- Time of making report :—

Barometer, Thermometer, and Water-gauge indications at time of descent.

Time of descent.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Water-gauge.

Signature of competent persons :—

\* Here insert "locked safety lamp" or "naked light."

Form No. 9—Coal Mines.

Colliery.

GENERAL RULE 5.

Report of Weekly Examination of Shafts.

Pit. At o'clock in the of 190 .

I (or we) the undersigned, being the competent person (or persons) duly appointed for that purpose, have carefully examined (as required by General Rule 5), and have to report that, at the above-named mine, the shafts are\*

Signature of competent person :—

\* Here write the word *safe* or *unsafe*, and, if *unsafe*, state the cause, and steps (if any) to remedy the matter.

Form No. 10—Coal Mines.

GENERAL RULE 7.

Report of Withdrawal of Workmen in Cases of Danger.

Colliery. Pit No. District . The mine (or part hereafter  
named) became dangerous at o'clock 190 .  
HAVING discovered the to be in a dangerous state, I have to report that I (or we), the undersigned, in accordance with General Rule 7, have withdrawn every workman therefrom, and have made a careful examination of with a locked safety-lamp, and have found the condition of the mine to be as follows :—  
Signature of competent person.

at o'clock p.m. or a.m. 190 .  
I (or we), the undersigned, have again carefully examined that part of the mine previously found to be dangerous, and find the same safe. Re-commenced work at o'clock.  
Signature of competent person.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1896.

Withdrawal of Workmen.—General Rule 7.

Colliery, Seam, District.  
Part of the above-named District found to be dangerous by the person for the time being in charge  
Danger arising by reason of  
Time of discovery of danger day, the day of , at .m.  
Time of withdrawal of workmen day, the day of , at .m.

Signed

The undersigned, being duly appointed for the purpose, having in accordance with General Rule 7 inspected the mine or part found dangerous, now reports the condition thereof to be as stated hereunder :—

day, the day of Signed

The undersigned having again inspected the mine or part referred to in the above report hereby declares the same not to be dangerous.— day, the day of Signed



Form No. 11—Coal Mines.

Colliery.

## GENERAL RULE 4.

*Report of Inspection before commencing for a Sinking Pit.*

Pit  
Dated this                      day of                      190 .  
at                      o'clock in the

I (or we), the undersigned, being the competent person (or persons) duly appointed for that purpose, have carefully inspected (as required by General Rule 4), with a \*                      and report as follows :—

Gas present  
Ventilation  
Sides

Commenced inspection at                      o'clock.  
Made report at                      o'clock.  
Sinkers commenced work at                      o'clock.

Signature of competent person .

\* Here insert "locked safety-lamp" or "naked light."

Form No. 12—Coal Mines.

Colliery.

## GENERAL RULE 5

*Report of Inspection of Machinery, &c.*

## Pit or Tunnel—Surface examination.

At                      o'clock in the                      of                      190 .

I (or we), the undersigned, being the competent person (or persons) duly appointed for that purpose have carefully inspected (as required by General Rule 5), and report as follows :—

External parts of the machinery  
Guides and Conductors  
Headgear  
Ropes  
Chains  
Other similar appliances  
Remarks (if any)

Signature of competent person

NOTE.—In making this Report write *safe* or *unsafe*, and if *unsafe* state cause and the steps (if any) taken to remedy the matter.

Form No. 13—Coal Mines.

Colliery.

## GENERAL RULE 5.

*Report of Inspection of Machinery, &c.*

Pit or Tunnel—Underground Examination. At                      o'clock, in the                      of                      190

I (or we) the undersigned, being the competent person (or persons) duly appointed for that purpose have carefully inspected (as required by General Rule 5), and report as follows :—

External parts of machinery  
Guides and Conductors  
Ropes  
Chains  
Other similar appliances  
Remarks (if any)  
Signature of competent person

NOTE.—In making this Report write *safe* or *unsafe*, and if *unsafe* state cause and the steps (if any) taken to remedy the matter.

## COMPLAINTS.

During the year several complaints were received, which were all investigated and reported upon. One of them, made in connection with several matters at the Newcastle Coal-mining Co.'s "A" Pit, resulted in an inquiry being held under section 22 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, by Mr. C. G. Wade, Barrister-at-law, whose conclusions were as follows :—

- (1.) Anthony Wear was burnt by an ignition of firedamp on 25th September, 1898.
- (2.) The Manager (J. Croft) and the Under-Manager (H. Croft) became aware of that circumstance shortly after the event.
- (3.) The Manager and Under-Manager concealed this circumstance from the proper authorities.
- (4.) J. W. Taft was overcome by blackdamp in the pit about June or July, 1898.
- (5.) Taft's accident became known to the Manager and Under-Manager on or about 14th April, 1899.
- (6.) Neither the Manager nor the Under-Manager took any steps to inquire into Taft's case until the end of May.
- (7.) The general system of ventilation in the pit is satisfactory.
- (8.) On 18th July, 1895, the air-courses were obstructed for the purpose of deceiving the Government Inspector, Mr. John Dixon.

(9.)

- (9.) There is not sufficient evidence to connect the Manager or Under-Manager with this charge.
- (10.) No charge can be made against the integrity of Mr. John Dixon.
- (11.) The mine in places where the workings pass through dykes or faults is likely to give off firedamp, but it cannot be called a "gassy mine."
- (12.) Blackdamp exists in certain parts of the mine, but the system of ventilation, if properly applied, is sufficient to render it harmless.
- (13.) The discipline is disgraceful.

The result of this was that an inquiry was held under section 10 into the conduct of the Manager and the Under-Manager, by His Honor Judge Fitzhardinge, one of the District Court Judges. The Judge's decision on the charges against the Manager and Under-Manager were respectively as follows:—

As to the Manager (Jos. Croft)—

Charges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. I find these charges proved.

6. I do not find this charge proved, though I find that Joseph Croft, having cause to doubt the correctness of a report made in pursuance of General Rule 4, in the report book kept for that purpose, improperly wrote a protest on that report.

7 and 8. I find these charges proved.

9 and 10. I find these charges not proved.

11. I find this charge proved that the discipline of the mine was defective, in so far that the General Rules of the Act and the Special Rules of the Colliery were not enforced.

As to the Under-Manager (H. C. Croft)—

Charges Nos. 1, 2, and 4. I find that these charges were proved.

Charges 3, 5, and 6. I find that these charges were not proved.

7. I find this charge proved. He, as Under-Manager, was responsible under the 3rd Special Rule for the discipline of that portion of the mine under his charge.

I accordingly have to find that Joseph Croft has shown himself, by incompetence, and gross negligence, unfit to discharge his duties as Manager.

Since these inquiries were first set on foot, I understand that the discipline in the mine has been materially altered, and that the General Rules under the Act and the Special Rules of the Colliery are now being complied with. Bearing that in mind, and also that no serious injury has resulted by the lax discipline, as before stated, and as it has been proved that Joseph Croft has been a successful Manager for a number of years, that he had never before been called upon to answer any charge of any kind, and taking into my consideration that he has about 800 men under his control and in his care, some of them for very many years, and that accidents have been few, although the mine has been a difficult one to develop, many faults and dykes in the coal seams being frequently met with;—in my opinion the justice of the case, under all the circumstances, will be met by my formally suspending the certificate of Joseph Croft for a nominal time, *i.e.*, till the rising of the Court, and by ordering him to pay the costs of this Inquiry, which has been rendered necessary by his default. As the more serious charges have not been proved, the amount of those costs should be limited to £60, and I order accordingly.

As it has been proved that Herbert Claude Croft has been an energetic and industrious Under-Manager, and that the work for which he was responsible has been well performed, though not in accordance with the Act, that he had never before been called upon to answer any other charge,—in my opinion the justice of the case, under all the circumstances, will be met by formally suspending his Certificate for a nominal time, *i.e.*, till the rising of the Court, and by ordering him to pay the costs of this Inquiry, which has been rendered necessary by his default. As the more serious charges were not proved, the amount of such costs should be limited to £40, and I order accordingly.

#### FIRES UNDERGROUND.

During the year fires have occurred underground in the A. A. Co's. Borehole Pit and in the Vale of Clwydd Colliery; the former fortunately was soon discovered and put out, but the latter got such a hold on the coal, that it was deemed necessary to close the pits down for three months.

Having regard to the quantity of dry inflammable material to be found in the pits, such as brattice cloth, bark of timber, &c., and to the unprotected character of the lights used underground in most of the Collieries, and the occurrence of the fires just referred to, points to the necessity of suggesting measures likely to prevent similar occurrences in the future, and with this object in view I beg to direct the attention of Colliery Managers to the following points:—

1. The adoption of a light less exposed than the ordinary Scotch miner's lamp, especially for persons whose duties require them to move about, such as wheelers, drivers, &c.
2. The removal of loose, easily inflammable barks from the timber before being sent down the pits.
3. The adoption of a non-inflammable brattice.
4. The advisableness of requiring an official to go round the pit to see that all lights are extinguished, after the workmen have gone out.

#### PROPOSED SPECIAL RULES IN LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

Mr. Henry Hall, Inspector of Mines for the Liverpool District in England, in his Annual Report, for 1898, gives the following Special Rules, which he has proposed to the Employers, most of which, with slight alterations he hopes to see adopted.

1. A copy of such Rules as apply to his work shall be handed to each work-person.
2. The Certificated Manager shall mark, or cause to be marked, on the Working Plan the position of every Lamp Station, and the date of the last survey.
3. The Certificated Manager shall see that all dangerous parts of the machinery, both above and below ground, are securely fenced.
4. Timber shall not be withdrawn from the Waste except by means of the gablock and chain; and wherever timber is being withdrawn the gablock and chain will be at hand ready for use.
5. Where the timbering of the coal places is done by the workmen themselves, an ample supply of suitable timber for this purpose shall be constantly kept in the working place itself.
6. All coal-getters must have sufficient timber in their places to serve the shift; and any coal-getter found without such spare timber shall have his place fenced off and be sent out of the mine.
7. The Certificated Manager shall so far as the coal working places are concerned, specify by a notice kept posted on the front of the weigh-cabin, the maximum distance apart for props, or other supports, for each seam or district of a seam.

- 8. The miners shall strictly observe the regulations as to timbering, and the under-lookers and firemen shall report to the Manager any neglect.
- 9. A person losing his light shall not continue his work in the dark.
- 10. The "trailer" or "devil" shall be attached in all cases where the full load is drawn against the incline by means of a single rope.
- 11. No person shall have his safety lamps on his belt, or continue to use it after the glass is chipped or cracked.
- 12. No unauthorised person shall have in his possession underground any leaden rivet or other apparatus for locking or unlocking a safety lamp.
- 13. Every leaden rivet used for the purpose of securing a safety lamp shall be impressed with a letter, or other recognisable mark.
- 14. Every report made under General Rule 4, shall specify each place where any indication of firedamp or blackdamp was found in the course of the examination to which the said report refers.
- 15. Every steam boiler shall be thoroughly examined, both inside and out, by a thoroughly competent person at least once in three months; and he shall make a true written report of such examination.
- 16. Secure and adequate stop-blocks shall be provided at the top of all jigs, and wherever there is danger of the tubs running loose.
- 17. Wherever railway wagons are so placed as to afford a passage between for work-persons, such passage shall be at least a wagon length.
- 18. A coupling-pole shall be used in every case for coupling and uncoupling wagons.
- 19. Wherever railway wagons are being shunted past or under the screens, the brakesman shall ride on the nearest approaching wagon; and where a locomotive is attached the driver shall keep his whistle going.
- 20. Where the shots are fired by electricity the authorised shot-lighter shall himself fire all shots. He shall couple up the cable to the charge, and whilst doing so shall have the battery with him. He shall also himself couple the cable to the battery.
- 21. The authorised shot-lighter shall have in his possession all detonators and take care that in cases where the men charge their own shots that only the requisite number is handed out.
- 22. He shall comply with the General Rules as to shot-firing, and also the requirements of the Explosives Order.
- 23. Shots shall not be fired on main haulage, or main intake, or main return roads, except with the special permission in writing of the Manager, and the requirements as to watering shall be carefully attended to.
- 24. No missed shot shall be unrammed, but in all cases a fresh hole shall be drilled which shall not be within 12 inches of any hole which has missed fire. Should the missed shot contain a detonator, the shot-lighter shall, before firing the fresh hole, attach a string to the fuse of the missed shot and secure it to a prop. Immediately after firing he shall search the coal, or stone, and until he finds the detonator or is satisfied that it has been exploded by the second shot, shall allow no person to interfere with the coal or stone. He shall make the search with his hands only, and with the greatest care. Should the missed shot not be dislodged, further holes must be drilled and fired until this is effected.
- 25. No shot shall be fired in any hole in which an open break is found. All shots, other than gunpowder, shall be fired by electricity.

These are excellent rules, drawn up after many years' experience, and I beg to direct the attention of Colliery Managers to them, with the hope that they may afford useful hints to ensure greater safety to life and limb amongst the workers in and about the coal and shale mines of the Colony.

AMBULANCE.

The following table affords information in regard to the primary and secondary or advanced classes connected with the New South Wales Government Ambulance Corps which were examined during the year:—

Name of Class.	Number of successful Candidates.	Name of Surgeon-Instructor.	Name of Examining Officer.
Wallsend (secondary) .....	9	Dr. John B. Nash .....	Dr. W. L'Estrange Eames.
Newcastle (primary) .....	14	Dr. W. L'Estrange Eames .....	Colonel W. Williams, P.M.O.
" .....	12	" .....	" .....
Merewether (primary).....	13	Dr. W. Clarke .....	Dr. W. L'Estrange Eames.
" (secondary).....	10	" .....	Colonel W. Williams, P.M.O.

It may be stated that the books, bandages, and blankets required by each class are supplied free of cost. The Corps also provides an instructor and examiner, and where it is necessary to hire a room for the use of the class bears half the expense thereby incurred. Certificates are awarded to candidates who are successful in obtaining the prescribed number of marks in the primary examination, while to those in the secondary or advanced examination silver medallions are awarded.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY UNDER THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1896.

The constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Jesse Gregson, Esq., J.P. ( <i>Chairman</i> ), Australian Agricultural Co., Newcastle	}	Mine Owners.
W. Sandford, Esq., J.P., Eskbank Iron Works, Lithgow ... ..		
Thomas Saywell, Esq., J.P., 16 York-street, Sydney ... ..		
D. A. W. Robertson, Esq. J.P., Metropolitan Colliery, Helensburgh ...	}	Mining Engineers.
Richard Thomas, Esq., J.P., Brown's and Duckenfield Collieries, Minmi		
L. B. Blackwell, Esq, J.P., Orwell-street, Potts' Point ... ..		
Adam Cook, Esq., J.P., Wallsend... ..	}	Miners.
J. G. Hutton, Esq., Thirroul ... ..		
David Leake, Esq., Lithgow ... ..		
John Dixon, Esq., F.G.S. ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ), Inspector.		
Secretary to the Board—H. D. Wood, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Department of Mines, Sydney.		

The

The examiners appointed by the Board for Appointing Examiners were Messrs. W. Humble, H. Osborne McCabe, J.P., and T. Cater.

Examinations were held at Sydney on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February, and at Newcastle on the 16th, 17th and 18th August, 1899, with the following results :—

	First-class Certificates.		Second-class Certificates.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number of Passes.	Number of Candidates.	Number of Passes.
Sydney .....	7	2	9	5
Newcastle .....	2	Nil.	15	6
Total .....	9	2	24	11

By permission of the Board for Appointing Examiners, the questions put at the written examinations in 1899 are given herewith :—

EXAMINATION FOR FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

15th February, 1899—9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

- Marks.
- Arithmetic.
- 7

1.

What is the average annual profit of a colliery when a shareholder entitled to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the profits receives as his share for two years and four months the sum of £3,598 13s. 5d.?
- 6

2.

In a 6-foot seam of coal the winning places 10 feet wide are being driven at the rate of 17s. 6d. per lineal yard. It is desired to change the system of payment to a rate per ton. What rate per ton would equal the cost per yard, a cubic yard of coal weighing 18 cwt.?
- Geology.
- 5

1.

What in your opinion are the causes which have produced faults, dykes, and other dislocations in coal seams?
- 6

2.

Sketch a section of strata, including a coal seam, through which has passed an igneous dyke. What effect generally has such a dyke on the seam and the strata?
- Surveying.
- 7

1.

A crosscut is to be driven through a series of bords and pillars, and in order to expedite the work it is proposed to drive it from each end and intermediate points also. Explain how you would lay out and start each place?
- 6

2.

Show how to keep the Survey Book by entering six sets of an underground survey along a heading, and show 10 bords on the left and two on the right hand side.
- 6

3.

An incline measures 17 chains, and the slope is  $22^{\circ} 11' 30''$ . What is the horizontal length and what the difference in level, expressed in feet, between top and bottom of incline?
- Ventilation and Mine Gases.
- 9

1.

What power do you prefer for ventilating a mine—fan or furnace—and why? Explain how ventilation is obtained by each.
- 12

2.

Explain clearly the steps you would take to restore ventilation in a mine, aired by a fan, in which an explosion had taken place, bearing in mind that rescue work, to be effective, must be commenced as soon as possible. The top of the upcast is badly damaged.
- 10

3.

What would be the effect on the quantity of air flowing and the height of the W. G. placed on the separation doors in a mine if a fall partly blocked the return airway on—  
(a) the outbye side of the doors?  
(b) the inbye side of the doors?
- 8

4.

If by the application of 5-horse power we obtain 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute, what power would be required to produce 70,000 cubic feet?
- 11

5.

Ventilate the workings shown on the accompanying plans. The coal yields  $\text{CH}_4$ , and you are required to show all doors, stoppings, air crossings, regulators, &c., and to state what kind of lights you would use; if safety-lamps, where you would place caution boards.
- NOTE.—A correct answer to plan No. 1 will gain 4 marks, and No. 2, 7 marks.

15th February, 1899—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Coal Mines Regulation Act.

- Marks.
- What are the requirements of the Act regarding—
- 7

1.

Stations and inspection of conditions as to ventilation, &c.?
- 7

2.

Construction of and examination of safety-lamps?
- 7

3.

Use of explosives below ground—  
(1.) If the place where the shot is to be fired is dry and dusty?  
(2.) If such dry and dusty place is part of a main haulage road?
- Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.
- 10

1.

What form of shaft in your opinion is the best, and what size would you make a winding-shaft for an output of 1,000 tons in eight hours from a depth of 2,400 feet? Make a plan of the shaft fittings you would use.
- 10

2.

Show by sketch, both in plan and section, the arrangements of roads, position of haulage-wheels, and cage-guides at the shaft bottom suitable for the above output and depth.
- 8

3.

In a seam worked by bord and pillar, gas is liable to burst the floor and invade the workings in dangerous quantities. What steps would you take to guard against accidents from this source?
- 8

4.

Why is it inadvisable to leave small pillars—  
(a) As shaft supports?  
(b) As supports to roof in ordinary winning?  
Show by sketch what would occur if the pillars were too small.
- 13

5.

What, in your opinion, is the best method of dealing with the dust on dry and dusty roadways; describe in detail?

Machinery,



- Marks.
- Machinery, Boilers, Pumps, &c.
- 10

1.

Should the winding rope be required to raise water in a drawing shaft, show by sketch the arrangements you would make, the apparatus you would use, and state the weight of water you would lift per winding.
- 12

2.

Show by sketch a suitable cap for a round rope,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. circumference; describe fully the method of capping a rope of this size. Give the breaking strain and working load when made of improved plough steel.
- 8

3.

A shaft 12 feet in diameter and 260 feet deep has water standing in it to a point 95 feet from the top; after winding water for some time, the surface of the water has been lowered 64 feet; how many units of work have been performed?
- 10

4.

What is meant by initial, mean, and terminal pressure of steam? If your boiler pressure is 60 lbs. per square inch, and your engine has 5 feet stroke, and the cut-off is at one quarter, what are these pressures?

16th February, 1899,—9 a.m. to 12 noon.

- Marks.
- Arithmetic.
- 6

1.

Three mine pumps deliver to bank  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the total pit's water; the remainder, amounting to 365 gallons per minute, flowing off by adit level. Find the total feeder per minute.
- 7

2.

The officers employed at a colliery are .0416 of the whole number of employees; 40 new hands are employed, and the officers become .0375 of the whole number. How many employees and officers were there before the new hands were engaged?
- 6

3.

How many tons of stone (S.G. = 2) are taken out of a sinking shaft  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet diameter, 200 yards deep; and how many bricks of ordinary size will be required to line it throughout with 9 in. lining?

Geology.

- 7

1.

What do you understand by the terms Anticlinal, Synclinal, Contorted, Conformable, Monoclinal, Periclinal, and Escarpment? Illustrate by sketches.
- 7

2.

Write down briefly your idea of the origin of coal. How is it some part of a coal seam may yield firedamp while other parts are free from it?
- 7

3.

Name the rocks which compose the Carboniferous system in this Colony, and mention two each of the principal fauna and flora found therein.

Surveying.

- 5

1.

Describe the operation of levelling with a dumpy level, and show how you would rule a level-book and write on the headings to the various columns.
- 7

2.

Make a sketch of a vernier, and explain its use when fitted to instruments.
- 5

3.

Sketch on paper as near as you can, without the aid of scale or protractor, the following bearings:—  
N.  $30^{\circ}$  E. 56 links; S.  $39^{\circ}$  E. 73 links; S.  $15^{\circ}$  W. 95 links; S.  $60^{\circ}$  W. 85 links.

Ventilation, and Mine Gases.

- 9

1.

A fan 30 ft. in diameter, and running at 50 revolutions per minute, is producing 125,000 cubic feet of air per minute with a 3" water-gauge. What is the I.H.P. of the engine if the efficiency be 78%?
- 12

2.

What are the precautions which should be taken in arranging for the ventilation of a coal-mine as to length, form, and size of airway, number of splits, crossings, doors, stoppings, &c.?
- 9

3.

At some mines natural ventilation aids the ventilating apparatus, either fan or furnace, while in other mines it acts in opposition to it. How do you explain this, and what can be done in some cases to minimise this opposition.

16th February, 1899—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896.

- Marks.
- What are the provisions of the Act with regard to:—
- 7

1.

Cancellation of Certificates?
- 7

2.

Returns, Plans, Notices, and Abandonment?
- 5

3.

Notices as to accidents?

Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.

- 14

1.

What method would you adopt for conveying coal from the workings to the shaft—(a) Where the seam is horizontal; (b) Where the inclination is 1 in 3? Sketch your arrangements.
- 10

2.

Describe the method of working you would adopt at a depth of 600 feet where the seam is level, and of the following section:—

	ft.	in.
Soft shale roof.....	6	0
Coal .....	2	2
Band.....	0	2
Coal .....	3	8
Sandstone floor.		

- 10

3.

If you were working a dry and dusty mine, giving off firedamp, what precautions would you take to guard against an explosion?
- 9

4.

What has been your experience in sinking? Give the dimensions of a walling crib you would use in a finished shaft 16 feet in diameter at a depth of 300 feet. What precautions would you take in sinking below the crib?
- 8

5.

If you were driving a stone-drift to cut a seam of coal which you expected to give off fire-damp, what precautions would you take to guard against a sudden outburst?

Machinery, Boilers, Pumps, &c.

- 9

1.

If you had to wind coal from two stages or "hangings on" in a shaft, what kind of signals would you use, and how would you arrange them so as to avoid confusion in signalling from the two places?
- 8

2.

You have 2,000 tons of water to pump in eight hours, your pump is single acting, 5 ft. 6 in. stroke, working twelve strokes per minute, what diameter of pump will be required, and how many gallons will be lifted per minute?
- 13

3.

Sketch and describe either Walker's or Ormerod's detaching hook. What important difference is there between the action of a detaching hook and that of a steam brake?
- 10

4.

Show by a sketch how boilers are connected to the main steam pipes, showing expansion joints, and stating their object?

## EXAMINATION FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

15th February, 1899—9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Marks.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

What does the Act require regarding—

- 6 1. Ventilation of mines?  
 7 2. Signalling and man-holes for travelling planes worked by machinery?  
 6 3. Securing of roof and sides?

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 6 1. Name the gases met with in mines, and state how they affect the persons breathing them.  
 6 2. Explain by sketch how you would ventilate a single heading driven from the north side of the upcast shaft bottom : the only available air for that purpose being that coming from the mine, and entering the shaft on the south side.  
 6 3. State the symptoms of asphyxia in the mine, and how you would treat a patient.  
 6 4. If you were called up early in the morning by the Deputy, who informs you that firedamp had fouled one of the districts right back to the flat, what steps would you take to ascertain the cause and remove the gas?  
 5 5. Ventilate the workings on the accompanying plan, stating the materials you would use.

15th February, 1899—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Arithmetic.*

- 6 1. Your output is 1,850 skips of coal per day, the average weight per skip is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. : What is the output in tons per fortnight of 11 days, and what is the amount of wages if the coal cost 4s. 9d. per ton to produce?  
 5 2. What would it cost to drive a drift 8 feet by 10 feet and 95 yards long if the rate be 11s. 6d. per cubic yard?

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 6 1. Where floor and roof are good, how wide would you prefer to have your main road, and why? Show by sketch how you would put in timber where the road is extra wide for flat or pass-bye.  
 8 2. Describe briefly the precautions you would take in driving winning places towards a goaf likely to contain gas or water.  
 6 3. Show how you would extract pillars 40 yards long and 15 yards wide and 6 feet thick, where the roof and coal are tender and 8-yard bords have been driven and left for some years.  
 6 4. Explain the difference between bord and pillar, and long-wall working, more especially in relation to ventilation, timbering, and producing of coal.  
 8 5. Give a brief description of sinking a 15-foot finished diameter shaft through 25 feet soil and clay, 60 feet moderately hard shale, and 15 feet of hard sandstone, and of permanently securing it.  
 6 6. Sketch the arrangements you consider necessary at the bank-head of a self-acting incline underground.

16th February, 1899—9 a.m. to 12 (noon).

Marks.

*Arithmetic.*

- 6 1. A coal tub 4 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches broad, and 2 feet deep is filled level with coal. Find weight of coal, if a cubic foot of coal equals 50 lbs.  
 7 2. A reservoir is 26 feet 8 inches long by 12 feet 9 inches wide. How many cubic feet will it be necessary to draw off to lower the surface 1 foot? Assuming that 1 cubic foot of water contains  $6\frac{1}{4}$  gallons, how many gallons would have been drawn off.

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 7 1. Sketch the method of timbering you would use in a road 9 feet wide under 8 feet of soft shale, the sides being hard. Give dimensions of timber.  
 8 2. If you had to fire a shot on a dry and dusty haulage road, what explosive would you use, and what precautions would you take.  
 5 3. What are the conditions that should regulate the width of roadways? And show by sketch how you would fix timber to secure the roof of a road that inclined  $45^\circ$ .  
 8 4. What arrangements would you make and what orders would you give to ensure the proper use and treatment of safety-lamps (a) by miners; (b) by other workmen and boys?  
 6 5. What would you do, in the event of a tail-rope breaking during working hours, to keep the work going, and how would you do it?  
 6 6. Describe how you would pack, timber, and carry on a stall in longwall working. At a depth of 600 feet what distance apart would you have the gateways in a 3-feet seam rising 1 in 12?

16th February, 1899—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Marks.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

What does the Act provide regarding—

- 7 1. Periodical inspection on behalf of workmen?  
 6 2. Stretchers and ambulance appliances?

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 5 1. What is the composition of afterdamp, firedamp, blackdamp, carbon monoxide? How would you distinguish each gas?  
 6 2. What are the uses of an overcast, stopping, door, regulator, and dumb-drift? Give advantages and disadvantages of each of them.  
 6 3. A fall of roof takes place in a roadway, leaving a cavity 60 feet long and 5 feet high. If the seam be fiery, what would you do to prevent an accumulation of gas in this cavity?  
 8 4. State what in your opinion is the best way of ventilating sinking pits. Illustrate by sketch.  
 5 5. What is an anemometer, and how do you use it? The velocity of air flowing through a pipe 10 inches in diameter is 1,500 feet a minute, how much air is flowing?  
 5 6. What benefits are derived from splitting the air in a mine?

## EXAMINATION FOR FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

16 August, 1899.—9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

*Arithmetic.*

Marks.

- 6 1. In driving a sloping adit 350 yards long 25 yards next the surface were found to be running sand, and cost 25 per cent. per yard more than the remainder, which was in solid ground. The total cost amounted to £1,959 7s. 6d., and you are required to find—(a) cost per yard in sand, (b) in solid ground.
- 7 2. A man by selling out of 3 per cent. Stock at 99 gains 10 per cent. on his investment. At what price did he buy, and what was his income, supposing he realised £15,345?

*Geology.*

- 6 1. Arrange the following in their order of superposition—placing the oldest at the bottom and working upwards:—(1) Newcastle and Bulli Coal Measures, (2) Narrabeen beds, (3) Lower Marine Series, (4) East Maitland Coal Seams, (5) Wianamatta Shales, (6) Greta Coal Measures, (7) Upper Marine Series, (8) Hawkesbury Sandstone.
- 5 2. What are the fossils characteristic of the Hawkesbury and Wianamatta Measures? Give also the origin and distribution of this series.

*Surveying.*

- 7 1. A Colliery Royalty supposed to contain 4,000 acres, with one shaft in course of sinking, has to be surveyed. Explain how you would do the work, stating the instruments you would use, and any special means you would take to check the accuracy of your work. If a sketch will help your answer make one.
- 6 2. What is the horizontal base in feet, and vertical height in feet, of an incline rising 1 in 4 whose hypotenusal measurement is 30.75 chains?
- 6 3. Explain clearly the steps you would take, and to what special points you would direct your attention if sent to a colliery to ascertain the amount of coal extracted from a given area by the bord and pillar system of working.

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 10 1. What type of fan would you recommend for a mine with long airways which are difficult to maintain of large area? Describe it. What type would you recommend for large airways of moderate length?
- 10 2. What is meant by "mixed lights" in the face workings of a mine? Have you any objection to this system of lighting? If so, what?
- 10 3. How would you ventilate a sinking pit of large area, 1,400 feet deep, if you had neither fan nor furnace? Explain fully, and illustrate by sketches.
- 10 4. What is natural ventilation? Answer fully, stating whether (a) it alone is capable of ventilating a mine in which gas is occasionally met with, (b) it can be relied on for constancy and direction.
- 10 5. Ventilate the workings on the accompanying plans A and C. You are required to show all doors, stoppings, air-crossings, and regulators, and to state what kind of lights you would use. If safety-lamps, where would you place the caution-boards?

16 August, 1899.—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

Marks.

What are the requirements of the Act regarding—

- 7 1. Exceptions from provisions as to shafts?
- 7 2. (a) Plan of abandoned mine or seam; (b) Employment of boys?
- 7 3. Manholes on engine planes and other travelling roads?

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 8 1. You are sent to a new district to open out a coal property. What observations would you make before starting to sink?
- 10 2. Give sketches both in plan and section showing dimensions and connections of a good strong cradle for use in a 15 feet diameter finished pit.
- 13 3. Owing to the strata in a sinking shaft bursting and falling away from the sides, it is impossible to cut a ring for a walling crib. State what you would do to make the shaft safe while sinking, and how you would prepare a foundation for walling.
- 10 4. Shot firing is permitted in a dry mine—what explosives would you abstain from using? Give your reasons.
- 8 5. Sketch the best method, in your opinion, of taking out pillars with respect to both safety and economy—(a) with a sandstone roof; (b) with a shale roof. Also state whether it is necessary to leave larger pillars in some mines than others. If so, give reasons.

*Machinery, Boilers, Pumps, &c.*

- 10 1. Wherein lies the danger of scale and incrustation in boilers? How would you prevent such from accumulating, and how often would you clean and examine boilers?
- 10 2. Sketch a battery of 8 feet diameter boilers. Give thickness of plate for a working pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch. Show all fittings and main steam range, with provision for expansion.
- 10 3. How many 4-foot strokes per minute would a 12-inch double-acting pump have to make in order to pump a feeder of 200 gallons of water per minute? The pump to work 18 hours per day, and 10 per cent. to be allowed for "slip."
- 10 4. You require to convey 800 tons of coal to the shaft bottom in 8 hours; the road is undulating (both ends are on the same level), 1 mile long. Describe the method you would adopt for haulage, the power you would use, and show by sketch how you would attach the load.

17 August, 1899.—9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Marks.

*Arithmetic.*

- 6 1. Ten acres of clean coal 8 feet thick, of specific gravity 1.25, when got, sell for 8s. per ton, and at this price an average profit of  $17\frac{1}{2}\%$  is obtained. Find the amount of profit in £ s. d.
- 6 2. A colliery proprietor has a certain number of wagons of coal for sale. He sells half the number and 1 more to A, half the remainder and 1 more to B, half the remainder and 1 more to C, half the remainder and 1 more to D, and then he has sold out the lot. What number had he?
- 7 3. A piece of work must be finished in 36 days, and 15 men are set to do it, working 9 hours a day; but, after working 24 days, it is found that only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the work is done. If 3 additional men be put on, how many hours a day will they all have to labour in order to finish the work in time?

*Geology.*

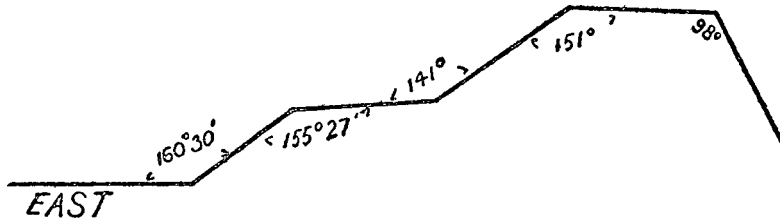
Marks.

*Geology.*

- 7 1. What is meant by arenaceous, argillaceous, calcareous, siliceous, and carbonaceous? Give a fairly well known rock belonging to each group, stating which are mechanically, and which organically, formed.
- 7 2. Sketch a dyke in your district. State how it affects the coal seams, and where it may be seen at the surface.
- 7 3. What is an unconformity? Mention any well known example you know, or have read of, and state its effect on the life of both flora and fauna of that geological age.

*Surveying.*

- 5 1. What proportion does a chain, drawn on a map of 2 chains to an inch, bear to 66 feet? Convert 5.92 links into feet and inches, and 79 yards 10 feet into links and decimals.



- 5 2. Write down the directions of the above lines with relation to the cardinal points of the compass.
- 7 3. An undulating roadway in a mine has to be made ready to work as a self-acting incline. What, from a surveyor's point of view, is necessary, and how should it be done? If you think a sketch will help your answer, give it.

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 10 1. Name some of the gases usually met with in coal mines. State their composition and chemical properties. Also their weight, as compared with atmospheric air, with characteristics of each, and their effects on human life.
- 10 2. It is now generally admitted that coal dust is an element of danger in coal mines. With what other factors does it become highly dangerous, and how would you guard against accidents from this source?
- 10 3. Explain how you would make an overcast in a mine to pass 30,000 cubic feet of air. Give its area, and state the kind and dimensions of material used.

17 August, 1899.—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Marks.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

What are the provisions of the Act with regard to—

- 5 1. Timbering?
- 7 2. Books and copies thereof?
- 7 3. Water and boreholes?

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 9 1. Assuming that the deputy has found his district all right, what, in your opinion, is the proper way for him to report so as to satisfy the provisions of General Rule 4?
- 10 2. If you had to work a 6-feet seam of fairly strong coal, 500 feet from the surface, with a shale roof, what method of working would you adopt? Show, by sketch, how you would support the roof; also, how you would sprag the coal while holing.
- 10 3. Assuming the same seam, 1,500 feet deep, with, say, 10 feet of shale overhead, what size shaft pillars would you leave, and what system of working would you adopt?
- 12 4. A mine which, when at work, was ventilated by a furnace has been abandoned for a time, and is to be reopened. The seam gives off  $\text{CH}_4$ , which, there is reason to believe, has filled the workings right back to the shafts. Explain, in detail, how you would proceed to remove the gas so that the furnace fire can be safely relighted.
- 10 5. Explain, generally, how you would equip a present-day mine for an output of 1,000 tons a day of 8 hours from a depth of 1,500 feet. Assume the mine to be 10 miles from a shipping port.

*Machinery, Boilers, Pumps, &c.*

- 8 1. Enumerate the steps you would take for the care and preservation of winding ropes. How would you ascertain internal corrosion, and how guard against it?
- 13 2. What size timber would you use in a head-gear 50 feet in height for a load of 8 tons? Show, by sketches, front and side elevation, with arrangement for detaching. The dimensions of each piece of timber shown in the sketches to be given in feet and inches.
- 10 3. It is proposed to put wire-rope guides into a winding shaft, 1,000 feet deep, in which a load of 6 tons is to be wound. How many ropes, and of what size, would you place for each cage? Detail how you would put them on and fasten them.
- 9 4. Sketch and describe good safety-catches for holding the tubs in the cage while being raised or lowered in the shaft. State the size and quality of rope you would use if the load was 6 tons, giving breaking strain. Depth of shaft, 1,300 feet.

## EXAMINATION FOR SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

16 August, 1899.—9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

Marks.

What does the Act require regarding—

- 6 1. Use of Safety-lamps in certain places?
- 7 2. Withdrawal of Workmen in case of danger?
- 6 3. Fencing of abandoned Workings?

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 6 1. How should an airway be constructed so as to pass a large quantity of air with a small expenditure of power?
- 6 2. State what you know of the properties and character of the gases usually met with in coal mines, giving the composition of each gas.
- 6 3. (a) Which, in your opinion, is the best method of locking Safety-lamps? (b) If a Safety-lamp is extinguished in a mine where should it be relighted? (c) By whom?
- 6 4. (a) By what means would you conduct your return air to the upcast shaft in a fiery mine with furnace ventilation? (b) State where you would connect it with the shaft, giving reasons.
- 5 5. Ventilate the workings on the accompanying plans, B and C, stating the materials you would use for stoppings, doors, &c. State the kind of lights you would use. If lamps, where would you place the caution boards?



16 August, 1899.—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Marks.

*Arithmetic.*

- 6 1. Work out an increase of 8 per cent. on the following prices:—2s. 10d. per ton, 8d. per ton, 6s. per yard, 8s. 3d. per shift.
- 5 2. How many tons of rails, weighing 30 lb. per yard, will be required to lay a tram-line 435 yards long?

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 6 1. The roadways of a mine are dry and dusty. What would you do, and how?
- 6 2. Give an account of the method of working to which you have been accustomed, mentioning the means used to support the roof at the face and in the roadways.
- 8 3. The winding machinery breaks down during working hours, and you, being in the mine, have to superintend the sending out of men and boys by the upcast shaft, which is provided with a bucket swinging free in the shaft. What precautions would you take to provide against accident?
- 6 4. (a) Explain the siphon, (b) state for what purposes it is used, (c) and under what conditions it will act properly.
- 8 5. Show by sketch how chocks and props should be set, and how the coal-face should be secured while holing in an 8-foot seam rising 1 in 6.
- 6 6. Show by sketch how to ventilate a pair of winning headings, and state what material you would use, also how you would fix it to conduct the air to the face.

17 August, 1899.—9 30 a.m. to 12 30 p.m.

Marks.

*Arithmetic.*

- 7 1. An incline 446 yards rises at the rate of  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches in every 20 feet. How much higher is it at the top than at the bottom?
- 6 2. What is the weight, in tons, of an acre of coal 7 feet thick if it is 1.32 times heavier than water? A cubic foot of water = 62.4 lb.

*Winning and Working of Coal and Shale.*

- 6 1. With what material and of what dimensions would you build permanent stoppings to seal off an underground fire? If sketches will help your answer give them.
- 8 2. (a) What precautions would you take when firing a shot on a dry and dusty roadway? (b) What explosives would you avoid using?
- 6 3. Show by sketch how you would support the roof of a gate-road in long wall going outward, and how you would keep up the roof at the face.
- 6 4. Main returns in bord and pillar work have to be maintained in good condition in a seam 6 feet thick, having 4 feet of very bad roof; what would you do? The minimum area to be 60 square feet.
- 8 5. Describe the system of haulage you prefer in a seam, the inclination of which is 1 inch per yard against the load. Sketch in detail your arrangements to work a curve.
- 6 6. How wide would you make an engine flat for 250 tons a day? Show by sketch how you would support the roof, which is soft shale, 10 feet thick.

17 August, 1899.—2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Marks.

*Coal Mines Regulation Act.*

What does the Act provide regarding—

- 6 1. Daily supervision of mine by manager or under-manager?
- 7 2. Notice to be given of accidents in mines?

*Ventilation and Mine Gases.*

- 5 1. A winning place in a far off district has to be driven over a 20-foot rise fault—gas is given off—bratticing is insufficient. How would you ventilate this place?
- 5 2. An accident occurs during working hours on an engine plane by which an overcast is broken. What would you do? Answer fully.
- 6 3. The quantity of air which must be made to pass through a mine is 190,000 cubic feet per minute. What size must the shaft be so that the velocity of the air in the shaft will not be more than 900 feet per minute?
- 5 4. Give as near as you can the limits within which air and fire-damp form explosive mixtures. What is the important element sometimes present which influences the proportions?
- 8 5. Name the lamp you consider safest for use in a fiery mine. Describe its construction, explain its use, and why it is safe.
- 6 6. A "swelly," 4 feet deep in the centre, and 60 yards long, in one of the returns of a 6-foot seam, is likely to be troubled with water. How would you deal with this?

The following notices were received during the year:—

Dudley Colliery.—On 21st March Mr. H. Humphreys (colliery manager) notified, in accordance with clause 30, sub-clause 3, of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, that it is their intention to recommence working the Dudley Colliery.

Prospecting Shaft.—On 16th June Mr. J. Campbell notified that he was sinking a small shaft on the Wallsend property for the purpose of proving the coal. The shaft is situated about 4 chains to the west of South Wallsend property.

Prospecting for Coal.—On 7th August Mr. Louis B. Blackwell notified, on behalf of the Company, that they were prospecting for coal in portion 4, parish of Lett, county of Cook, being the freehold of Mrs. Francis Mackenzie.

Teralba Colliery, Teralba.—On the 29th August Mr. Andrew Sneddon gave notice that he was resuming operations at Teralba Colliery.

New Winning Colliery.—On the 14th September Mr. Wm. Turnbull (manager for the A. A. Company) notified that he had been making preparations, near the face of the cross-cuts, for driving headings into the sea coal.

Centenary Colliery, Curlewis.—On 20th October Mr. J. J. Poole notified having started a coal prospecting adit, some 270 feet in altitude, above the mouth of old or present tunnel.

Greta Colliery, Greta.—On 7th December Mr. J. Jeffries notified having commenced a small shaft from a point in the present workings, with a view to testing thickness and quality of the lower seam.

Rhondda Colliery, Teralba.—On 20th December Messrs. Wm. Laidley & Co., proprietors, notified that Mr. James Barr, of Plattsburgh, had been appointed manager of the Rhondda Colliery, now being opened out on the property known as Donaldson's, parishes of Teralba and Awaba.

Mr. William Wilson, also of Plattsburgh, a certificated man, will have charge under him.

Cullen Bullen

Cullen Bullen Colliery.—Mr. A. J. Bensusan, on 20th January, notified that he had appointed D. Mosby under-manager of Cullen Bullen Colliery from 21st, *vice* Robert Hutchinson, resigned.

Lambton Colliery.—Mr. Frank Croudace, on 16th February, gave notice that Mr. Thomas Brown had resigned his position of under-manager at the Lambton Colliery, and that Mr. Charles Noble had been appointed to such position in his place.

Side Colliery, Waratah.—Mr. T. J. Evans (colliery manager), on the 16th February had commenced operations on the property leased from the Government by the late Mr. David Watson. In future the mine will be known as Old Waratah Extended.

Side Colliery, Waratah.—Mr. D. R. Watson gave notice that Mr. T. J. Evans, of Wickham, had been appointed manager of Side Colliery, *vice* F. Dent, retired.

Corrimal Colliery.—Mr. D. H. Prosser (*pro* secretary) notified, on 22nd February, of having made a change in the management of the Corrimal Colliery, Mr. Alfred Ernest Oswald Sellers having been appointed manager from 17th instant, *vice* Mr. E. A. Jones.

Greta Colliery.—On the 26th April, 1899, Mr. Jonathan Dixon notified that his responsibilities relative to Greta Colliery ceased from above date.

Wright's Colliery.—On the 6th May Mr. John Baker gave notice that he was about to leave the Colony for a time, and had appointed Mr. John Sawyers to act as manager in his absence, who would be responsible for all royalties and other matters in connection with the pit.

Wright's Colliery, Waratah.—On 6th May Mr. John Sawyers gave notice that he was about to take charge of the mine worked by J. Baker, and applied for a permit to act as manager in his absence.

Greta Colliery.—Mr. A. E. Webb (secretary, Greta Coal Mining Company) notified, on 22nd May, in conformity with Coal Mines Act, of having appointed Mr. Joshua Jeffries manager of Greta Colliery in place of Mr. Jonathan Dixon, resigned.

New Anvil Creek Colliery.—Mr. Benjamin Yates notified, on 30th May, of having employed two (2) men to assist in retimbering a part of the tunnel.

Joadja Shale-mine.—On the 6th June Mr. R. Vernon Saddington (secretary) gave notice of the appointment of Mr. D. Mosby as under-manager at Joadja in the place of Mr. Wm. McMillan.

Killingworth Colliery.—On 6th July Mr. D. McGeachie gave notice that Mr. Pendleton had been relieved of the management of the Killingworth Colliery, and that Mr. A. Littlejohn had been appointed to that position and in charge there.

Ferndale Colliery, No. 2.—Messrs. Morrisson and Bearby notified, on 6th July, that they were about to commence drawing cylinders from Ferndale air-shaft.

East Greta Colliery.—Mr. A. Thomas notified that Mr. Henry Williams had been appointed, and would enter upon his duties on 10th July as under-manager of No. 1 Tunnel.

Rose Hill Colliery, Waratah.—Messrs. Russell Brothers notified, on 21st July, that they had no longer anything to do with the Rose Hill Colliery. Mr. D. Davis has leased the mine from the Caledonian Coal Company.

Gunnedah Colliery.—Mr. Frank Leng (secretary) gave notice that Mr. J. R. Errington had, on 31st July, been appointed under-manager to the Gunnedah Colliery, in accordance with the classification of his certificate under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896.

New Park Colliery, Singleton.—On 17th August, Mr. Wm. Goodhew (colliery manager) notified that, owing to sickness, he had temporarily appointed Wm. Hughes, from Dulwich, in his place.

East Greta Colliery.—Mr. A. Thomas, on 22nd August, notified that Mr. Williams, recently appointed under-manager for No. 1 Tunnel, had resigned, and Mr. Henry Cartwright reappointed, to be under-manager for the whole of the East Greta Colliery.

Stockton Colliery.—On the 22nd August, Mr. Geo. Fletcher notified that Mr. Henry Morgan Williams had been appointed under-manager, in succession to Mr. Robert James Jury, retired.

Ivanhoe Colliery, Pipers' Flat.—Mr. L. Thomas (manager) gave notice, 16th August, that the Ivanhoe Coal Mine had been disposed of by Mr. Raffan, and it is now the property of the New Zealand Mines Trust (Limited).

Vale of Clwydd Colliery.—On 30th August, Mr. Thomas Broughall (manager) notified that, when starting the above colliery again, his under-manager or deputy will be Mr. Edward Frost.

Port Kembla Colliery, near Wollongong.—On 5th September, Mr. W. H. Hurt notified having commenced operations on 25th January, and named the mine Port Kembla Colliery.

South Greta Colliery, Farley.—On the 23rd September, Mr. W. H. Morgan notified having severed his connection as part owner of the South Greta Colliery, Farley, in the district of Maitland.

Gunnedah Colliery.—On 4th October, Mr. Frank Leng (secretary) notified that Mr. James Watson had been appointed manager to the Company (Gunnedah Colliery Company, Limited).

South Greta Colliery.—On 21st October, Mr. James Ralston notified that he was sole proprietor.

Vale Colliery, Lithgow.—On the 4th November, Mr. Louis B. Blackwell gave notice that the Vale Colliery had changed hands, and from that date he was no longer manager.

Dudley Colliery.—On 17th November, the Honorable Alexander Brown, M.L.C., managing director, forwarded the following notice:—"We do ourselves the honor to inform you that the operations of the Dudley Colliery are now being carried on under the style and title of 'The Dudley Coal Company (Limited),' the head office of which is 15, Watt-street, Newcastle. Mr. Henry Forsyth will continue to act as agent for the owners, with Messrs. H. Humphreys and J. Henwood as colliery manager and under-manager respectively."

Osborne Wallsend Colliery.—On 8th November, Mr. E. Vickery notified that he was now the owner of the Osborne Wallsend Colliery, Mt. Keira, Wollongong.

#### NOTICES RECEIVED OF ABANDONED MINES, OR WHERE WORK HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED FOR A TIME.

Louisvale, East Maitland.—On 21st January, Mr. J. Henderson gave notice that he had abandoned Louisvale Colliery from that date.

Cardiff Colliery, Cardiff.—Mr. James Campbell notified, on 21st March, that he had temporarily suspended work; also that all shafts and openings were properly secured.

Quarry

Quarry Colliery, Waratah.—On 4th April, Mr. James Rutley notified that he had abandoned the Quarry Colliery.

Lambton B or No. 2 Pit.—On 8th August, Mr. Frank Croudace notified having discontinued work at the Lambton B Pit. The only work will be keeping the mine clear of water for some little time to come.

Johnson's Tunnel, Tick Hole.—On 18th September, Mr. W. Johnson notified that the tunnel had fallen in on 23rd August; also that he may clear it out when the water drains off.

Side Colliery, Waratah.—On 14th December, Mr. D. R. Watson notified that he had given up the Side Colliery.

Herewith I beg to hand the annual reports of the inspectors, Messrs. J. Dixon, J. Rowan, T. L. Bates, and W. Humble, whose able and willing assistance I beg to acknowledge.

In the performance of my official duties, besides making underground inspections, I was engaged a considerable time in connection with the East Greta inquest, the two inquiries about the Newcastle Coal Mining Company's A Pit complaints, besides several prosecutions relating to the administration of the Coal Mines Regulation Act. It has been necessary to travel 17,500 miles during the year on official duty.

In addition to the above, all the official correspondence passes through my hands, and there is also a good deal of work to do in connection with special reports, as to the protection of railways, roads, waterworks, &c., from the working of coal, and matters relating to mineral leases, mining authorities, royalty accounts, &c.

I have, &c.,

A. A. ATKINSON,

Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Honorable J. L. Fegan, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

## SECTION VI.

### INSPECTORS' REPORTS, &c.

#### Mr. Senior Inspector Dixon's Report.

To The Honorable John L. Fegan, Esq., M.P.,  
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, &c.—

Sir,

Merewether, 30 January, 1900.

In accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

During the term embraced by this report I made 163 inspections, investigated 41 accidents, and travelled about 5,800 miles (exclusive of all underground travelling). I was also engaged eighteen days in Court, had four weeks' sick leave, and the remainder of the time was taken up in writing reports on various subjects, checking coal royalties, and dealing with other matters.

The following is a list of the collieries usually inspected by me, also number of men and boys employed above and below ground.

A.A. Company's No. 2 Colliery.—The work of pillar coal extraction is still being carried on in this mine, and about 90 men and boys are employed.

During the year the Hamilton Pit, near Glebe Hill, has been totally abandoned. Both shafts have been filled in, and the whole of the surface arrangements have been dismantled.

A.A. Company's New Winning.—About 548 men and boys are employed at this colliery. The surface improvements during the year have been very considerable, consisting in the erection of more machinery, travelling belts, &c., and in the addition of three more large steam-boilers.

Newcastle Company's A Pit.—At this colliery about 416 men and boys are employed. During the latter part of the year a great deal of work was done in the pulling down of old screen fixtures and the erection of new screens and weighbridges, with a view to weighing all coal at an early date.

Newcastle Company's B Pit.—About 413 men and boys are employed at this colliery, and during the year the whole of the necessary appliances for weighing all coal were completed, and the system of weighing both large and small coal adopted.

Burwood.—At this colliery 325 men and boys are employed. A new shaft has been completed during the year. The depth is about 600 feet, and it is intended to act as an upcast. A powerful ventilating fan is in course of erection at the surface of this shaft, and when completed will doubtless give good results. This colliery has now four separate and distinct openings to the day or surface.

Waratah.—About 272 men and boys are employed at this colliery. Many improvements both above and below ground have been made during the year. The endless rope system of underground haulage is working splendidly. The ventilating fan at the surface, which is now at work, is a decided benefit to the ventilation; and all coal is being weighed.

Lambton B Pit (late Durham).—This colliery was at work during a portion of the year, and 45 men and boys were employed. When not in full work men were employed keeping the mine free from water and attending to other matters.

New Lambton.—About 59 men and boys are employed at this colliery when in full work. During the latter portion of the year trade was very slack, but during the idle time the workings were kept in good order.

Ebbw Vale.—At this colliery about 32 men and boys have been employed during the year. The Burwood seam of coal is worked at this mine.

Hillside.—The Burwood seam of coal is worked at this colliery, and 7 men and boys are employed.

Shortlands.

Shortlands.—The Burwood seam of coal is worked at this colliery also, and 11 men and boys are employed.

Side Colliery, Waratah.—This mine has been abandoned during the year.

Quarry.—This mine is also now abandoned.

Wright's.—Two persons are employed in this mine.

Bayley's Reward, Lambton.—Three persons are employed at this mine.

Morris's, Lambton.—Three persons employed at this mine.

Electric, North Lambton.—Only 1 man employed at this mine.

Rose Hill, North Lambton.—This mine has been abandoned during the year, and is now worked in conjunction with the Electric mine.

Johnson's, near Cardiff.—One man and 2 boys are employed at this mine.

Kayuga, near Muswellbrook.—Only 2 men employed at this mine.

Centenary, Curlewis.—About 19 men and boys are employed at this colliery.

Gunnedah.—About 46 men and boys are employed at this colliery, and many improvements have been made during the year, with a view to a larger output of coal.

Harbour Colliery.—At this colliery sinking operations are still being carried on at the "Birthday" shaft, and a considerable depth has been reached. About 76 men and boys are employed.

#### *Accidents.*

I investigated thirty-two underground accidents during the year, and I am pleased to be able to state that none of them were fatal. Seven were caused by falls of coal, one by a fall of roof (coal), two by falls of roof (stone), one by bite of a horse, one by kick from a horse, one injured by empty cage, one by a piece of coal falling down shaft, one by premature explosion of shot, one by a piece of stone sliding over in bottom of sinking pit, one by stone rolling off a canch, one by a pick-wound, one by being knocked down by a horse, one by tail-chain against a loaded skip, one by being jammed between limbers and loaded skip, one by falling down after jumping from a moving train of skips, one by a batten on moving trolley, one sprained back whilst filling a skip, eight injured by skips in various ways.

#### *Surface.*

Of the nine accidents on surface, one was caused by falling from a tree whilst getting bushes for sweeping flat sheets, one by a portion of moving machinery, one by the hook of a crane chain, one by falling into a coal bunker, one by an empty skip, one by a prop whilst unloading a truck, one by a loaded skip, one by being run over by a locomotive.

One of the surface accidents was a fatal to a schoolboy named Louis Dobb. This poor little fellow was attending the Newcastle South Public School, and at play-time, on 11th September, he attempted to cross the Newcastle Coal Co's. railway between loaded waggons in motion. He was caught by one of the waggons and killed on the spot. On the day following the accident, the District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., J.P., held an inquest on the body of deceased. I attended the inquest, and fully agree with the verdict of "Accidental death."

I may here be allowed to state that, although notified of this accident, I venture to think that it cannot by any means be considered a mining accident.

#### *Prosecutions.*

There have been no prosecutions of workmen during the year at any of the collieries inspected by me.

#### *Miners' Inspectors.*

The miners' inspectors at the Burwood Colliery have made five inspections during the year, and the miners' inspectors at the Newcastle Co's. collieries have made four inspections during the year.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DIXON, F.G.S.,

Senior Inspector of Collieries.

### **Mr. Inspector Rowan's Report.**

The Honorable J. L. Fegan, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,  
Department of Mines, Sydney,—

Wollongong, 30 January, 1900.

Sir,

In accordance with section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit my annual report of inspections for the collieries and shale-mines in the Southern and Western Districts.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Southern and Western Districts during the year ending 31st December, 1899, is thirty-four.

#### *Present State of Mines.*

Western District—16 coal-mines and 3 shale-mines; Southern District—13 coal-mines; Berrima—1 shale-mine and 1 coal-mine = 30 coal-mines and 4 shale-mines = 34 collieries.

On the 14th October last a fire broke out in the Vale of Clwydd Colliery, about 650 yards from the bottom of the downcast pit. In the absence of a supply of water, and after endeavouring to extinguish the fire, it was decided to seal the pits, and this was done. They were reopened again on the 11th January last, and the fire was found to be extinct, although there was evidence that a very considerable fire had been



been in existence. The cause of the fire was never ascertained; but this accident shows that it is good mining practice to cause an official to go round the mine after the workmen leave to see that no lights or other source of danger are left. This is especially necessary at the week-end, or when work is done on a Saturday.

During the last six months a ventilating fan has been erected at Coal Cliff Colliery, which has greatly improved the ventilation.

Bellambi and Corrimal Collieries are erecting fans for ventilating purposes, and will be ready for use shortly. At present the Metropolitan, Coal Cliff, South Clifton, and South Bulli Collieries are ventilated by means of fans.

#### *Accidents in Mines.*

During the last year, ending 31st December, 1899, I have investigated thirty-two separate accidents, three of which were fatal. All the cases after being investigated were fully reported upon at the time.

I attended the Coroner's Inquest at each of the fatal accidents and heard all the evidence, and fully agree with the verdicts of accidental death as returned by the jury.

In carrying out my official duties I have made 216 inspections underground, and travelled about 11,000 miles.

I have, &c.,

JAMES ROWAN,

Inspector of Collieries.

### Mr. Inspector Bates' Report.

To the Honorable J. L. Fegan, M.P.,

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney,—

Sir,

Newcastle, 31 January, 1900.

Pursuant to section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the coal-mines inspected by me during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

During the year under notice I have inspected at frequent intervals nineteen collieries in the Northern District and one inspection of the following collieries, viz.:—Wallsend No. 2, Wickham and Bullock Island, Maryland, Co-operative, Inganee, Stockton, Thornley, Bloomfield, Marshall's, Brown's, Duckenfield, Seaham, West Wallsend, Dudley, Hetton, Killingworth, South Hetton, Waratah, A.A. Co.'s No. 2, A.A. Co.'s New Winning, Newcastle A Pit, and Sydney Harbour Colliery.

I have also visited Bulli, Corrimal, Bellambi, South Clifton, and Coal Cliff Collieries in connection with the colliery plans.

#### *Collieries.*

Wallsend Colliery, Main Tunnel Workings.—There are 610 men and boys employed at this portion of the Wallsend Colliery. The ventilation is produced by means of a Guibal fan and a furnace, the intakes being the main hauling tunnel, travelling roads, Centennial, and traction shafts.

Lambton Colliery, Lambton.—There are 205 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by means of a furnace, the intakes being the tunnel and various traction shafts.

Elemore Vale Colliery, Wallsend.—There are 48 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the main shaft and an air-shaft.

Pacific Colliery, Teralba.—There are 161 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the hauling tunnel, travelling road, and a shaft.

Northern Extended Colliery, Teralba.—There are 80 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the tunnel and a shaft.

South Wallsend Colliery, Cardiff.—Coal has only been drawn during the months of February, March, and April of the year under notice. Since then nothing except pumping water has been done, in order to keep the mine in readiness for resumption of work. When at work the mine employed about 35 men and boys.

East Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—There are 235 men and boys employed in connection with this mine. Coal is drawn from two tunnels in the lower seam, and three shifts are worked. The air current of No. 1 tunnel is circulated by natural ventilation, but there is a furnace available when necessary. A furnace is in use for ventilating the No. 2 tunnel. During the year a tunnel was driven for the purpose of working the upper seam of coal, but all operations are at present suspended.

South Greta Colliery, Farley.—There are 52 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being two of the tunnels.

Greta Colliery, Greta.—There are 177 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a Guibal fan, the intake being the main shaft.

New Park Colliery, Singleton.—There are 75 men and boys employed at the two tunnels in connection with this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the intakes being the two tunnels.

Dulwich Colliery, Singleton.—There are 9 men and boys employed at this mine, which is ventilated by means of a furnace, the intake being the tunnel.

#### *Collieries Working under Permits.*

Cardiff Colliery, Cardiff.—No coal has been drawn at this mine since January, and all work is at present suspended. When at work, about 22 men and boys were employed.

Teralba Colliery, Cockle Creek.—There are 7 men employed in unwatering the shaft, where work has been suspended for some years.

Northumberland Colliery, Fassifern.—There are 16 men and boys employed at this mine. The ventilation is produced by a furnace, the tunnel being the intake.

Rosedale

Rosedale Colliery, Singleton.—Eight men are employed at this mine. The ventilation is natural, assisted by the heat from a steam-pump, the tunnel being the intake.

Oakvale Colliery, Singleton.—There are 10 men and boys employed at this mine. A small fire suffices to keep the air-current in circulation, the intake being from the tunnel.

Granbalang Colliery, Singleton.—Eight men and boys are employed at this mine. The ventilation is natural, the intake being the winding shaft.

New Anvil Creek Colliery, Greta.—One man is employed at this mine attending to the steam-pump and keeping the mine free from accumulation of water.

Stanford Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—Prospecting is being carried on at two tunnels on the Stanford and Heddon Greta coal properties. There are 10 men and boys employed.

#### *Accidents.*

I have investigated 34 accidents during the year under notice.

There were 4 fatal accidents—3 underground and 1 on the surface—involving the loss of 4 lives, and 30 non-fatal accidents—24 underground and 6 on the surface—causing injury to 30 persons.

Of the fatal accidents, the first occurred to a miner named James Hanlon, at Lambton Colliery, on 1st September, by a fall of roof. An inquest was held, which I attended, and the jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

The second occurred on 30th September, to a miner named George Handcock, at the A.A. Co.’s No. 2 pit, by a fall of roof. An inquest was held, which I attended, and the jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

The third occurred on 9th October, to a shunter named Charles White, at Gunnedah Colliery, by being crushed between waggons whilst shunting on the surface. A magisterial inquiry was held, which I attended, and a verdict returned of “Accidental death.”

The fourth occurred on 20th December, at Greta Colliery, to a miner named William Francis Cotterill, by a fall of roof. An inquest was held which I attended, and the jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

With regard to the non-fatal accidents, 9 were caused by falls of roof and sides, 5 by skips, 4 by explosives, 2 on inclined and engine planes, 1 by fall of stone in sinking shaft, and 3 miscellaneous—underground.

On the surface 3 accidents were caused by falling off staging, 1 by loading rails into waggon, 1 by slipping off waggon, and 1 by kick from a horse.

#### *Prosecutions.*

The Manager of South Greta Colliery instituted proceedings, on 6th February, against a deputy for neglecting to make a report in a book of his inspection of the workings. Defendant was fined 5s. and 4s. 10d. costs of Court, and £1 1s. professional costs.

The Manager of East Greta Colliery proceeded against a miner, on 9th March, for having powder in his place in cartridges, but not in a case or canister. Defendant was fined 5s. and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

The Manager of East Greta Colliery proceeded against a miner, on 24th July, for carrying a naked light on the cap on his head whilst handling explosives. Defendant was fined 1s. and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

The Manager of Wallsend Colliery proceeded against four shiftmen, on 24th August, for passing a danger signal in No. 1 tunnel. Defendants were each fined 10s. and 3s. 3d. costs of Court.

The Manager of Greta Colliery proceeded against a miner, on 13th September, for not securely spragging the coal whilst holing. Defendant was fined 1s. and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

Proceedings were instituted by the Department on 16th February, against the Manager of East Greta Colliery, for breach of section 47, General Rule 4 (1), of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896. The case was dismissed. An appeal was made, and a special case stated for the Supreme Court, which case was also dismissed.

Proceedings were also instituted by the Department, on 16th February, against the Under-manager of the East Greta Colliery, for breach of Special Rule No. 17, “that he did not examine the air current of No. 1 Tunnel,” and also for breach of Special Rule No. 3, in “that he did not visit every working-place in the mine daily.” The former charge was withdrawn. The defendant was fined 10s. and 6s. 8d. costs of Court for the second offence.

#### *Inspections by Workmen.*

General Rule No. 39.—Two inspections have been made of the Wallsend Colliery main tunnel workings during the year, in accordance with General Rule No. 39.

#### *General Remarks.*

In the discharge of the duties above enumerated I have made 141 inspections, investigated 34 accidents, have been occupied 16 days at inquests and 6 days at Court, and have travelled 6,885 miles to and from the various coal-mines, in addition to a considerable amount of walking underground.

I have, &c.,

THOS. L. BATES,  
Inspector of Collieries.

Mr. Inspector Humble's Report.

To the Hon. J. L. Fegan, Esq. M.P.,  
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Hamilton, 14th January, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of section 21 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, I have exercised the duties of an Inspector of Collieries in the Northern District during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1899.

In doing so I have inspected the collieries set out in the following table, which shows also the number of days inspection given to each colliery, and, for those regularly inspected by me, the approximate number of men and boys employed above and below ground :—

No.	Name of Colliery.	Approximate number of men and boys employed above and below ground.	Number of days' inspection given to each.
1	Hetton .....	428	19
2	Stockton .....	326	17
3	Wickham and Bullock Island .....	331	13
4	Dudley .....	260	8
5	Wallarah .....	235	5
6	Morrisett .....	7	5
7	South Hetton .....	3	2
8	Killingworth .....	62	6
9	West Wallsend .....	349	13
10	Seaham .....	357	15
11	Brown's No. 2 .....	410	{ 6
12	Brown's No. 4 .....		{ 10
13	Duckenfield .....	317	10
14	Co-operative .....	413	15
15	Maryland .....	44	5
16	Wallsend No. 2 .....	43	10
17	Thornley .....	4	7
18	Bloomfield .....	16	5
19	Marshall's .....	1	3
20	Ingance .....	6	5
	Burwood, 2; Wallsend No. 1, 3; Lambton, 3; Greta, 2; East Greta, 2; South Greta, 3; Stanford, 1; Northumberland, 1; Pacific, 1; Northern Extended, 1; Elemore Vale, 1; South Wallsend, 1; New Park, 1; Granbalang, 1; Dulwich, 1; Oakvale, 1; Rosedale, 1 .....		26
		3,642	205

In addition to the 205 inspections made, I have been in attendance at Police Courts and at inquests 13 days; in the Coal-fields Office and the Department of Mines, Sydney, 77 days; and engaged in examination work for Certificates of Competency on 16 days; making in all 311 days for the year.

Accidents.

The number of accidents I have investigated is exactly the same as in 1898, viz., 46. Then, there were 4 fatals, involving the loss of 18 lives, and 42 non-fatals, injuring 46 persons; while for the year ending December last, there were 3 fatals and 43 non-fatals. The 3 fatals caused the death of 3 persons; 1 at Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, where a miner on his way out-by was fatally crushed between a horse train of full tubs and the side of the road, while he was attempting to get upon it either to ride or to pass over it on to the other side of the roadway; 1 at Brown's No. 4 Colliery by a piece of stone falling upon the foot of a shiftman engaged with others in cleaning out a return airway. The injury itself was not very severe but tetanus setting in he died in the Newcastle Hospital six days later. One at Dudley Colliery by fall of "back-end" coal while deceased lay holing.

Of the non-fatals, 1 was by ignition of firedamp; 9 by falls of side; 7 by falls of roof; 2 by ignition of powder; 1 on engine plane; 12 by trams and tubs, and 5 sundries. There were 6 surface accidents—5 on railway sidings and tramways, and 1 miscellaneous.

The injuries caused by falls of roof and side are 16 as against 15 of the previous year. None of them call for special remark. The two by ignition of powder show that powder is handled somewhat carelessly by workmen. One, where the burns were rather severe, was caused by a miner having half a plug of compressed powder in his trouser's pocket while lighting a shot. It is not known whether a spark from the fuse he had lighted or a spark from his lamp found its way into the pocket. The other was caused by one pair of miners, at the end of a cavit, leaving half a plug of powder on the rubbish by the side of the bord, where it was lighted by the open lamp of one of the incoming men who sat down on the rubbish to trim his lamp and undress.

The other accidents, including 12 by trams and tubs, occurred from a variety of causes, as set forth in the list given to the Chief Inspector for his report.

On the 30th March, a miner, 65 years of age, named John Absolom died in his bord in the Stockton Colliery. An inquest was held and the medical and other evidence went to show that death was due to natural causes, and the verdict was, therefore, to that effect. On the morning following the death, I inspected the bord and its surroundings and am satisfied there was nothing in the atmosphere of that part of the mine to cause death. The face of the bord was reasonably well ventilated.

Ventilation.

Ventilation.

At the time of last inspection of each mine the ventilation was satisfactory. During the year two more fans have been started—one, a Schiele, 10 feet in diameter, at Brown's No. 2 Colliery, the other, a Guibal, 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet wide, at Killingworth. The following table shows the motive power now producing ventilation at each mine :—

Stockton	...	...	...	30 feet Waddle.
Dudley	...	...	...	" "
Seaham	...	...	...	" "
Hetton	...	...	...	30 ft. x 10 ft. Guibal.
West Wallsend	...	...	...	" "
Killingworth	...	...	...	" "
Wickham and Bullock Island	...	...	...	16 ft. x 6 ft. "Walker" Guibal.
Brown's No. 4	...	...	...	12 feet Schiele.
Brown's No. 2	...	...	...	10 " "
Duckenfield	...	...	...	5 feet Schiele and furnace.
Wallsend No. 2	...	...	...	Furnace.
Maryland	...	...	...	"
Co-operative	...	...	...	"
Wallarrah	...	...	...	"
Morrisett	...	...	...	Natural.
South Hetton	...	...	...	"
Thornley	...	...	...	"
Bloomfield	...	...	...	"
Marshall's	...	...	...	"
Inganee	...	...	...	"

From measurements made in some of the larger mines I find that the amount of air entering the working districts ranges from 50 to 78 per cent. of the total entering the mine. In many cases the remainder is doing useful work in stables, engine-rooms, and in circulating through old and "back-by" workings.

In mines where firedamp is occasionally met with, and more especially in the winning places, splendid currents of air are to be found at the faces. Quantities ranging from 5,000 to 8,400 cubic feet per minute have been found at the brattice end, a few feet from the face.

In such mines where small quantities of firedamp are liberated from almost every facing freshly exposed, and where naked lights are used, the miners have been asked to report without delay to the officials all ignitions of gas at their shots or lights. Many of these ignitions appear very trivial to the miner, but yet they may be very important to the management as a guide in future working and ventilating.

To report these ignitions is a duty they owe to themselves, and it is to be hoped they will regard it in that light. Many of the Special Rules stipulate that they shall do so.

Closely connected with the matter of ventilation are the inspections of the mine by two of the workmen, as per General Rule 39.

It would appear that this right the men possess is not now exercised so much as in previous years. In some of the large collieries, miners' inspections practically ceased when the present Act came into force in October, 1896.

The following table will show what has been done in this respect during last year :—

Seaham	...	...	...	9 inspections.	
Wickham and Bullock Island	...	...	...	9	"
Hetton	...	...	...	7	"
Wallarrah	...	...	...	7	"
Duckenfield	...	...	...	5	"
Wallsend No. 2	...	...	...	2	"
Stockton	...	...	...	1 inspection.	
Brown's No. 2	...	...	...	1	"
Brown's No. 4	...	...	...	1	"
West Wallsend	...	...	...	1 only, and that shortly after the Dudley explosion in March, 1898.	} Previous inspection in 1897.
Co-operative	...	...	...	None since 1893.	
Dudley	...	...	...	None.	
Killingworth	...	...	...	"	(Only just developing.)
Maryland	...	...	...	"	

The remaining six mines are small, employing only a few men each. There has been no inspection at any of them.

Safety-lamps.

At the present time there are two mines using safety-lamps—Dudley and Killingworth.

After remaining idle for twelve months following the explosion in March, 1898, the former mine resumed work on the 4th April, using safety-lamps in all parts of the mine except the downcast shaft bottom and on the main roads. Killingworth is just developing, and safety-lamps are used in all parts except the downcast shaft bottom.

The lamps are of various types, but all bonneted. A very good light is obtained by using a mixture of, in the case of one, 5 parts colza and 1 kerosene; in the other, 4 parts China and 1 kerosene.

Shot firing is permitted at both places, compressed powder being used at Dudley and electronite at Killingworth. Ordinary fuse is used in each case, and the shots fired by a deputy or some other official appointed for the purpose.

Notable Work in Mines.

Stockton Colliery.—In 1895 the No. 3 shaft, situated about 1¼ mile north of the winding and upcast shafts, was connected with the ocean workings. Being to the rise of many of the working-places, it affords a ready way out in cases of emergency. It is 290 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter, and until March of last year



year (1899), had a cage in it capable of carrying four men. Then the manager replaced the cage by a ladder which, it is thought, will be more efficient as a means of men getting quickly out of the mine. This ladder is vertical, and made of iron. The frame,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 14 inches wide, is in sections, and fastened together by fishplates, the whole being securely clamped and bolted to hardwood buntons, 6 inches by 3 inches, placed 20 feet apart. The rungs (of round iron  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter and 10 inches apart) are passed through the frame and riveted on the outside. Stages or platforms at intervals of 20 feet are provided as rests or passing-places.

I have ascended this ladder, and consider it equal, if not superior, to the cage as a means of escape. Some of the officials and workmen have also travelled it, and, so far as I know, are quite satisfied with its stability and efficiency.

*Spontaneous Combustion at Thornley Colliery.*

During the year unmistakable signs of heating were discovered in a disused part of the mine, the fumes of CO issuing from pitfalls and a shaft close by. To seal off the affected part, six brick stoppings were built, and two shafts and the pitfalls filled in. On my last inspection this work had been completed, and it appeared to have been well and satisfactorily done.

*Ferndale abandoned Shafts.*

My Annual Report for 1898 referred to the fact of a fire existing in some part of the workings, and that it had been decided to fill in both shafts with debris as a means of extinguishing it. Messrs. Morison & Bearby, ironfounders, of Carrington, undertook to do this work, providing they were allowed to take out, for their own use, the cylindrical lining of each shaft. The owner of the land agreed, and the work, after proceeding intermittently during the year, was finished in October last. Both are now filled up level with the surface. From the No. 1 or larger shaft, 94 of the 150 feet of lining have been recovered; from the other, 10 of the 60 feet. The surface deposit is a running sand about 60 feet deep, and the intrusion of this into each shaft at this level put a stop to the extraction of cylinders.

*Exemptions.*

Contrary to my expectations, expressed in last year's Report, the Killingworth Colliery found it necessary to ask for an extension of the exemptions from the provisions of General Rules 26 and 28, regarding cover over head and guides. An extension of six months was given, expiring on 30th June, by which time the cages were at work, and, therefore, there was no necessity to renew it.

Wallsend No. 2 Colliery applied for and was granted exemption from the provisions of the Act requiring each mine to have two shafts or outlets. The working back of pillars cut off the second outlet, and the mine now has exemption under sec. 45 (b), so long as not more than twenty persons are employed below ground at any one time.

*Abandonment.*

Louis Vale, a small mine in the East Maitland district, was abandoned in January last.

*Commencement.*

In December, Messrs. William Laidley & Co. notified the commencement of their new mine, to be named the Rhondda. It is situated on land lying between Killingworth Colliery and the Sydney-Newcastle railway. Mr. James Barr is to be the manager, and Mr. William Wilson under-manager.

*Prosecutions.*

(By direction of Minister.)

On the 15th June, the manager of South Greta Colliery was proceeded against for breaches of General Rules 1 and 14. He was fined £1, and 4s. 10d. costs in each case.

On the 7th July, the managers of Seaham, West Wallsend, and Wickham and Bullock Island Collieries were proceeded against for breach of section 38, in failing to weigh all coal. The former was fined £3, 8s. costs of Court, and 19s. witnesses expenses, while the latter were fined £5 each, with similar costs.

On the 15th December, the manager of Dudley Colliery was proceeded against for similar breaches of the same section. He was charged, 1st, with failing to weigh; 2nd, with failing to pay by weight. Fined £2, 5s. 6d. costs of Court, and £5 5s. professional costs in each case. Being dissatisfied with the decisions, he is appealing to the High Court.

(By Managers against Workmen.)

On the 8th February, Seaham manager proceeded against a miner for breach of Special Rule *re* continuing to work in a place in which an ignition of gas had occurred; fined £1, and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

On the same date, manager of Brown's No. 4 Colliery proceeded against a miner for breach of General Rule 23, *re* spragging coal; fined 10s., and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

On the 15th June, manager of the Co-operative Colliery proceeded against:—Miner for breach of General Rule 12 (e), for unramming a missed shot; fined 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court. Miner for breach of Special Rule 19, *re* disobeying orders by riding on train of tubs; fined 5s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court. Wheeler for same offence as above; same fine. On the 17th July, he proceeded against a miner for breach of Special Rule 26, *re* spragging of coal; fined 10s., and 5s. 6d. costs of Court.

On the 11th August, manager of Dudley proceeded against a miner for breach of Special Rule 75, by carrying matches into the mine; fined 10s., and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

On the 20th August, manager of Duckenfield proceeded against a miner for breach of Special Rule 79, by passing a danger board; fined 10s., and 4s. 10d. costs of Court.

*Distance travelled.*

In the performance of my duties during the year I have travelled (exclusive of the distance underground) 5,780 miles by train, tram, boat, coach, and saddle.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HUMBLE, F.G.S.,  
Inspector of Collieries.

RETURN

# RETURN showing Particulars of Ventilation in Coal and Shale Mines.

Name of owner	Name of Colliery	Postal Address	Names of Certificated Managers and Under managers	Name of Pit or Mine	Name of Seam	Diameter, Dimensions, and Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts					Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with size, &c	Quantity of air circulating as returned by Manager in Annual Return Cub feet per minute	Remarks	
						Downcast		Upcast						
						Diameter or Dimensions in Feet	Depth in Feet	Sinking Shafts	Diameter or Dimensions in Feet	Depth in Feet				
Inspected by Mr. Dixon.														
A A Co's	A A Co's	Newcastle	Wm Turnbull	No 2	No 6	18½ diameter	169							
"	"	"	Paul Turnbull	D Pit	"	"	"		12 diameter	150	Guibal fan	22,990	30 ft diameter, 10 ft wide.	
"	New Winning	"	Wm Turnbull	New Winning	"	15 diameter, drift, 63 area	284		15 "	278	Schiele fan	85,190	13½ ft diameter.	
Newcastle Coal Co	Newcastle Coal Co	Merewether	Paul Turnbull	A Pit	"	15 diameter	280		9 "	190	Furnace	80,000	Area, 50 sq ft	
"	"	"	Thomas Cowie	B Pit	"	15 "	178		12 "	220	"	90,000	Area, 100 sq ft	
Caledonian Co	Waratah	Charlestown	Joseph Croft	Charles Pit	"	16 "	518		11 "	518	Schiele fan	70,000	10 ft diameter.	
"	"	"	Herbert Croft	Flaggy Creek	"	"	"		9 "	450	Furnace		Area, 66 sq ft.	
"	"	"	Joseph Croft	No 1	"	15 diameter	270	} * " Jubilee * " Birthday						
Caledonian Co	Waratah	Charlestown	Henry Wilson	Charles Pit	"	16 "	518		9 diameter	320	Furnace	66,100	Area, 112 sq ft.	
"	"	"	Duncan McGeachie	No 2	"	15 diameter	600							
"	"	"	George Farley	No 3	"	16 "	430		14 diameter	420	Waddle fan	30,000	42 ft diameter.	
Scottish Australian Coal Co	Burwood	"	Duncan McGeachie	Lambton No 2	"	20 "	476		14 "	476	Guibal fan		35 ft diameter, 11 ft wide.	
"	"	"	F L Clouston	No 1	"	15 "	"		10 "	248	Furnace	8,500	Area, 50 sq ft	
"	"	"	"	No 2	"	Adit, 7½ area	"		9 "	68	"	12,000	Area, 31½ sq ft	
"	"	"	"	No 3	"	Adit, 27½ area	"		11 area	20	Steam jet		Area, 6 sq ft	
Burwood Extended Co	Burwood Extended	Dadley	No manager, no under manager (Mine abandoned)	Burwood Extended	"	Adit, 20 area	"		18 dia, 225 deep					
"	"	"	"	"	"	Adit, 20 area	"		18 diameter, 1 552 deep	30	Natural			
Dibbs and Brown	New Lambton	New Lambton	James Thomas	New Lambton	No 6	Adit, 20 area	"		34 diameter	22	"			
"	"	"	James Bullerwell	"	No 2	3 adits " total area 52 feet	"		Adit, 80 area	"	"			
"	"	"	John Williams	"	No 6	Adit, 24 area	"		3½ diameter	37	"			
Sydney Harbour Collieries Co	Sydney Harbour	Bahman	James Ruttley	Ebbw Vale Shortland	"	Adit, 18 area	"		Adit, 20 area	"	"			
"	"	"	J L C Rae	"	"	Shaft, 10½ area	26		Shaft, 12 area	No 2, 50	"			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Shaft, 18 area	47		Shaft, 10½ area	47	"			
R Watson	Side	Lambton	Wm Phillips (with permit)	Side	No 6	Adit, 16 area	15		Shaft, 4 dia	20	"			
Baker and Mullens Newcastle Company	Wrights Hillside	Waratah Merewether	J Baker (permit)	Wrights Hillside	No 2	2 adits, each 36 area	66		Shaft 9 area	17	Furnace		Two large fire lamps, producing about 16,000 cub ft per minute	
James Ruttley Wm Jenkins	Quarry Jenkins	Waratah Lambton	B Tonks (permit)	Quarry Jenkins	No 6				Shaft, 20 area	80	"	8,500	One fire lamp	
"	"	"	Wm Jenkins (permit)	"	"				Adit area 36		"		Small fire in summer	
N Elliott Thomas Thomas Russell Brothers	Bayleys Reward Mosses Rosehill	"	N Elliott (permit)	No 1 Morris Rosehill	"									
"	"	"	T Thomas (permit)	"	"									
"	"	"	W J Ritchie (permit)	"	"									
D Davies Centenary Coal Co	Electric Centenary	New Lambton Culewais	D Davies (permit)	Electric Centenary	No 2 Upper Series									
"	"	"	J J Poole	"	"									
"	"	"	J Belford	"	"									
Gunnedah Co	Gunnedah	Gunnedah	James Watson	Gunnedah	No 1, Upper Series									
H Hyeronimus	Kayuga	Muswellbrook	H Hyeronimus (permit)	Kayuga	Upper Series									
Inspected by Mr. Humble														
Caledonian Coal Co	Killingworth	West Wallsend	Albert Littlejohn	No 6	No 6	16½ diameter	620		18 diameter	620	Guibal fan	70,000	80 ft x 10 ft Stops only for repairs	
"	West Wallsend	"	Wm Rowan	"	"	16½ "	485		10½ "	485	"	64,980	30 ft x 8 ft Stops only for repairs	
Seaham Coal Co	Seaham	"	Wm B Poulderton	"	"	16 "	470		12 "	482	Waddle fan	110,000	30 ft Stops only for repairs	

\* On 31st December, 1899 Both shafts lin throughout with brickwork

Name of Owner.	Name of Colliery.	Postal Address	Names of Certificated Managers and Under managers	Name of Pit or Mine.	Name of Seam.	Diameter, Dimensions, and Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts.					Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with size, &c.	Quantity of air circulating as returned by Manager in Annual Return Cub feet per minute.	Remarks.
						Downcast.		Upcast					
						Diameter or Dimensions in Feet.	Depth in Feet	Sinking Shafts.	Diameter or Dimensions in Feet.	Depth in Feet.			

Inspected by Mr. Humble—continued.

W. B. I. Coal Co. ....	W. B. Island .	Carlington	James Fletcher Jos. P. Hindmarsh	.	No. 6	10 diameter	214½	..	10 diameter	263½	Gubal fan	50,270	16 ft x 6 ft Stops only for repairs
Hetton Coal Co. ....	Hetton .	"	Alex. Mathieson John Welford	.	No. 6 Borehole	15 diameter	237		14 diameter	261	"	50,000	33 ft x 10 ft Stops only for repairs
Stockton Coal Co. ...	Stockton ..	Stockton	George Fletcher H. M. Williams	.	"	14 diameter 9 (No. 3)	366 230	..	10 diameter	366	Waddle fan	30,330	30 ft Stops only for repairs.
J. and A. Brown ...	Duckenfield ..	Minmi .	Richard Thomas Alexr. McLeish	..	"	Adit, 10 x 7 Shaft, 10 x 4 " 7 dia " 6 x 4 Adit, 6 x 7	105 80 70	..	7 diameter 12 x 6	266 223	Furnace Schiele fan	110,395	63 ft area. 5 ft. dia Stops on'y for repairs
"	Brown's No. 4	"	Richard Thomas George Durie	.	"	Adit, 10 x 7 " 9 x 7 Shaft, 12 x 6	129		12 diameter	350	"	174,780	12 ft dia Stops only for repairs Ventilates part of No. 4 and part of Duckenfield
"	No. 2	"	Richard Thomas George Durie.	.	"	Adit, 12 x 7 Shaft, 9 dia " 7 Adit, 8 x 6 " 10 x 6 Shaft, 8 x 6 " 6 x 6 " 5 x 5 Adit, 6 x 6 Shaft, 5 dia " 3 x 2	278 143 40 30 30 30 30 25	..	10 diameter	323	"		10 ft dia. Stops only for repairs Ventilates the whole of No. 2 and part of No. 4
Wm. Laidley & Co. .	Co operative ..	Plattsburg	James Barr John Wilson.	.	"	Adit, 8 x 6 " 10 x 6 Shaft, 8 x 6 " 6 x 6 " 5 x 5 Adit, 6 x 6 Shaft, 5 dia " 3 x 2	40 30 30 30 30 30 25		10 diameter	65, plus 80 of stack	Furnace	41,852	Two grates—10 ft. x 12 ft and 10 ft x 9 ft
Andrew Sneddon ...	Maryland ....	"	Daniel Sneddon	.	"	Adit, 6 x 6 Shaft, 5 dia " 3 x 2	30 25		5 diameter 3 x 2	30 40	"	7,500	Two grates—6 ft x 3 ft. and 2 ft. dia
Wallsend Coal Co. .	Wallsend No. 2 .	Wallsend	Alex. Ross Robert Lundy.	.	"	Main road inside of two adits 10 x 6 16 diameter	636		12 diameter	175	"	12,000	Area, 27 ft x 8 ft. Constantly at work.
Dudley Coal Co	Dudley	Dudley .	Hugh Humphreys James Henwood	..	"	16 diameter	636		13 "	560	Waddle fan	97,900	30 ft dia Runs constantly, except when off for repairs.
Geo. Fishburn & Co ..	Thornley .....	East Maitland	James Race (permit)	.	Rathbua's Series	Adit, 6 x 5 Shaft, 6 x 5 Shaft, 9 x 5	26 29		Adit, 5 x 5 Shaft, 4 x 4		Natural		Mine temporarily stopped.
Henry Marshall	Marshall's ....	West Maitland	.. (permit)	.	"	Adit, 4 x 3 Shaft, 4 x 4 " 8 x 5 Adit, 6 x 4	35 30	.	" 9 x 5 " 5 x 6 " 4 x 4	122 25 35	"	9,000	Abandoned during the year.
Austin Fitzpatrick	Bloomfield	East Maitland	P. A. Fitzpatrick (permit)	....	"	Adit, 4 x 3 Shaft, 4 x 4 " 8 x 5 Adit, 6 x 4	35 30	.	" 9 x 5 " 5 x 6 " 4 x 4	122 25 35	"		Abandoned during the year.
.....	Louis Vale .	.	..	..	"	Adit, 4 x 5	....		" 4 x 4	35	"		
Lawson and Beatty .	Inganee .	East Maitland	Geo Beatty (perm.)	..	"	Adit, 4 x 5	....		" 4 x 4	35	"		
Wallarah Coal Co ..	Wallarah ...	Catherine Hill Bay.	Wm Scobie Joseph Sperling	.	No. 1, Newcastle series.	Adit, 15 x 9 Shaft, 10 dia " 10 " " 10 "	33 45		" 9 dia " 9 " Adit, 6 x 5	42 45	Furnace	51,150	Two grates—6 ft x 7½ ft each. Never allowed out
Murray Brothers	Morissett ...	Swansea	Robt Murray (permit)	.	No. 2, Newcastle Series.	Adit 4 x 3 " 6 x 5 " 5 x 5	.		Adit, 6 x 5 Shaft, 5 dia meter.		Natural		
Excelsior Land and Coal Co.	South Hetton.....	Toronto	Jas Erskine (permit)	..	"	" 5 x 5			Shaft, 5 dia meter.	30	.	...	

*Inspected by Mr. Bates.*

Newcastle Wallsend Coal Co.	Wallsend Main Tunnel	Wallsend	Alex. Ross Thomas Bousfield	Main Adit Travelling Road	Borehole	15 x 6 6 x 5 6 x 5 9 diameter 9 "	227 175		18 diameter	273	Gubal fan, 40 ft x 12 ft Furnace area of grate, 216 square feet	120,000	Stopped only for repairs.
				Centennial Shaft	"	9 diameter	102		12 diameter	175			
				Traction Macpie Shaft	"	9 "							
				Jubilee Shaft	"	9 "							
				Furnace Shaft	"	9 "							

Name of Owner	Name of Colliery	Postal Address	Names of Certificated Managers and Under Managers	Name of Pit or Mine	Name of Seam	Diameter and Dimensions and Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts					Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with size, &c	Quantity of air circulating as returned by Manager in Annual Return Cub feet per minute	Remarks
						Downcast		Upcast					
						Diameter or Dimensions in Feet	Depth in Feet	Sinking Shafts	Diameter of Dimensions in Feet	Depth in Feet			

*Inspected by Mr. Bates—continued.*

Scottish Australian Coal Co.	Lambton . . . .	Lambton	F H L Croudace	Adit	Borehole	12 x 7								
				Middle Pit	"	13 diameter	212							
				Centre	"	14 "	212							
				Traction Shaft, fan flat	"	40 area	100							
				Farish Pit	"	36 "	60							
				South Pit	"				13 diameter	400	Furnace	23,650	Fitted with ladders Grate area, 250 feet Fired continuously. Area of grate 49 feet. No work in this portion of the mine, but furnace used occasionally	
Farish's Pit	"				7 "	90	"							
Greta Coal Co.	Greta	Greta .	Joseph Jeffries Wm Humphreys	Main, or B Pit C Pit	Greta	15 diameter	425		10 ft 7 in x 5 ft 6 in	201	Global fan	40,200	34 ft x 12 ft Stops only for repairs	
Elemore Vale Coal Co	Elemore Vale	Wallsend .	Robt Maddison ....	Main Shaft	Borehole	12 diameter	110		6 diameter	100	Fire pan, 2 ft diameter 1 ft deep	7,000		
				Furnace Shaft										
Pacific Co operative Steam Coal Co	Pacific	Teralba .	J A Neilson Alex Vallance	Main Adit	No 2	12 x 6 1/2								
				Travelling Road	"	7 x 2 1/2								
				Coyle's Shaft	"	10 diameter	204		10 diameter	112	Furnace	3,305	Area of grate 49 feet, supplemented by heat from steam boiler near furnace. Furnace going continuously	
				Furnace Shaft										
Andrew Sneddon	Northern Extended	Teralba	Wm Sneddon	Adit	No 2	6 x 6								
				Old Furnace Shaft	"	6 diameter	70							
Commercial Bank of Australia	South Wallsend	Cardiff	Geo Leitch	New " "	"				9 diameter	108	Furnace	27,000	Fitted with ladders 36 feet area of grate	
				Adit	No 2	9 x 6			10 x 8	75	Upcast for pump		Fitted with ladders	
				Pumping Shaft	"				10 x 6	100	Furnace	18,200	54 feet area Work suspended at present	
				Furnace "	"									
Northumberland Coal Co.	Northumberland	Fassifern	James Rice (Permit)	Adit	No 2	12 x 6			6 x 6	30 plus 30 of stack	Furnace		36 feet area	
				Furnace Shaft	"									
East Greta Coal Co	East Greta	West Maitland	A Thomas Henry Cartwright	No 1 Adit	Greta	11 x 10	546		8 x 6	300	Natural	20,515	Fire grate area, 25 1/2 feet Chimney, 60 feet high	
				No 2 "	"	12 1/2 x 10 1/2	1,100		8 x 6					
James Ralston	South Greta	Farley	James Ralston	Adit No 1	"	5 x 6								
				" No 2	"	5 x 6								
				" No 3	"	10 x 4 1/2								
				Furnace Shaft	"				5 1/2 diameter	20 plus 20 of stack	Furnace	7,690	Fire grate area, 24 feet.	
New Anvil Creek Coal Co	New Anvil Creek	Greta	Benj Yates (Permit)	Adit	"				12 diameter	278	Natural		Heat from pump assisting	
				Shaft	"									
Singleton Coal Co	New Park	Rix's Creek, Singleton	Wm Goodhew Wm Young	No 1 Tunnel	Rix's Creek Coal Measures.	6 x 6								
				No 2 "	"	6 x 6								
				Pumping Shaft	"									
				Furnace Shaft No 1	"				5 1/2 diameter	125	Furnace	14,914	16 feet area Assisted by heat from pump	
				" No 2	"				5 "	31 plus 13 for stack	Fire pan 18 in dia 18 in deep			

Inspected by Mr. Bates—continued.



Name of Owner	Name of Colliery	Postal Address	Names of Certificated Managers and Under Managers	Name of Pit or Mine	Name of Seam	Diameter and Dimensions and Depths of Downcast and Upcast Shafts					Mode of Ventilation—Fan or Furnace, with size, &c	Quantity of air circulating as returned by Manager in Annual Return Cub. feet per minute	Remarks
						Downcast		Upcast					
						Drumeter or Dimensions in Feet.	Depth in Feet	Sinking Shafts	Diameter or Dimensions in Feet	Depth in Feet			

*Inspected by Mr. Rowan.*

George Adams	Bullh	Bullh	John Johnston Charles Hope		Bullh Top Seam	Hill End, 12 x 6 Cox s, 10 x 6 Dulinghurst, 6 x 6			12 x 12 12 x 12 12 x 12	350 65 65	Furnace " "	30,000 " "	
Chff and Hyde Bellambi Coal Co, Ltd	Bullh Pass Bellambi	" Bellambi	W T Philpot George Cater Enoch Heath	Adit Shaft Adit	" "	" "	" "	" "	8 9	130 80	" "	13,000 9,000	
E. Vickery Southern Coal Co	Coal Chff Corrimal	Chifton Corrimal	John McGeachue A E O Sellars H Sheppard	" "	" "	Adit "	" "	" "	6 9	120 100	Fan Furnace	25,000 42,000	
Mount Pleasant Coal Co	Mount Pleasant	Wollongong	Thomas Cook William Campbell	"	"	Adit	"	"	8 10½	83 57	" "	33,650 "	
Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Co	Mount Kembla	Mount Kembla, Wollongong	William Rogers E S Wight	"	"	"	"	"	12	405	"	58,500	
Metropolitan Coal Co	Metropolitan	Helensburgh	D A W Robertson A Stewart		"	16	1,100		15	1,100	Walker's improved Schiele fan	281,100	20 feet diameter, 7 feet wide, giving 38 inches W G at 116 revolutions
E. Vickery	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong	John McGeachue Michael Phillips	Adit	"	"	"	"	9	113	Furnace	50,000	
Thomas Saywell	South Chifton	Chifton	Robert Wragg John Hopkinson		"	10	145	"	12	114	Walker's improved Schiele fan	72,000	20 feet diameter, 5 feet wide
L. Vickery	South Bullh	Bellambi	J C Jones Evan Davies	Adits	Bullh Top Seam	Adits	"	"	10 12	150 70	Fan Furnace	90,000 5,640	25 diameter, 1 revolutions, 55, W G, 1 inch
A K O and M Co	Joadja	Joadja, Mitta gong	Joseph Edwards D Mosby	Tunnels	Top Shale	7 x 4			7 x 4½				

*Western District.*

Cullen Bullen Coal mining Co	Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	J Regan (holes permit)	Adit	Thrd Seam	8 x 8		"		40	"	8,957	
Wm Sandford	Eskbank	Eskbank	John Spooner John Owen		Lithgow	12 x 6	80	"		80	"	13,000	
"	Old tunnel	"	John Spooner		"	4½	"	"		100	Furnace	16,000	
Lithgow Coal mining Co	Hermitage	Lithgow	Joseph Campbell		"	2 Shafts, 5 feet each	"	"		90 100	"	18,000	
"	Lithgow Valley	"	Joseph Campbell		"	"	"	"		125	"	16,000	
Oakey Park Coal mining Co	Oakey Park	"	E Kirkwood Robert Hay		"	10	115	"	8		"		
Vale Coal and Coke Co	Vale	"	Ed Frost Robert Hay		"	13 x 7	328	"	8	340	"		Standing
Vale of Clwydd Coal mining Co	Vale of Clwydd	"	Wm Rowe Thos Broughall		"	12 x 6	230	"	8	220	"	10,000	
T Saywell	Zig Zag	"	John Wilson Wm Genders		"	8	160	"	14 x 7	200	"	13,000	
N S W Shale and Oil Co	Hartley Vale	Hartley	John Buckley Alexr Woodburn		Kerosene Shale				6 x 4	108	Natural	3,600	
"	New Hartley	Capertee	John Buckley	Tunnel					6 x 4	43	Furnace	7,000	
"	Retort	"	John Buckley								Natural	1,000	
A K O and M Co	Genowlan	Capertee	Jos Edwards H Williams	Adit	Kerosene Shale				3½	60	"	6,000	
Great Cobar Copper- mining Syndicate	Great Cobar Copper Works Colliery	Lithgow	Francis Kerr	Adit	Lithgow	Adit			7½ square	30	Furnace	33,000	
D Lawson	Irondale	Piper's Flat	Jas Butler (Permit)	Adit	Thrd Seam				10	40	Natural		
W C Wallace	Black Diamond	Blackman's Flat	W C Wallace (Permit)	Adit	Top Seam				5	40	"		
A. Brown	Coerwull	Bowenfels	S James (Permit)		Lithgow						"		
Portland L me & Cement Company	Ivanhoe	Portland Sidg, Piper's Flat	L Thomas (Permit)		Thrd Seam						"		
H R Maddox	Folly	Lidsdale	H R Maddox (Permit)		"						"		
W E Nelson	Carlo's Gap	Portland, Piper's Flat	W E Nelson (Permit)		"						"		
F Burton	South Bowenfels	Bowenfels	F Burton	Adit	Lower Main Seam				5½ x 3½	70	"		
Jos. Collins	Collins	Exeter, Bunda noon	Ralph Davison								Furnace		

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

Sir,

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,

14 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit my report on the work of this Branch during the year 1899.

The work connected with the Prospecting Vote having been relegated, to a very great extent, to the Inspectors of Mines, the officers of the Geological Survey have been enabled to devote more of their time to their legitimate duties than was possible in past years; at the same time, it has been necessary to deal with a considerable number of Lands Department papers, requiring much travelling, and the inspection of reserves for mining purposes, the cancellation or reduction of which was contemplated.

*Publications.*—During the year the following publications have been issued by this Branch:—

“Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales,” Vol. VI, Parts 2 and 3. Part 2 contains—(a) An article on the alleged evidence of glacial action in the Ashford Coal-field; (b) Note on the Geology of the Hill End Gold-field; (c) Article on the Saddle Reefs of the Hargraves Gold-field; (d) On the occurrence of a Cyclopteroid Fern in the carboniferous rocks of New South Wales; (e) On the occurrence of Phosphatic Deposits in the Jenolan Caves; (f) Notes and Analyses of some New South Wales Phosphatic Minerals and Phosphatic Deposits; (g) The Australian Geological Record for the year 1897, with addenda for 1891–96. Part 3 contains descriptions, with plates, of the corals of the Tamworth district.

“Memoir No. 1, ‘Ethnology Series,’ by Mr. W. D. Campbell, on the aboriginal carvings of Port Jackson.

“Mineral Resources,” Nos. 5 and 6; also a second edition of No. 3. No. 5 consists of a report, accompanied by a geological map, on the Wyalong Gold-field, by Mr J. A. Watt, Geological Surveyor.

No. 6, by Mr. J. E. Carne, Geological Surveyor, is a very carefully compiled work on “The Copper-mining Industry and the Distribution of Copper Ores in New South Wales,” and has been very favourably received by the public. The success which has attended the issue of the Mineral Resources series has rendered it necessary to publish a second edition of No. 3, viz. “Notes on Gold-dredging,” by Mr. J. B. Jaquet, geological surveyor.

“Mineral Resources,” No. 7, on mercury ore in New South Wales, and No. 8, comprising a geological survey and report of the Hillgrove Gold-field, is nearly ready for publication, and others of the series are in course of preparation.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. A. Watt resigned his appointment on the 31st March last, and as a result of a competitive examination, Mr. E. C. Andrews, B.A., was appointed to succeed him on the 1st July. During the past twelve months my time has been occupied in the routine work pertaining to my office and in inspections and geological observations in the field. I visited the following places, viz.:—Forest Reefs, Gundagai, Murrumburrah, Inverell, Newstead, Boggy Camp, Borah Creek, Bundarra, Drake, Emmaville, Tent Hill, Kingsgate, Burragorang, Broken Hill, Oallen Crossing, Albury, Tarrago, Wyalong, Yalgogrin, Lucknow, Rosedale, Orange, Wollongough, Nurraburra, Mittagong, Lithgow, Pokolbin, Wallerawang, Irondale, Stuart Town, Abercrombie River, Hillgrove, Dora Dora, Port Kembla, Lyndhurst, &c.

On my recommendation boring operations have been undertaken by the Government at Black Range, Albury, at Gundagai, and at Wyalong, with the object of discovering auriferous deep leads. Successful results have been obtained at Black Range, where the existence of two auriferous deep leads have been demonstrated, and further experiments are being carried out with a view of finding the deepest parts of the gutters as well as the width of the leads. It will then remain for private enterprise to sink a shaft and determine the richness of the deposit. At Gundagai boring operations across the valley of the Murrumbidgee were not so successful; a few colours of gold were obtained, but no defined lead was found to occur, and the depth of the made ground (100 feet) is probably too great to allow of the employment of gold dredges. At Wyalong the boring operations which have been carried out so far have also been unsuccessful. Nevertheless there are very strong reasons for believing that auriferous alluvial deposits must have resulted from the denudation of the gold-bearing reefs of that field, and it is proposed to carry out further experiments with a view of locating them.

Copies of a number of reports submitted by me during the year are appended.

*Work of the Geological Surveyors.*—Mr. Geological Surveyor J. E. Carne, F.G.S., in addition to completing his comprehensive report on “The Copper-mining Industry,” spent a considerable portion of his time in field work. He furnished also the following reports:—

1. On a deep lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee.
2. On “Larry’s Hill Copper-mine, Wisemen’s Creek.
3. Second report on Yulgilbah Cinnabar Mines, Upper Clarence.
4. On portion of the Cudgegong River Channel for dredging purposes.
5. On a proposed reservation for Mining purposes in the parish of Belubula, county of Bathurst.
6. On a proposed deep test of the auriferous heathlands of the North Coast.
7. On proposed boring for deep auriferous leads at Urana.
8. On the Tuglow Copper and Mount Werong Silver Mines.
9. On the Albert Water Holes and Orange Plains Copper Mines.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. B. Jaquet, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., has been engaged during the greater part of the year in examining and mapping the iron ore deposits of the Colony, with the object of preparing a comprehensive monograph on this interesting subject. There has been much controversy in the past on the question as to whether New South Wales possesses deposits of iron ore of sufficient extent and richness to warrant capitalists in starting the iron smelting industry, and it is with a view of settling this important question that I have instructed Mr. Jaquet to undertake the work upon which he has been, and is at the present time, engaged. The results of the examinations already made by Mr. Jaquet are not so satisfactory as could have been desired, however a good many deposits still remain to be inspected, and with a view of assisting in the work of forming an estimate of their value the Government is carrying out prospecting operations in the shape of shafts and bore holes.

Mr.

Mr. Jaquet has prepared a geological map of the Mittagong district, and also one of the bauxite and aluminous iron deposits at Wingello; he has also furnished the following reports:—

1. On the discovery of deposits of bauxite.
2. On the clay deposits of Boxer's Creek, near Goulburn.
3. Preliminary report on the ironstone deposits in the parish of Falmash, near Piper's Flat.
4. Progress report on prospecting operations upon the Fitzroy iron deposit near Mittagong.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. A. Watt was engaged, during the early months of the year, upon a geological survey of the Hillgrove Gold-field. He resigned his position on the 31st March, leaving this work uncompleted.

Mr. E. C. Andrews, B.A., was appointed geological surveyor to succeed Mr. Watt, and after being employed for some weeks on routine work, he proceeded, on the 9th August, to Hillgrove, to complete the survey of that gold-field. He has prepared a very interesting report, which, together with the geological map embodying his own and Mr. Watts' work, will shortly be issued as No. 8 of the Mineral Resources Series. Mr. Andrews has also made several inspections and recommendations in connection with questions referred to this Department by the Department of Lands.

Mr. E. C. Whittell, late field assistant, was employed during the greater part of the year in connection with the prospecting vote, and in supervising the boring operations at Black Range, Gundagai, and Wyalong. He has recently been appointed an Inspector of Mines, having been successful in a competitive examination of candidates for that position.

Messrs. L. F. Harper and M. Morrison, field assistants, have rendered efficient assistance in the field, the former having accompanied Mr. Jaquet, and the latter Mr. Andrews.

The Curator and Mineralogist, Mr. G. W. Card, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., has rendered valuable service in the arrangement of the Museum collection, in petrological examinations in connection with the geological survey, and in the examination of minerals and rocks for the public generally. He also performed the clerical work in connection with the assaying of ores, &c., and has prepared a number of collections of minerals and rocks for schools and other institutions.

The Palæontologist and Librarian, Mr. W. S. Dun, has shown much energy and care in the discharge of his duties, which include the determination of fossils collected by members of the staff, or sent in by the general public; the making up collections of palæontological specimens for exchange with foreign institutions, schools, &c.; the reading and correction of proofs of the publications of the Geological Survey; the conduct of exchanges, and the clerical work connected therewith; the arrangement and management of the departmental library, &c.

Mr. Oliver Trickett, surveyor and draftsman, has also carried out his duties in a most satisfactory manner. In addition to making periodical visits to the various limestone caves, and recommending and supervising such alterations as appear to be necessary for the comfort of visitors, he has prepared nearly all the plans and sections required to illustrate the reports of the field staff, and has continued to chart the geological map of the Colony up to date.

It affords me much pleasure to record my appreciation of the manner in which all the officers of this branch have striven to add to the usefulness and completeness of our work.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 1.

##### Report on the Victory Mine, Forest Reefs.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have inspected the underground workings of the Victory Mine, Forest Reefs. In this mine an alluvial lead occurs under basalt. The washdirt is about 4 feet thick, and has yielded an average of about 6 dwts. of gold per ton, being treated in a battery of ten stamps. The mine has been at work about two years, and a considerable quantity of wash has been extracted, as shown by the accompanying tracing from the working plan.

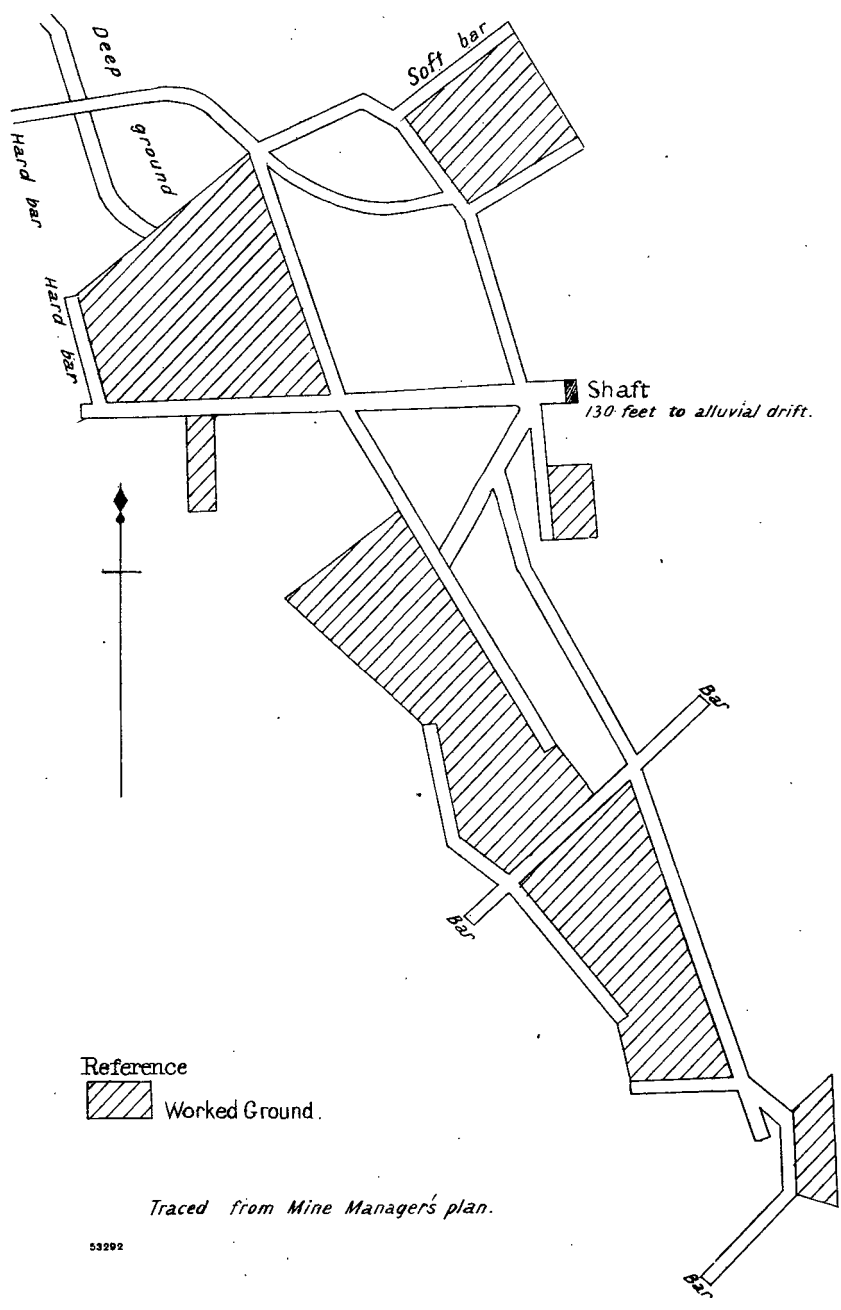
The depth of the shaft to the alluvial wash is 130 feet, and the sump extends for about 10 feet below that. The original working capital of the company is stated to have been £2,000, and the value of the gold won to date is £5,073. This amount has all been expended in wages, and I understand that the sum of £734 is still owing upon the machinery.

The mining operations have not been conducted in a scientific manner, and the result is that the workings are now in a very unsatisfactory state. The shaft was not carried deep enough in the first instance, the levels being opened out at the depth of the washdirt, while no deep level was provided in the bed rock below the drift for drainage purposes. The bottom of the old river channel is very irregular, and at the northern end of the workings it is found to be dipping rapidly into the floor of the level, so that under the present conditions of the mine it is impossible to drain off the water, or to work further in the direction of the dip of the lead. Moreover, the excavations are rapidly becoming unsafe, owing to falls of the roof, fracture of the mine timbers, and to creep. The wash rests on a false bottom of puggy clay, which in places contains a large percentage of carbonaceous matter, derived from decomposed wood and plant remains, and as there are no means of draining the water from this clay, it affords a most insecure foundation for the mine timbers. (It is possible that a second deposit of auriferous drift may occur below this false bottom, though no proof has been afforded of this). Sufficient protection was not provided for the shaft, by reason of the work of excavating the auriferous wash being commenced close alongside it, and the consequence is that the whole of the workings are now sliding to the west. The lower 35 feet of the shaft is considerably out of plumb, and the timbers in the levels and working places are fracturing in all directions owing to the strain.

In order to satisfactorily work the mine, it will be necessary to reconstruct the lowest 30 feet of the present shaft and sink it 30 or 40 feet lower in the hard bed rock. It will also be necessary to put in deep levels below the drift in directions north and south. Mr. Newman, M.P., is desirous of having Government aid for sinking the shaft, and for driving under the drift, as he states that the funds of the company are exhausted.

In

Plan of workings  
Victory Mine Forest Reefs  
Scale 0 32 64 Feet





In my opinion it is only by means of the proposed work that the mine can be placed in a satisfactory condition, and the continuation of the lead in a northerly direction can be worked.

It is for the Prospecting Board to say whether they can recommend Government aid for the purpose, in view of the fact that the carrying out of the work will provide employment for a number of miners whose services will otherwise, in all probability, be dispensed with.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, 12 January, 1899.

#### APPENDIX 2.

Report on an application to lease a large area of land at Gundagai.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have inspected the alluvial flats along the Murrumbidgee River, in the vicinity of the town of Gundagai, in connection with an application by Mr. Patrick Heffernan for a lease of about 1,000 acres for gold-mining purposes.

Mr. Heffernan, in support of his application for such a large area, contends that any auriferous leads which may exist below these river flats must be very deep and wet. He estimates their depth at 400 feet from the surface, and asserts that in order to successfully cope with the difficulties which are likely to be met with in exploiting them, a large amount of capital will be necessary, and that this can only be provided in consideration of a large area of land being leased by the Government.

In my opinion there are good reasons for supposing that auriferous leads exist below the river flats in question. No less than three important leads have been traced through the surrounding country to the edge of the flats, and there is also evidence showing that superficial deposits of alluvial gold have in several localities been worked on the banks of the river.

The most recently worked of the three principal leads just referred to is that known as the Jackalass. This lead junctions with the eastern bank of the Murrumbidgee River to the east of the racecourse, and its approximate course is shown on the accompanying lithograph by a red line. The greatest depth of sinking on the Jackalass lead was about 40 feet. The wash (which contained numerous waterworn quartz pebbles up to 18 inches or 2 feet in diameter) varied in width from 15 to 60 feet, with an average thickness of 18 inches. It yields on an average from 15 to 18 dwts. of gold per load, but in places the yield was as high as 2 oz. per load. Other runs of gold-bearing shingle were found to branch off from this lead near its junction with the river, and these show that the old lead had several mouths where it joined the main river channel.

The Spring Creek lead which enters the racecourse flat from the north and north-west was worked a considerable time ago. This lead formed the drainage channel leading from Mount Parnassus in Tertiary times, and in it was deposited the gold derived from the denudation of the auriferous reefs which are known to exist in that mountain. The deepest workings on the Spring Creek lead are said to have been from 50 to 60 feet. I understand that the run of rich gold in this lead gave out as it approached the river flats, and this may have been due to its having encountered a much stronger current at the spot where the ancient creek entered the main river channel.

The Jones' Creek lead was also worked some considerable time ago. It enters the Murrumbidgee flats on the western side of the town, and its depth probably does not exceed that of the other two leads already mentioned. It received the gold derived from the denudation of the auriferous reefs lying to the north-west of Gundagai, such as the Prince of Wales and other reefs which are now being, or have recently been worked. Both the Jones' Creek and the Spring Creek leads contained rich deposits of alluvial gold.

There is very little evidence to be obtained other than that of a geological nature, in regard to the question of the depth at which the auriferous leads under the river flats may be expected to occur.

A shaft was put down by Mr. Todd on the racecourse, near the river bank, and opposite the mouth of the Jackalass lead. This shaft bottomed at 60 feet, on what is said to have been a diorite bar, and prospects were obtained which I am informed were equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of gold to the dish.

I could only hear of one bore having been put down to test the flats south of the town. This was also done by Mr. Todd, and a depth of 40 feet only was reached. The bore is said to have cost £43, owing to the difficulty of penetrating the boulder wash with the hand augur which was employed.

While, therefore, there are sufficient reasons for believing that auriferous leads exist under the river flats in the vicinity of Gundagai, there is no evidence to support Mr. Heffernan's contention in regard to the depth of the deposits. On the contrary, the evidence afforded by the shaft and the bore appears to me to merely bear out the geological evidence which I should deduce from the reported depth and positions of the Jackalass, the Spring Creek, and the Jones' Creek leads, which must clearly have formed tributaries to any main lead which may be in existence under the river flats. It is a fair assumption from these facts that the depth of the main lead should not exceed 100 feet. In any case, I hardly think the Government would be justified in conceding such a monopoly of the alluvial ground around the town of Gundagai, until better evidence has been supplied in support of Mr. Heffernan's assertion in regard to the depth of the deposits he proposes to work.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, I would recommend that before any of the land be leased a line of bores be put down by the Government, to test the depth and character of the alluvial lead. Probably the best direction for such a line of bores would be as shown by the line AB on the lithograph with the papers.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, 17/1/99.

#### APPENDIX 3.

Occurrence of Telluride of Gold in New South Wales.

IN November last I reported the discovery, by Mr. Blakemore, the General Manager of the Prince of Wales Mine, at Gundagai, of the peculiar variety of gold known as *mustard gold*, which is one of the characteristic products of the celebrated Kalgoorlie Mines, and which is produced by the decomposition of telluride of gold. I made a special trip to Gundagai for the purpose of examining the Prince of Wales Mine, but failed to detect any telluride of gold. I reported, however, that it was probable that telluride

of

of gold would be found at the deeper levels. Subsequent to my visit, Mr. Blakemore forwarded for examination some specimens of a mineral which proved to be telluride of bismuth (tetradymite), and which had previously been detected in several localities, viz., Captain's Flat, Oberon, and Uralla.

Within the last week Mr. John Howell handed me some specimens from the Prince of Wales Mine, which had all the appearance of telluride of gold, and which, after careful testing by the Curator, have proved to be such. The specimens came from the 300-feet level of the Prince of Wales Mine, and were rich in free gold. Tetradymite was also present, and, I am inclined to think, at least two varieties of telluride of gold—probably (judging from appearance) calaverite and either coloradoite or kalgoorlite. The specimens, however, were not large enough to enable the variety to be definitely determined by analysis. The discovery of these rich ores of gold in this Colony is a matter of great importance to the mining industry, and the opening up of the Prince of Wales Mine at deeper levels will be watched with great interest.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, 28/1/99.

#### APPENDIX 4.

##### The discovery of Bauxite deposits.

IN reference to Mr. James S. Bray's letter on "aluminium" in this morning's issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, I desire to point out that several inaccuracies occur in the statements, which are attributed to this department. In the first place the report which I submitted recently made no mention of the "*mineral aluminium*." It stated, however, that the mineral bauxite, from which the *metal* aluminium is manufactured, has been discovered in large quantities in the Wingello district, by Mr. Jaquet, and in the Inverell district by myself. No mention was made of the county of Cumberland, nor does bauxite occur, so far as I am aware, within that county. *Clays* are, of course, known to occur there plentifully, but the expense of manufacturing the metal aluminium from clay would be too great to allow of the latter substance being used commercially for the purpose at present.

It may be as well to explain that while clay consists essentially of hydrous silicate of alumina, bauxite contains alumina (or oxide of aluminium) in the free state; that is to say it is not in chemical combination with silica, and hence the metal aluminium can be manufactured very much more cheaply from bauxite than from clay. Aluminium was originally manufactured from cryolite, a mineral which only occurs in quantity in Greenland. At the present time the metal is made chiefly from bauxite, a small proportion only of cryolite being added as a flux.

If bauxite has "been known to exist in the county of Cumberland for the last twenty years," as stated by Mr. Bray, I can only say that I have not been able to find any record of the fact, and I should feel exceedingly obliged if he could refer me to one, and send me a sample of the mineral.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

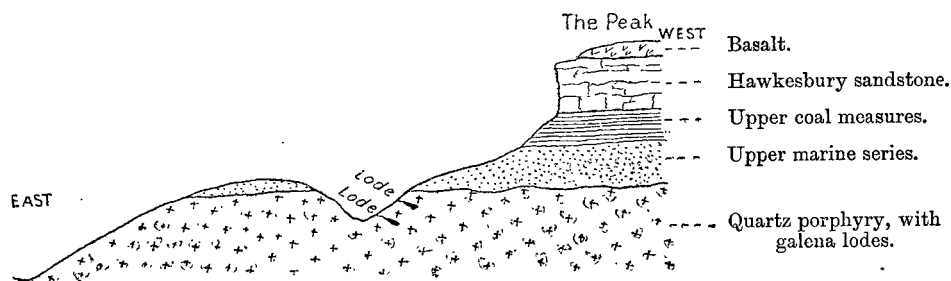
The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, 15/4/99.

#### APPENDIX 5.

##### Report on the Silver Mines at the Peaks, Burragorang.

I HAVE inspected the silver lodes at the Peaks, Burragorang, in connection with an application by Mr. Bartlett to have the road from Basin Creek to the Peaks made by the Government, and have the honor to submit the following report:—

##### Geological Section of country to the east of The Peaks.



The silver lodes occur in quartz porphyry, which here forms the floor of the permo-carboniferous coal basin. The whole of the valley of the Wollondilly River was at one time covered by the Upper Marine beds, the Upper Coal Measures, and the Hawkesbury Series, but all these rocks have been removed by denudation from considerable areas of the valley, leaving the underlying porphyritic rocks and the argenteriferous galena lodes which intersect them exposed at the surface.

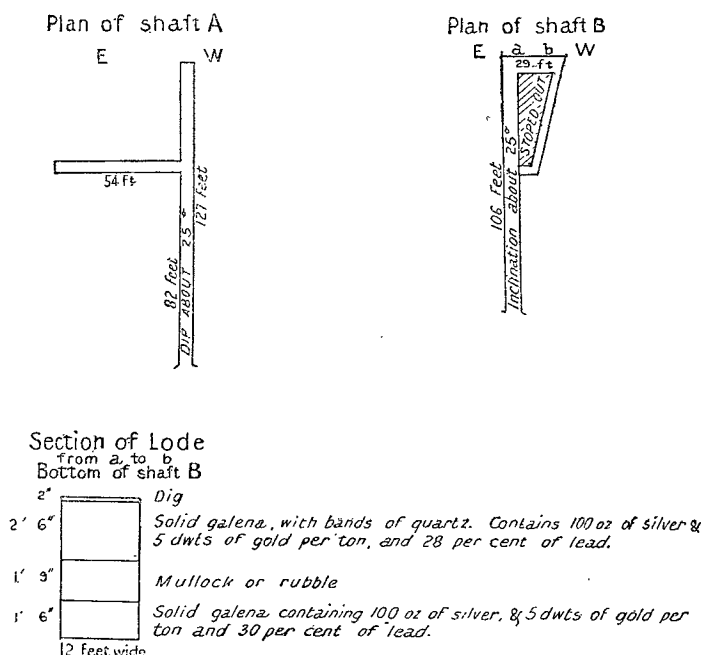
The silver bearing lodes were discovered about twenty-five years ago, and a considerable area of land was taken up at that time for the purpose of working them, but they were soon afterwards abandoned owing to lack of facility for treating the ore. In 1893 some of the land was again taken up, and a galena lode, known as Cuneo's lode, in the parish of Colong, county of Westmoreland, was worked to a depth of 40 or 50 feet. A report on the prospects of this lode was furnished by me on the 14th January, 1894, and was published in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for that year. I found that the lode varied in width from an inch or two up to 2 ft. 6 in., and that in its widest part it contained an average of 17 ozs. 14 dwts. of silver per ton, and about 11.62 per cent. of lead. I stated that the ore would require to be concentrated before it would be in a fit condition for smelting, and in view of that fact, the distance from the railway, and the extremely rough nature of the country, it was not probable that the lode could be profitably worked.

More recently two other lodes have been discovered, one by Mr. Webb and the other by Mr. Bartlett, on Mr. H. C. Manning's conditional lease, and a number of authorities to mine have been granted; the establishment of smelting works at Dapto and Cockle Creek has enabled the owners of these mines to have a practical

practical test of the value of the ores, and although the expenses of cartage, railway freight, and smelting charges have proved a severe handicap, the results have shown that the prospects of the field are considerably more promising than they were on the occasion of my last visit.

Bartlett's Mine (authority No. 2) is the one from which the most satisfactory results have, so far, been obtained. Two shafts have been sunk to depths of 106 feet and 127 feet respectively, on the underlie of a lode, which strikes about east and west, and dips to the south at an average inclination of about 25°. About 350 tons of ore have been forwarded from this mine to the Dapto and Cockle Creek smelting works; the complete returns were not available, but 220 tons have yielded 11,388 oz. of silver, 25 oz. gold, and 12·83 tons of lead.

The lode is very variable in width, thinning out to 1 inch in places, and occasionally widening to as much as 5 feet. The character of the lodestuff is also variable, for in places the channel is almost entirely filled with rubble or mullock, in others it is formed of quartz impregnated with argentiferous galena, and again in others extensive bunches of massive galena, carrying a high proportion of silver, almost entirely replaces the quartz.



In shaft B the lode was followed from the surface and widened out from 1 inch to 5 feet in thickness; the ore was of poor quality until a depth of 50 feet was attained, when good galena ore was obtained on the western side of the shaft, and an area of ground 45 feet long with an average width of about 20 feet has been stoped out. At the present time the lode is looking extremely well in the face between the points *a* and *b*, a width of 18 feet, on the plan above. It consists of a thickness of 2 ft. 6 in. of nearly solid galena (with streaks of quartz), carrying 100 oz. silver and 5 dwt. gold per ton, and 28 per cent. of lead. Below this is a band of mullock, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and underneath this again is a thickness of 1 ft. 6 in. of solid fine-grained galena carrying 30 per cent. of lead, with 100 oz. of silver and 5 dwt. of gold per ton.

In shaft A the lode contains a thickness of from 8 to 18 inches of solid galena, carrying 26 per cent. of lead, 104 oz. of silver, and 6 dwt. of gold per ton. Specks of copper pyrites can be occasionally seen in the galena, as well as traces of ruby silver ore.

In Webb's Mine the lode has a north and south strike and dips to the west at an angle of about 20°. It varies in thickness from 4 inches to 2 feet, with occasional bunches up to 9 feet in thickness of quartz containing a fair amount of galena with some stains of carbonate of copper.

In general characters this lode very much resembles Bartlett's, except that its course is almost at right angles to the latter. More development work has been carried out on Bartlett's lode, and consequently more solid galena ore has been discovered. I was informed that 60 tons of ore were sent away from Webb's Mine, and realised £600.

In Hilder's claim, an east and west lode, which is probably identical with Bartlett's, has been opened to a depth of 80 feet on the underlie, exposing about 1 foot thick of solid galena. Four and a half tons of this ore were sent to the smelting works and yielded 77 oz. of silver and 5 dwt. of gold per ton, with 14·8 per cent. of lead.

There are several other claims in which similar lodes are being prospected, but the amount of work done is not sufficient to enable an opinion to be formed as to the permanence or richness of the deposits.

The cost of cartage of the ore from the mines to the nearest railway station is at present £2 5s. per ton. The road from the Peeks to Wollondilly River is in an extremely bad state, the grades being very steep and the tracks rough.

I understand that the Works Department objects to improving this road, on the ground that the permanence and value of the deposits have not been satisfactorily demonstrated. With this contention I feel bound to agree. From the description of the deposits already given it will be gathered that they are very variable in width and composition, and the rich galena occurs in bunches, which may or may not be found to increase in number and size as the deposits are followed down. Sufficient work has certainly not been done to establish their permanence in depth, and it must be borne in mind that the proposed road will lead to nowhere except to these mines.

On

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Bartlett's lode is of a very promising character, and there are several other lodes in the vicinity which may be expected to yield equally good returns when more work has been carried out upon them; they are undoubtedly worth further prospecting, judged by their appearance at and near the outcrop. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the miners are not unreasonable in asking the Government to lighten the disadvantages under which they labour in regard to the carriage of the ore to the railway.

I would, therefore, suggest that the regulations under the Prospecting Vote be amended, so as to permit of some of the money being used for the construction of roads, as is done in the colony of Victoria.

Mr. Bartlett states that about £600 would be required to carry out the suggested improvements to the road; and there can be no doubt that, while it remains in its present condition, it will be a great factor in retarding the development of this silver-field.

24 May, 1899.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

E. F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 6.

##### *In re* Testing for Alluvial Deposits at Wyalong.

IN his report on the Wyalong Gold-field—published in the Mineral Resources Series—Mr. Geological Surveyor Watt alluded to the "Absence of alluvial gold," and gave several reasons to explain why such deposits have not been formed at Wyalong.

In my letter of 21st January last, transmitting Mr. Watt's report for publication, I traversed his conclusions (in regard to the absence of alluvial deposits) in the following terms:—

"With regard to the question of alluvial deposits, it is, I think, premature to assert that such deposits do not exist in the neighbourhood, though it is a fact that they have not yet been discovered. The difficulties in the way of finding alluvial leads in such flat country as that surrounding Wyalong are very great, seeing that the surface presents no features that would serve as guides to prospectors. The same difficulties exist in portions of Western Australia, where alluvial gold was not discovered for a considerable time after the lodes had been proved, and where, I feel convinced, many more alluvial leads will yet be found.

"There can be no doubt that very extensive denudations of the Wyalong district took place in Tertiary times; the present configuration of the surface supplies proof of this, and further evidence is afforded by the existence of a Tertiary basin, at least 900 feet thick, which exists near the junction of the Murray and Darling Rivers. The average annual rainfall of Wyalong is 13·63 inches, but there is reason for believing that in Tertiary times the rainfall in Australia was very much greater than it is at the present day. The altitude of Wyalong is nearly 800 feet above sea level, and, I think, therefore, that there must have been, during the Tertiary period, well defined channels through which the drainage of this elevated district found its way to the sea, or to the basin or lake just alluded to, the bottom of which is at least 1,300 feet below the present level of Wyalong. In such drainage channels the gold derived from the denudation of the auriferous reefs must have been concentrated, and I venture to think, therefore, that alluvial leads will yet be discovered in this district."

There is no doubt that the easiest method of discovering deep alluvial deposits in such extremely flat country would be by boring, and, in view of the difficulties I have alluded to, it is unlikely that prospecting operations for deep leads will be undertaken by ordinary miners. The discovery of alluvial deposits at Wyalong, however, would be of such importance to the community that I venture to suggest to the Minister the advisability of putting down a series of bores, to be paid for out of the Prospecting Vote, with the object of locating the old drainage channels which I cannot help thinking are in existence.

E. F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

27 June, 1899.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 7.

##### Report on Rock Cracks at South Head.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 26 July, 1899.

IN accordance with the request of the General Officer Commanding the Military Forces, I have the honor to furnish the following report on the question of the stability of the site upon which a fort is now being constructed near South Head, Port Jackson.

I have made several careful inspections of the excavations which have been made for the fort, and have also examined the face of the cliffs on the ocean side. The accompanying tracing has been made from a plan of the fort, supplied by Captain Owen. I have marked upon it the positions of the various cracks, as well as a bed of shale to which it will be necessary to refer in this report.

The first thing to which my attention was directed was a bed of shale, which can be seen at the base of the excavations between the points AAA, and I was informed that it had been represented to the military authorities that there was a danger of the fort slipping into the ocean on account of the greasy nature of this shale.

It is evident, however, that the beds of rock of which the cliff is composed, and which belong to the series known as the Hawkesbury Sandstones, have a distinct dip landwards—that is to say, in a direction between west and south-west. The shale itself is not continuous for any great distance, and forms a lenticular bed having a maximum thickness, as far as can be seen, of about 2 feet. The dip of this shale-bed conforms with that of the enclosing beds of sandstone, and it is seen to be at least 2 feet higher on the ocean side of the excavation than it is on the western side. It is clear therefore that there can be no danger of the overlying rocks slipping into the sea, owing to the presence of this shale, since they could only do so in opposition to the law of gravitation.

There are several cracks visible in the vicinity of the excavations, and of these the one marked BB is the widest, and, therefore, at the first glance, the most formidable. It has a width of 1 foot. I am of opinion, however, that there is no reason for alarm on account of the presence of this fissure, which, on investigation, can be seen to have had a perfectly natural origin, and to be merely local in its occurrence.

The



PLAN  
 shewing position of cracks and fissures in cliff near  
 South Head

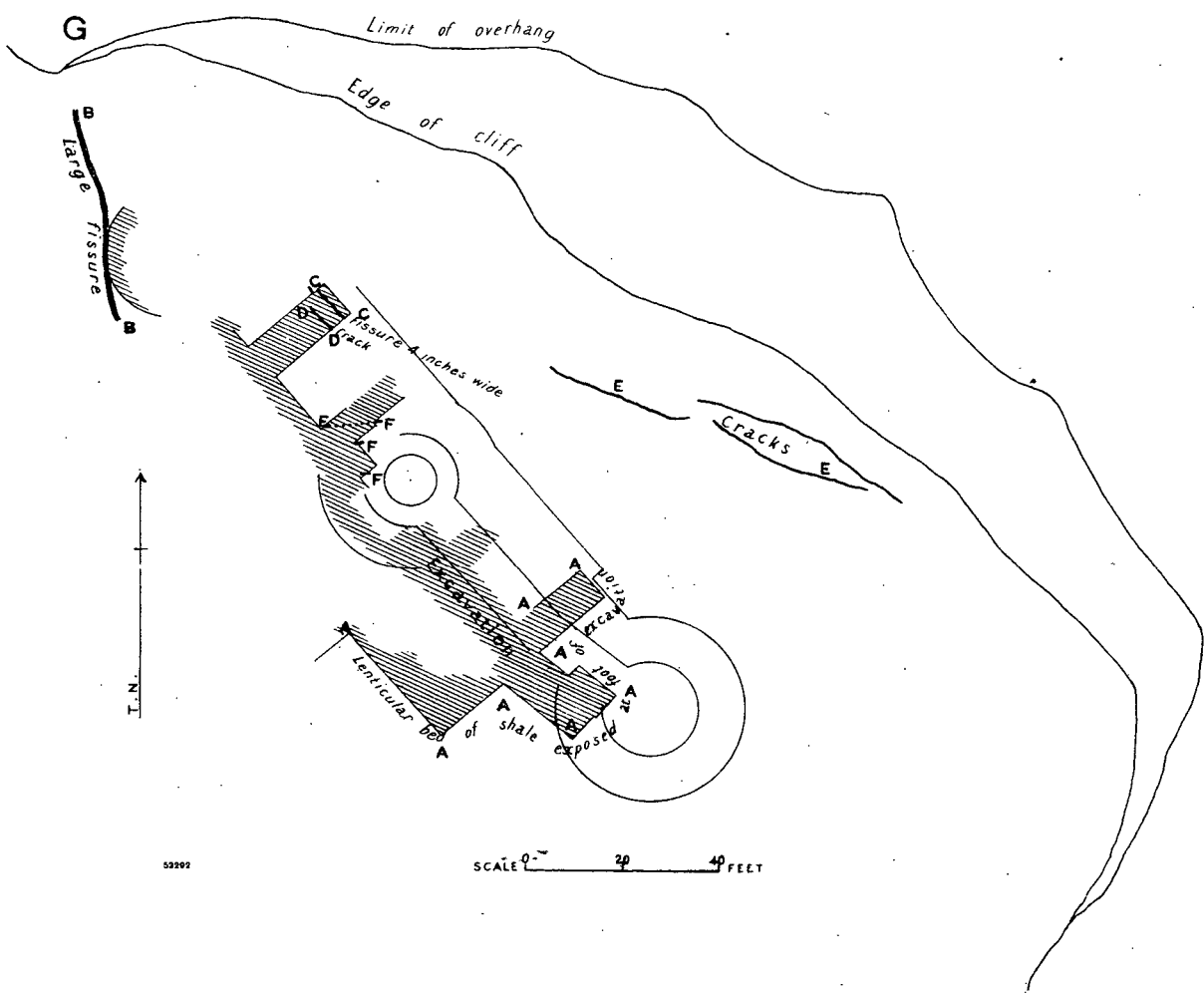
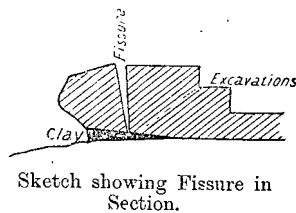


Photo-lithographed by  
 W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
 Sydney, N.S.W.

The fissure is situated within a few feet of a small overhanging bluff, about 8 or 10 feet high, from the base of which the land slopes gradually towards the west. At the bottom of the bluff a bed of clay is visible, and I was informed that this bed has been followed in for a short distance, and has been found to thin out rapidly as it extends under the bed of sandstone. The fissure probably coincides with one of the natural joints of the rock, and I am of opinion that the widening out of the joint has taken place very gradually, and has been caused by the falling over, westward, of the face of the little bluff, owing to the shrinking of the clay underneath its base during periods of dry weather. This opinion is borne out by the fact that the western edge of the fissure occupies a higher position than the eastern edge, showing that the rock to the westward has swung over as if it had been pivoted. An examination of the face of the cliff also leads to the conclusion that this fissure does not extend (otherwise than as a natural joint) to any depth.



Sketch showing Fissure in Section.

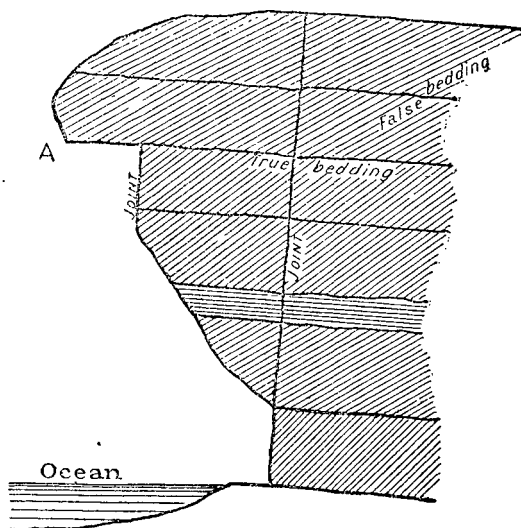
The most serious cracks are those situated at CC and DD. The crack CC is 4 inches wide, and extends across the floor of a passage (nearly 9 feet), and up the walls on either side for a height of 4 feet. It is, however, not continuous to the surface in the western wall, and appears to stop short at the division plane between two beds. The northern side of this fissure appears to be about an inch higher than the southern side, but no evidence of any sliding movement can be seen, nor does the overlying bed appear to have been affected in any way. The fissure is probably of great age, for both its walls are coated with a deposit of peroxide of iron. It is very difficult to satisfactorily account for the formation of such a wide opening in the midst of these solid sandstone beds; it may possibly be due to a strain caused by the hydration of an underlying bed of shale or clay, by the percolation of water through a joint; or, again, it may represent a joint which has been widened by the concussion resulting from a blast. An inspection of the cliff on the extreme eastern side of the excavation, shows a crack or joint which is probably the continuation of the one in question. It is, however, only continuous through the two uppermost beds of sandstone, and there does not appear to be any reason for assuming that the crack CC, situated, as it is, in the centre of a large mass of rock, continues, otherwise than as a joint, for any considerable depth.

The crack DD extends across the floor of the same passage; it is, however, comparatively unimportant, being only a fraction of an inch in width, and not extending into the bed above.

At FF are several joint fissures varying in width from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. They are very limited in their vertical extension, only penetrating one narrow bed of sandstone.

The cracks EE are traceable on the surface for a considerable distance, but do not appear to be of very much importance, and I do not think they have any direct connection with the fissure CC.

The Hawkesbury rocks in this neighbourhood are traversed by two sets of joints. The most important of which have a nearly north and south direction, while the course of the other series is nearly at right angles to the first. These two series of joints are of special interest in connection with the question under consideration, because they have a direct influence upon the wearing away of the ocean face of the cliffs. The rocks at the base of the cliff are eroded in the following manner:—The spray from the ocean soaks into the crevices, and into the interstices between the sand grains, and the salt, crystallizing there as the moisture evaporates, loosens the grains, which are then easily washed away by the action of the waves. A somewhat similar process goes on in the beds of shale, with the result that the cliffs become undermined, and ultimately assume the profile shown in the sketch. The undermining process continues until the weight of the overhanging mass becomes too great for the cohesion of the rocks, and the result is a fall, the boundaries of the falling material being determined by a joint belonging to one or other of the two series alluded to.

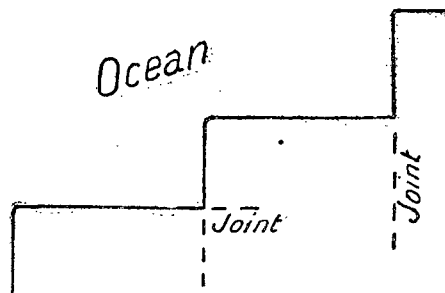


Section of Cliff.

The outline of the coast in this neighbourhood thus presents a more or less step like appearance, in plan, the steps being formed owing to the action, just described, taking place along the two series of joints almost at right angles to one another. Sometimes the joints do not extend through the uppermost bed, and consequently when the fall takes place an overhanging shelf of the upper bed of sandstone is left, as at A in the sketch section above.

It is impossible to give any definite idea of the rate at which this destruction of the cliff face takes place. It is, without doubt, an exceedingly slow process, and in the immediate vicinity of the South Head forts there are no signs of falls, on any considerable scale, having taken place in recent years. While, therefore, there can be no doubt that the foundations of the present forts will eventually be destroyed by marine denudation, there is no reason to apprehend that their destruction will occur in the near future. It is, of course, impossible to calculate, even approximately, how long a life the fort now being constructed may be expected to have, but I see no reason for doubting that it will last for 50 or 100 years, and it may last for a very much longer period.

The site which it is proposed to use as the foundation for the gun appears to be solid, and although, as already stated, the origin of the fissure CC is not absolutely clear, I can see no reason for assuming that it will increase in width in the future.



Plan of Outline of Coast.

In the event of its being decided to proceed with the work of construction, it would be advisable to stay the sides of the cracks with strong wrought-iron or steel cramps (*e.g.*, bent steel rails) let some distance into the stone on each side, and to fill up the fissures as far as possible with cement. There is also a large block near the top of the cliff (at the point G on the plan) which shows a fracture along a current-bedding plane. This could probably be materially strengthened by boring vertical holes through the fracture, putting in strong iron bars, and filling up with cement. It is not suggested that these cramps and bars would be strong enough to prevent fracture after a movement had once started, but they would be sufficient, in many cases, to prevent the initial movement. In conclusion, I am inclined to the opinion that blasting operations may have had a great deal to do with the opening of the fissure *cc*.

In view of the serious nature of the considerations involved in this question of the stability of the fort, I deemed it advisable to obtain another opinion, and I therefore consulted my friend and former colleague, Professor David, of the Sydney University. This gentleman very kindly accompanied me to the South Head on two occasions, when we carefully examined the site for the new fort, and viewed it from the land as well as from the ocean, and I have his permission to state that he entirely agrees with me in the above opinions, and does not consider that the safety or stability of the fort are likely to be affected by the existence of these cracks for a considerable period of time, such as fifty or a hundred years, or more. The destruction of the cliff by marine denudation will progress, very slowly, in a series of falls, but the foundations of the guns will be secure for a very long period after the destruction of the present cliff face.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 8.

##### Auriferous Deposits at Rosedale.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney,  
9 August, 1899.

In company with Mr. Geological-Surveyor Andrews and Mr. Warden King, I have made an inspection of the auriferous deposits at Rosedale, near Orange, and have the honor to report as follows:—

The deposits are situated on alienated land, viz., portions 8, 9, 16, 138, and 139, parish of March, county of Wellington, at a distance of about 6 miles from Orange, on the road to Ophir. A considerable number of authorities to mine have been granted by the Warden, and prospecting operations thereon are being proceeded with, but very little work in the way of proving the extent or permanence of the ore bodies had been done at the time of my visit. The lodes in which the gold has recently been found, giving rise to the present rush, are close alongside some deposits which were taken up about twelve years ago and prospected for silver. Gold was first discovered, in the new deposits, in what is known as Shorter's Hill, authority No. 136, a claim of 10 acres. In this claim an open cut, about 8 or 10 feet deep, and from 30 to 40 feet wide, has been made and 13 tons of gossanous material (consisting of soft decomposed rock, stained by peroxide of iron and intersected by quartz veins) were extracted from this and crushed at the Lucknow battery for a yield of 17 dwt. per ton; the tailings from this crushing were found to contain at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. of gold per ton, and were purchased, on assay, by Mr. Lock, the General Manager of the Wentworth Gold-fields Proprietary.

At the time of my visit, another bulk sample of 20 tons from the open cut was being loaded for transmission to the battery. A sample of this, consisting of a number of fragments taken by me from different parts of the waggon load, was afterwards assayed in the Department laboratory and yielded as follows:—

Gold	...	...	...	...	...	A trace.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	8 dwt. 17 grs. per ton.

Another sample, taken by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Andrews, yielded:—

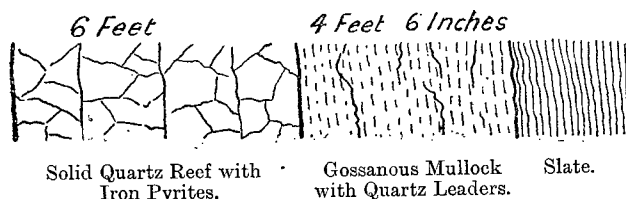
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	5 dwt. 10 grs. per ton.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	A few grains per ton.

Besides the open cut there were several excavations in the nature of costeaning trenches, being made across the deposit. A number of samples from different positions were crushed and washed in our presence, and in each instance what appeared to be fair prospects were obtained.

It is impossible, in the present state of the workings, to distinguish by inspection the payable portions of the deposit from those which are poorer in gold values. Under these circumstances there can be no doubt that the result of bulk crushings is of much more value as a criterion than the assay of hand samples. The result of the treatment of the second bulk sample of 20 tons (now going through the battery) is, therefore, a matter of great interest, as bearing upon the question of the extent of payable ore near the outcrop.

The formation at Shorter's Hill appears to be about 60 yards wide, being bounded on the east by a narrow belt of slate, while on the west another gossan lode, in which gold was first discovered by the prospector, occurs at a distance of about 60 yards. The strike of the lodes is a few degrees to the west of north.

At Moppett's claim, authority 140, which is about half a mile north north-west of Shorter's, another small opening about 8 feet deep had been made, revealing the following section:—



A bulk sample of 21 tons taken from this opening was crushed at the Wentworth Battery, and is said to have yielded 19 oz. of bullion, together with 3 cwt. 3 qr. of concentrates, containing  $12\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of gold;

gold; the tailings from the first 16 tons yielded by assay at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. per ton, and that from the remaining 5 tons yielded at the rate of 18 dwt. per ton. I understand that the mullock was found to be much richer than the solid quartz.

A sample taken by me from the face of the (4 ft. 6 in.) mullock yielded by assay 1 oz. 8 dwt. of gold and 2 dwt. 17 gr. of silver per ton. A sample broken at random from the solid quartz reef yielded by assay a trace of gold and 8 dwt. 4 gr. of silver per ton.

It will be apparent from what has been said that the gold at Rosedale occurs both in quartz reefs and in a very decomposed material, which is intersected by quartz leaders, and it would appear that the latter material contains the greater part of the gold, so far as the present very limited surface workings afford evidence.

The lodes occur in an intrusive rock of the nature of quartz felsite, which exhibits evidence of having been subjected to crushing strains, whereby a schistose structure has been induced. The dyke of crushed quartz felsite appears to be about 150 yards wide, and is bounded on the west by serpentine, and on the east by a narrow belt of slate, while further to the east massive quartz felsite extends for some miles.

The quartz reefs and the auriferous decomposed rock or mullock occur near the junction of the dyke of crushed quartz felsite with the slate; but the amount of work hitherto done is not sufficient to enable one to form anything like a definite estimate of the quantity of auriferous ore that may be expected to occur, or the depth to which it will probably prove payable.

I am inclined to think that the gold in the decomposed material, or "mullock," has probably been derived from pyrites occurring in the quartz leaders which intersect it, and that below the zone of oxidation (which may be expected to reach to a depth of perhaps 150 feet) the soft "mullock" will give place to hard quartz-felsite, from the decomposition of which I venture to think it has been derived. The gold will then probably be found to be confined to the quartz leaders; and as these will doubtless contain pyrites, it is to be expected that the ore will not be as easily treated as it is at present.

In the meanwhile there appear to be deposits of considerable size at the surface which contain gold in payable quantities; but more work will be required to be done before the extent of this payable ore can be defined.

There were about thirty miners at work at the time of my inspection; but with the exception of the two excavations mentioned, the work hitherto carried out is of a very superficial character. The lode deposits have been traced for a distance of more than a mile, and if the results already obtained be borne out by future crushings, they should afford employment for a considerable number of men.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 9.

##### Absence of Artesian Water in the Wyalong District.

I HAVE examined the sites selected by the Wyalong Artesian Committee, and have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion there is no probability whatever that artesian water would be obtained by boring in any part of the Wyalong District.

The first locality inspected was near Black Creek Station and Oakhurst, on a tributary of the Bland. Here the country consists of wide alluvial plains, which have been formed by the flood waters of the Bland Creek and its tributaries; but palæozoic slates and conglomerates outcrop at the surface in places, and it is evident that none of the conditions governing an artesian water supply are present.

I next proceeded to Wollongough, and thence to Monument Flats, where I saw some outliers of upper cretaceous rocks, capped by basalt. The fact is apparent, however, that these upper cretaceous rocks (desert sandstone) are not underlain by the lower cretaceous or triassic water-bearing formations, but rest upon an impervious foundation of palæozoic slates.

From Monument Flats I proceeded to Mulyan, near Yalgogrin, and here again I found that granite and palæozoic sediments outcrop at the surface, and that there is therefore no chance of obtaining artesian water by boring.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist,

26 August, 1899.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 10.

##### Prospecting Works to Test the Iron Ore Deposits of New South Wales.

IN reference to my previous interviews with the Hon. J. Cook, Minister for Mines, and his desire that as complete information as possible should be obtained in regard to the principal iron ore deposits of the Colony, with a view of encouraging the establishment of the iron-smelting industry in New South Wales, I have the honor to submit the following recommendations:—

It has already been satisfactorily proved that iron ore of good quality occurs in several localities, such as Wallerawang, Mittagong, &c., suitable for the establishment of smelting works—that is to say, where the iron ore can be obtained in proximity to supplies of coal and limestone, and where railways exist which would enable the pig or wrought iron produced to be conveyed to the principal centres of consumption.

The only point which has not been satisfactorily demonstrated is the amount of iron ore available in each instance, and until this has been done it cannot be expected that capitalists will be willing to expend the large sums necessary for the erection of smelting works, for in the present state of our knowledge it is not by any means certain that the supplies of ore are sufficiently extensive to recoup investors for their large outlay.

In 1891 the late Government Geologist, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, made an estimate of the iron ore in sight in those deposits which are known to exist within a convenient distance of Wallerawang and Mittagong respectively, and that estimate was published in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for 1891. Mr. Wilkinson's calculations were, however, based to a considerable extent upon surface observations, as very few excavations, that would enable the actual extent of the deposits to be ascertained, had been made.

Mr.



Mr. Geological-Surveyor Jaquet is at present engaged in a more detailed examination of the various iron ore deposits of the Colony; but the same difficulty is experienced by him, for in the absence of excavations that would allow him to measure the depth or thickness of the deposits, his estimates must necessarily be based upon surface observations only.

In view of the importance of having this question (of the amount of iron ore available) placed beyond doubt, I think it is most advisable that a sum of money be granted from the Prospecting Vote for the purpose of sinking shafts and putting down bores with a diamond drill on the deposits in the vicinity of Piper's Flat, Mittagong, and Goulburn. It is needless for me to say that the benefits which would accrue to this Colony from the successful establishment of the iron-smelting industry would be almost incalculable, and I think, therefore, that a portion of the Prospecting Vote could not be devoted to a better object than the testing of this important question.

There are two known deposits of some importance in the neighbourhood of Wallerawang, viz., near Garland's selection, about 5 miles from Piper's Flat, on the road to Sunny Corner. One of these consists of magnetite and the other of limonite, and they are situated within a mile of one another. I recommend that a shaft be sunk on each of these to a maximum depth of, say, 200 feet, and that a crosscut be put in to test the width of the lode at the bottom of the shaft in each case.

A considerable body of good limonite ore occurs close to the township of Mittagong (*vide* deposit marked 6 on Mr. Jaquet's geological map of Mittagong). It was from this deposit that 3,273 tons of very good iron was smelted, in the year 1876, by the Fitzroy Iron Smelting Company. The deposit is a superficial one, and is supposed to owe its origin to a chalybeate spring. Its thickness was estimated by the late Mr. Wilkinson at 25 feet; but this is purely a matter of surmise.

I am of opinion that this deposit could be most economically tested by boring with a diamond drill, and I therefore recommend that five bores be put down through it at sites to be selected by myself or Mr. Jaquet.

There are two other deposits (marked 4 and 5 on the same map), known as Waite's Farm deposit and Comer's Spring deposit, which should also be tested by a diamond drill. I recommend that one or two bores be put down through each of these.

There are also several deposits in the vicinity of Goulburn which are worth prospecting; the most important of these are on Cooper's estate and Gibson's estate, and I recommend that a shaft be put down on each of these to a (maximum) depth of 100 feet.

All of the deposits referred to are on private lands, and it will therefore be necessary, if my recommendations be approved, to obtain the consent of the landowners to the proposed excavations.

E. F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist,

7 August, 1899.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 11.

##### Report on Application for Dredging Leases on the Abercrombie River.

I HAVE inspected that part of the Abercrombie River applied for as special leases for dredging purposes by Messrs. Willis and Nicholls.

There is no doubt that in past years a considerable amount of gold has been won by alluvial miners from the gravels in the banks of the river; but it is only possible to carry on this work, as a rule, when the river is very low, as at other times there is too much water in the gravels to allow the ordinary alluvial miner to work successfully. During the recent drought I believe the Abercrombie River was lower than it has been for many years, and consequently there were more fossickers at work in the gravels than are usually seen there.

One of the features of this river is the occurrence of deep water-holes, half a mile or more in length, and these are never dry, even in the most protracted droughts.

It is to be expected that considerable deposits of gold occur in these holes; but they could not possibly be recovered by ordinary alluvial mining operations, on account of the difficulty of dealing with the water. There is, however, every reason to believe that they could be successfully recovered by means of the bucket dredge.

The gravels on the banks can also, for the most part, be much more successfully treated by the dredge than by the ordinary process of the alluvial miner; and although there is no doubt that a few fossickers obtain a living by working these gravels during very dry periods, it would be unreasonable to prevent the extraction of the gold by dredges during those periods when it cannot be extracted by fossickers.

It appears to me that there can be no objection to granting the dredging leases on condition that the operations of the dredges are not to interfere with the gravels that are being worked by any alluvial miner. While such a condition will protect the interests of the fossicker, I am of opinion that it will not restrict the operations of the dredge to any appreciable extent, because there are but few fossickers, and their work is very intermittent.

E. F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

20 October, 1899.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

#### APPENDIX 12.

##### Result of Boring Operations at Gundagai.

A SECTION, prepared by Mr. Whittell, showing the information obtained by the bores put down in the alluvial flats bordering the Murrumbidgee, at Gundagai, is now submitted, and I have the honor to report that, in my opinion, there is no probability that any good purpose would be served by further continuing the boring operations.

The results obtained must be regarded as disappointing, inasmuch as no clearly defined auriferous lead, such as would warrant the sinking of expensive shafts, has been located. Two fine colours of gold have been found in three different bores; and the varying depths and positions at which they were obtained indicate

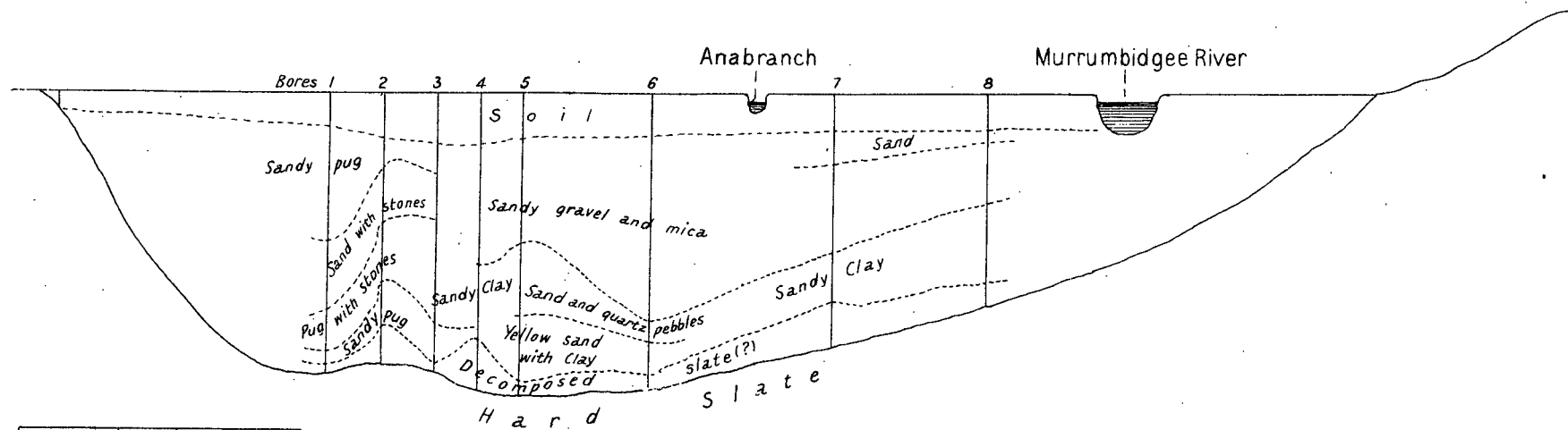
# SECTION ON LINE OF BORES

At Gundagai

Horizontal Scale 0 2 4 Chains

Vertical Scale 0 15 30 Feet

SOUTH GUNDAGAI



Bore No	Depth	Gold found
1	106 Ft	None
2	102	"
3	105	2 Fine Colors
4	112 3/4	None
5	114	"
6	111	2 Fine Colors
7	96	None
8	80	2 Fine Colors

52292

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W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

indicate that the deposits are probably more suitable for the operations of dredges than for those of ordinary alluvial mining. The rather irregularly arranged strata of clays, sands, and gravels, met with in the bores, point to deposition by a river which has frequently shifted its course, and the gold contained in these strata does not appear to be sufficiently concentrated to pay for deep underground excavations. On the other hand, although only six colours of gold have been obtained in these experiments, this result cannot be regarded as anything like a definite index of the value of the auriferous deposits, as the hand-drill forms a very imperfect means of determining the actual amount of gold present.

17 November, 1899.  
The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 13.

##### Progress Report by Mr. J. E. Carne, Geological Surveyor.

Sir, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, January, 1900.

I have the honor to hand you the following brief epitome of the work performed by me during the past year.

From the 1st to 19th January I was on leave of absence. From the 20th January to the 11th February was devoted to continuation of the preparation of my work on the copper industry.

From the 13th to 20th February I was engaged inspecting the Larry's Hill (Wiseman's Creek), Vychan, Eurow, Nangar, and Reedy Creek Copper-mines, in the Eugowra and Bumbury Districts.

From the 21st to 26th was occupied in preparing reports on Larry's Hill and other sites.

From the 27th to 2nd March I was occupied in visiting and reporting on a supposed deep lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee.

From the 5th to 12th was devoted to examination of the Snowball (Gundagai), Frogmore, Captain's Flat, and Mulloon Copper-mines.

13th to 18th March.—Engaged preparing reports on Snowball, &c.; 20th to 22nd, continuing copper paper; 22nd to 24th, occupied in a second visit to Log Paddock, near Mudgee.

From the 24th to the 6th May, was occupied in completion of copper paper. The total official time devoted to travelling, examining copper-mines and deposits, and writing up the subject, amounted to four months two weeks and a day.

From 8th May to 3rd June, I was engaged inspecting the Tucklan Gold-field Reserve, near Tallawang, and land for settlement on the Cooyal, Pyramul, Parkes, Cugong, Carlisle, McPhail, Tomingley, Pinnacles, Ironbark Reefs, Grenfell, and Upper Bumbaldry Gold-field Reserves.

From 5th to 24th June, was occupied in office preparing reports on the above, &c.

From 25th to 29th June, inspecting special lease land in the parish of Calvert, county Bathurst, and attending Land Board at Carcoar, to give evidence of the auriferous character of same.

From 30th June to 5th July, engaged in office.

6th to 23rd July.—Engaged inspecting reserved land near Bodangora, copper lands near Wellington, reserved land at Peak Hill, Parkes, Tichborne, Young, and Grenfell. Examining late Church and School lands at Burnt Yards and Junction Reefs, and in the parish of Ponsonby, county Bathurst, with a view of reporting on the necessity for the proclamation of mining reserves; also, reserve land at Stony Creek, near Rockley.

From 24th to 31st July, engaged preparing reports on the above.

From 1st to 24th August, was occupied examining copper deposits at Drake; tripolite at Wyrallah, Richmond River; heath lands, between Woodburn and Evans River Heads, in connection with deep test for gold leads. Examining and sampling Yulgilbar Cinnabar Mines.

25th August to 9th September.—Examining slate quarry at Grattai, near Mudgee, Garland's Dredge, and reserved land at Stuart Town; and examining the Cudgong River, from junction of Meroo Creek to junction of Cudgong and Macquarie Rivers, in connection with applications for dredging leases; also, reserves at Lewis Ponds Creek, Macquarie River, Parkes, and Pulletop, near Germanton.

10th September to 14th October.—Engaged preparing reports on Cinnabar, &c.

16th October to 17th November.—On leave of absence.

18th to 21st November.—Engaged in office.

21st November to 3rd December.—Occupied in examination of reserves at Arramagong, near Grenfell, and copper and silver deposits at Tuglow and Mt. Werong, and reserved land at Mt. David.

4th to 6th December.—In office.

6th to 20th December.—Engaged examining supposed evidences of deep lead at Urana. Copper discoveries at Albert Water-holes and Orange Plains, proposed reservation at Old Caloola diggings, and proposed settlement leases near Parkes.

22nd and 23rd, and 27th to 30th December.—Engaged in office dealing with the above.

During the year I completed, as before stated, my paper on the Copper-mining Industry, which was printed and issued as No. 6 of the "Mineral Resources Series," 2,000 copies being struck off. I have also just about completed, in my private time, a pamphlet on the occurrence of mercury in New South Wales, to form No. 7 of the same series.

The following reports made during the year are appended:—

1. Report on a deep lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee.
2. Report on Larry's Hill Copper-mine, Wiseman's Creek.
3. Report (second) on Yulgilbar Cinnabar Mines, Upper Clarence.
4. Report on portion of the Cudgong River channel for dredging purposes.
5. Report on a proposed reservation for mining purposes in the parish of Belubula, county of Bathurst.
6. Report on a proposed deep test of the auriferous heath lands of the North Coast.
7. Report on proposed boring for deep auriferous leads at Urana.
8. Report on the Tuglow Copper and Mt. Werong Silver-mines.
9. Report on the Albert Water-holes and Orange Plains Copper-mines.

*Notes on other Localities.*

*Snowball Copper-mine*, near Gundagai, portion 168, parish Willie Ploma, county Wynyard.

The following notes are extracted from a special report furnished in connection with the proposed resumption of the above portion for mining purpose:—

The object of the visit was inspection of any new developments or discoveries since my previous examination several months before, particularly a "gossan" lode reported to exist near the old workings. The latter was then being superficially tested by the owner of the land by means of a shallow trench. No copper ores were visible, and a sample selected for assay, No. 833, yielded only the merest trace of copper (0.04 per cent.). Neither gold nor silver were found in the sample. If this siliceous gossan caps a copper lode it has yet to be proved.

The whole question, therefore, turns upon the prospective values of the lower levels of the proved Snowball copper-lode, which between 1877 and 1880 was extensively worked, five furnaces being employed reducing the output. The amount of the latter or of the copper produced I have been unable to learn; but, judging from the slag-dump, which roughly measures 4,000 or 5,000 tons, the extraction must have been considerable.

At the present time inspection is not possible below 120 feet, owing to water in the lower levels; reference must therefore be made to the official records for such information as they afford.

The outcrop is a strong one, extending 300 or 400 feet, and, judging by the old stopes, the ore channel is of considerable width. The strike of the lode is nearly east and west, forming a contact deposit between sedimentary and igneous rocks. Slickensides are well developed on one wall, indicating movement and therefore persistence in depth.

The west end of the lode in the workings has been disturbed by a cross-course, but as the ore makes beyond it there is no evidence of the faulting described by Mr. Benson to account for his gossan outcrop. Certainly the exploration at this end is too limited to justify his assumption.

On the eastern extension of the strike, at some distance from the workings, a shaft has revealed the continuation of the copper ore, but not in solid form.

Several shafts have been sunk on the lode; the deepest is reported to be 220 feet (?); and between them for an approximate distance of 300 feet stoping has been carried on.

The value of the mine depends entirely upon its sulphide ores below the old workings, as the oxidised ores have practically been exhausted, unless fresh makes are discovered along the strike to the east and west.

The only indication of the character and value of the ore in the lower levels is gleaned from a portion of the sulphides from the 175-foot level raised by Benson in 1896, when the mine was partly unwatered. Twelve tons selected by breaking and hand-picking, together with 6 tons of carbonates from a higher level, sent to Lithgow, are reported to have yielded 7 per cent. of copper. It is highly probable that the carbonates were of higher grades than the sulphides, and that the average mentioned overstates the actual value of the latter.

Judging by the sulphide ore at surface, the lode now at the bottom of the workings is a low-grade proposition, and one requiring mechanical concentration before smelting operations. As the copper ore is leanly disseminated through the matrix, pyritic or any direct smelting process would be impossible, though bunches of smelting ore may undoubtedly occur at intervals.

The workings are in an unsafe condition, and a considerable expenditure would be necessary to determine the workableness or otherwise of the ore in lower levels. Certainly the most favourable opinion of the mine possible at the present time is that it offers fair inducement for further testing in view of the increased value of copper and the improved methods of treatment.

There is no doubt about the permanence of the lode in depth; the question is purely one of concentration, whether it will pay or not. It is a matter for regret that it should ever have been alienated, but there are no new developments by which to justify resumption.

The history of the mine briefly is that it was discovered by James Clayton in 1873, and taken up by him in conjunction with his brothers as a mineral lease. Later other leases were acquired, and it passed into the hands of a company. The earliest official record is that by the Chief Inspector of Mines—Mr. W. H. J. Slee—in the Annual Report of this Department for 1876, p. 125, to the effect that thirty men were employed and a furnace was being erected; lode opened for about 100 feet in length; assays of yellow sulphide reported to yield from 7 to 22 per cent. of copper.

In 1877 Mr. Slee reported the deepest shaft to be 130 feet, and the lode 10 feet wide, slaty, with solid bunches of ore. Two furnaces were in full work, and a third in course of erection. Population, about 150.

In 1878 and 1879 the Warden reported considerable activity at Snowball, and anticipated fair prospects when the railway reached Gundagai.

In 1880 work ceased, and in 1881 the mine is reported to have been purchased by Benson and Samper, but no work was done.

In 1882 the land on which it is situated was taken up as a mineral conditional purchase, which was cancelled in July, 1894, for non-payment of instalments due. In December, 1894, it was taken up as an ordinary additional conditional purchase by the present owner.

*Belmore Copper-mine*, near Cow Flat, in portion 57, parish of Ponsonby, county Bathurst, was examined during inspection of late Church and School lands in the parish mentioned.

The Belmore lode strikes N.E. and S.W. in hornblende and mica schist, in close proximity to limestone. In the New Belmore Shaft the strike is N. 40° E., with a north-westerly dip. Aid from the Prospecting Vote had been granted for sinking and driving in the latter. About 12 feet of sulphides, much mixed with country and quartz, were exposed in the workings. This class of ore requires concentration. A bulk test parcel was being prepared by spalling and picking, which was estimated to yield 10 per cent. of copper. Carriage to the Dapto Smelting Works costs about 18s. per ton, and the smelting charge 40s. per ton, with a 2 per cent. reduction on assayed contents. The cost of carriage would be almost entirely removed if the Cow Flat Mines, now being reopened, should resume smelting operations, as the distance from the latter is under 2 miles.



*The Sugar-loaf Mines* on Mountain Run Creek, about 3 miles further south in the same parish, were also examined.

Two lodes occur in this group of leases—the Sugar-loaf and Mountain Run lodes. The latter was discovered about ten years ago, and the former quite recently. The latter strikes N. and S., and dips west about 1 in 6, in hornblende and mica schist. Three shafts have been sunk, 50, 45, and 125 feet respectively, the lode averaging from 1 to 2 feet in thickness.

About 340 tons of carbonate ore had been despatched to Lithgow and Dapto Smelting Works up to the time of inspection, the average yield being 8 per cent. copper and 2 dwt. of gold per ton.

The sulphide ore from the deepest shaft is dreggy—mixed with schist—and a little blende is present. Twenty tons had been despatched, but returns were not to hand.

The Sugar-loaf lode is situated on the east side of the mountain of that name, and about 35 chains west from the Mountain Run lode.

A shaft has been sunk in very kindly-looking gossan to a depth of about 100 feet, then into limestone, and again into gossan with a little carbonate of copper at 134 feet.

About 7 chains westerly a massive lode of solid iron pyrites was cut in a shaft at 60 feet. At 100 feet the lode was driven on for 117 feet, where it had a thickness of 16 feet. Unfortunately it contains but a trace of copper. This lode strikes N. and S., and dips flatly west.

*Iron Duke Lode, Cadia.*—A report was made on this lode in connection with an inquiry as to whether gold is present in sufficient quantity to render it the chief and most profitable metallic product of the deposit.

The late Government Geologist examined the mine in 1881, and referred to it in the following terms in his progress report published in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, 1881, p. 131 :—

“About half a mile from this (Cadia Copper-mine, J. E. C.) a large cupreous ironstone or gossan lode crosses the main creek (Cadiangulong, J. E. C.). It is over 70 feet wide, strikes W. 20° N. So far as it has been tested the lode is not sufficiently rich to work for copper; but it is probable that when sunk upon to the water level, or to a depth where the sulphides are undecomposed, good ore will be met with. About 20 chains from here, in a S.S.E. direction, a surface deposit has been sluiced for gold. The gold is supposed to have been derived from a small lode worked close by.”

Mr. Wilkinson after his visit frequently expressed his opinion that the Iron Duke outcrop represented an enormous deposit of iron oxide.

The cap or outcrop of the Iron Duke lode is cut across by Cadiangulong Creek, exposing a large face of gossan on the east side, in which traces of copper carbonates are visible. At this point a shaft has been sunk to a depth of over 280 feet. A little ore from the lower levels is still lying near the shaft; it consists of sulphides of iron and copper.

The tunnel—1,300 feet long, according to report—starts in the west bank of the creek, and for a considerable distance passes through a ferruginous or gossany material containing traces of copper carbonates in places. For a further considerable distance, after passing through the ferruginous lodestuff, the course of the tunnel is most erratic in solid andesite, destitute of any trace of lode or vein structure.

Two cross-cuts have been driven from the tunnel in the ironstone or gossany lodestuff, and two winzes sunk in the same formation. Air shafts connect the tunnel with the surface.

A considerable amount of stoping has taken place, following a vein of good copper ore, about 2,500 tons of which are reported to have been extracted under the direction of the late Captain Holman, of an average grade of 16 per cent. Altogether between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of copper ore are reported to have been extracted from the Iron Duke lode, but an attempt to verify the figures by the Scottish Australian Mining Company's books was defeated on the ground of the trouble caused in making the search.

Where the creek cuts the lode a rich vein of carbonate and oxide of copper, about 4 feet thick, is reported to have been discovered about ten or twelve years ago, 40 tons of ore being extracted. At this point a shaft was started by the owner, after application for a lease.

The tunnel in August last had recently been cleaned out, and was in excellent order; the greater part of its length, however, was entirely off the course of the lode.

The level of the tunnel is far too shallow for effective test of the lode, and the winzes are also too shallow to remedy this defect. The shaft on the opposite side of the creek has certainly pierced the sulphide zone, but there is no evidence to show whether drives from the lowest levels have penetrated into the hill to the west, forming the western extension of the lode, and inspection is now impossible owing to the water in the shaft.

The frequent barrenness of ironstone caps of copper lodes is well known, being due to the instability of copper salts in the presence of leaching solutions; this fact encourages the belief that more concentrated bodies of the ores of copper may be found below the zone of oxidation. Certainly the value of the lode as a copper-mine cannot be determined until the sulphide ores have been explored under the main outcrop.

The abundant iron oxide of the Iron Duke outcrop would be of excellent service in fluxing the sulphides from a depth if such exist in payable quantities; failing this, it will have a value in the future as a flux in public smelting works.

Touching the gold contents of the lode, the only direct evidence adduced in this case is to the effect that 9 tons of stone from the tunnel yielded 2½ dwt. of gold per ton by battery treatment.

Other evidence was given to the effect that prospects of loose gold had been obtained on the surface of the Iron Duke lode. The presence of free gold in the outcrop, and in the soil resulting from its weathering and decomposition, is to be expected when the existence of gold in small quantity is admitted in the copper ore extracted from the lode. The natural leaching solutions which remove copper salts from the outcrop and upper levels of a copper lode do not affect the gold contents which remain to unduly enrich the resulting gossan. Hence, in oxidised zones, gold may in such a case be the predominating metal in value, but the cap of a lode cannot be considered apart from its lower levels, especially—as in this case—the cap consists of natural fluxing material for the undecomposed or unoxidised ores below water level.

In many parts of the principal copper lodes of the world, down to depths varying from 60 to 300 feet from the surface, no payable copper ores were obtained in the oxidised or gossany cappings, the value of which in many instances depended entirely on other metals than copper.

A case in point is the early history of the famous Montana copper lode in the United States, from which, perhaps, the largest output from any single deposit in the world is now being obtained annually. Down to levels ranging from 40 to 300 feet, practically no copper ore was met, the lode being worked solely for the silver it contained. It had, in fact, become a low grade silver deposit when the rich secondary ores, resulting from the leaching and redeposition of copper ores originally in the impoverished oxidised capping, were struck between the levels mentioned.

The evidence adduced as to the alluvial gold worked on the opposite side of the creek has no bearing on the value of the Iron Duke lode in gold, as the site of the former is higher up the creek than the latter.

The Iron Duke lode, which is embraced by P.G. Ls. 2 and 3, must be regarded as essentially a copper lode carrying an undetermined proportion of gold, the amount of which cannot be arrived at without reopening and adequately testing the lodestuff both above and below water-level.

Whatever the actual proportion of gold in the average lodestuff, I fail to see how it can be extracted without interfering with the owner's property in the copper and iron.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, the apparent abandonment of mining operations by the owner, protracted litigation, and the absence of risk to the Department in granting the leases, it may, perhaps, be worth considering whether they should not issue, leaving the respective owners to settle conflicting property interests amongst themselves.

JOSEPH E. CARNE, F.G.S.,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 14.

##### Report on a Deep Lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 3 March, 1899.

I have the honor to report having inspected the site of boring and sinking operations in search of a deep lead at Log Paddock, near Mudgee. Instructions to visit the locality were received by me on Monday, 27th ultimo, and a visit was paid to the locality on the 28th. Unfortunately, the shaft was found to have been flooded by an inrush of water on Saturday, the 25th instant, which prevented a thorough inspection being made. The attached plan and section will illustrate the facts elicited by boring and sinking. From bores A and D, I was enabled to examine some of the true bed-rock, the fragments of which correspond exactly with a bleached cleavable slate from a shaft about 70 feet E. 10° N., from A, which is undoubtedly true bottom. In bores B and C, after passing through the ordinary wash level of the locality, at 75 feet, black pug clay with coaly or peaty matter was pierced to a depth of 194 ft. 6 in. in the case of B, and 162 ft. 8 in. in the case of C. Waterworn quartz drifts were passed through at 110 and 166 feet, as shown in section. On the true bed-rock no wash occurs so far as the bores have tested.

The shaft started within 3 ft. 6 in. of C bore passed through the 75 feet drift, from which 2 gr. of fine gold were obtained, according to Mr. Higgins, from the core of the bore, and entered another drift at 110 feet, from which 7 gr. of gold were obtained from the auger core. Prospects were washed from the lower drift in the shaft, which at that point was not payable. At 118 feet water broke into the shaft, the ground previously having been troublesome owing to swelling of the clay. The water rose 87 feet. Baling by means of two kegs, of 18 gallons capacity each, with two horses, was resorted to; after lowering it 20 feet little change in level could be effected with the means at hand. The boring-rods were then lowered into the shaft, and the boring continued through the bottom to the 129 feet level in dark pug with quartz grit; but no more drift. It would appear from this that the water comes from the drift struck at 110 feet, and not from below.

Operations were then suspended to allow of a third whip being rigged. It is doubtful whether the water can be reduced and kept permanently under by these means, though possibly they may be sufficient to allow of a proper test being made of the lower drift at 110 feet, which I believe is the present intention.

A few colours of gold are reported from the drift passed through in bore B, at 166 feet.

The work already done has clearly proved that the shallow lead at 75 feet was worked on a false bottom, and that at least two drifts occur at lower levels, whether payable or not remains to be proved.

The conditions governing the aid granted provide for the second bottom being reached before payment can be made. The true bottom lies some 44 feet below the bottom of the shaft. Judging by the bore C alongside, no other drift will be passed through in this distance; but by continuing the shaft into bed-rock about 10 feet a rising level could be driven to the lower wash in bore B at 166 feet, and the water therefrom could be drained back into the shaft sump, and so raised to the surface by pump if the wash prove workable.

As the work, owing to the influx of water, has reached a critical stage at which a little financial assistance would be of great help, I beg to recommend the case for favourable consideration. It is the intention, I believe, to test the second wash; but the test should not cease until the lowest has also been tested.

To enable a satisfactory trial being made, a good working shaft was started nearly 11 feet by 3 feet in the clear, divided into three compartments, which is absolutely necessary for safety, apart from convenience, as the ground is liable to great "swelling" movement—it is possible that the lowest sets have already been displaced; the centering or divisions tend, however, to withstand the strain.

*Re cost:*—Higgins states that he is the contractor to the syndicate; that three tenders were received from 40s. per foot upwards to sink and timber 130 feet, the company finding the timber; that his tender at 48s. per foot was accepted. The cost for sinking seems very extravagant. I give the figures for what they

Bores on deep lead . . . . . Log Paddock.  
 Por.60.Parish of Wilbertree . County of Phillip  
 SCALE 0 40 80 FEET

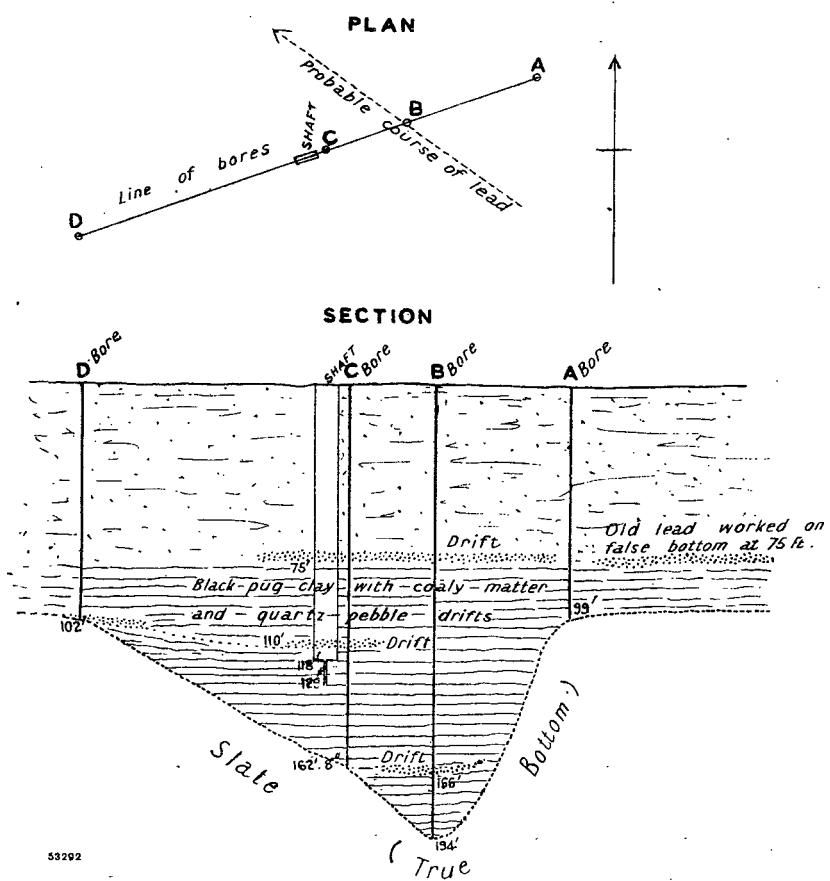


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 Sydney, N.S.W.





The bulk of this class of ore has been removed from the proved area ; in any case the quantity available is very limited compared with the permanent sulphide supply below, the composition of which must determine the possibility of treatment and the best method of achieving the most profitable returns. The composition of the sulphides is well illustrated in the following partial analyses of three samples selected by myself to represent the highest and lowest grades and an average of the two, the grades being determined by the amount of copper and zinc sulphides present.

Approximate Analyses.

	No. 495. Highest Grade.	No. 494. Lowest Grade.	No. 493. Average.	Average of Nos. 495 and 494.	Average contents of Captain's Flat Sulphides.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Copper .....	8.45	5.80	6.54	7.12	1.11
Zinc .....	14.96	30.73	16.49	22.54	14.50
Lead .....	3.86	7.37	4.76	5.61	8.04
Iron .....	22.92	12.06	17.79	17.49	17.75
Silica .....	16.57	10.95	21.12	13.76	23.70 (nearly)
Silver.....	trace.	5 oz. 19 dwt. 18 gr.	10 oz. 5 dwt. 19 gr.	.....	(For comparison.)
Gold .....	trace.	trace.	trace.	.. .....	.....

These analyses reveal a most refractory smelting mixture, chiefly owing to the large proportion of zinc, the amount of which, judging from the character of the considerable quantity of ore at grass, is in excess of the figures shown in the average sample (No. 493) selected by chipping across the ore blocks. It will, therefore, be safer to accept the average of the highest and lowest grades (Nos. 495 and 494), as the estimating basis, thus fixing the metallic zinc contents at 22.84 per cent. of the lodestuff. The equivalent of this amount in zinc sulphide (blende), in which form it occurs in the lode, is 34.08 per cent. ; and the equivalent of the metallic lead in lead sulphide, 6.46, raises the total percentage of these objectionable associates of the copper ore to 40.54 per cent.

For comparison the relative proportions of the principal metals and silica are given of an average sample of the Captain's Flat sulphides, which most nearly approximate to those of Larry's Hill. It will be seen that whilst the latter is much richer in copper it is also unfortunately much richer in zinc. The lower proportion, 14.50 per cent., of zinc in the Captain's Flat ore has taxed to the uttermost all the skill and resources of the experts and magnificent plant of the Lake George Mines (Limited) to overcome, and any addition to that amount would render smelting impossible with such low grade refractory material. In fact the high pitch of economic efficiency achieved at Lake George Mines is only rendered possible by the immense size of the lode—35 to 40 feet in width—and the abundant gossan, solid clean pyrites, and slag available for fluxing purposes, which unfortunately are not at present at the command of the Larry's Hill Proprietary.

The Larry's Hill Lode, has, therefore, to be considered as an independent proposition, relying practically on one class of ore, its restricted size necessitating utilization of the whole of the lodestuff if local smelting were to be adopted, as the proportion of first grade ore, about 7 per cent. copper, is not sufficient to keep a furnace running during mining operations ; and the extraction of the higher grade would but complicate the smelting difficulties of the larger proportion of seconds.

It is true that the available gossans could be utilized for smelting selected ore, and thereby slag would be produced suitable for further fluxing ; but as the quantity of gossan ore is limited it is better to regard the matter from the sulphide standpoint.

In either a reverberatory or a blast furnace it would not be practicable to smelt the Larry's Hill ore, without the addition of a large proportion of suitable fluxes, such as iron and lime, so as to reduce the percentage of zinc, in the charge by at least one-half.

It is unfortunate that the adjacent North and South Wiseman's Creek Copper-mines offer no means of relief inasmuch as the sulphides of those mines are also highly charged with zinc, while the supply of oxidised ores is scanty.

It is reported that about 9 miles distant a large lode of cupriferous iron sulphide occurs, which it is proposed to treat by pyritic smelting. If such be the case it would be to the interest of both proprietaries to amalgamate the treatment of their ores. The Black Bullock Mine would afford a valuable flux for the Larry's Hill ore, and the latter would supply copper for the collection of the gold and silver contents, and the formation of the more valuable and preferable copper matte.

Limestone occurs within a short distance of the Larry's Hill Lode ; without, however, knowing its composition and that of the Black Bullock pyrites, it would be impossible to indicate the desirable proportions of the constituents of the charge in pyritic or ordinary blast smelting. In addition to the minerals mentioned sufficient silica would be required to slag the excess of iron over and above the matte requirements. The proportion of silica in the Larry's Hill sulphides is low, the amount required would, therefore depend upon the percentage in the added pyrites and limestone.

In reverberatory smelting, oxidised or roasted ores, would be required in addition to limestone, unless ironstone was available.

As before stated, above the 50 feet level, oxidised ores are available to a limited extent, and these would be suitable for charging with the sulphides ; but, as at least equal quantities of the two classes would be required in the charge the supply would, I believe, be soon exhausted, as the surface indications certainly do not promise extended longitudinal persistence.

The only alternative to local smelting is disposal of the ore to the nearest Smelting Works, viz., Lithgow. But even the carefully dressed ore averaging about 7 per cent. of copper offers no inducement to work on this condition, as the costs of mining and carriage, and smelting charges would absorb the proceeds, even if no deduction was made for excessive zinc. Custom Smelting Works usually allow 10 per cent. of zinc in an ore, but for any excess a deduction of 1s. per unit is made in purchasing.

It

It may interest the applicant to learn that the deleterious effect of zinc and lead sulphides in copper smelting is their tendency to choke the furnaces by forming crusts in the throats. Zinc sulphide also hinders the metallurgical process by entering both the slag and the matte, rendering the former viscid, and the latter light, and thus injuring the separation. Lead also affects the malleability and tenacity of copper, preventing rolling and wire drawing, but zinc under 18 per cent. is not so objectionable.

As regards the last question to be considered—the most suitable site for Smelting Works—if such were feasible under the circumstances, close to the dam on the north end of the Mine Ridge, affords a suitable site for erection of a Smelting Plant, which could be reached on a falling grade from the mine, and yet sufficiently elevated to command ample fall for slag dumping.

The site selected for water conservation affords ample storage and excellent catchment.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 16.

##### Second Report on Cinnabar, near Lionsville.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 13 October, 1899.

I have the honor to report having made a second visit of inspection to the Yulgilbar Cinnabar Deposits, near Lionsville, for the purpose of noting developments to date. Whilst engaged upon this work the "Great Australian Quicksilver-mining Company (Limited)," was formed to secure and develop the property.

After the first inspection in 1895 (Annual Report, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 1895, pp. 141-4), aid was granted to the prospectors—Bassetti and Party—to deepen the main shaft, and sink another at a spot indicated. The former was continued from 50 to 95 ft. 6 in., and then temporarily abandoned. The site of the second aided shaft, in mineral lease 2, was forfeited by the original holders, and shortly afterwards secured by Messrs. Miller, Pollard, and Party, who sank 58 ft. 6 in. Again abandoned, it is now included in the above company's property.

At a later date, through the agency of Dr. Flateau and others, two additional shafts were sunk about 26 and 30 feet, and an open excavation made in a more recent discovery.

Several distinct lines of cinnabar-bearing veins, proved by the later developments, have been charted on the accompanying plan, and illustrated in sections. Distinctive letters on the plan and in the manuscript denote the position and identity of the workings.

The extension of prospecting has demonstrated two facts, viz. (1), a larger amount of cinnabar-bearing rock than formerly, and (2) the probable dependence of future operations upon the value or workableness of the lower grade deposits, which alone offer sufficient promise of quantity commensurate with successful working; for it goes without saying that a minimum yield can only be offset by large, cheap, and rapid output.

Unfortunately the grade of the ore in the latest developments is disappointingly low, bordering so close, if not quite, on the unworkable as to put the contemplated erection of furnaces altogether out of the question at this stage. The first and most pressing necessity is extensive proving on systematic lines, for which there is both justification and inducement. The hopes engendered by recent experimental tests of a small quantity of picked ore are discounted by the limited supply of such grade in view. It is therefore imperative that the prospective supply and value of the larger deposits should be definitely determined by extended prospecting before a reducing-plant is considered.

The brilliant hue of cinnabar—vermilion—renders it an extensive colouring agent, hence an infinitesimal proportion imparts a very deceptive appearance to a veinstone or impregnated rock. Some of the highest coloured and most promising-looking portions of the Yulgilbar ore are so lightly charged with this mineral as not to sensibly affect the specific gravity of the matrix. When it is remembered that cinnabar is a very heavy mineral possessing a specific gravity of nearly 9, as compared with 2·6 to 2·7 of the matrix, the disappointing assay results of such samples can be readily comprehended.

Active prospecting had ceased for some little time at the mines, but the Proprietary placed the workings in order, and afforded every assistance during the week devoted to inspection. It will be seen by the plan that at least four distinct veins have been located, and more or less superficially tested, the most important, probably, being the junction line with the diorite dyke which intrudes the hornblende granite country. Here the largest defined ore body is exposed, which, from its mode of occurrence, is likely to prove permanent. An interesting feature is the impregnation of both contact rocks with cinnabar extending to at least the full width of the shaft G.

From the field and microscopic evidence it would appear that solfataric mineral solutions containing sulphides of mercury and antimony followed the diorite intrusion along contraction fissures, permeating both dyke and country laterally for a distance yet unproved.

The diorite dyke is traceable on the surface from shaft G, through mineral lease 1 and beyond, and has also been exposed in shaft E and open cut R, as well as in a number of small openings between G and E. Notwithstanding the apparent discrepancy in strike, it is highly probable that the veinstone at O and P, near the Clarence River, agrees, in more than resemblance, with the dyke line.

*Geological Features.*—An alteration in the nomenclature of the previously-recorded geological formations has been rendered necessary by extended field research and petrological examination of rocks from lower levels. The deceptive-looking formation, previously described as "felsite" and "altered felsite," proves to be lode material, a product of the transforming effects of the investing mineral solutions.

*Further Development.*—The main shaft (D on plan) has been deepened from 50 feet recorded in the first report, to 95 ft. 6 in., and a level has been extended 11 feet easterly at 36 feet from the surface. Close timbering obscures inspection above the level; below it the shaft is inclined about 25 degrees from the vertical following the underlay of the vein southerly, strengthened by sets at intervals.

The face of the level shows a slight impregnation of cinnabar on the footwall. Evidence of fissuring is afforded by a vugh of considerable size lined with chalcedonic silica.

Below

Below the close timbering to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of about 59 ft. 6 in., the actual veinstone averages from 4 to 7 inches in thickness, and is well defined at the lowest level. Slight impregnation of the country occurs in places, but the quantity of cinnabar is inappreciable.

In the vein the cinnabar occurs as occasional streaks from half an inch to 1 inch thick; sometimes two parallel streaks occur about an inch apart. The productive portions of the vein range from 1 to 3 inches in width, but are not continuous; in fact, all trace of cinnabar occasionally disappears for some distance. An idea of the irregular occurrence of the mineral in the matrix, both vertically and horizontally, is gained from its appearance in the shaft and drive. The ratio of cinnabar-bearing to blank matrix equals about 1 in 4 vertically.

A considerable amount of the full width of the vein, exposed in the east of the shaft at 93 feet, was gadded out and brought to surface. Here the best coloured portion was picked out, broken small, and carefully sampled in the usual way by mixing and parting. In the departmental laboratory large assays in duplicate of this material yielded (No. 3,373) at the rate of 1.09 per cent. of mercury. An average sample of the discarded veinstone (No. 3,372) yielded no mercury.

The specific gravity of large pieces of these samples ranged from 2.69 to 2.71.

From the nature of the veinstone and the capricious occurrence of the cinnabar, it is apparent that a large amount of vein material—apart from the country extracted for the proper dimensions of the shaft or level—would have to be mined in proportion to the workable ore obtained by spalling and picking. Calculated on a specific gravity of 2.7 a cubic foot of veinstone would weigh about 168 lb., or 13 cubic feet to the ton. Accepting on the evidence of the shaft the proportion of workable ore as 1 to 4, 52 cubic feet of veinstone would have to be mined to yield 1 ton of 1 per cent. ore.

As richer streaks of ore were found nearer the surface allowance must be made for more favourable developments than at present visible. Possibly an additional per cent. could be safely allowed, bringing the average grade of the picked stone, obtainable in systematic working, up to 2 per cent.

The ore recently experimented on in Sydney before the directors and others of the newly formed company was picked from the material raised during the sinking of the 95 feet, and a neighbouring shaft on the same line, principally, I believe, from the former.

Though this vein is not in itself workable on account of the thinness and discontinuity of the ore streaks, it must be taken into account in estimating the possibilities of the whole property.

From the bottom of the main shaft D strike levels are required to open the vein, and a crosscut to the dyke lode to intersect any intervening parallel veins that may exist. The dyke lode would be cut on this level at about 110 feet below its outcrop.

About 120 feet from the main shaft D on the western strike a more recent shaft, C, was sunk to about 30 feet; time did not permit of it being unwatered; judging by the tip, however, the vein in the granite is very narrow.

About 8 chains still further west, apparently on the same line, a small opening reveals the usual chalcedonic veinstone containing stibnite, pyrites, and a little cinnabar.

About 12½ chains E. 18° 20' north from the main shaft D is another recent shaft (F on plan) locally known as "Doctor's Shaft," which has been sunk to 26 feet on the most northern vein represented by shallow openings at the time of first inspection.

The strike of the vein in the shaft is N. 55° E. with a slight south-easterly dip.

The shaft is closely timbered to within a few feet of the bottom; removal of timber at 14 feet revealed the same thickness of veinstone as at 26 feet, viz.:—12 to 14 inches, but more compact. At the lower level the vein is split in two by about 6 inches of country. On either side of the veinstone the latter is slightly impregnated with cinnabar. Though the barren material and the immediate walls are referred to as "country," the whole is so impregnated with secondary calcite and silica from percolating solutions as to be more correctly described as barren lodestuff.

From the strongest part of the vein in the shaft, from surface to 10 feet, some highly coloured veinstone has been extracted in sinking, the hues ranging from bright pink to purple. As conflicting views were entertained of the value of the grade represented by these colours on view in Sydney prior to the recent inspection, tests were made in the departmental laboratory under Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst and Assayer, of typical specimens of a highly coloured and non-coloured veinstone with the following results:—

No. 2,285—Coloured, yield 0.92 per cent. of mercury.

No. 2,286—Uncoloured, yield 0.10 per cent. of mercury.

A further sample of the coloured veinstone obtained by chipping the blocks at the surface yielded:—No. 3,365, 0.825 per cent. of mercury.

From the ends and bottom of shaft at 26 feet, 200 lbs. (weighed) of ore was obtained by gadding out the full width of the exposed veins. This was broken small and carefully sampled in the usual way. An assay of the test portion yielded (No. 3,363) less than 0.01 per cent. of mercury.

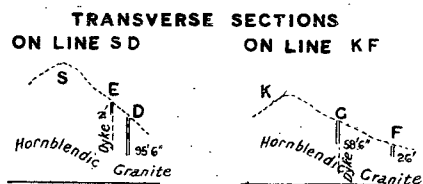
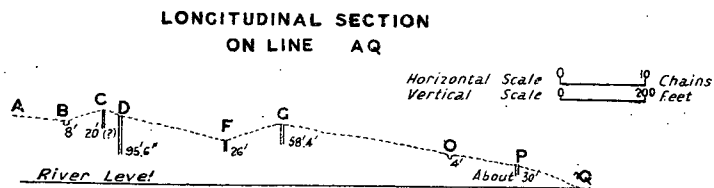
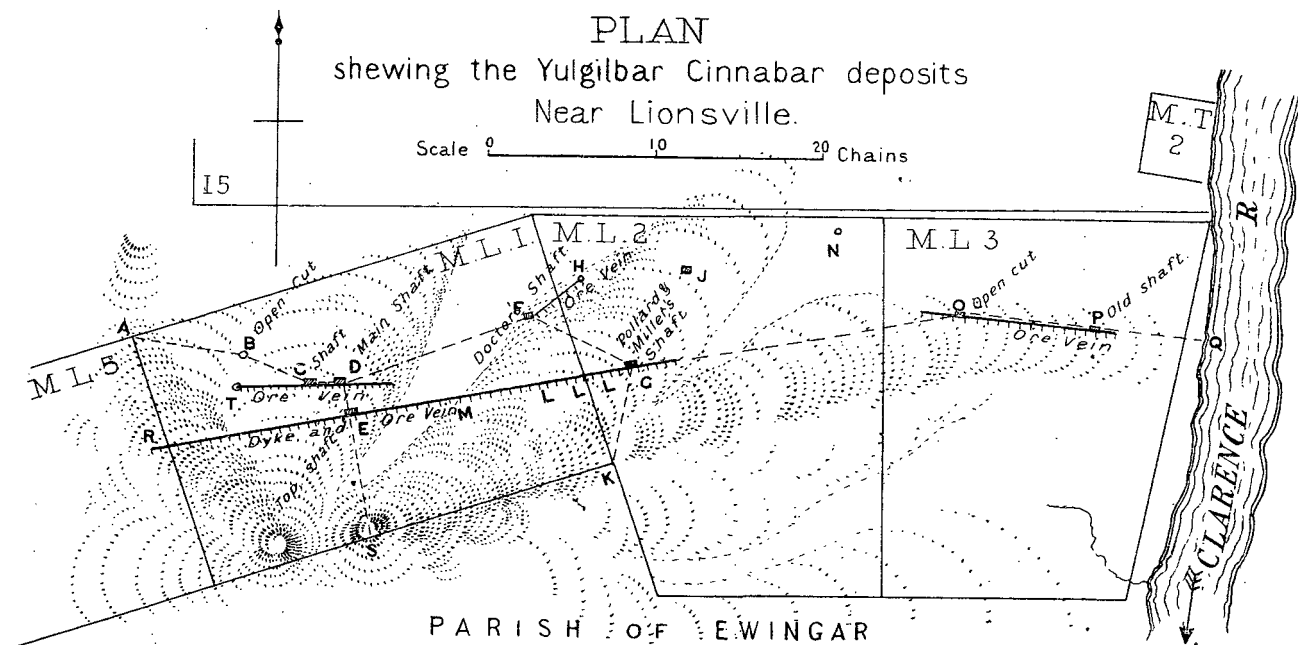
After selection of the average sample, 24 lb. of the remainder was weighed and reduced to one quarter by rejecting everything destitute of cinnabar stains. An average of the reduced sample (No. 3,364) still gave a return of less than 0.01 per cent.

The specific gravity of the "purple" ore determined from a large piece equalled 2.85; that of the "pink" 2.77.

A picked sample from the principal cinnabar make in the vein at 26 feet—about 3 inches thick—yielded:—No. 3,368, mercury at the rate of 1.065 per cent.

The shaft at the present level is in poor average veinstone, though a very small proportion might be picked to about 1 per cent.

It is apparent from the superficial test made that certain parts of the veinstone contain about 1 per cent. of mercury, but the proportion of the latter to the bulk of the veinstone cannot be estimated without further development. The thickness of the veinstone will afford a larger productive extraction than in the case of the main shaft, disregarding, of course, the valueless blank at the 26 feet. The shallowness of the shaft prevents any estimate as to the relative proportions of productive and barren veinstone. The grade of the former so far as exposed approximates to 1 per cent.



### REFERENCE.

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| <p><b>B</b> - Open Cut. Assay Nos. 3366 and 3367</p> <p><b>C</b> - Doctor's Second Shaft. Depth about 37 ft.</p> <p><b>D</b> - Main Shaft, "Prospectors." Depth, 95 ft. 6 in.<br/>Strike of Vein N 75° E Dip Southerly at 75°<br/>Assay Nos. 3372 and 3373</p> <p><b>HJN</b> - Shallow openings with veinstone containing traces of cinnabar.</p> <p><b>F</b> - Doctor's Shaft, depth, 26 ft. Strike of vein<br/>Dip slight to S.E. Assay Nos. 3363 and 3364</p> <p><b>T</b> - Shallow opening showing chalcedonic quartz with stibnite and traces of cinnabar.</p> <p><b>R</b> - Aegitic diorite dyke associated with cinnabar.</p> | <p><b>E</b> - Shaft, depth 20 ft., fallen in. Cinnabar in chalcedonic calcareous veinstone and impregnating dyke rock.</p> <p><b>M</b> - Shallow opening showing usual chalcedonic veinstone and cinnabar impregnating dyke rock. Assay No. 3374</p> <p><b>LLL</b> - Shallow openings with chalcedonic veinstone and traces of cinnabar.</p> <p><b>G</b> - Miller and Pollard's shaft. Depth, 56 ft. 6 in.<br/>Strike of vein N 82° 30' W<br/>Assay Nos. 3369, 3370, 3371 and 3375</p> <p><b>O</b> - Shallow opening. Usual veinstone.</p> <p><b>P</b> - Old shaft. Chalcedonic veinstone with traces of cinnabar.</p> |
|--|--|

53202

Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.



The second deepest shaft (G on plan, locally known as Miller and Pollard's) was sunk at the site indicated by the writer (C in first report) on the junction line of granite and diorite. The felsite previously mentioned has since been more definitely determined as an alteration product of the investing mineral solutions.

At the surface evidence of a certain amount of sub-soil leaching and redistribution was visible in the decomposed outcrop, which was horizontally banded in white and pink, representing alternate solution and impregnation at the various stages of weathering and decomposition. Similar conditions occur at B on plan.

As previously recorded, samples from the banded outcrop yielded :—

No. 4,057—Mercury 0·48 per cent.

No. 4,058—Mercury 0·5 per cent.

whilst a sample of less decomposed lode rock yielded :—

No. 4,056—Mercury 1·58 per cent.

The present shaft G was sunk 58 ft. 6 in. a few feet south of the previous opening, cutting the lode material at some depth from the surface.

At 46 feet, to which depth the water was lowered, the full width of the shaft is occupied by cinnabar-bearing lodestuff. The diorite in the centre of the exposed face is about 2 feet thick, and contains finely disseminated cinnabar throughout. On either side decomposed or highly altered lodestuff passes gradually into hornblende granite, cinnabar impregnating it so far as the limits of the shaft permit inspection.

A sample taken from the full width exposed at 46 feet yielded—No. 3,375, mercury, 0·15 per cent.

Evidently the grade in this shaft is unequal, as subsequent assays show. Judging by the material in the shaft tip, which is indiscriminately mixed, sorting will be possible and satisfactory. A large sample of a fine-grained greenish rock (diorite), crumbling on exposure, yielded—No. 3,369, mercury, 0·67 per cent.

A similar test of a fine-grained pinkish rock (weathering brown) from the junction of the granite yielded—No. 3,370, mercury, 0·805 per cent. Coarse-grained granite from the junction yielded—No. 3,371, mercury, 0·570 per cent.

Along the junction of the granite and diorite, chalcedonic quartz occurs with nests of stellate crystals of sulphide of antimony (stibnite) on its surfaces.

Between shafts G and E on this line several shallow openings reveal a common class of material, though in places more chalcedonic. At M, a sample of fine-grained decomposed rock, exposed at surface, yielded—No. 3,374, mercury, 0·06 per cent.

Shaft E—the 20 feet shaft of the first report—has fallen in, hence no fresh developments are to be recorded here. Still further west at R (on plan), the dyke has been exposed in an excavation, traces of cinnabar only are visible at this point.

B represents an entirely new discovery, where an open cut exposes a width of about 17 feet of rotten hornblende granite lightly impregnated with cinnabar. The conditions of occurrence at this point indicate a certain amount of progressive leaching and redeposition of the cinnabar in the horizontal, curving, and vertical seams determined by the shell-like weathering of the rock and the angles of the joint planes.

The principal deposition of the cinnabar is in these lines of soakage, though not confined to them, as the mineral occurs in the rotten granite in the form of fine circular or semi-circular plates or stains exhibiting strong indications of secondary origin. It appears certain, however, that, as in G shaft, the granite will be found in depth to be impregnated with cinnabar from the original thermal deposition.

A test shaft and crosscut are needed at this site to determine the width and strike of this ore body, which at present are not definable. A hard quartzose vein, partly chalcedonic, is exposed in the cutting, which probably represents the original channel from which the mineral solutions impregnated the granite. Until the unweathered rock is reached it would be hazardous to estimate the value of this deposit. The extent of the surface impregnation may be judged from the following assay of a properly averaged sample of about 1½ tons of the material freshly extracted from the full width of the open cut :—No. 3,366, mercury, 0·035 per cent. An average sample of the higher coloured seams and joint fillings in the face of the open cut yielded—No. 3,367, mercury, 0·115 per cent.

*Summary.*—It will be seen by the foregoing statement that whilst the quantity of cinnabar-bearing material in sight has been increased by further prospecting the grade has not correspondingly improved. The line G to F will probably yield a workable quantity of ore containing from ½ to 1 per cent. of mercury. From the main shaft D and Doctor's shaft F lesser quantities of similar grade will be obtainable, with the addition of richer bunches of ore.

From B no ore approaching the above grade is yet obtainable, whatever its prospects in depth it cannot at the present time be considered.

The question confronting the newly formed company now is—providing that ore of ½ to 1 per cent. grade can be obtained in quantity, can it be profitably worked under local conditions? Certainly even lower grades are successfully operated in Europe and Russia, but circumstances alter cases, and it is more than doubtful if the Yulgilbar deposits could be attacked on a commercial scale as they now appear.

Considering, however, the totally inadequate prospecting performed, there is every reasonable inducement, as there is every need, for a thorough test to effectually decide their workableness or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,  
Geological Surveyor.

## APPENDIX 17.

## Report on portion of the Cudgegong River Channel for Dredging Purposes.

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney,

27 September, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honor to report having carefully examined the Cudgegong River channel between the extreme datum posts mentioned in these papers—99-15,466, 99-18,431—a distance of about 13 miles, following the river. The highest up stream peg is placed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the junction of Meroo Creek, and the lowest down stream about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the junction of the Cudgegong with the Macquarie.

The object of the examination was to ascertain whether the issue of special leases for dredging would conflict with, or prove inimical to, the interests of miners working with ordinary mining appliances.

I am of opinion, as a result of examination, that special leases covering the river channel between the points mentioned, would clash with the operations of ordinary miners only during favourable seasons and levels, over certain very restricted areas. If a covenant be inserted in the leases—as is contemplated—protecting the ordinary miner's interest in the shallow bars and beaches accessible to his appliances, every valid reason against their issue would be removed.

The importance of the proposed dredging operations completely overshadows that of the present desultory and intermittent fossicking, as nine-tenths of the channel length is unsuitable for ordinary mining.

But one miner was actually engaged in the channel covered by the lease applications at the time of inspection, doubtless owing to the freshet in the river, as the local miners contend that during low summer level they are able to attack the river bars and beaches to advantage.

The principal workings along the Cudgegong River at the present, as in the past, lie along the margins of the earlier and higher channel, now marked by the patches of stranded auriferous drift left behind by erosion of the present narrower and deeper channel. The older drifts are situated some distance from the present river bed, entirely out of reach of dredging. The issue of special leases embracing the channel, therefore, would not interfere with the principal sphere of the ordinary miner's operations.

The river channel averages from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 chains wide; special leases should be measured to the full width. A lease of 100 acres applied for, 1 chain wide along the river, is intended as a monopoly of an undue area, as it would be impossible to work parallel leases of similar dimensions without conflict.

In the proposed legislation governing dredging, I would respectfully urge clear definition of a maximum area. Whilst strongly agreeing with the principle of liberal concessions and encouragement to pioneers of costly new methods, the time appears to have arrived when a firm stand must be made against excessive areas, the patent object of which is subdivision and flotation.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOSEPH F. CARNE,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

## APPENDIX 18.

## On proposed reservation for mining purposes in the parish of Belubula, county of Bathurst.

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 26 July, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honor to report having, in accordance with your instructions, inspected the Crown lands within the western portion of the parish of Belubula, county of Bathurst, with a view of determining whether for the protection of mining interests, a reserve has been rendered necessary by the conversion of Church and School lands into ordinary Crown lands. From a careful examination of the locality, I beg to strongly recommend that the area shown by blue pencil, hatching and border, on the accompanying litho. be reserved from sale for mining purposes.

The included land is principally stony and precipitous, and only suitable for grazing purposes, hence reservation would not interfere with settlement, and the present grass rights could be maintained.

The mining lease holdings at present in force are shown by pink tint, and in addition a number of fossickers are working the alluvial gullies and creek beds falling into the Belubula River from the neighbourhood of Burnt Yards. Their number is likely to be increased now that the drought has broken up.

An important crushing and concentrating plant has just been completed at the Belubula Mine—in the south-west corner of the area—for the purpose of treating the extensive auriferous sills or bedded intrusive rocks which occur on both sides of the Belubula River, the present workings being mainly on the east side. These auriferous beds dip north-westerly in the area proposed to be reserved, and may be worked some distance from the river if present tests with the unoxidised pyritous rock prove successful. In conjunction with these workings one of the finest masonry dams in the Colony has been constructed across the river, impounding an immense water supply at an elevation sufficient to afford abundant pressure for all motive power required.

Above the Frenchmen's mine Messrs. David and Stonier, Geological Surveyors, drew special attention in the Annual Report of this Department, 1890, p. 239, to a deep lead under basalt on the top of the hill which was untried. These localities are within the proposed reservation.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,

Geological Surveyor.

## APPENDIX 19.

## Report on a proposed deep test of the Auriferous Heath Lands of the North Coast between the Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, September, 1899.

I have the honor to report having met the principal officers of the Woodburn Progress Committee, and discussed with them Mr. Monaghan's scheme for a deep test of the heath lands of the neighbouring coast district. McAuley's Lead, Jerusalem Creek, is most favoured by the Committee as the site of proposed operations, the preference being due simply to the richness of the shallow workings at this point. The latter can, however, hardly be accepted as indicative of conditions at lower levels, as storms and shifting currents during deposition render it improbable that earlier sites of natural concentration correspond

correspond with the vertical planes of later accumulations. The vicinity of McAuley's Lead is, however, as favourable as any other portion of the level heath lands for the purpose selected. The questions, therefore, for consideration are, (1) whether the prospects warrant the cost of a deep test, and (2) the best means of accomplishing it.

The so-called "leads" of the heath lands have in no instance been worked on a true bottom or bed-rock. The auriferous sands are underlaid by layers of sand to the lowest level reached, viz., about 36 feet from the surface, or about 6 feet below high-water mark.

Below the characteristic compact "black rock"—sand coloured and cemented by carbonaceous matter resulting from swampy conditions—the sands are loose, and saturated with water to an extent preventing satisfactory prospecting by the ordinary sludger. At Broadwater, and Jerusalem Creek heads, the gold sand is just above the black rock; at McAuley's Lead it occurs as a thin layer within the black rock. Below the latter, colours only have been obtained in a very few of the deeper sludger holes put down by the Government and private prospecting parties. The limit of test by these means was, however, very trifling compared with the probable thickness of the sand beds under the low heath lands. During the prospecting operations carried out in 1886, under the direction and assistance of the Prospecting Board, 5,659 sludger holes were put down between the Esk and Richmond Rivers, aggregating 87,326 feet, and averaging 15.43 feet, the special object being to prove whether other "runs" of old beaches of auriferous sand occurred parallel to those already discovered. New leads were determined at McAuley's and Broadwater at shallow levels capable of being worked under the usual primitive and inexpensive methods of the beach and heath miners.

The low level tests now proposed will prove the sands below sea level. Judging from the process of natural concentration observable on the present beaches, which takes place chiefly, if not wholly, between high and low water, where the lapping or panning action of the waves draws off the lighter material, leaving the heavier stranded in comparatively clean layers, the prospects of rich concentrates below sea-level do not appear as favourable as above it.

Still the fact that no true bottom has yet been reached—excepting at a distance inland from the coast—makes it desirable that an effort should be made to reach it, and in so doing prove the existence or otherwise of lower auriferous sands. If such exist it is probable that pumping would be the only possible method of extraction from below sea-level.

The second question, viz.:—"The best means of accomplishing deep testing," brings up Mr. Monaghan's scheme of sinking by means of a sectional cylinder tube to be telescoped in 3-foot lengths, with a diameter of 2 ft. 6 in., at 50 feet. The tubing to be of 14 gauge,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch—as per section in Mr. Hoskins' letter.

This scheme can at once be dismissed as impracticable and inadvisable. In the first place the tube would collapse under the lateral pressure as soon as the water and sand were removed. In the second the working diameter at 50 feet, viz., 2 ft. 6 in. is wholly inadequate for further sinking, and this level is but 14 feet deeper than already reached by sludger. Finally it would be very inadvisable under any circumstances to incur the heavy cost of a shaft for a purely prospecting venture before adopting simpler and cheaper methods of determining the necessity for a shaft.

If the Prospecting Board should decide to recommend further testing of the heath lands, it would be advisable to retain control of the work. A sand pump with interchangeable cutting tools, &c., for harder bands, and about 100 feet of tubing, would be the cheapest and speediest method of testing. A series of holes would be necessary to render the work effective. Three men would be sufficient for such a plant.

If the test should be applied it will be well to defer operations until mid-summer, as owing to recent heavy rains large areas of the surface are in a swampy condition.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH E. CARNE,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 20.

##### Report on proposed boring for deep auriferous leads at Urana.

Sir, Geological Survey, Department Mines and Agriculture, 22 December, 1899.

I have the honor to report having examined the country in the immediate vicinity of Urana for the purpose of ascertaining whether the geological features indicate the existence of an auriferous deep lead, as surmised by the residents from data obtained in sinking a town well to a depth of 115 feet, at which level a good supply of potable water was struck.

The inspection was the outcome of a petition and deputation to the Minister for Mines for assistance to explore the "Great Urana Alluvial Basin," which the petitioners asserted had been described by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, as destined someday to prove one of the richest and most extensive gold-fields in New South Wales. It is advisable at the outset to state that there is no published record of such a statement, nor any like evidence that Mr. Clarke ever visited Urana.

Doubts were also expressed as to true bedrock having been reached in the nearest gold workings about 9 miles north-east, but the shafts afford conclusive evidence of the fact.

Gold was discovered here in 1876 by J. Slinky and Party, who performed a considerable amount of work without payable results. Further prospecting has been carried on at intervals since, and whilst reports are current as to discovery of several small rich patches of wash, no returns are obtainable of the actual yield from the field. At the time of inspection one claim only was at work.

Sinking is about 20 feet through drift on to a sandstone bottom, traversed by thin quartz veins and threads. Driving is done in the bedrock, which is softer than the boulder wash; 2 or 3 inches of wash only are removed from the bottom, as the gold is too fine and distributed above it to pay to remove.

The difference between this run of wash and the gravelly drifts and sand below the clays in the water shaft at Urana, lies in the fact that the former was confined to an earlier drainage channel into which the gold contents were naturally ground sluiced and concentrated, whilst the latter have been spread out in wide sheets in the old Tertiary Basin, in which the gold contents (if any) would be too distributed to have any value.

In

In Straun's Well—110 feet—about 3 miles north-easterly from the town well, similar pipe-clays, sands, and gravels are met as in the latter, and a little water is making at the level reached, showing the sheet like spread of the beds in question. On the western margin of the Urana Lake, about 6 miles north-west of the town, a rise in the surface level has brought these beds into view, where they form a weathered escarpment about 20 feet high consisting of compacted sands, gravels, and indurated pipe-clays.

The whole evidence of well-sinking and boring in the south-western Tertiary plains is against the probability of gold leads being found at a depth, where there is no evidence of an auriferous system or watershed to give rise to distinct channels.

The gravels intercalated between impervious pipeclay layers, which engendered the hope of auriferous leads at Urana, are a common and oft repeated feature of the Tertiary basin, as it deepens to the west.

At the Hay bore between 1,000 and 1,100 feet of alternating sands, clays, and gravels, were passed through to bed-rock.

These beds at Urana have been derived from Devonian (?) sandstones and conglomerates, small denuded outcrops of which are still visible near Cullivel Lake and the gold-field reserve. The conspicuous Rock Mountain, near the railway station of that name, about 50 miles distant, I believe consists of massive beds of similar formation and age.

From a careful consideration of surrounding features, and the evidence of well sinking, I am of opinion that the probabilities of discovering payable auriferous leads in the vicinity of Urana are not strong enough to warrant the expenditure of public money in boring.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH E. CARNE,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

#### APPENDIX 21.

##### Report on the Tuglow Copper and Mt. Werong Silver-mines.

Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 2 January, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I visited Tuglow, about 20 miles S. 20° E. of Oberon, for the purpose of examining the discoveries of copper ores which have recently been attracting some attention.

The mineral field is situated in the parish of Abercorn, county of Westmoreland, within the Oberon Division of the Bathurst Mining District. The nearest railway station is Tarana, on the Great Western Line, distant 42 miles, *via* Shooter's Hill and Oberon, over a well-formed road for about 35 miles, and a fair bush track for the remainder. Tarana lies 120 miles west, by rail, from Sydney.

Upper Silurian sedimentary rocks—in places much altered—and limestones are the most pronounced geological features. Quartz porphyry and dioritic intrusions are also represented.

Permanent water occurs close to the various lodes in the Tuglow River and its tributaries, Charles-field and other adjacent creeks. Timber for all purposes is close and abundant. Limestone flux, as already stated, is one of the principal geological features of the locality.

Within about 3 miles to the south-east several ironstone outcrops occur, which offer fair promise of a considerable quantity of fluxing material if required.

The occurrence of copper ores in the Tuglow district has been known for about ten years, and a little desultory attention has been given them at intervals by Mr. J. W. Bouchier and others, but the exceedingly low values of copper then ruling militated against extensive exploration. The recent rapid and phenomenal advance has, however, renewed and stimulated interest, and prospecting has proceeded to a certain extent on more practical lines.

Negotiations for sale, or for the introduction of capital, have, however, not yet successfully eventuated.

Several of the lodes occur in Mr. Bouchier's private land, portions 49 and 31. The most important, so far as development has proceeded, is situated in M.L. 1, within the Tuglow Gold-field Reserve. This lease of 20 acres embraces the most recent discovery, locally known as "Bouchier's Mine," after the finder. Two flat-lying veins occur here about 15 feet apart at the outcrops, striking apparently about N. 7° E., and dipping west at an angle of 38° from the horizontal. Efforts to trace the lodes on their strike outside of the lease have so far been unsuccessful.

An underlay shaft following the lower or eastern lode had reached a depth of about 70 feet at the time of inspection, at which level soakage water is becoming troublesome owing to the flat dip rather than to quantity. At present it is bailed by hand into a vertical shaft, and thence raised by bucket to the surface; but this primitive method will shortly have to be abandoned. A vertical shaft to cut the lode at a considerable depth is required for proper development. If the present underlay remains constant, a shaft started about 200 feet west of the outcrop would cut the lode at a vertical depth of 150 feet.

About 42 feet west from the mouth of the underlay shaft a vertical shaft has been carried down 38 feet to the under lode. This shaft intersects the western or upper lode about 6 feet above the lower; the former has also been opened from the surface by an intermediate underlay shaft connecting with the vertical, and extending a few feet west of it. Some good ore was extracted from it in the upper level, but gave place southerly to a soft clay dig which should be followed in search of other makes of ore.

The thickness of the main or lower lode ranges from 2 feet to 4 feet. A few feet back from the face a slight fault caused a little trouble and pinching, but the lode at the face is strengthening.

Underhand stoping is carried on for a few feet on either side of the shaft. The lodestuff consists of quartz with sulphides of copper, zinc, lead, and iron. In the poorer portions of the lode quartz makes solid; in the richer the sulphides become concentrated and massive. A kaolin dig, carrying a little ore, sometimes replaces the other lode minerals or coats the walls.

The



The ore is dressed by hand at the surface, the "firsts" alone being dispatched. The following assays were made in the Departmental Laboratory, under Mr. J. C. Mingaye, F.C.S., of an average sample of the selected "firsts," and of the discarded kaolin ore, the almost barren quartz being rejected :—

5040—"Firsts"—Sulphides of copper, zinc, lead, and iron, yielding :—

Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.45 per cent.
Zinc...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.94 "
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.71 "
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz. 3 dwt. 17 gr. per ton.
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	a trace (under 2 dwt). "

5,041—Siliceous kaolin ore—"Seconds"—yielding :—

Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.22 per cent.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz. 1 dwt. 18 gr. per ton.
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 dwt. 6 gr. "

5,047—Siliceous "black ore" from face at 70 feet, yielding :—

Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.85 per cent.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz. 18 dwt. 14 gr.
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

From the mine the following bulk parcels of ore have been treated to date :—

Great Cobar Syndicate Smelting Works, Lithgow.

Tons	cwt.	qr.		Copper.
5	15	2	.....	22 per cent.
5	17	3	.....	11.5 "

Smelting Company of Australia, Dapto.

Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.		Copper.	Lead.	Gold per ton.
13	5	1	12	.....	13.34	.....	1 dwt. 0 gr.
10	7	2	25	.....	15.3	14.9	17 " 14 "
9	5	3	27	.....	16.51	.....	
14	0	0	10	.....	10.7	16.8	
27	10	0	23	.....	6.5	14.1	
Total.....	86	2	2	13	Average copper contents, 11.23 per cent.		

The amount represents net dry weight, and the yields the gross contents. From the latter the usual smelting deduction of 2 per cent. has to be abstracted, leaving an average negotiable return of 9.23 per cent. to defray cost of the present system of working, transport, and treatment, and afford a margin for profit. The following figures regarding transport and treatment alone cut the profitable margin extremely fine :—

	£	s.	d.	
Carriage by team to Tarana .....	1	10	0	per ton.
Carriage by rail to Dapto, and haulage .....	0	8	7	"
Smelting charge .....	2	0	0	"
	£3	18	7	

As the gold contents in the three last parcels have not been estimated, it may be taken for granted that they have fallen below a workable average, as indicated by the assays already quoted ; hence the value of the copper ore is now only slightly enhanced by a small percentage of lead over and above the smelting deduction of 10 per cent.

Judging by the assays also, the silver contents of the sulphide ores at present mined show a slight return over the usual extraction charge of 1s. for each unit of copper in the ore (a similar charge of 3d. per unit is also made for gold extraction). Possibly the silver contents have been disregarded, as the Smelting Company's tariff provides that, "where the gold and silver contents left after usual deductions are made will not pay for extraction, that metal, or those metals are disregarded, and the ore treated as a copper ore only."

*Cotton and Fraser's Mine.*—Portion 49, situated about 10 chains S. 35° E. from the north-west corner of the portion.

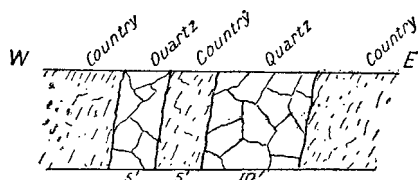
Two lodes with quartz outcrops junction in this property.

The main shaft—Fraser's—is being sunk at the contact.

Copper ore was first discovered here about eight years ago by the owner of the portion—J. W. Bouchier—who in conjunction with others sank 60 feet on the western lode about 50 feet north of Fraser's shaft. At 125 feet north on the same line Cotton's shaft is being sunk on a small vein, which if a continuation of the main lode, reveals abnormal thinning.

From Fraser's shaft the western lode has an apparent bearing of N. 10° E. and the eastern N. 40° E.

About 20 feet north from this shaft the following section is revealed in a trench across the two outcrops :—



Fraser's shaft is in the western lode which, at a depth of 40 feet, dips east at 45°. Several feet of lodestuff are exposed at 40 feet, but the actual thickness can only be ascertained by a crosscut. There is little

little doubt, however, that a considerable body of low-grade ore occurs at this point, enclosing bunches of higher value. The lodestuff consists of quartz, with copper, zinc, and iron sulphides sparingly distributed. A little native copper occurs in the footwall.

A selected sample of the richer portions of the lode, tested in the Departmental Laboratory, yielded the following results :—

5,046—Siliceous sulphide ore :—

Copper .....	7.80 per cent.
Zinc.....	20.54.
Silver .....	13 dwt. 1 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.

Whilst from an average of the seconds which form the great bulk of the lodestuff in view, the following results were obtained :—

5,045—Siliceous sulphide ore :—

Copper.....	3.67 per cent.
Zinc.....	15.94 "
Silver .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.
Gold.....	a trace ( " " ) "

From this mine the following bulk parcels of ore have been treated :—

Great Cobar Syndicate Smelting Works, Lithgow.

Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Copper.	Gold per ton.	Silver per ton.
11	17	0	0	6.29 per cent.	13 gr.	14 dwt. 16 gr.

The Smelting Company of Australia, Dapto

Tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Copper.	Gold per ton.
14	3	0	26	8.9 per cent.	13 dwt. 21 gr.
24	15	1	4	5.4 "	3 " 0 "
50	15	3	2	Average copper contents, 6.5 per cent.	

As in the previous case, net dry weight and gross copper contents are represented in these returns. Abstracting the smelting deduction leaves the consignees but 4.5 per cent. of copper to bear the cost of transport and treatment, to say nothing of mining, which must land them on the wrong side of the ledger.

Though the largest body of ore in the field is exposed in Fraser's shaft, it is undeniable that it cannot be successfully worked under present conditions. From the highly siliceous nature of the gangue it is equally certain that, even with local smelting works, it could not be treated without concentration either with jigs or vanners. A proportion of direct smelting ore could certainly be selected by spalling and picking, but the bulk of the output would require gravity separation.

The chief desideratum under these circumstances is proof of the extent of the deposit by further sinking, cross-cutting, and driving, because it goes without saying that the lower the grade the larger the deposit required for successful operation. The excessive proportion of zinc in the ore of both grades further complicates the issue by its deleterious action on smelting. Careful blending with cleaner ores must be looked to to reduce the evil effects of excess of zinc in local furnaces, if established. If the ore now being raised in the adjoining claim—Smithson and Party's—proves to be in quantity, it will be very suitable for mixing with the ore in question, and with Bouchier's ore from M.L. 1, which also contains its allowable limit of zinc.

It will only be possible by co-operation and combination amongst the several proprietaries to ensure a sufficiency of suitable blending ore to run a local smelting furnace.

A fourth shaft has been sunk about 215 feet south of Fraser's shaft, but evidently off the strike of the lode, which is exposed in a shallow trench further west, about 30 feet nearer the main shaft. Here the lode consists of quartz with stains of carbonate of copper about 4 feet in thickness.

Smithson and Party are working a parallel lode about 3.80 chains south-east from Fraser's shaft, the strike being N. 10° E., and the dip E. 10° S. at 55°. Near the surface the dip was nearly vertical, but turned rather suddenly to the angle mentioned, which was measured between the 40 and 50 feet levels.

The first shaft in this property was not successful in locating payable ore. A thin quartz vein with iron pyrites and a little copper pyrites was followed from the surface. At 20 feet a small bunch of fair ore was met with, which gave place to a thin vein dipping west, and which was followed to 58 feet, into a brecciated calcite varying up to 15 inches in thickness, when the shaft was abandoned.

The present working shaft was started 65 feet further south, following a nearly vertical wall, but ore did not make until the dip changed to the eastward. At 55 feet, about 20 inches of good grade yellow sulphide is exposed, divided by layers of country.

On the hanging wall a soft dig occurs, but there is evidence of mineralisation in the wall which has not been penetrated. A persistent quartz vein about 15 inches thick occurs on the footwall, but unfortunately carries no ore of value.

As the good ore has only recently been struck, no bulk tests have yet been made; but an idea of the grade may be gathered from the following average assays, selected by napping a considerable quantity of ore at the surface :—

5,043—Siliceous sulphides (firsts) yielding :—

Copper .....	14.72 per cent.
Silver.....	19 dwt. 14 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	A trace (under 2 dwt.).

5,044—Quartz, with sulphides ("seconds" discarded from the "firsts," yielding :—

Copper .....	3.30 per cent.
Silver.....	9 dwt. 19 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	Nil.

As

As little work had been done since the recent discovery of the above quality ore, it would be hazardous to offer an opinion as to the probable extent or persistence of the lode, especially in view of the mingling of ore and country at the present level. The grade is fairly high and the ore comparatively clean.

In none of the mines mentioned has the length of the ore chute yet been determined or indicated by strike levels.

On the west bank of the Charlesfield Creek, close to Mr. Bouchier's house, in portion 31, two shafts have been sunk on a quartz vein containing a little iron and copper pyrites, from which an average sample yielded :—

5,042—Copper .....	1·5 per cent.
Silver .....	16 dwt. 8 gr. per ton.
Gold.....	Nil.

As these shafts are abandoned and full of water, a detail inspection was impossible.

Brennan and Party are sinking (M.L. 2) in black mineralised slate carrying pyrites in parts, and occasionally a little copper and lead sulphides and calcite, for the purpose of endeavouring to cut Bouchier's lode on its southern strike. As the shaft lies about 100 feet west of the strike level, the lode, if continuous, should be reached in about 75 or 80 feet vertical if the dip remain constant.

About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains N.  $65^\circ$  W. from the N.W. corner of M.L. 1, Irskine and Party sank 30 feet in a quartz reef carrying iron pyrites and a little copper pyrites and traces of carbonates.

At  $8\frac{1}{2}$  chains north from Bouchier's mine in M.L. 1, the same party is at present engaged sinking, under aid, in a quartz reef upwards of 4 feet thick in places. The quartz contains iron pyrites with traces of blende and copper pyrites. The 43 feet level had been reached at the time of inspection, but no tests have been made of the lodestuff.

Brennan and Party were also engaged driving a tunnel close to Sheep-station Creek, about 4 miles north from Bouchier's lease, where traces of copper carbonates occur in slate country. The indications, however, are not favourable for a permanent lode. An assay of pyritous quartz from the mineralised belt, proposed to be cut by the tunnel, yielded :—“5,050—Silver, 18 dwt. 12 gr. per ton, but no trace of gold.”

Work, I believe, has since been abandoned, and effort is concentrated on a small outcrop a few chains south; the prospects, however, are little better than in the former case.

Numerous quartz reefs occur on Mr. Bouchier's property at Tuglow, some of which have been superficially tested for gold. From an unopened outcrop north of the potato ground, in portion 50, a sample of ferruginous quartz yielded :—“5,048—Silver, 7 dwt. 15 gr. per ton; no gold.”

Another sample from road near the above yielded :—“5,059—Gold, 4 dwt. 8 gr. per ton; silver, 7 dwt. 15 gr. per ton.”

Another sample from Gid's Reef, about 20 chains south-south-east from north-west corner of portion 10, of ferruginous quartz with pyromorphite, yielded :—“5,035—Silver, 1 oz. 6 dwt. 3 gr. per ton; no gold.”

In the same portion (10) ironstone out crops on the back of a long ridge, falling north-easterly to Gid's Reef. A similar ridge occurs at the north-east corner of the portion. Though the outcrop in both cases is extensive, I am inclined to regard both as superficial, and the result of decomposition and weathering of the country.

About 30 chains easterly from the south-east corner of this same block a small outcrop of solid brown iron ore occurs in a slate. From the nature of its occurrence I am of opinion that it has been formed by a chalybeate spring issuing from the country. A sample selected for assay yielded :—“5,039—Brown iron ore—Metallic iron, 53·98 per cent.; silica, 3·57 per cent.”

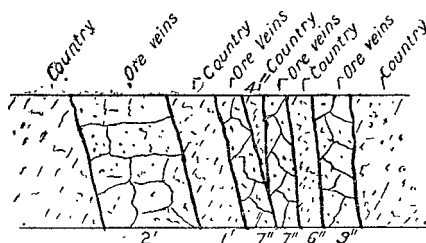
This ore will be very suitable for fluxing purposes, but the outcrop is rather difficult of access from the copper-mine.

Traces of copper in ferruginous slate were found about 30 chains south of the above deposit; a shaft has been sunk upon it, but nothing defined was discovered.

*Mount Werong Silver-mine.*—As Mount Werong Silver-mine is situated in the parish of Banshea, about 6 miles S. 30 degrees E. (12 miles by road) from the Tuglow Copper-mines, it was included in the examination, in view of the possibility of the erection of smelting works at the former.

The lode known under the above name was discovered some years ago in the bed of Lanigan's Creek, one of the heads of Werong Creek. The lode cuts diagonally across the creek. A little work was done at the time of discovery by means of a shallow cut into the bank on the south-western strike of the lode, but the site is unsuitable, except in dry weather, owing to liability of flooding. Between this point and the back of the spur to the south-west there is a difference of 120 feet in elevation. The lode strikes N.  $55^\circ$  W., and underlays north-easterly at  $82^\circ$ , in quartz felsite.

The following cross-section was measured in the creek-bed :—



The present holders of the mine—Messrs. E. J. Clark and F. M. Bartlett—have recently extracted 6 tons of ore for a trial treatment at the Smelting Company of Australia's Works, Dapto, but the returns are not yet to hand.

The

The ore consists of felspathic rock and quartz, carrying galena, blende, and pyrites. A little copper pyrites is making in part. With a view of determining the best grade of ore for dispatch, as the carriage to rail alone costs 40s. per ton, samples of roughly dressed galena and of blende were submitted for assay with the following results :—

5,036—Blende, pyrites, a little galena, and quartz, yielding :—

Silver .....	2 oz. 5 dwt. 17 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.
Zinc .....	36.75 per cent.
Lead .....	10.58 per cent.

5,037—Galena, blende, pyrites, and quartz, yielding :—

Silver .....	18 oz. 1 dwt. 12 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.
Zinc .....	15·84 per cent.
Lead .....	41·77 per cent.

About 100 yards higher up the creek a second lode crosses the channel at right angles to its course on a N. 70° W. course. Here it shows about 2 feet wide, consisting of veins of quartz, galena, blende, and pyrites in hard quartz felsite. The constant flow of water keeps the ore vein clean and unoxidised.

A little superficial prospecting was also done on this lode when first discovered. A sample chipped from the creek-bed and bank yielded on assay :—

5,038—Ferruginous quartz with pyrites, blende, and galena, yielding:—

Silver .....	6 oz. 19 dwt. 9 gr. per ton.
Gold .....	A trace (under 2 dwt.) ..

Taking the best selected ore from the main lode, viz., that containing the most lead and silver, into consideration, it is at once apparent that it is impossible to carry on operations profitably, owing to cost of carriage, smelting, &c., in addition to which the country is hard, and the cost of extraction correspondingly high.

At the smelting works, a deduction of 4 oz. per ton would be made for loss in silver extraction, and a smelting charge of about 35s. per ton. The available silver would then be paid for at 3d. per oz. less than standard. From the lead a smelting deduction of 15 per cent. would be made, and 40s. per ton from London quotations for soft Spanish lead.

Several veins were noticed crossing the bare creek-bed just below the main lode, showing the extent of mineralisation of the quartz felsite, which is apparently identical with the quartz felsite of the Peaks Silver-field, Upper Burragorang, about 30 miles south south-easterly. The locality offers considerable inducement for prospecting, which has hardly yet begun in it. As the creek falls abruptly just below the mine, water power would be available for crushing and concentrating, if such should be required in future.

Reverting to the Tuglow Copper-mines, the descriptive notes in this paper are, perhaps, sufficient to indicate the chief want of the field, viz., vigorous prospecting, which should precede the erection of the furnaces agitated for. A reverberatory matting furnace would, perhaps, be most suitable for the class of ore at present revealed, in which form the product should be dispatched to the nearest refinery. To those on the field who are unfamiliar with copper smelting, it is necessary to reiterate that, contrary to their belief, it is impossible to smelt the low grade, siliceous, seconds, without preliminary concentration.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered me during inspection, by Mr. J. W. Bourchier, of Tuglow. I have, &c..

2 January, 1900.

The Government Geologist.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH F. CARNE,

Geological Surveyor.

## APPENDIX 22.

Report of the Albert Water-holes and Orange Plains Copper Discoveries, West Bogan.

Sir, Geological Survey, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 8 January, 1900.

I have the honor to report having examined the recent discoveries of copper ores in the Albert Water-holes and Orange Plains Pastoral Holdings, in the county of Kennedy, and within the Trundle Division of the Lachlan Mining District.

The former are situated in the parish of Albert, 12 miles S.W., and the latter in the parish of Beaconsfield, 14 miles W. from Dandaloo, on the Bogan River.

Trangie, 321 miles from Sydney, on the Great Western Line, is the nearest railway station, distant about 40 miles over a level but exceedingly heavy road in wet weather.

The two groups of deposits lie about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles apart in a N.  $34^{\circ}$  E. direction. Those of Orange Plains are located about 2 miles south-east of the old Orange Plains Copper-mine, which was opened over twenty years ago without success.

Another old mine—the Caroline—lies about 3 miles N. 40° E. from the new find, in the parish of Tabratong, formerly described as Carolina.

Copper ore was discovered at Albert Water-holes by C. J. Keenan, on the 25th December, 1898, and the following leases were subsequently surveyed by Mr. Mining-Surveyor Cambage, who furnished some particulars of the occurrence :—

- M.L. 1—Robert Hall and Party, 40 acres.  
M.L. 2—C. J. Keenan, sen., and Party, 25 acres.  
M.L. 3—" " 38 acres.  
M.L. 4—W. A. Clarke and Party, 40 acres.

The lode strikes N. 75° E., and dips S.W. at 78°, in schist country. Its thickness varies from 6 inches to 2 feet.

Quartz



Quartz is the principal mineral in the strongest parts of the lode, and, where it is most solid, the copper vein becomes broken and unsettled. Occasional bunches of good grey ore occur; in other parts it is too distributed through the quartz matrix to be of value.

The shaft had been sunk 96 feet, and preparations were being made for continuation of sinking. A drive to the west for 20 feet ends in unproductive quartz, but a vein of good quartz is underfoot in the shaft, which will no doubt make and pinch as above.

From the 75-foot level stoping has been carried up 15 feet for a length of about 30 feet, from which the following parcels of ore were dispatched, after hand-dressing and picking at the surface. Unfortunately the percentage of copper is not given in the following figures from the Smelting Company of Australia's returns, supplied by Mr. Gaffney, who, in conjunction with others, has just taken over the mine on a purchasing option.

1899.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value.
22 April .....	5	8	0	0	£67 9 9
9 October .....	5	2	0	0	62 5 9
14     ".....	5	1	0	7	62 14 1
2 November .....	4	17	0	0	53 3 6
1 December .....	9	18	2	7	77 15 4
21     ".....	4	16	0	0	44 0 7
Total .....	35	2	2	24	£369 8 7
Equal to £10 11s. 1d. per ton of ore.					

The outcrop of the lode is traceable by quartz blocks and rubble for some distance on its north-westerly strike into M.L. 2. Just at the boundary of the two leases, about 8 chains from the main workings in M.L. 1, a shaft has been sunk 25 feet in quartz, with slight stains of copper carbonates. Three chains further along the strike a vertical shaft has been started to cut the lode at about 150 feet, on the dip side, a very doubtful enterprise, considering that nothing has yet been proved in the lode itself within this lease. Vertical shafts are advisable only in developing a proved deposit; in prospecting, the lode or vein should be closely followed.

M.L. 3 adjoins the above leases on the south. The lode it covers is a later discovery, opened in July last. The strike is N. 60° E., and the dip N. 30° W. at 65°. Here about 1 foot of dreggy quartz fills the channel, between well-defined walls. The shaft following the vein is 60 feet, with a drive of about 15 feet at the 20-foot level. Eleven tons of ore extracted during operations are reported to have yielded from 16 to 24 per cent. of copper at the Sulphide Corporation Works, Cockle Creek. Three tons were on the road thither at the time of inspection. The ore contains a trace of gold only.

M.L. 4 adjoins M.L. 3 on the south. Here aid from the Prospecting Vote has been granted to sink 75 feet on a quartz vein, slightly stained with copper carbonates, striking N. 30° E., and dipping N. 60° W. at 52°.

The footwall is well defined, and coated with a soft dig, carrying copper stains. A sample from the lowest level, assayed in the Departmental Laboratory, yielded the following return:—

No. 5,193.	
Gold.....	A trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.
Silver .....	3 dwt. 6 gr. per ton.

About 5 chains north of the Prospectors' shaft in M.L. 1, a quartz vein between 2 and 3 feet wide, striking E. and W., and dipping N., was opened for gold in 1893 to a depth of about 25 feet. Stains of copper carbonates are visible. A sample treated for gold yielded:—

No. 5,195.	
Gold and silver .....	Traces (under 2 dwt.).

The *Orange Plains* discoveries occur in the parish of Beaconsfield, about 2 miles south-easterly from the old Orange Plains Copper-mine, which was opened up to a depth of about 60 feet in several shafts by Mr. T. L. Richardson and others in 1884. The lode strikes N. 70° E. in schist, and dips south-easterly. The thickness varies from 3 to 4 feet. A fair amount of iron oxide caps the lode, chiefly arising from oxidation of the country, which here has a hornblendic or chloritic character.

No payable ore body was discovered during the above operations, but these hardly appear to have exhausted the possibilities of the deposit, which has a more promising outcrop than any of the later discoveries.

At the time the mine was in operation the existence of copper-stained country was known about 3 miles easterly, but nothing was done to test it. Possibly the site is identical with the recent discoveries of July last. Prior to the latter the prospectors—Andrews and Party—gave some attention to the old mine, which is now held by Messrs. Triffett and Lewis, who have been in possession since November last. The latter are sinking at the north-eastern end of the old workings, on a flat-lying 6-inch vein, striking N. 70° E., and dipping south-east, thus corresponding with the direction and dip of the main lode, of which it is doubtless a continuation. The ore is dreggy in part, having more the appearance of impregnated country. A sample from a richer bunch in the 12-foot shaft, selected for assay, yielded:—

No. 5,197.	
Copper.....	16.82 per cent.
Silver .....	1 oz. 1 dwt. 18 gr. per ton.
Gold.....	A trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.

At the new finds the Prospectors' claim has recently been converted into a lease—M.L. 8—of 40 acres. The first leases surveyed were:—

- M.L. 3—John Sloan, 40 acres.
- M.L. 4—          "          20 acres.
- M.L. 5—A. L. Harvey and Party, 30 acres.

Other leases are reported to have since been applied for, but work was practically at a standstill at the date of inspection.

The country consists of mica schist, with occasional beds of quartzite

Little progress has been made in the development of the prospecting lease—Andrews and Party's—a depth of about 14 feet only being reached in an underlay shaft, and 3 or 4 feet in a trench of about 15 feet on the lode.

A costeen across the southern strike, at a short distance from the shaft, failed to disclose more than traces of the lode.

The strike of the ore body exposed in the shaft is N. 60° E., and the dip S. 30° E. at 55°. Its thickness is from 10 to 12 inches. A small bunch of good ferruginous carbonate ore remains at surface, but below it becomes mixed with the country. The outcrop is associated with ferruginous quartzite, passing in parts almost into an iron ore, but the quantity of the latter is very limited.

Eight tons of ore extracted from the shaft and trench are reported to have yielded at the Smelting Works, Dapto, copper at the rate of 11·7 per cent., and gold at the rate of 8 dwt. per ton.

A sample selected from a small heap of dressed ore at surface yielded :—

No. 5,196.		
Copper .....	18·52 per cent.	
Silver .....	10 dwt. 21 grs. per ton.	
Gold .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.	

In M.Ls. 3, 4, 5 no defined lodes have yet been discovered. In No. 3, a shaft has just been begun in solid country, for the purpose of cutting a supposed lode formation opened in a trench near by, but nothing more than slight stains of copper carbonate are visible in the country opened by the trench.

An opening in an adjoining claim, held as a mineral prospecting area, had been made in an outcrop of hard vitreous quartzite, in the joints of which slight stains of copper carbonate occur.

About 2 miles north-easterly from this group of leases, stains of copper ore occur in contorted schist over a fairly large area, locally named the Grand Central Junction; but there is no visible indication of a vein or defined lode, as the country rock is almost entirely obscured by a covering of alluvial soil. Trenching will be necessary to determine whether the copper occurs simply as an impregnation of the country or not.

Gold was reported obtainable in pan prospects from any of the exposed outcrops, but the following assays of selected samples fail to substantiate the report :—

No. 5,198.		
Silver .....	3 dwt. per ton.	
Gold .....	a trace (under 2 dwt.) per ton.	

No. 5,199.		
Copper.....	6·52 per cent.	
Gold and Silver.....	traces.	

The Caroline Copper-mine before mentioned was also visited, but as the last work instituted had ceased for some months, inspection of the underground workings was impossible.

According to the statement of Mr. L. McAlister, of Wellington, this lode was discovered by him about 1872, when the site was secured by three 40-acre blocks. The outcrop was about 3 feet wide and stood about 1 ft. 6 in. above the surface. A shaft was sunk 80 feet, and 6 tons of ore sent to the Icely Smelting Works, near Lewis Ponds, yielded 27½ per cent. of copper. A further consignment of 6 tons sent to the Goodrich Smelting Works, near Yeoval, also yielded 27 per cent. of copper.

In 1898, the lode was again taken up by a Cobar syndicate which supplied the following particulars through Mr. Gillard, of Cobar, for the writer's paper on the Copper industry of New South Wales :—"We thoroughly overhauled the surface of the mine, and find that there are three shafts, one supposed to be 140 feet; this shaft is 8 feet by 4 feet. The next shaft is supposed to be 50 feet. The other shaft is 14 feet deep. The 50-foot shaft is on the lode, which is 3 feet wide at the bottom, containing good ore. The lode strikes north-westerly in a 40-acre block.

The net profit on 6 tons 4 cwt. of ore sold in March, 1899, was £36 7s. 6d. The next parcel of 6 tons, treated in May, returned a net profit of £27 4s.

A mineral lease was granted on 11th May, 1898, to W. Meriel and W. Rowe.

The area of cupriferous country lying west of the Bogan River, between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, roughly scaled, approximates to 22,500 miles, embracing the whole or portions of the following counties :—

Cunningham	Robinson
Kennedy	Flinders
Blaxland	Canbelego.
Mouramba	

Within it occur the well-known Great Cobar, Nymagee, Girilambone, Mount Hope, and Great Central Copper-mines, and numerous prospecting ventures of lesser note. In certain portions, Orange Plains and Melrose for example, there is evidence, in the wide spread traces of copper ores, of a slight amount of impregnation in certain country rocks, the schists of the former, and the conglomerates and slates of the latter, for instance. Where the copper occurs in this disseminated form, definite ore bodies or lodes are unlikely to be found except in regions of disturbance, or along lines of jointing or fissuring, in which percolating solutions could deposit copper salts leached from the impregnated country. In the absence of any defined channel it is doubtful whether following mere superficially stained country, from decomposition of small particles of native copper, or sulphide compounds of the metal, in the rock, will result in profitable developments at a depth.

The most that can be said of the recent finds at Albert Water-holes and Orange Plains, at the present time, is that they are prospecting ventures on which little labour has yet been bestowed, particularly in the latter case. However, in both instances it is reported that arrangements have been made for more adequate testing. Delay in opening up a new discovery is apt to be construed as want of confidence, or as a desire to sell.

The Government Geologist.

I have, &c.,  
JOSEPH E. CARNE,  
Geological Surveyor.

## APPENDIX 23.

## Progress Report by Mr. J. B. Jaquet, Geological Surveyor.

Sir,

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines,

New South Wales, 7 January, 1900.

I have the honor to hand you my progress report for the year 1899.

At the commencement of the year I was engaged in the Goulburn District with Mr. L. F. Harper, Field Assistant, mapping various ironstone deposits. Upon 13th January we left for Mittagong, and were mostly occupied in the vicinity of this town until 16th March.

During these two months we sampled and mapped the ironstone deposits in the vicinity of Mittagong, Berrima, and Moss Vale. We also made a detailed Geological Survey of the country in the vicinity of Mittagong, showing the iron deposits and coal seams. This map has been published. It will form one of the maps which will accompany the memoir upon the iron ores of the Colony.

I was occupied from the 6th until the 11th February inspecting land near Micalong swamp in connection with applications for special Gold Leases.

I arrived back in Sydney from Mittagong upon 16th March and left again for Wingello upon 19th March. Upon my return to town I furnished you with a report stating the discovery of Bauxite near Wingello. This report forms Appendix

Between the 7th and 14th April I was engaged inspecting land at various places in the Southern District in connection with proposals to alter the Gold-field Reserves.

From the 25th April until 11th May I was occupied with Mr. Harper in making a geological examination of the Bauxite and aluminous iron deposits at Wingello. Upon our return to town we prepared a geological sketch map showing the extent and mode of occurrence of these ores. This map is now in the hands of the Government Printer. It will be published shortly.

Upon the 21st May I visited Goulburn and made an examination of the deposits of pottery clay at Boxer's Creek. My report upon these clays forms Appendix

After leaving Goulburn I visited Wyalong and Yalgogrin in connection with a proposal to resume certain land for gold-mining.

Upon 31st May I joined Mr. Harper at Bulli. We were occupied until 15th June sampling and mapping various ironstone deposits in the South Coast District. Upon 18th June I left Sydney for Gundagai for the purpose of inspecting certain gold-field reserves. I afterwards proceeded to Wagga Wagga and Little Billabong. I next visited Yalwal in connection with an application for a gold-dredging lease covering Yalwal Creek. During June I accompanied the Hon. Joseph Cook, Minister for Mines, and party, upon a visit of inspection to Mr. Garland's dredge upon the Macquarie River.

Upon the 2nd July I left Sydney for Tamworth in connection with proposals to alter the Nundle gold-field reserves. I afterwards joined Mr. Harper at Clarence Town. We were engaged in the field until the 2nd September upon the geological map of the country in the vicinity of the Williams and Karnah Rivers, north of Port Stephens. This map shows the extent and mode of occurrence of the beds of magnetic ironstone. It embraces an area of carboniferous rocks which are interesting from a scientific point of view on account of the numerous sheets of volcanic rock which are interstratified with them.

Between the 11th and 23rd September I was engaged in the Southern District inspecting various gold-field reserves. I also afterwards visited the South Coast in connection with similar work.

Upon 16th October I left Sydney for Wallerawang. I was engaged between this date and the 18th December sampling and mapping the ironstone deposits in the Wallerawang, Rylstone, Mudgee, and Gulgong Districts, and also in making many inspections in connection with applications to curtail various gold-field reserves. I also inspected the boring operations which are being carried out upon the ironstone deposits at Mittagong. During the year I contributed one paper to the Records of the Geological Survey.—“Notes upon the occurrence of gold in volcanic glass at Grassy Gully near Yalwal.” It will be published in the next issue of this publication.

Mr. L. F. Harper has continued to assist me in the geological survey of the ironstone deposits, and I again desire to express my satisfaction at the way he has carried out the work which has been entrusted to him.

The Government Geologist.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. B. JAQUET.

## APPENDIX 24.

## Discovery of Bauxite at Wingello.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines, 24 March, 1899.

I have the honor to report to you the discovery of Bauxite near Wingello, county of Camden, upon the southern railway line.

Bauxite is a hydrated oxide of aluminium. It is practically the only ore used in the arts for the manufacture of aluminium at the present time, having taken the place formerly occupied by cryolite. The ore invariably has a certain quantity of iron associated with it, and this metal is often present in sufficient quantity to cause it to be of value as iron ore. In addition to iron, variable quantities of silica and titanitic acid are nearly always found as impurities. Deposits of Bauxite have been discovered in the United States of America, Ireland, France, and Germany, and are being extensively worked as an ore of alumina.

Mr. L. F. Harper and myself, while engaged in making a geological examination of the iron ores in the southern district of the Colony, have had our attention from time to time directed to vast superficial deposits of pisolitic brown iron ore. The ore consisted of a number of concretionary globules more or less tightly cemented together, which vary in diameter from a small fraction of an inch to half an inch. Sometimes it possessed what might be described as a pseudo-pisolitic structure, the individuality of the grains not

not being distinct. The quantity of iron present in the ore varies considerably. This is apparent to anyone, who, while handling the ores notices how they differ from one another as regards weight and colour. We directed our attention more particularly to those ores which appeared to contain the largest quantity of ferric oxide, and which seemed likely to be of value as iron ores.

A sample of the ore from near Wingello was submitted to Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, Analyst to the Mines Department, for partial analysis, and he reported upon it as follows:—

Fe .....	25.09 per cent.
SO <sub>2</sub> .....	3.05 „
Gangue .....	6.00 „
H <sub>2</sub> O .....	22.00 „

The balance is mainly alumina. The results of this analysis a comparison of specimens of the ore with Bauxite obtained from Georgia, France, and Ireland, and a consideration of the mode of occurrence of the ore have made me of opinion that it is a ferruginous Bauxite.

Since receiving the results of the analysis quoted I have again visited Wingello. I find that variously tinted Bauxite ores occur in enormous quantities. Some of these ores contain only a small quantity of iron oxide. I have satisfied myself that these ores contain free alumina by rude qualitative tests, but shall be unable to give any particulars as to the amount of alumina present until these ores have been analysed by Mr. Mingaye.

The more ferruginous varieties of the ores may prove to be valuable iron ores, and on this account alone deserve a detailed geological examination.

I am not in a position at present to speak definitely as to the origin of the ores; there is some evidence to show that it may have resulted from the decomposition of a basaltic rock in situ. In the vicinity of Mittagong we found iron ores, which contain a considerable amount of alumina, and which in some respects resemble the ferruginous Bauxites of Wingello, passing by insensible gradations into basalt. The Bauxite deposits of Germany are said to result from the alteration of basalt. In his memoir upon the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining field, Professor T. W. E. David, under the heading "Laterite," says:—"This formation has a superficial area of 11 square miles 577 acres, and a thickness from a few feet to 40 feet. These beds consist at the surface of a red dusty soil passing downward into red yellow or grey tuffs and compact pisolitic ironstone which in their turn graduate into rotten spongy basalt."

My colleague, Mr. J. E. Carne, informs me that when examining the American Bauxite ores at the Chicago Exhibition he noticed that they resembled the Laterite from Emmaville, and he made a note suggesting that the Laterite would probably yield Bauxite. I am not aware of Bauxite having been previously described as occurring in this Colony.

The demand for aluminium has enormously increased during the last few years consequent upon the introduction of a cheaper method of production. In 1886 aluminium cost £2 10s. per lb., and the production in the United States of America did not exceed 3,000 lb. (a). In 1897 the metal could be obtained for 1s. 4½d. per lb., and the same country produced 4,000,000 lb. from Bauxite ore.

The process now in vogue is an electrolytic one, and the largest item in the cost of production is power. Numerous waterfalls tumble over the edges of the southern table-land upon which the Bauxite occurs, and in the event of reduction works being started these would be available as a cheap source of power.

I propose that I should supplement this preliminary notice with a detailed report giving exact particulars as to the extent, quality, and mode of occurrence of the ore.

JOHN B. JAQUET,  
Geological Surveyor.

[Plan.]

In the above report Mr. J. B. Jaquet records the fact that a mineral which occurs in large quantities in the Wingello District (between Moss Vale and Goulburn), and which was hitherto supposed to be iron ore is in reality Bauxite.

During a recent visit to Inverell I collected samples which, on analysis, have also proved to be the same mineral. It is very widely distributed in this district, and also near Emmaville, and occurs in the form of beds of volcanic ashes, which, as a rule, occupy the tops of the hills. The ore is at present largely used around Inverell for road-making, for which purpose it answers admirably. The presence of this volcanic ash was first noted by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, in a report dated 7th May, 1853, on the "Geological structure of the western slopes of the highlands of New England," and subsequently in 1885, about 12 square miles of it were mapped by Professor David during his geological examination of the Emmaville district. The interesting competition of these volcanic ashes has, however, only just come to light.

The mineral Bauxite is the source from which all the aluminium of commerce is produced, and in view of the rapidly increasing use of this exceedingly light and valuable metal in the arts, the fact that very large deposits of Bauxite, of a quality suitable for its manufacture, exist in widely separated portions of the Colony, is of very considerable importance.

E. F. PITTMAN,  
Government Geologist.

12 April, 1899.

Appendix



# GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP

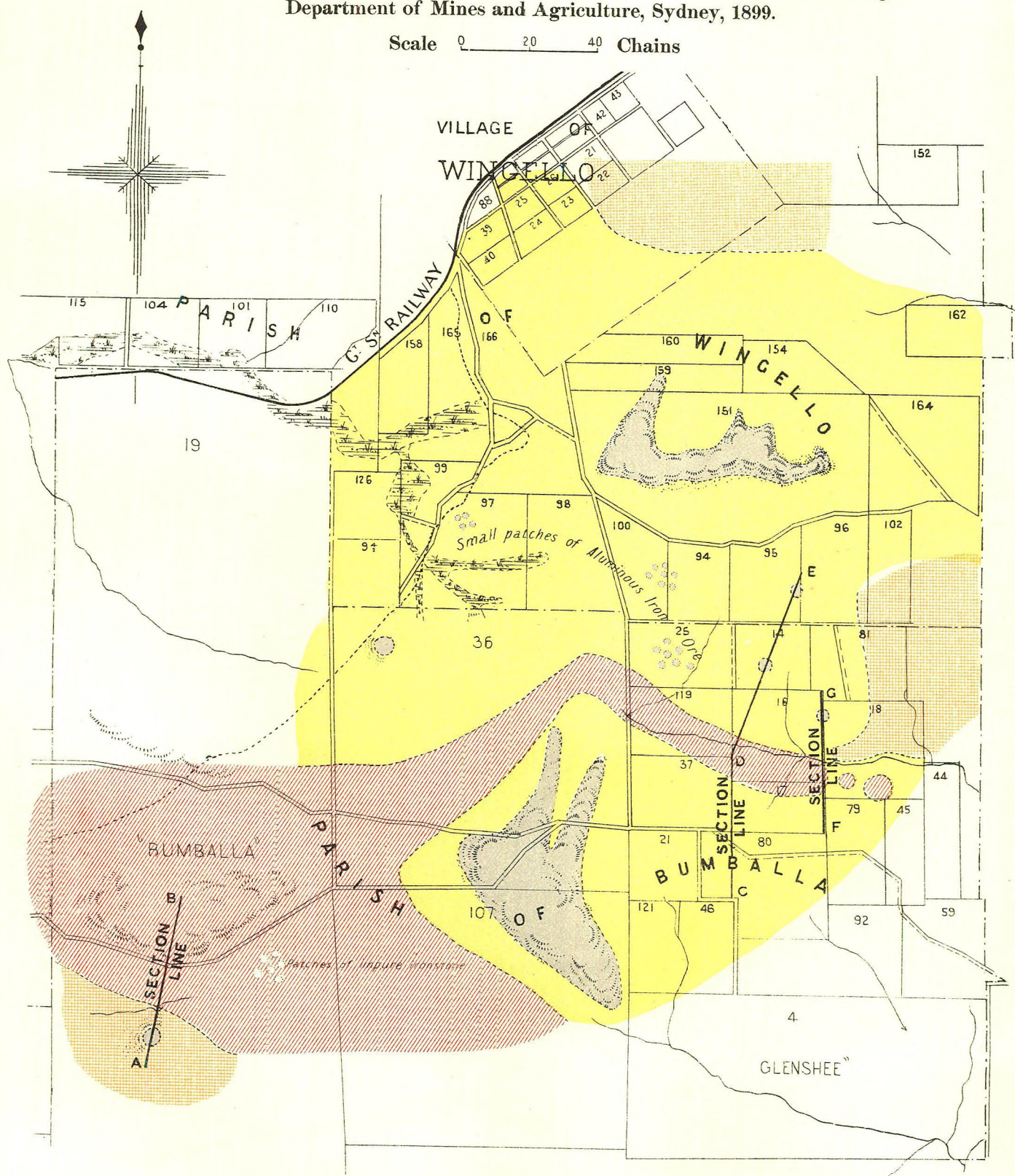
With Sections. Showing deposits of Bauxite and Aluminous iron ore

## WINGELLO

By J. B. JAQUET, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor, assisted by L. F. Harper, Field Assistant.

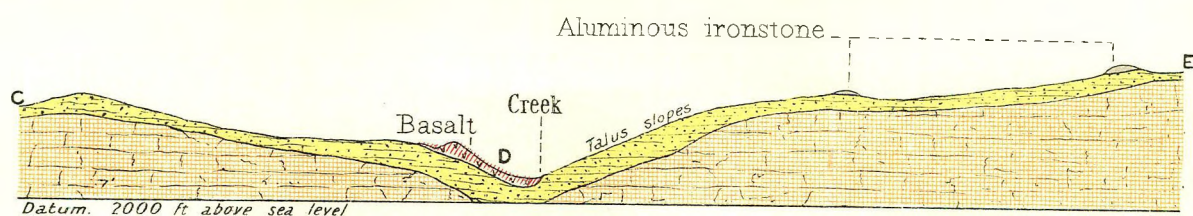
Prepared under the direction of E. F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 1899.

Scale 0 20 40 Chains



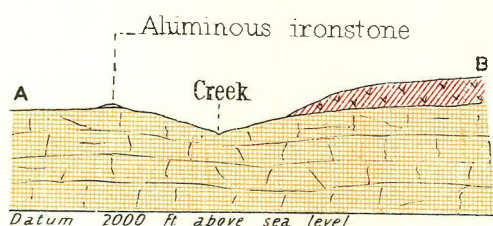
SECTION ON LINE CDE

Horizontal Scale 0 8 16 24 Chains.  
Vertical Scale 0 200 400 600 Feet.



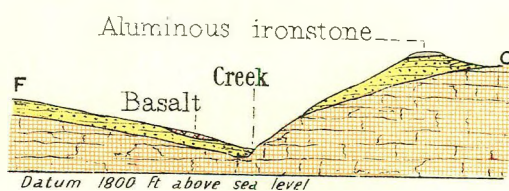
SECTION ON LINE AB

Vertical Scale 0 200 400 Feet.  
Horizontal Scale 0 8 16 Chains



SECTION ON LINE FG

Vertical Scale 0 320 640 Feet.  
Horizontal Scale 0 8 16 Chains



### REFERENCE

- |             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| TERTIARY... |  | Sandstones and claystones (for the most part highly ferruginous) containing plant remains. |
| TRIASSIC... |  | Hawkesbury sandstones.   |
|             |  | Basalt.  |
|             |  | Bauxite and Aluminous iron ore   |

Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.



Appendix to Report upon Bauxite at Wingello.

In the above report I mentioned having revisited Wingello with a view of searching for the purer and non-ferruginous varieties of Bauxite. I have now received the result of the analysis of three varieties of ore which I obtained, by Mr. H. P. White, Assistant Analyst to the Mines Department. The analyses are as follows :—

	A.	B.	C.
Total water .....	32·68 per cent.	17·81 per cent.	22·30 per cent.
Ferric oxide .....	2·85 „	12·90 „	20·34 „
Alumina .....	58·31 „	35·28 „	39·82 „
Titanic acid .....	2·40 „	2·65 „	5·50 „
Silica .....	1·80 „	29·80 „	10·30 „
Phosphoric acid .....	·66 „	·19 „	·56 „

Sample A will compare favourably with the ore now being mined for the purpose of manufacturing aluminium elsewhere in the world. I append analyses of foreign ores for the purpose of comparison. J. C. Branner, Ph.D., State Geologist of Arkansas, U.S.A., states that the Bauxite ore of Arkansas varies in composition as follows :—

Alumina .....	51·9 to 62·05 per cent.
Ferric oxide .....	1·3 „ 19·4 „
Silica .....	2·0 „ 33·9 „

Also, that the average composition of fourteen samples of Bauxite collected from France, Ireland and Austria is as follows :—

Alumina .....	52·7 per cent.
Silica .....	7·0 „
Ferric oxide .....	19·0 „
Water .....	16·4 „

Mr. G. Warnford Lock states that the Bauxite ore raised from the mines of the Irish Hill Company in Ireland yields 44·54 per cent. of alumina, and 1·15 per cent. of iron. Also that the ore mined in Cherokee County, U.S.A., “as per car-load sample,” contains :—

Alumina .....	56 to 60 per cent.
Ferric oxide .....	2·75 „
Insol. siliceous matter .....	0·7 „
Titanic acid .....	2 to 3 „
Water .....	25 „ 30 „

7 April, 1899.

J. B. JAQUET.

APPENDIX 25.

Report upon Clay deposits at Boxer's Creek, near Goulburn.

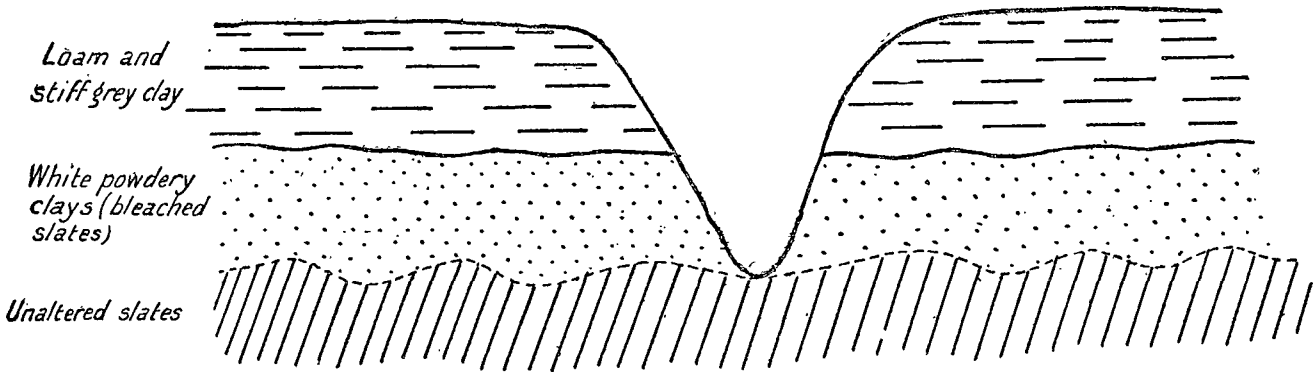
Geological Survey, Department of Mines, New South Wales, 22 June, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I have inspected the deposits of white clay occurring at Boxer's Creek (also called Shaw's or Hogue's Creek), parish of Towrang, about 5 miles from Goulburn, in an easterly direction.

The formations consist of Siluro-Devonian slates, shales and limestones. Interstratified with the slates are bands of a rock which is rich in felspar. My investigations are not sufficient to enable me to speak definitely as to the mode of origin of this rock. I am inclined, however, to think that it is sedimentary, and is composed of material derived from the degradation of granite. It contains numerous grains of felspar undergoing kaolinisation, and for practical purposes may perhaps be looked upon as a partially decomposed granite. Mr. W. A. Oakley has suggested that this rock closely resembles the “Petunze” of the Potter, a material used in the manufacture of porcelain, and consisting of a weathered felspathic rock.

Ideal section across Boxer's Creek, showing mode of occurrence of White Clays.



The white clays, which it is proposed to use in the manufacture of pottery, consist of the upper and weathered portions of shaly slates. Where these rocks are exposed at the surface the soft clays resulting from their decomposition are denuded rapidly away, but where they are protected by overlying alluvial deposits, as is the case under the flats which border upon Boxer's Creek, the clays remain in situ. Planes of parting which represent the original bedding and cleavage planes of the parent rock can be distinguished in the clays.

The

The bulk of the clays has undoubtedly been derived from the slates, but it is possible that further prospecting may show that the weathered portions of the bands of felspathic rock, which I have already mentioned are interstratified with the slates, may yield a product which, after dressing, may approximate to the kaolin clays of commerce. At the present time no extensive deposit of felspathic clays has been exposed.

Analyses of samples of the white clay have been made by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, Analyst to the Mines Department, as under :—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Washed kaolin from Cornwall. V.
Mois. at 100 deg. C. ....	·67	·70	·39	·33	} 13·03
Combd. H (²) O .....	2·97	4·10	2·49	2·73	
S O (²) .....	79·54	75·08	78·82	75·98	
Al (²) O (²) .....	12·53	15·17	13·27	15·18	
Fe (²) O (²) .....	1·26	1·61	1·53	1·37	} 39·60
Mn O .....	trace	trace	trace	trace	
Ca O .....	·34	·35	·26	·07	
Mg O .....	·61	·10	·50	·65	
K (²) O .....	1·82	1·32	2·93	3·59	} ·10
Na (²) O .....	·50	1·20	·03	·25	
P (²) O (²) .....	·02	·03	·06	trace	
S O (²) .....	·04	·06	trace	absent	
	100·30	99·62	100·28	100·15	99·54

The last analysis V is of a sample of washed kaolin from Cornwall, extracted from the paper of Mr. J. H. Collins, on "The Nature and Origin of Clays," Min. Mag., 1887. It is appended for comparison, and would seem to show that the Goulburn white clays do not resemble kaolin, while having regard to their physical composition and mode of origin I think it doubtful whether the silica percentage could be greatly reduced by levigation. The Goulburn clays, judging by their analysis, more closely resemble the refractory clays used in the manufacture of firebricks. In this connection it should be remembered that the ultimate analysis of a clay, while yielding information of much value, is not sufficient to enable one to express an opinion as to its utility in the arts. Two clays, totally dissimilar in physical composition, and giving totally different results in the hands of the potter, may be found to contain approximately the same percentage of, say, alumina. Yet in one of them the bulk of this constituent may be present in the form of clayey substance or kaolinite and in the other in the form of undecomposed felspar. To get a more useful result the ultimate analysis is often supplemented by a "rational analysis" in which the percentage of clayey material free quartz and felspar is determined.

The commercial value of the Goulburn clays can only be settled after a series of exhaustive experiments have been made by a practical potter: I am not competent to express any opinion upon this subject. I am confident, however, that the deposits are of enormous extent, and that in the event of the clays being utilised in the manufacture of firebricks or pottery there need be no apprehension as to the supply of raw material becoming exhausted.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. W. A. Oakley for accompanying me to Goulburn, and otherwise assisting me.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN B. JAQUET,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 26.

Report on Ironstone, Parish Falnash.

Sir,  
Rylstone, New South Wales, 17 November, 1899.  
I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to forward you a preliminary report upon the ironstone deposits in the parish of Falnash, near Piper's Flat.  
A sum of money has been granted from the Prospecting Vote for the purpose of testing these deposits, and two contracts for shaft-sinking have been let. The shafts are being sunk upon the sites which you selected.

Deposit.	Position.	Contractor for Shaft.	Character of Ore body.
No. 1 .....	Portion 150, Parish Falnash ...	M. Nolan.....	Magnetic iron ore.
No. 2 .....	„ 155, „ ...	E. C. Connolly .....	Brown iron ore.

*Deposit No. 1* consists of a mass of garnet rock. Some of this rock contains magnetic oxide of iron in the form of small veins and pockets, while in one place (near the site of the old shaft in the open cut) there is a body of magnetite exposed which is 4 feet wide by 4 feet high. Much of the garnet rock is altogether devoid of magnetite, and in most places where this mineral occurs it would seem to be present in insignificant quantities.

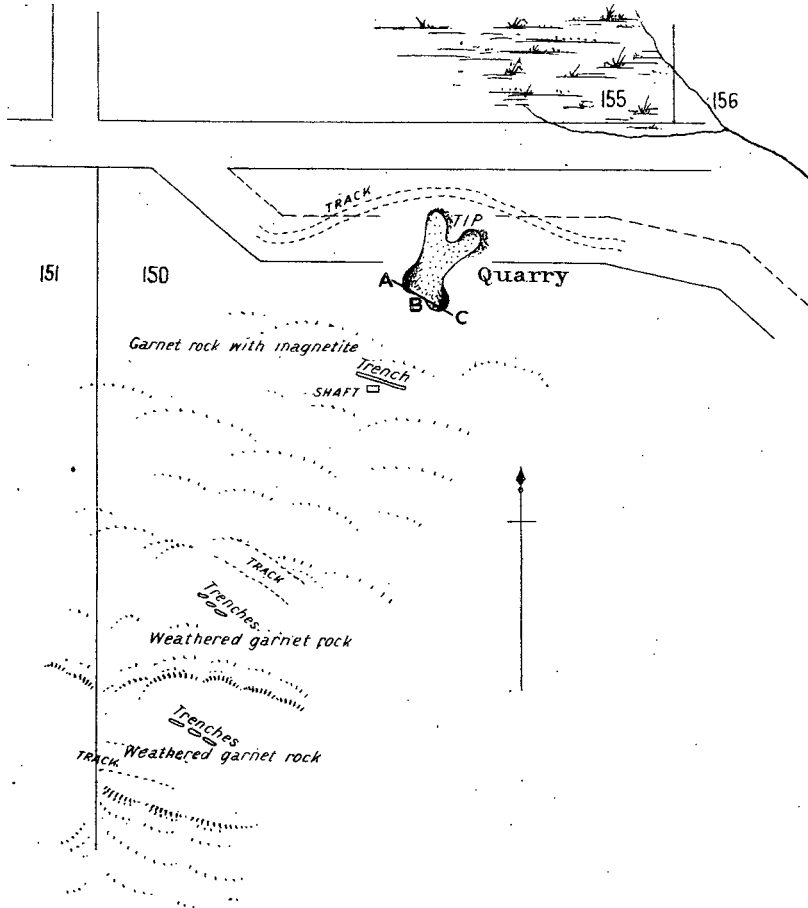
The garnet rock is associated with silicified slates of Devonian age. We found outcrops of the rock alternating with outcrops of slate over an area about 12 chains long by 1½ chain wide, the general trend of the outcrops being N.E. and S.W. As seen in the exposed face of the quarry, the garnet rock occurs in three

# Ironstone deposits

Parish of Falmash County of Cook

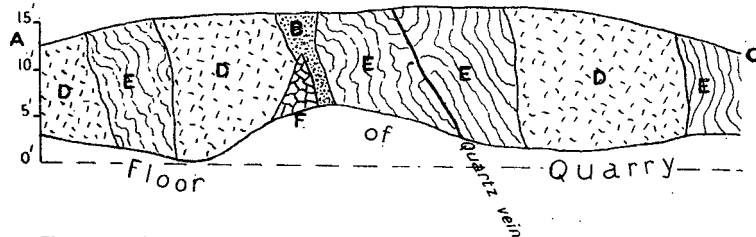
Scale 0 1 2 3 4 Chains.

## PLAN



## SECTION ON LINE A B C

Scale 0 10 20 Feet



- D Garnet rock with a small percentage of magnetite.
- E Weathered slate - much jointed
- B Very much weathered material consisting of garnet rock and slate impregnated with iron oxide
- F Magnetite

53202

Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.



three distinct bodies, which are separated from one another by bands of slate. The bands of rock appear to be conformable with the bedding planes of the slates. An intrusive mass of granite occurs in the vicinity of the ore deposit (*vide* geological map of Wallerawang district by the late Government Geologist, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson).

Many years ago a quarry was opened out upon the ore body near the northern end of the portion, and several tons of ore raised and stacked. This ore is mostly garnet rock; the greater portion of it contains only a small quantity of magnetite. In the face of the quarry a body of good magnetite ore 4 feet wide has been exposed. A shaft was sunk in the floor of the quarry upon this ore, and I am informed by Mr. David Lawson, of Irondale, that this ore pinched out at a depth of 23 feet (about 10 feet below the floor of the quarry).

The shaft which is being sunk by Mr. M. Nolan, the contractor, has now reached a depth of 40 feet. The sinking has been through hard silicified slates and fine grained quartzites, with patches of garnet rock. In the costeaning trench immediately north of the shaft the garnet rock has magnetite associated with it; but the rock in the shaft, from a few feet below the surface downwards, is altogether devoid of, or only contains the barest traces of this mineral.

I beg to recommend that the sinking of the shaft be discontinued, and that no more money be expended in prospecting this particular deposit.

On account of the high percentage of iron and its fusibility the garnet rock might, perhaps, be mixed with other ores and smelted.

Another circumstance which causes me to doubt the existence of any large body of magnetite in this locality is the small influence which it exercises over the compass needle. In order to prepare the attached plan we traversed over the deposit with a circumferenter, and with a view of eliminating errors due to local magnetic attractions we noted both fore and back sights. We did not find that the local magnetic attraction was great; the maximum deflection from the meridian observed was 3°. Elsewhere in the Colony, when approaching a large body of magnetite, the needle has tilted from its horizontal position, and it has been impossible to use a circumferenter at all. In the United States of America the dipping needle has been most successfully employed in prospecting for bodies of magnetic iron ore, and this instrument might perhaps be used with advantage in some places in this Colony.

*Deposit No. 2.*—This deposit consists of an irregular-shaped mass of brown iron ore, occurring in Devonian slates.

The contractor, Mr. F. M. Connolly, has sunk the shaft to a depth of 51 feet.  
Particulars of the rock encountered are given below :—

A. Brown iron ore .....	18 feet.
Decomposed soft white slate .....	12 „
B. Brown iron ore .....	2 „
Decomposed slates, with occasional segregations of brown iron ore .....	19 „
	—
	51 feet.

Samples from “A” and “B,” have been taken, but have not yet been assayed.  
I beg to recommend that the sinking of this shaft be continued.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. JAQUET,  
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 27.

Report on Boring, Fitzroy Iron Deposit.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines,  
New South Wales, 22 November, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you, in accordance with your instructions, a progress report upon the prospecting operations which are being carried out upon the Fitzroy iron deposit near Mittagong.

One borehole has been carried to a depth of 38 feet near the eastern end of the deposit. The strata encountered has been as under —

Surface to 14 ft. 6 in. ... ..	Brown iron ore.
14 ft. 6 in. to 38 ft. ... ..	Hawkesbury sandstone.

In my opinion there is no necessity to put down a borehole at the site named by Mr. Larkin, which is distant only 30 feet from the borehole just completed.

I have given the foreman of the drill plant instructions to shift the plant and commence drilling upon the second site which you selected near the centre of the deposit. I have also given him instructions to cease boring immediately he passes out of the ironstone and enters the sandstone.

I beg to suggest that after the second borehole is completed, two more holes be drilled upon sites which I have selected to the west of the Chalybeate Spring house. In the absence of instructions to the contrary I have given the foreman instructions to proceed with these additional boreholes.

With the aid of the information gained from these four boreholes, and the survey which we have made, I should be able to estimate with tolerable accuracy the number of tons of ore contained in the ore-deposit.

I have, &c.,  
J. B. JAQUET,  
Geological Surveyor.

## APPENDIX 28.

## Report on Boring, Mittagong.

Geological Survey, Department of Mines,

Sydney, 5 January, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I inspected the boring operations which are being carried out at Mittagong upon the 2nd instant.

No. 3 bore after passing through 6 feet of compact brown iron ore encountered loose sand. I instructed the foreman in charge of the drill to continue boring a few feet through the sand in the hope that a solid core might be obtained. As no solid rock has yet been met with, I beg to recommend that boring upon site No. 3 be discontinued, and that the drill be shifted to site No. 4 which I have already pointed out to the foreman, Mr. W. Symonds. No. 4 is the last site for a borehole upon the Fitzroy deposit.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. B. JAQUET.

## APPENDIX 29.

## Progress Report by Mr. E. C. Andrews, Geological Surveyor.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish you with the following report of the work done by me since my appointment in July last.

On 1st July I commenced my duties, and from that date till the 6th of the same month was employed in making myself acquainted with matters pertaining to this office.

On 6th July I accompanied Mr. Geological-Surveyor Carne to Wellington, to understand the methods employed in reserving or alienating lands, &c. During this trip we visited Bodangora, Orange, Peak Hill, Parkes, Young, Greenbank, Grenfell, Mandurama, Cow Flat, Rockley, and Sewell's Creek.

From the 24th to the 27th July I was employed in the office.

On 27th July I accompanied you to Shorter's Hill, to examine a supposed rich gold find at that locality.

Orange, Lucknow, and Ophir were also visited, and the gradual passage into serpentine of the augite-andesite rock from that locality was examined.

From the 2nd to the 7th August, I was employed in the office collecting material and information relating to the Hillgrove area.

On the 7th and 8th August, I visited Unanderra to consult Mr. Geological-Surveyor Watt concerning matters relating to the Hillgrove gold-field.

On the 9th August, Mr. M. Morrisson, Field Assistant, accompanied me to Hillgrove. The object of the visit was to complete the partially finished geological map of Mr. Geological-Surveyor Watt; to prepare a report on the Hillgrove District, embodying the history of the mines; a brief discussion on the topography and geology of the field, which same includes petrological notes on some rocks found on the field; to estimate the dips and strikes of the derivative rocks; of the lodes and of the dykes; to prepare a general section of the gold-field; and to note any other items of economic or geological interest in the district. The work was completed on the 21st November, and the results will be embodied in a separate pamphlet belonging to the "Mineral Resources" series. Photos illustrating various points of interest were also secured by me for insertion in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, and the report on the Hillgrove gold-field.

From the 4th to 11th October I was absent at Wilson's Downfall, Pye's Creek, and the Mole River, dealing with lands papers.

On the 21st November I left Hillgrove for the north and visited that part of the Orara gold-field known as the Newton Boyd and Broadmeadows holdings.

I was engaged from the 27th November till the 15th December in writing up the report of the Hillgrove gold-field.

Between the 15th and 25th December I was engaged examining portions of land at the Nine-mile, and also in securing fresh details for the Hillgrove report.

Since then till the end of the year I have been engaged in writing reports.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. C. ANDREWS,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

## Annual Report of the Curator and Mineralogist.

Sir,

I have the honor to present the following Progress Report for the past year.

The year has been marked by a severe pressure of routine work. In consequence of this, and of the changes in the personnel of the office staff, the official hours have been insufficient to keep pace even with the current work, and no opportunities whatever have offered themselves for the improvement of the museum, or for connected mineralogical and petrographical investigations.

*Examination of Ores, &c.*—The number of specimens submitted by the public has been greater than in any previous year, except 1896. Of these, 5,260 have been sent to the Government Metallurgist to be assayed. The numbers of samples so selected for the previous five years are here given for comparison :—

1894	...	...	3,816	1897	...	...	5,131
1895	...	...	4,826	1898	...	...	4,428
1896	...	...	6,012	1899	...	...	5,260

Moreover, the amount of office work involved in dealing with a given number of samples is greater than formerly, as fuller information involving the determination of several metals or compounds is now frequently necessary.

*Gold.*—The Bushy Hill (Cooma) Field alone calls for comment. Numerous samples of rich ore have been received from different portions of the field, an examination of which shows that the deposit consists of a crushed quartz-porphry, rendered schistose by pressure, and impregnated with auriferous sulphides. As it had been regarded a likely district for the occurrence of tellurides of gold, the Assayer has been asked on one or two occasions to make a special examination for tellurium, but up to the present it has not been detected. Telluride of gold has, however, been detected in minute quantities at the Prince of Wales Mine, Gundagai.

*Silver.*—Prospectors in the Rockvale (Armidale) district still continue to come across ruby silver in splashes; but no further notable discoveries appear to have been made. At the new silver-field of the Peaks, Burragorang, a clay-like richly argentiferous ore was found (in the Assay Laboratory) to contain chloride of silver. Specimens from this field showing native silver have also been presented to the Mining Museum.

The enhanced value of copper, zinc, tin, arsenic, and tungstic acid has led to much activity in prospecting for ores containing them, and a feature of the year's work has been the great number of supposed copper ores sent in. No new deposits of zinc, arsenic, wolfram, or scheelite appear to have been discovered.

The discovery of bauxite along the southern line and in the Emmaville District has excited interest in aluminium and its ores. Of the samples submitted a few have proved to be ferruginous bauxites, others were merely clays. It is frequently extremely difficult or impossible to distinguish a bauxite ore from clay. Some demand now exists for manganese ores suitable for the preparation of chlorine, for which purpose a high percentage of binocide is required. As many of the black oxide ores of the Colony are found to contain a considerable percentage of the protoxide of manganese, which is valueless in this case, a number of samples have been sent to the Assayer for a direct determination of the amount of binocide present. The smelting works at Cockle Creek and Dapto are now consuming a considerable quantity of ironstone-flux. To avoid heavy freight charges, it is necessary that the flux should be procured at points convenient for cheap transit. In consequence, highly ferruginous patches within the Hawkesbury Sandstone area at Carlingford (Epping), Gosford, George's River, and elsewhere have been investigated. While some good specimens have been submitted, much of the material, as might be expected, proved to be ferruginous sandstone containing far too much silica in the form of quartz-sand to be of any use.

The results of a number of assays likely to be of general interest will be found tabulated in an Appendix.

What appears to be a mineral hitherto undescribed, a sulphide of bismuth and lead, has been discovered near Duckmaloi Creek. It is rich in bismuth, and sometimes contains gold or silver, or both. Analyses will be found on page 192.

The number of letters written has been nearly 4,000.

*The Museum.*—425 specimens have been registered, and donations received from fifty-nine persons.

The following are the principal additions made :—

Numerous copper ores with their country rock (some from abandoned mines, and therefore difficult to procure); collected by Mr. Carne.

Foraminiferal rocks from New Caledonia.

Monazite in the matrix from New England.

Wolfram crystals from Torrington, New England.

Telluride of gold, with specimens showing its mode of occurrence at Cripple Creek.

A series of carefully selected specimens, from the Wentworth Proprietary Mine, specially collected by Mr. W. Lock.

A series of rock specimens representing the stratigraphy of the Narrabeen Beds, collected by the manager, Mr. Rae, at frequent intervals during the sinking of the Balmain shaft,

A crystal of native platinum from the Fifield diggings.

The re-opening of the Lunatic Reefs has afforded an opportunity of procuring a supply of native arsenic.

It has been a great disappointment to me not to have been able to make progress with the preparation of descriptive labels and other efforts to make the museum collections of greater interest and value. It had also been hoped to make substantial progress towards the completion of a popular guide book; but after getting a few notes together, the attempt had to be abandoned. If possible it will be taken in hand in the ensuing year. The arrangement in the show cases and labelling of a suitable selection of New South Wales rocks should also be carried out with as little delay as possible. In addition to the reasons stated above, museum work has been delayed by the unusual number of collections prepared. There have been twenty-four of these, comprising some 4,000 specimens. These are carefully prepared, and in good hands would be of great service, but it is much to be feared the request for them is sometimes prompted only by the fact of a neighbouring township having received one or some similar reason.

Fifteen enlarged photographs of geological and mining interest have been framed and a number of maps mounted for hanging on the walls. The enlargements have attracted much notice, and greatly improve the appearance of the museum. The collection of geological photographs now comprises 200 prints and 275 lantern slides.

The opening on Public holidays continues to be much appreciated, the attendance of country visitors on those occasions being very great.

A list of the donations received, and of the collections distributed, will be found in appendices.

*Petrological Work.*—700 additional rock specimens and more than 200 thin sections have been registered, many of which have been briefly reported on by myself. There has been no opportunity for detailed work. The rock collection now comprises some 4,000 specimens, 1,700 of which have been sectioned. Some important localities are entirely unrepresented, more especially those in which mining operations are not carried on. I think there is now enough material to justify the commencement of a systematic classification of the information available. Among the determinations made may be instanced the following :—

The country rocks of a number of copper mines.

Rocks from Yulgilbar Cinnabar Mines.

„ Lyndhurst Gold-field.

„ Burragorang Silver-mines.

„ Hillgrove Gold-field.

*Staff.*—On the transference of Mr. Morrison to the Field Staff, after many years service in this office, and the resignation of Mr. Dobson after prolonged ill-health, Messrs. C. O. G. Larcombe and W. G. Stone were appointed as cadets to fill the vacancies. Both officers are giving every satisfaction. On the resignation of J. Kinnerk, watchman, J. Reilly was appointed for three months on trial.

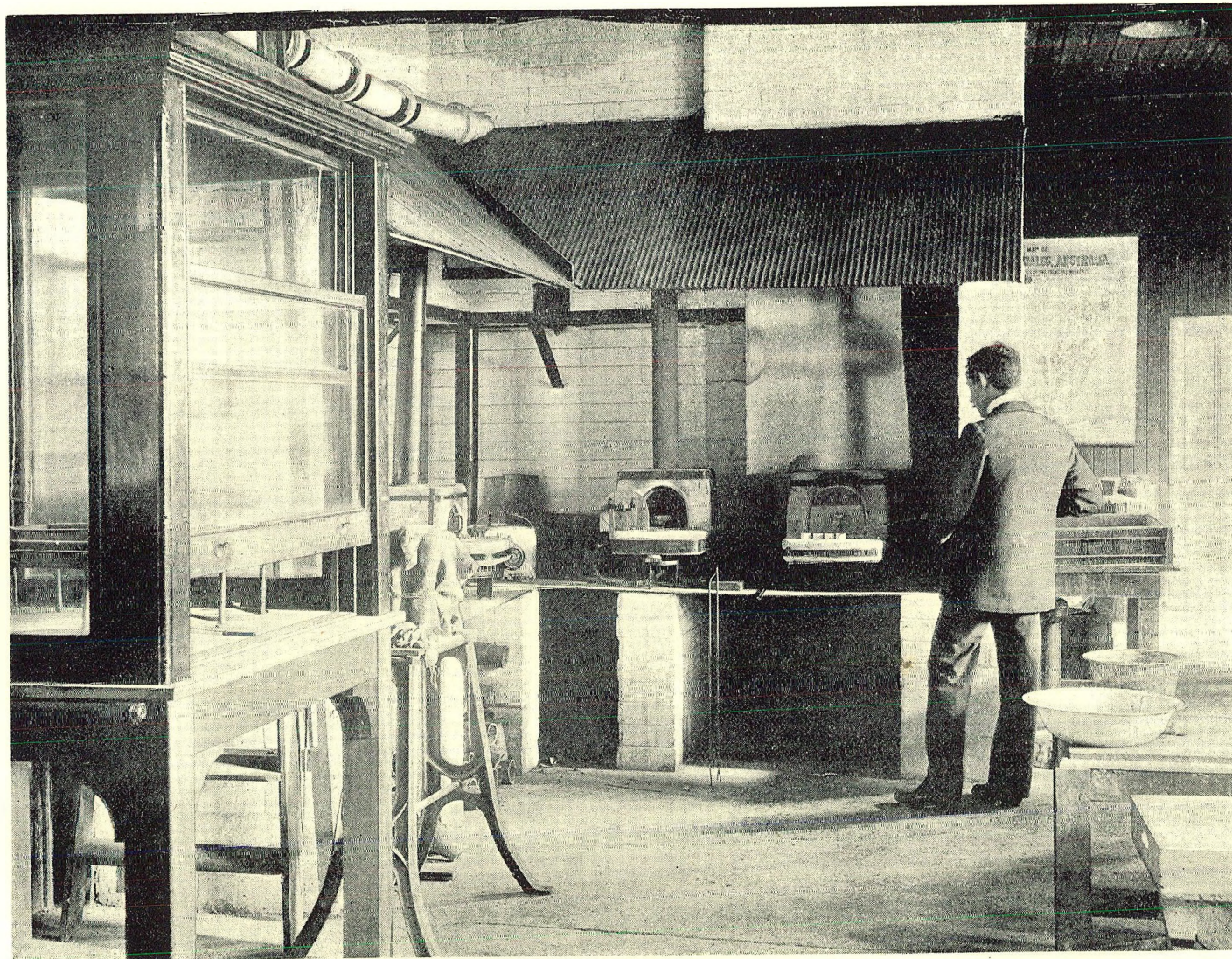
I have, &c.,

GEORGE W. CARD.

APPENDIX.  
DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum.

Donor.	Donation.
Andrews, E. C. ....	Glacially striated pebble.
Barling, J. ....	Travertine.
Bensusan, A. J. ....	Rock specimens, pyrrargyrite, auriferous slate, cobalt ore.
Bensusan, S. L. ....	New England diamonds.
Binnie, H. ....	Galena with native silver.
Blackmore, G. H. ....	Quartz with free gold and telluride of bismuth (several specimens).
Bourchier, J. ....	Copper ore.
Brown, A. E. ....	Stream tin.
Cabbage, R. H. ....	Copper ores.
Cavanough, G. ....	Aboriginal tomahawk.
Chandler, T. ....	" Pipe " of lode tin ore.
Chesney, C. ....	Chloride of silver with free gold on quartz.
Clayton, J. ....	Copper ore.
Copeland, Hon. H. ....	New Caledonian minerals.
Darley, C. ....	Crystallised ferro-calcite.
Davis, J. E. ..	Copper ore.
Deane, H. ....	Spherulitic rhyolite undergoing silicification and showing passage into chalcedony, chalcedony nodules.
Dobson, J. E. ....	The so-called copper plant of Queensland.
Garland, C. L. ....	Copper ore, Mount Maloney, Queensland.
Gay, F. ....	Auriferous mispickel.
Glen Alice Shale Company (per W. R. Robertson).	Boghead mineral, block specimens.
Gray, — ....	Jet.
Hall, E. ...	Native arsenic.
Hibbard, J. ....	" "
Hume, J. R. ....	Structure specimens.
Lindeman, H. J. ....	Rocks from Hartley District.
Lock, W. ....	Auriferous laminated quartz.
Macpherson, J. ....	Crystallised dolomite.
Medcalf, C. J. and Jaquet, J. B. ...	Crystal of platinum.
Middleton, A. ....	Gold-bearing pug from Kanowna.
Milne, A. M. ....	Mercury retorted from Yulgilbar cinnabar.
Moulden, J. C. ....	Roeppelite, gahnite.
Murton, C. ....	Calcite.
McTavish, P. and Wilson, C. H. ....	Wolfram crystals.
Neild, J. ....	Gold ore.
Paul, — ....	Telluride of gold specimens (Cripple Creek).
Porter, H. M. ....	Rock specimen.
Power, F. D. ....	Rock specimens, stalactitic cobaltiferous wad, sulphate of zinc, monazite in matrix.
Rae, T. ....	A representative set of rock specimens from the Balmain shaft.
Saddington, R. ....	Obsidian bomb.
Sharp, R. ....	Lode specimen from the Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove.
Smith, G. ....	Gold ore.
Snow, H. ....	Chrysocolla.
Soames, T. ....	Asbestos.
Sorenson, R. A. ....	" Mustard " Gold from Kalgoorlie.
Steele, T. ....	Rock specimens.
Tapson, J. ....	Gold on galena in calcite.
Taylor, J. ....	Crystallised carborundum.
Toole, — ....	Diamond with associated pebbles from near Bendemeer.
Trustees Tasmanian Museum (per Curator).	Axinite, crocoisite, datolite, and other Tasmanian minerals.
Vecsey, G. ....	Gold and copper ores.
Watson, J. C. ....	Stream tin.
Wilshire (Warden) ....	Quartz crystals, native bismuth.
Wentworth Proprietary Co. (per W. Lock).	A representative set of specimens from the Wentworth Mine, Lucknow.
Woods Investment Co., Colorado...	Telluride of gold ore from Cripple Creek.
Yates, W. H. ....	Crystallised molybdenite.
Young, R. ....	Carbonate of bismuth.





LABORATORY N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.  
(Gas Muffles.)





165.	Drake, Johnson's Reef—Ferruginous cellular quartz (with malachite) .....	Gold, 1 oz. 4 dwt., Silver, 2 oz.
4635.	Drysdale, Mount—Flinty quartz .....	1 ,, 1 ,,
4633.	„ „ „ Apparently bleached slate .....	6½ dwt.
3126.	Eglinton—Pyritous chlorite schist .....	14 ,,
3389.	Eugowia, Vychan Mine—Chloritis schistose rock with iron and copper pyrites ..	6 ,,
3803.	Fiery Creek, Cooma—Slate traversed by quartz veins and showing pyrites in a fine condition .....	26 oz. 14 dwt.
3027.	„ „ „ Siliceous somewhat sooty copper pyrites ore (copper 28½ per cent) .....	15 dwt., Silver, 3½ oz.
2364.	„ „ „ Quartz and slate from foot wall .....	1 oz. 5 dwt.
2363.	„ „ „ Ferruginous quartz and slate .....	7 ,, 6 ,,
2362.	„ „ „ Pyritous blue quartz with slate .....	98 ,, 15 ,,
1216.	„ „ „ Blue carbonate of copper ore with much iron pyrites (copper 19 per cent) .....	2 ,,
3667.	Forest Reefs—Friable sulphide ore (copper 1·24 per cent.) .....	11 dwt.
2348.	„ „ „ Stewart's Paddock—Pyrites and quartz .....	4 ,,
2350.	„ „ „ Pyrites with ferruginous material .....	13 ,,
1151.	Francis Hill, Moruya—Quartz with arsenical pyrites (free gold present) .....	1 oz. 10 dwt.
5182.	Frogmore—Weathered schist .....	4 ,, Silver, 2½ oz.
1220.	Gallymont Gold-field—Cavernous quartz with red ochreous material .....	2 ,, 10 dwt.
681.	Glen Elgin—Ferruginous pyritous quartz .....	10 dwt., Silver, 3 oz.
1864.	Grafton, Kangaroo Creek—Ferruginous quartz .....	1 oz. 10 dwt.
257.	Grenfell, Warienderry—Ferruginous cellular quartz .....	4 ,,
3439.	Gulgong, Ivy Ibbey Mine—Rubble of quartz and decomposed rock .....	3 ,, 16 dwt.
1342.	„ „ „ Salvation Hill—Felsite with quartz and various sulphides .....	13 dwt.
1818.	„ „ „ Old—Finely-divided copper-stained clayslate (copper, 8 per cent.) .....	1 oz. 10 dwt.
1528.	Gundabooka—Ferruginous, somewhat cellular, quartz .....	6½ dwt.
1012.	Gundagai, Wagra—Siliceous ironstone .....	14 oz. 3 dwt., Silver, 3 oz.
1384.	„ „ „ Waggara Dyke—Very ferruginous quartz .....	2 ,,
1385.	„ „ „ —Ferruginous quartz schist .....	12½ ,,
794.	„ „ „ (6½ miles N.W.)—Quartz felsite with veins of quartz carrying galena ..	3 ,,
367.	„ „ „ (6½ miles from), Collingridge and Party's Claim—Quartz and slate, with native copper (copper, 29 per cent.) .....	45 ,, Silver, 5 oz.
5075.	Hartley, Little—Pyrites with quartz .....	2 ,, 12 dwt., Silver, 11 oz.
4076.	„ „ „ Ironstone gossan .....	10½ dwt. ,, 4 ,,
3285.	Hillgrove, Four-mile Creek—Quartz with copper pyrites (copper, 7 per cent) ..	4 dwt., ,, 10½ ,,
2235.	„ „ „ A. J. Fuller's Lease—Pyritous glassy quartz with chlorite .....	5½ ,,
3051.	Hobby's Yards—Parish Three Brothers, county Bathurst—Iron stained milky quartz ..	5 oz. 12 dwt.
3166.	Ilford—Ochreous material .....	12 ,, 15 ,, Silver, 4 oz.
877.	Kookabookra—Crystallised white quartz, with iron and arsenical pyrites .....	4 ,, 11 ,,
432.	Kydra—Cavernous white quartz .....	2 ,, 16 ,, Silver, 3 oz.
599.	Lewis Ponds—Iron-stained pyritous glassy quartz with blende, galena, &c. ....	1 ,, 5 ,,
2475.	Limbri—Loose pieces of quartz, some very ferruginous .....	7½ dwt.
914.	Little River, Sargent Point—Ferruginous banded quartz with a little pyrites (iron and arsenical) .....	6 oz. 8 dwt.
5002.	Lyndhurst Gold-field—Arsenical pyrites .....	1 ,, 13 ,,
1755.	Macanally Reef—Copper-stained quartz with pyrites .....	17½ dwt.
1754.	„ „ „ Pyritous vein .....	1 oz. 19 dwt.
13.	Major's Creek, Snob's Reef—Pyritous (iron and copper) quartz, with fahlerz (230-foot level) .....	12 ,, 10 ,, Silver, 4 oz.
5231.	„ „ „ Pyritous quartz with calcite (274-foot level) .....	3 ,, 18 ,, ,, 3½ ,,
5232.	„ „ „ „ (276-foot level) .....	15 dwt. ,, 5½ ,,
15.	Hanlon's Reef—Galena, blende and fahlore, with quartz and pyrites (40-foot level) .....	6 oz. 6 dwt. ,, 55 ,,
1579.	Matong Station, near Cooma—Cellular, very siliceous stone .....	9½ dwt. ,, 1 ,,
1576.	„ „ „ Somewhat ferruginous pyritous quartz .....	7½ ,, ,, 3 ,,
3109.	Melligan's Gully—Iron-stained quartz .....	3 oz. 14 dwt.,
549.	Milburn Creek—Ferruginous quartz (free gold present) .....	45 ,, ,, 3 ,,
1895.	Millera Old Scrub, Timbarra—Limonite pseudomorphous after pyrites, with some of the latter still unoxidised .....	17 ,, 1 dwt.
769.	Mingay Station—Ferruginous cellular quartz .....	2 ,, 14 ,,
2820.	Moona Brook—Copper pyrites with milky quartz (copper, 14½ per cent.) .....	3 ,, 16 ,, ,, 9½ ,,
4507.	„ „ „ Nield's Creek—Pyritous quartz .....	6½ dwt.
878.	Moonbah—Ironstained cavernous quartz .....	6½ ,,
2124.	Moruya—Blende and arsenical pyrites with some galena .....	2 oz. 12 dwt. ,, 36 ,,
147.	„ „ „ Milky quartz with soapy slate .....	14 dwt.
1134.	„ „ „ (3 miles S.E. from)—Ferruginous slightly pyritous quartz with feldspathic material .....	9½ ,,
793.	„ „ „ „ Quartz with arsenical pyrites .....	1 oz. 17 dwt. ,, 2½ ,,
354.	„ „ „ (3 miles from)—Massive arsenical pyrites in a vein traversing what appears to be a silicified quartz felsite .....	1 ,, 15 ,, ,, 2 ,,
4501.	Mount Dromedary—Thin pyritous vein with quartz and a little wall-rock .....	7 ,, 3 ,, ,, 10 ,,
4500.	„ „ „ Friable more or less sooty pyrites .....	11 ,, 15 ,, ,, 5½ ,,
5023.	Mount David (near), Yellow Waterholes—Slightly pyritous milky quartz .....	1 ,, 7 ,, ,, 2½ ,,
3284.	Mount Emley (near)—Iron-stained quartz with ochreous material .....	3 ,, 7 ,,
212.	Mount Werong—Ferruginous cellular quartz .....	16 dwt. ,, 13½ ,,
2158.	Mulloon Copper-mine—Mixed sulphide ore (copper, 2 per cent., cadmium, a minute trace) .....	15 ,, ,, 13 ,,
5245.	„ „ „ Gold-mine—Milky white quartz with pyrites and galena .....	1 oz. 8 dwt. ,, 6 ,,
	Concentrates, 29·5 per cent .....	6 ,, 2 ,, ,, 16½ ,,
2822.	Mungeldyke, Lachlan River—Iron-stained quartz felsite .....	6½ dwt.
3327.	Murrumburrah—Quartz with galena and iron, copper, and arsenical pyrites .....	5 oz. 15 dwt. ,, 4½ ,,
4596.	Narrier, 20 miles from Yalgogrin—Massive pyrites with a little galena and quartz ..	1 ,, 6 ,, ,, 4½ ,,
2943.	Nelligen—Milky quartz, with dendritic markings .....	3 ,, 5 ,,
2190.	„ „ „ (7 miles from)—Arsenical pyrites with ferruginous quartz .....	3 ,, 5 ,,
4693.	„ „ „ (5 miles W. from, on Bradwood Road)—Quartz with arsenical pyrites ..	1 oz. 12 dwt.
2265.	Neriga—White quartz and clay .....	6 ,, 4 ,,
5233.	„ „ „ District—Cellular quartz with some galena and oxide of lead .....	3 ,, 10 ,, Silver, 1½ oz.
3758.	Niangula—Blue quartz .....	1 ,, 2 ,,
1238.	Nimitybelle—Pyrites with quartz .....	19½ dwt.
674.	Nimitybelle—Courtney's Claim, north end of field—Ferruginous quartz .....	0 oz. 10 dwt Silver, 3 oz.
673.	„ „ „ Cansdell's Lease—Pyritous quartz .....	4 ,, 4 ,, ,, 30 ,,
1214.	„ „ „ Granular iron pyrites with quartz and a little galena .....	9 ,, 18 ,, ,, 35 ,,
667.	„ „ „ Gibson's No. 2 shaft—Glassy quartz with copper pyrites and galena .....	6 ,, 4 ,, ,, 11 ,,
890.	„ „ „ Glassy quartz with pyrites (iron and copper) and galena .....	2 ,, 18 ,, ,, 18½ ,,
	Concentrates 30 per cent. (loss of silver due to ore sliming) .....	5 ,, 8 ,, ,, 5½ ,,





1300	Bundarra—Granite with galena and copper pyrites	Silver, 28 oz.	Copper, 2½ per cent.
1586	Burratorang (Upper), Basin Creek—Ferruginous quartz and lodestuff	„ 474 „	Lead, 40 „
1778.	„ „ The Basin—Quartz and ferruginous material with a little carbonate of lead	„ 391 „	Gold, 8½ dwt.
4161	„ The Peaks' Mine—Fine grained galena ore	„ 76 „	„ 8½ „
5094	„ Blende with carbonate of iron	„ 579 „	„ 8 „
3298	„ Quartz with a little lead oxide	„ 1,236 „	„ 1 oz 3 dwt.
3300	„ „ with clay, some lead present, chloride of silver existed in the ore	„ 3,063 „	„ 4 dwt
686	„ „ with galena and pyrites	„ 502 „	„ 2 „
3539.	„ The Peaks—Carbonate of lead rubble from No 15 Block	„ 458 „	Lead, 59 per cent.
191	„ „ Pyritous rotten slate	„ 20 „	Gold, 2 dwt
192	„ „ „ quartz and slate	„ 154 „	„ 4 „
3446	„ „ Ferruginous pyritous quartz	„ 8 „	2 oz 8 dwt
3447.	„ „ Quartz and ironstone	„ 6 „	„ 6 „
1120	Candelo (9 miles from)—Galena and copper pyrites with quartz . . . .	„ 43 „	5 oz 4 dwt ;
			Lead, 18 per cent
3859	Cooma (near), Jardine's Land—Ferruginous material with green carbonate of copper	„ 43 „	Copper, 8 „
1167	Cowra, Binnie Creek—Ferruginous carbonate of lead ore	„ 50 „	Lead, 24 „
641	Cumnock (near)—Quartz with copper pyrites and carbonates and galena	„ 29 „	Copper, 13 „
1774	Deepwater, Nine Mile (near)—Blende with quartz and a little pyrites	„ 24 „	Zinc, 45 „
804	Drake, Kelly's Mine—Ferruginous quartz	„ 139 „	Gold, 6½ dwt.
765.	„ Ti tree Creek, Kelly's Claim—Quartz with ochreous material	„ 31 „	„ 3 „
2945	Duckmaloi, near Oberon—Carbonate of lead	„ 1,863 „	Lead, 16 per cent.
269	Eugowra, Vychan—Siliceous mixed sulphide ore containing much galena	„ 32 „	Zinc, 18½ „
1305	Glencoe—Blende and pyrites with felspathic gangue	„ 179 „	Gold, 2 dwt.
4077.	Little Hartley—Galena with quartz and ochreous material	„ 90 „	„ 2½ oz
1584.	Matong Station, near Cooma—Carbonate of lead ore	„ 22 „	„ 2 „
1681.	Mount Werong—Ferruginous pyritous quartz	„ 26 „	„ 2½ oz
2124	Moruya—Blende and arsenical pyrites with some galena	„ 36 „	„ 2½ oz
2322.	Mulloon (old) Copper mine—Deeply copper stained carbonate of lead ore, and ferruginous crystallised cerussite	„ 20 „	Copper, 10½ per cent.
			Lead, 44 „
1667.	„ 1½ mile south of Boro Copper mine—Somewhat spongy and copper stained lead carbonate ore with ochreous material	„ 34 „	„ 9 „
1214.	Nimitybelle—Granular iron pyrites with quartz and a little galena	„ 35 „	Gold, 9 oz 18 dwt.
5084	Ph Rockvale, Co Clarke—Ferruginous quartz with ochreous material	„ 113 „	„ 2 „
3663	Pine Ridge, near Boggy Camp—Crystallised quartz with galena, copper pyrites, &c.	„ 21 „	„ 2 „
94.	Queanbeyan (2 miles south of), The Valley—Quartz with some galena	„ 32 „	„ 2 „
3441.	„ „ „ Siliceous mixed sulphide ore ; a good deal of galena present	„ 12 „	Lead, 21 per cent.
			Zinc, 9½ „
1007	Rivertree—Antimonial lead ore (45 foot level)	„ 523 „	Gold, 6 dwt.
4665	Rockley (Little River)—Iron-stained milky quartz	„ 80 „	„ 2 „
3286	Rockvale (near Silver Point)—Quartz showing pyrites and ruby silver ore	„ 430 „	„ 2 „
3936	Rosedale—Ferruginous pyritous stone with barytes	„ 97 „	„ 2 „
4809	Rye Park—Massive galena with some cerussite, quartz gangue	„ 62 „	Lead, 59 per cent.
3477	Tavistock (Blatherarm Creek)—Galena	„ 66 „	„ 2 „
1499	Tenterfield (5 miles south), Ph Strathein—Pyritous quartz with galena and blende	„ 202 „	Gold, 3 oz 16 dwt.
1725	Tingha—Galena with a little quartz	„ 116 „	„ 2 „
4241	Tooloom—Glassy quartz with pyrites, blende, and fahlore	„ 58 „	„ 2 „
619	Wagga (Big Springs)—Quartz with arsenate of iron	„ 31 „	„ 2 „
3275	Wilcannia, Wertago Field—Ferruginous carbonate of lead ore	„ 3 „	Lead, 54 per cent
3282	„ „ Siliceous carbonate of lead ore	„ 26 „	„ 24 „
3901	Yeoval—Copper pyrites with ironstone and carbonate of copper	„ 12 „	Copper, 26 „

## Copper

		per cent	per ton
737	Adelong (near)—Copper gossan	Metallic copper, 35½	
3250	Aganatea, 10 miles W of White Cliffs—Ironstone with carbonate of copper	„ 23	
4422	Apsley—Blue and green carbonate and red oxide of copper in what appears to be an altered igneous rock	„ 9	
378	Barraba (near)—Copper glance	„ 10½	
571	Bennbery „ Copper pyrites	„ 24	
4020	Bingara (3 miles N)—Ferruginous quartz with copper pyrites and carbonates	„ 10½	
2091.	Boggy Camp—Quartz with green and blue carbonate of copper	„ 9	Silver, 7 oz
5125	Bolivia (near)—Copper pyrites	„ 32½	„ 6 „
			Gold, 15 dwt.
3302	Brungle—Ferruginous carbonate of copper ore	„ 22	Silver, 32 oz.
929	„ Ferruginous quartz with blue and green carbonates of copper	„ 9	
4319	Bungendore (6 miles W from)—Ferruginous weathered slate impregnated with carbonates of copper and traversed by thin veins of quartz	„ 27	„ 10 „
309	Bunnamagoo—Siliceous copper ore (red oxide and carbonate)	„ 36½	„ 1 „
739	Burnt Yards, Carcoar District—Ferruginous siliceous carbonate of copper ore	„ 15	„ 2 „
			Gold, 3 dwt
1662	Burrage (14 miles from), Little River—Copper pyrites ore	„ 8	
3320	„ (1 mile N E from Temporary Common)—Chlorite schist, with quartz and pyrites (iron and copper)	„ 10	Silver, 2 oz.
691	Burrowa District, Ph Gundoo—Green carbonate and oxide of copper ore	„ 26	„ 15 „
690	„ „ Siliceous green carbonate of copper ore	„ 6	
564	Byng (near)—Siliceous carbonate of copper ore	„ 10	
1104	Canowindra—Copper ore sulphides, oxide, and carbonate	„ 19	
798	Carcoar—Green carbonate of copper ore	„ 19	„ 3 „
579	Carma (30 miles S)—Siliceous green and blue carbonate of copper	„ 10	„ 1 „
1498	Chandler River, Hillgrove District—Siliceous copper ore—chrysocolla, in part	„ 7½	„ 1½ „
3862	Cockburn (Burra Station)—Ferruginous and very siliceous copper ore (carbonate and oxide principally)	„ 19	„ 3 „
1283	Condobolin (near)—Micaceous schist with carbonates and oxide of copper ore with quartz	„ 15	„ 2 „
3114	Condobolin, Walker's Hill—Chlorite schist carrying green carbonate of copper	„ 17	„ 1 „
3858	Cooma (near) Jardine's Land—Ferruginous slate charged with green carbonate of copper	„ 18	„ 10 „
973	Cow Flat—Red oxide and carbonate copper from 60 foot level	„ 50	
2756	Cudgegong—Bornite and copper pyrites with carbonates	„ 34	„ 14

		per cent.	per ton.
641. Cumnock (near)—Quartz with copper pyrites and carbonates and galena .....	Metallic copper, 13		Silver, 29 oz.
538. " Siliceous copper ore—carbonate, oxide, and copper pyrites .....	" "	14½	
4689. Curracabark, 20 miles from Gloucester—Copper gossan .....	" "	25	" 15 "
618. Dandaloo (12 miles from)—Ferruginous copper-stained quartz, with copper pyrites .....	" "	9½	
541. " (near)—Copper glance, with some quartz .....	" "	41	" 4 "
1331. Dungowan—Fisher's claim—Rich copper gossan .....	" "	28	" 2 "
1330. " Massive sulphides of copper, with earthy-green carbonate .....	" "	47	" 10 "
2811. Dungowan—Fisher's Copper mine—Earthy green carbonate ore .....	" "	35	" 2 "
2809. " Red oxide with carbonates of copper .....	" "	33	
5136. " Green and blue carbonate of copper ore .....	" "	45½	
1193. Essington, near Rockley—Very siliceous copper gossan .....	" "	12	" 3 "
2746. " Copper pyrites with ferruginous quartz and chlorite ..	" "	18½	" 11 "
3411. " Chlorite schist with iron and copper pyrites .....	" "	18	" 9 "
233. Eugowra—Vychan (Clayton's Mine)—Copper ore; largely grey sulphide .....	" "	42	" 10 "
1744. Fiery Creek, Cooma—Copper and iron pyrites with quartz .....	" "	30	Gold, 5½ dwt.
3027. " Siliceous, somewhat sooty, copper-pyrites ore .....	" "	28½	Silver, 3½ oz.
1216. " Blue carbonate of copper ore with much iron pyrites .....	" "	19	Gold, 15 dwt.
1713. " Ferruginous copper gossan (slate) .....	" "	12	Gold, 5 dwt.
2842. Fire-flower Creek—Copper-pyrites ore .....	" "	12	
622. Gininderra—Copper gossan .....	" "	33½	
1205. Glanmire—Decomposing copper-pyrites ore .....	" "	26	Silver, 3 oz.
3404. Goba Creek (near), 10 miles N. from Burrowa—Ironstone with blue carbonate of copper .....	" "	23	" 4 "
1401. Gulgong, Old—Copper gossan .....	" "	20	
1997. Gundabooka Run, near Bourke—Ferruginous copper ore—earthy-red oxide, and green carbonate .....	" "	40	
1070. Gundagai (near), Robinson's Kimo Run—Ferruginous and siliceous copper ore—green carbonate, and red oxide .....	" "	38	" 21 "
909. Hall—Copper gossan .....	" "	83½	Gold, 8 dwt.
1413. " Mixed sulphide ore .....	" "	36	
1367. King's Creek (near), Co. Westmoreland—Ferruginous quartz with green and blue carbonate of copper and a little copper pyrites .....	" "	11	Silver, 6 oz.
4013. Kooningberry Gap (9 miles N. W.)—Ferruginous quartz—with carbonate of copper in a schistose rock .....	" "	21	
3106. " Ironstone with crystallised malachite and iron and copper pyrites .....	" "	19	
2353. Lyndhurst (near)—Copper glance with blue and green carbonate of copper .....	" "	20½	
155. Mahgalore Copper-mine—Massive copper glance .....	" "	60	
4915. Manar—Largely blue carbonate of copper .....	" "	25½	" 6 "
3019. Manildra—Carbonate and red oxide of copper ore .....	" "	14½	" 11 oz.
788. Marulan (10 miles S.E.)—Arsenical iron and copper pyrites .....	Metallic tin, 1½		
3251. Mataginie—60 miles W. from White Cliffs—Carbonate of copper ore .....	Metallic copper, 9		" 4 oz.
785. Millthorpe—Carbonate of copper ore .....	" "	12	
2820. Moonan Brook—Copper pyrites with milky quartz .....	" "	11	
4364. Morton's Creek (a branch of)—South Creek—Copper pyrites ore .....	" "	14½	" 9 "
2366. Mount Allen (near)—Ferruginous quartz containing carbonates of copper .....	" "	10½	Gold, 3½ oz.
4992. Mount David (10 miles E. from)—Copper pyrites with carbonate in chlorite schist .....	" "	11	" 5 "
1571. Mount M'Donald—Copper pyrites with quartz .....	" "	16	" 9 "
310. Mountain Run, near Cow Flat—Siliceous copper ore—copper pyrites and gossan ..	" "	9½	
2234. Mulloon—Copper—lead—gossan .....	" "	25	" 23 "
482. " Boro—Copper pyrites .....	" "	14½	" 18 "
5098. " (near)—Copper gossan .....	Metallic lead, 45		
969. Newbridge—Ironstone with copper pyrites and carbonates .....	Metallic copper, 24		
5120. Nelligen (20 W. from)—Altered igneous rock with secondary quartz, epidote and small quantities of copper ore scattered through it .....	" "	35	
1677. Nundle and Bowling Alley Point (between)—Earthy blue carbonate of copper in ferruginous slate .....	" "	18½	" 5 "
3085. Oberon—Scrubby Paddock—Quartz and ironstone with green and blue carbonate of copper .....	" "	12	
2867. Orange (near)—An impure variety of copper glance .....	" "	19	
4262. Orange Plains—Copper gossan .....	" "	28½	
4751. " Carbonate of copper ore .....	" "	49½	" 5 "
3735. Ph. Apsley, Co. Bathurst—Rotten micaceous rock charged with copper carbonates ..	" "	26	
1763. Ph. Malongulli, Co. Bathurst—An igneous rock (andesite) charged with carbonates and other copper ores .....	" "	23½	
4083. Ph. Narellan, Co. Monteagle—Ferruginous siliceous carbonate of copper ore with some slate .....	" "	28	" 5 "
4103. Ph. Summer, Co. Bathurst, portion 66—Copper gossan .....	" "	14	
2817. Parkes (7 miles north from)—Ferruginous quartz with green carbonate of copper ..	" "	18½	
1133. " Far-away Gully—Ferruginous copper-stained chlorite schist with quartz carrying a little pyrites .....	" "	10½	
5128. " Green carbonate of copper ore .....	" "	18	
1785. Perth (near), Mount Apsley—Green and blue carbonates of copper with some quartz and schist .....	" "	47	Gold, 10 dwt.
356. Queanbeyan (3 miles east of)—Quartz with copper pyrites and green and blue carbonates .....	" "	31	
3249. " (near) Jedrick's Lode—Quartz and slate with green carbonate of copper .....	" "	12	
4903. " District—Copper pyrites with a coating of covellite .....	" "	11½	
2012. Reedy Creek, near Goulburn—Copper and iron pyrites, pyrrhotine, galena, &c. ...	" "	43	
1462. Rockley (11 miles from)—Very ferruginous copper pyrites ore with quartz and slate ..	" "	15½	Silver, 5 oz.
4432. Rosedale (near Orange)—Ferruginous copper-stained quartz with copper pyrites ..	" "	16½	" 5 "
2509. Thackaringa (near)—Siliceous copper gossan .....	" "	15	Gold, 3½ "
930. Trangie (near)—Schist, heavily charged with carbonate of copper .....	" "	18	
377. Tuena—Copper pyrites with quartz in a copper-stained schist .....	" "	26	
5040. Tuglow—Bourchier's—Sulphide ore (50 ft. level) .....	" "	14½	
5046. " Cotton and Frazer's Shaft—Siliceous sulphide ore ..	" "	10	Silver, 7 "
	Zinc, 8		
	Lead, 22		
	Metallic copper, 7½		
	Zinc, 20½		

		per cent.	per ton.
5043.	Tuglow—Smith Son's and Party's Shaft—Siliceous sulphide ore .....	Metallic copper, 14½	
5047.	„ Bouchier's—Siliceous “Black ore”—(75 ft. level) ..	„ „ 7½	Silver, 9 oz.
		Zinc, 11	
2453.	Uralla (20 miles east from)—Ferruginous copper gossan .....	Metallic copper, 14½	
624.	Walgoolela, Carcoar District—Quartz and ironstone with carbonate of copper	„ „ 14	„ 10 „
1096.	Wellington—Ferruginous copper-stained quartz with much fahlore ..	„ „ 7	„ 13 „
5164.	„ Sulphide ore .....	„ „ 8½	„ 16 „
425.	„ Siliceous copper ore—Red oxide and carbonate .....	„ „ 50	
2529.	„ Spicer's Creek—Carbonate of copper ore .....	„ „ 35½	
4442.	„ „ Copper ore—sulphide .....	„ „ 37	„ 38 „
2566.	Wertago—Wilcannia—Copper gossan .....	„ „ 46	„ 47 „
2576.	„ „ Oxide of copper with copper pyrites .....	„ „ 33	
2571.	„ „ Quartz with green carbonate and much sulphide of copper .....	„ „ 35	
2573.	„ „ Ferruginous quartz, with calcite and copper pyrites .....	„ „ 11½	„ 14 „
3281.	„ „ Copper glance, copper pyrites, &c. ....	„ „ 44	
3277.	„ „ Ferruginous carbonate of lead with blue carbonate of copper .....	„ „ 18	
		Lead, 28	
3283.	„ „ Copper pyrites with quartz and chalybite .....	Metallic copper, 9	„ 22 „
2575.	„ „ Ferruginous copper pyrites ore with some carbonate and oxide .....	„ „ 27	
3577.	Westville, Cowra (Cooley's Estate)—Ferruginous copper-stained slate with copper pyrites .....	„ „ 18	
5158.	White Cliffs (18 miles E. of)—Ferruginous deeply copper-stained quartz ..	„ „ 35½	
1620.	Woodstock (15 miles from), Ph. Mdlongulli—Andesite charged with blue and green carbonate of copper ..	„ „ 13	
479.	Woodstock (near)—Clay slate containing green carbonate and red oxide of copper ..	„ „ 15½	
5235.	Wough Gully (14 miles E. of Tamworth)—Copper ore sulphide, carbonate, &c. ..	„ „ 42	
4581.	Yass—Siliceous carbonate of copper ore .....	„ „ 30	
3987.	Yass (25 miles W. of), Red Hill—Copper pyrites with carbonate ..	„ „ 13	
1672.	Yeoval (within 3 miles of)—Copper and iron pyrites in a chloritic siliceous matrix ..	„ „ 10½	

Iron.

		per cent.
1668.	Carcoar (2 miles S. of), from Coombing Park Estate—Massive limonite .....	Metallic iron, 52
		Silica, 10½
4783.	Deepwater—Magnetic iron ore .....	Metallic iron, 69½
4808.	Epping (Carlingford)—Ironstone .....	„ „ 48
		Silica, 9½
783.	Exeter (5 miles from)—Brown iron ore .....	Metallic iron, 48
4555.	George's River—Brown iron ore .....	„ „ 50
3479.	Gosford—Brown iron ore .....	„ „ 46
4040.	„ (near)—Ironstone .....	„ „ 48
3897.	„ (near)—„ .....	„ „ 49½
1506.	Gunnedah—Massive magnetic iron ore .....	„ „ 46
		Phosphoric acid, 0 192
1599.	Goulburn, Ph. Maxton—Ironstone .....	Metallic iron, 58
		Gangue, 1 00
4367.	Hornsby (near)—Ironstone .....	Metallic iron, 50
2815.	Marulan—Ironstone .....	„ „ 47
318.	„ „ gravel .....	„ „ 62½
		Silica, 4 9
		Lime, 0 28
		Phosphoric acid, 109
1314.	Manning River (10 miles up)—Magnetic iron ore. ....	Metallic iron, 54½
		Silica, 9 55
		Titanic acid, 4 65
		Phosphoric acid, 307
3303.	Portland (4 miles from)—Ironstone .....	Metallic iron, 51
5039.	Ph. Abercorn, near N.E. corner portion 10—Brown iron ore .....	„ „ 54
		Silica, 3½
3980.	Port Macquarie (near)—Magnetic iron ore .....	Metallic iron, 62
		Silica, 9½
4129.	Queanbeyan (2 miles S from)—Magnetic iron ore .....	Metallic iron, 64
3120.	Tarana (near)—Magnetic iron ore .....	„ „ 57
2506.	Tingha District—Ironstone .....	„ „ 43
4554.	Toronto (near)—Brown iron ore .....	„ „ 47
4853.	Uriarru Station, <i>via</i> Queanbeyan—Magnetic iron ore .....	„ „ 54
		Silica, 12
		Phosphoric acid, 0 038

Chromium.

		per cent
1199.	Little Dingo, Manning River—Chrome iron ore .....	Chromium sesquioxide, 49
172.	Jindalee—Chrome iron ore .....	„ „ 36
2448.	Manilla (near)—Chrome iron ore .....	„ „ 43
3037.	Upper Manilla District—Chrome iron ore .....	„ „ 38½
4457.	Ukolan (½ mile E. of), Ph. Halloran—Chrome iron ore ..	„ „ 40
4486.	Tamworth—Chrome iron ore .....	„ „ 45½
938.	Whitlow—„ „ .....	„ „ 37

Tungsten.

		per cent.
355.	Armidale District—Wolfram .....	Tungstic acid, 67 75
	Deepwater—Numerous samples of wolfram, the best of which contained ..	„ „ 71 45
1613.	Glen Innes—Wolfram .....	„ „ 66 80
	Hillgrove—Scheelite—Where it occurs in thin veins traversing granite; Several samples, the results varied from 19 up to 72 9 per cent. of tungstic acid. The low grade ores appear to be capable of concentration.	
3202.	Oberon—Scheelite with quartz .....	„ „ 68 37
3985.	Orange—Cupro-scheelite .....	Tungstic acid, 68 35
		Metallic copper, 2 56

Mercury.

		per cent	per cent.
3363 to 3375.	Yulgilbar—Average samples of cinnabar ore yielding .....	Mercury, 0 69 to 1 09	
2825.	Yulgilbar—Calcareous cinnabar ore .....	„ 0 92	

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*Manganese.*

	per cent.
4318. Armidale—Manganese wad.....	Metallic manganese, 49½
4587. Bathurst District—Black oxide of manganese.....	" " 49
	Available dioxide of manganese, 72
4394. Bendemeer—Compact black oxide of manganese .....	Metallic manganese, 45
	Available manganese dioxide, 63½
3867. " Siliceous and ferruginous oxide of manganese .....	" " 38
1061. Broad Meadows, 50 miles from Glen Innes—Earthy black oxide of manganese...	Metallic manganese, 48
2521. Condobolin—Compact flinty oxide of manganese .....	" " 53
2702. " Psilomelane .....	Available manganese dioxide, 73
4769. Crystal Creek at head of Tweed River—Psilomelane .....	Metallic manganese, 54
3682. Dubbo (near), Harvey Ranges—Black oxide of manganese.....	" " 41
31. Glanmire—Black oxide of manganese .....	" " 55
1246. Gundagai— " " .....	" " 42
2713. " " " .....	" " 49
3326. " (5 miles E. of), and 3 miles from Jackalass—Black oxide of manganese .....	" " 40½
5169. " Cadia—Massive black oxide of manganese .....	" " 45½
	Available manganese dioxide, 46
90. Manilla—Black oxide of manganese.....	Metallic manganese, 52
3644. Moonbi—Compact manganese ore.....	" " 44
3140. Newbridge (near)—Black oxide of manganese .....	" " 41
2446. " " " .....	" " 53
4510. Ph. Wyaldra, Co. Phillip, M.L. 1.—Psilomelane .....	" " 46
	Metallic cobalt, under 50
	Iron, 8
	Silica, 2.22
301. Parkes (near)—Black oxide of manganese .....	Metallic manganese, 45
3777. Peak Hill—Compact oxide of manganese .....	" " 56
	Silica, 1.5
	Phosphoric acid, 0.38
4145. Rockley (near)—Black oxide of manganese traversed by a vein of quartz .....	Metallic manganese, 42
5030. Silverton—Black oxide of manganese .....	Available manganese dioxide, 67½
4004. Wattle Flat—Black oxide of manganese .....	Metallic manganese, 41
3799. Woodstock— " " .....	" " 44
	Available manganese dioxide, 64

*Zinc.*

	per cent.	per ton.
1774. Near Nine Mile, Deepwater—Blende with quartz and a little pyrites.....	Metallic zinc, 45	Silver, 24 oz.

*Cobalt.*

	per cent.	per ton.
4057. Burnt Yards, near Carcoar—Arsenical pyrites .....	Metallic cobalt, 1.51	Gold, 1 oz. 6 dwt.
3467. " " (½ mile from), near Carcoar—Siliceous and cobaltiferous arsenical pyrites stained with erythrine .....	" " 1.6	" 1 oz. 12 dwt.
4224. Cathcart (3 miles from)—Manganese wad .....	Metallic cobalt, less than 0.50	
628. Forbes, Union Lead (1,000 feet deep)—Black oxide of manganese .....	Metallic cobalt, 2.66	
3465. Hill Top (near), between Mittagong and Picton—Manganese wad .....	" " 2.29	
	Metallic manganese, 31.50	
5124. Mandurama (near)—Arsenical pyrites ore .....	Metallic cobalt, .63	" 1 oz. 12 dwt.
3697. Narromine Station (12 miles from Narromine)—Quartz breccia veined with cobaltiferous black oxide of manganese .....	" " 0.79	

*Antimony.*

	per cent.
4880. Ashford (4 miles S. of)—Antimony ore (oxide with some sulphide) .....	Metallic antimony, 65
4139. Barraba District—Siliceous antimony ore (sulphide and some oxide) .....	" " 54½
10. Bowraville (1½ mile from)—Antimonite with some oxide and native antimony ...	" " 41
3605. Glen Innes—Antimonite with quartz .....	" " 54
5134. Hillgrove—Antimonite with quartz and slate .....	" " 56½
955. Kempfield—Antimonite .....	" " 61
51. Manilla District—Antimonite with quartz .....	" " 48½
940. Upper Macleay River—Antimony (ore sulphide and some oxide) with a little quartz .....	" " 42½
1405. " Taylor's Arm—Antimonite .....	" " 63
1742. Warialda (6 miles from)—Sulphide and oxide of antimony.....	" " 51
2264. " " Oxide of antimony with a little sulphide .....	" " 49
5152. Inverell (16 miles N. of)—Parish Nullamanna—Rubble of antimony ore (principally oxide) .....	" " 49½

*Bismuth.*

	per cent.	per ton.
4617. Graman (near)—Carbonate of bismuth.....	Metallic bismuth, 39½	
1739. Molong (13 miles W. from)—Quartz with pulverulent ochreous bismuth-bearing material .....	" " 3¾	Gold, 3 dwt.
3764. Murrumbateman—Bismuth-bearing weathered granite .....	" " 15½	" 4½ oz.
4595. Oberon—Quartz with copper pyrites and sulphide of lead and bismuth .....	" " 51	
	Metallic copper, 6½	
4414. Tingha District—Granite with molybdenite and a little copper pyrites .....	Metallic bismuth, 0.77	Silver, 12 oz.
2162. " " Granite with native bismuth, sulphide of bismuth, arsenical pyrites, &c. ....	" " 8½	Gold, 12 dwt.
1966. " " Native bismuth and arsenical pyrites .....	" " 2.40	
1964. " " Glassy quartz with native bismuth and molybdenite .....	" " 11	Gold, 5 dwt.
1796. " " Granite rock containing ores of antimony and bismuth .....	" " 2	Silver, 16 oz.

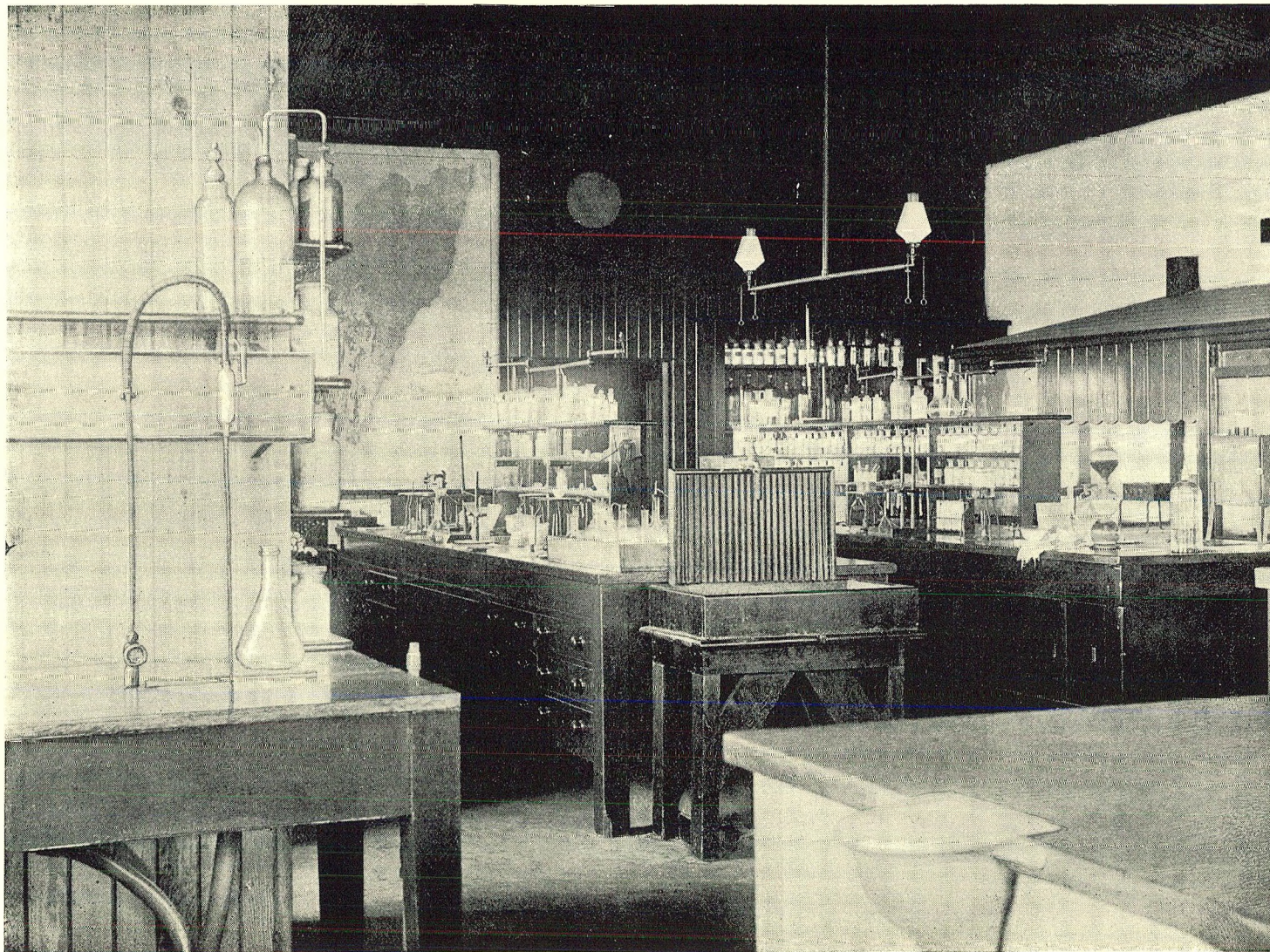
*Tin.*

	per cent.
1350. Barmedman (14 miles from), Ph. Langer—Coarse pebbly wash; weight of pannings, 65.24 grains, yielding .....	Metallic tin, 25
3398. Cooma—Ironstone .....	" 2½
3655. " Amphibolite .....	" 0.5
920. Deepwater (near Nine-mile)—Stream tin .....	" 71
1776. " " " .....	" 40
5224. " " Quartz with tinstone .....	" 27
2762. Dingo Creek, Co. Clive—Red quartz with much magnetite .....	" 1.3









LABORATORY: N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.  
(An Interior View.)



## ANALYSES.

## 16.—Cosalite, from Duckmaloi River.

I.			
	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Gold (Au).....	1	9	6 per ton.
Silver (Ag).....	252	10	4 „
Copper (Cu).....			1.50 per cent.
Lead (Pb).....		25.12	„
Bismuth (Bi).....		42.09	„
Antimony (Sb).....		0.55	„

II.			
Metallic lead (Pb).....	33.20	per cent.	
„ bismuth (Bi).....	41.17	„	
„ copper (Cu).....	2.50	„	
„ antimony (Sb).....	0.55	„	
„ silver* (Ag).....	1.11	„	
„ gold† (Au).....	trace.	„	
Lead oxide (PbO).....	3.64	„	
Sulphur (S).....	16.10	„	
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	1.30	„	
Gangue.....	0.31	„	

\*Fine silver, 362.12 dwt. per ton of ore.

†Fine gold, a trace (under 1 dwt. per ton).

Specific gravity of mineral, 6.940.

The mineral evidently varies in composition.

## 317.—Telluride of Bismuth from the Prince of Wales Mine, Gundagai. Weight of material, 1.849 grammes; specific gravity, 7.998.

Bismuth (Bi).....	27.32
Lead (Pb).....	14.17
Gold (Au).....	7.72
Silver (Ag).....	2.15
Tellurium.....	47.12
Selenium (Se).....	minute trace.
Sulphur (S).....	absent.

98.48

The quantity of mineral received was rather small for a complete analysis.

## 912.—Zincblende from Borah Creek.

Chemical Composition.	
Metallic zinc (Zn).....	45.25
„ copper (Cu).....	4.76
„ cadmium (Cd).....	trace.
„ iron (Fe).....	12.13
„ manganese (Mn).....	0.62
„ tin (Sn).....	1.29
Oxide of tin (SnO <sub>2</sub> ).....	0.59
Sulphur (S).....	30.17
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	3.79
Oxygen (O).....	0.80
Insoluble matter (gangue).....	0.91
Moisture at 100° C. ....	0.12

100.43

Specific gravity, 4.03.

Silver, 16 oz. 19 dwt. 16 gr. per ton.

Gold, a trace (under 1 dwt. per ton).

The presence of stannine and cassiterite has been previously noted in zinc blende (Dana's Min., page 61). The blende is undergoing oxidation, shown by the sulphur trioxide present. The insoluble residue consists largely of mica.

## 979.—Laterite (or volcanic ash) 8 miles south from Inverell.

Chemical Composition.	
Moisture at 100° C. ....	2.21
Combined water.....	16.67
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	15.80
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	33.89
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	30.25
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	trace.
Lime (CaO).....	„
Magnesia (MgO).....	0.14
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	0.38
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O).....	„
Titanic acid (TiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	0.55
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ).....	0.19

100.08

A trace of copper detected.

## 1046.—Light-coloured, pulverulent, inflammable, carbonaceous substance said to occur in a lode from Glen Innes.

## Proximate Analysis.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	2.10
Loss at red heat.....	52.15
Fixed carbon.....	8.75
Mineral matter.....	37.00

100.00

54.6 of this substance was found to be soluble in absolute alcohol. It consists of resin.

A qualitative analysis of the mineral matter showed it to consist of silica, iron oxide, lime, magnesia, and a trace of phosphoric acid.

## 2579.—Copper-stained brown crystallised calcite, from Wertago, North of Wilcannia.

## Chemical composition.

Water (H <sub>2</sub> O).....	.76
Ferric oxide and alumina (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	4.98
Ferrous carbonate (FeCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	.88
Copper carbonate (CuCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	4.09
Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	72.85
Magnesium carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ).....	1.95
Insoluble matter (sand).....	14.26
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ).....	trace

99.77

Metallic copper, 2.43 per cent.

## 2628.—Substance (apparently bat guano) from Wombeyan Caves.

## Chemical Composition.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	13.70
*Organic matter and water of combination.....	34.35
Lime (CaO).....	22.28
Magnesia (MgO).....	2.06
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ).....	13.04
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	10.47
Insoluble matter (sand).....	3.30
Oxide of iron (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	.80
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	trace

100.00

\* Total nitrogen (including 1.7 per cent. of nitric nitrogen), 4.76 per cent. Ammoniacal nitrogen, 0.64 per cent. = to ammonia 0.77 per cent.

## 3413.—Jade from the Wentworth Mine, Lucknow.

## Chemical composition.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	.70
Combined water.....	1.20
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	56.10
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	.78
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	6.36
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	trace
Nickel protoxide (NiO).....	„
Chromium sesquioxide (Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	.26
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	1.36
Lime (CaO).....	12.90
Magnesia (MgO).....	20.17
Strontia (SrO).....	trace
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	.10
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O).....	.23
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ).....	trace

100.16

A specimen of this rock was polished, but the result was not very satisfactory.

## 2764.—Anthracite occurring in association with quartz, Parkes.

Hydroscopic moisture.....	6.84
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	8.12
Fixed carbon.....	77.74
Ash.....	7.30

100.00

Ash—Reddish tinge granular.

Water.

915—Water from a well at Polly Brewan Station, Walgett.

Analysis.

The water on evaporation yielded 1,266·6 grains per gallon, or 1·8 per cent. of total solid matter, which consists mainly of soda, magnesia, and lime, combined with chlorine and sulphuric acid. The water contained a large amount of suspended matter, and gave off a strong odour of sulphuretted hydrogen on uncorking the bottle.

The water should not be used for watering stock, as it is a strong medicinal water, which will act as a purgative on stock continually partaking of it, there being a large amount of magnesia and soda salts present.

2845—Water from a well on Moira Station on the reserve north of the Sandhills, parish Banna, county Cadell, at a depth of 8 feet.

	Grs. per gallon.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	11·900	0·1700
Chlorine (combined) .....	1·814	·0259
Sulphuric acid (combined) .....	absent	absent
Free ammonia.....	0·040 parts per 100,000 parts	
Albuminoid ammonia..	·013 „	„
Oxygen absorbed in 15 min. at 80° F.....	·104 „	„
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ....	·112 „	„

Nitrogen as nitrates ; good reaction given.

Poisonous metals absent.

The total solid matter consists of soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with chlorine and carbonic acid. There is also present silica, organic matter, and nitrates.

The sample sent was rather small ; therefore the analysis of the total solid matter, and the determination of the nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites, could not be attempted.

The amount of free and albuminoid ammonia found in the water is excessive, showing pollution from some source.

It is not a good water for human consumption in its present state, and the water should be well boiled before use.

2870—Water from a well on Moira Station.

Analysis.

Samples taken from well on H. C. Hambling's homestead selection south of the Sandhills, and about 500 yards from No. 1 well ; parish Banna, county Cadell. Depth of well, 70 feet.

	Grs. per gallon.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	638·40	9·120
Soluble saline matter ..	636·34	9·090
Insoluble mineral matter .....	2·06	·030
	638·40	9·120

The soluble saline matter consists mainly of soda, with a lesser amount of magnesia, &c., combined with chlorine and sulphuric acid ; the “insoluble,” of carbonates of lime and magnesia, silica, &c. The large amount of saline matter present in the water renders it totally unfit for human consumption, and it is a bad water for stock. The large amount of soda and magnesia salts will tend to produce a purging effect on stock partaking of much of this water.

5243—Water from Yellow Mountain.

Analysis.

The water contains very small quantities of sodium chloride, magnesium sulphate, calcium sulphate, and calcium carbonate.

There is also a fair quantity of soluble organic matter present, but boiling would destroy this, and render the water suitable for human consumption.

Clays, &c.

3233—Felspathic material, Tenterfield.

Chemical composition.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	14·95
Combined water .....	9·00
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	46·00
Iron oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and FeO) .....	1·73
Manganous oxide (MnO) .....	trace
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	26·01
Lime (CaO) .....	·30
Magnesia (MgO).....	·29
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	1·32
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O).....	·58
	100·18

4534—Light coloured micaceous shale, Rouse Hill, Parramatta.

Chemical composition.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	1·70
Combined water .....	5·47
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	73·10
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	16·53
Ferrous oxide (FeO) .....	·63
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	·20
Manganous oxide (MnO) .....	trace
Lime (CaO) .....	·60
Magnesia (MgO).....	·25
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	1·49
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O) .....	·38
Organic matter .....	Nil.
	100·35

A practical test of this sample showed that it was unsuitable for fire-brick purposes.

4535—Light coloured micaceous shale, Rouse Hill, Parramatta.

Chemical composition.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	1·15
Combined water .....	6·09
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	66·10
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	21·46
Ferrous oxide (FeO) ..	·87
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) ..	·33
Manganous oxide (MnO) ..	trace
Lime (CaO) .....	·60
Magnesia (MgO).....	·47
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	3·11
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O).....	·19
Organic matter .....	·13
	100·50

A practical test of this sample showed it to be unsuitable for fire-brick purposes.

608—Fireclay used in fire-bricks at the Cobar Copper Company's Refining Works, Lithgow.

Complete analysis.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	·40
Combined water .....	3·12
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	88·80
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	5·74
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) ..	1·12
Manganese oxide (MnO) ..	trace
Lime (CaO) .....	·20
Magnesia (MgO).....	trace
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) .....	·50
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O) .....	·14
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) ..	·09
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	trace
	100·11



2532.—White clay from Goulburn District.      2552.—White clay from Hick's Mount, near Oberon

Chemical composition.      Chemical composition.

Moisture at 100° C	6 03	Moisture at 100° C	88
Combined water	8 22	Combined water	3 16
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	58 00	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	72 51
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	55	Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	16 94
Manganous oxide (MnO)	trace	Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	86
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	24 05	Ferrous oxide (FeO)	16
Lime (CaO)	30	Manganous oxide (MnO)	minute trace
Magnesia (MgO)	93	Lime (CaO)	31
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	1 30	Magnesia (MgO)	1 24
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O)	49	Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	3 86
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	04	Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O)	23
Titanic acid (TiO <sub>2</sub> )	40	Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	06
		Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> )	04
	100 31		100 25

Bauxites.

Registered Number	1347	1346	4774	4775	4776	4777	1381	1382	1383	3571	3572	3573	1505	1529	975	977	1641	1642	1651	1652	1644	1648
Locality	Ennerville	Ennerville	Ph Wandera, Ennerville	Ph Wandera, Ennerville	Ph Wandera, Ennerville	Ph Wandera, Ennerville	Warialda Road, 9½ miles from Inverell	From 5 mile peg on Warialda Road, Inverell	Byron Padlock, about 5 miles from Inverell North	North of Inverell	North of Inverell	North of Inverell	Inverell	4 miles west of King's Plains Station	South east corner of por 36 ph Wingello, co Camden	Por 36 ph Wingello, co Camden	Last end of por 151 ph Wingello, co Camden	Centre of por 151, ph Wingello, co Camden	South west of por 34, ph Cooura	Portion 101 (Boylan's) ph Murrumbidgee, co Camden	Por 19, ph Bumballa, co Camden	North east boundary por 16, ph Bumballa.
Moisture at 100° C	1 83	1 95					2 66	2 40	2 42						32 68	22 30	20 65	22 40	20 26	30 77	6 85	19 20
Combined water	17 40	21 50					23 68	22 39	17 06													
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	16 40	16	3 00	5 10	3 80	20 20	4 10	1 70	15 01	3 40	3 00	4 30	4	12 5	1 80	10 30	9 12	3 14	12 22	1 90	7 10	17 80
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	13 59	23 91	19 15	26 87	39 30	26 99	24 18	28 65	27 06	35 95	27 41	29 65	59	31 66	2 85	20 34	29 42	36 53	18 70	1 99		
Ferrous (FeO)	trace	trace																				
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	47 84	42 20	46 95	41 43	35 00	33 21	41 68	38 97	31 43	35 62	38 79	39 95	20	33 00	38 31	39 89	37 51	34 14	45 82	61 46	40 64	32 82
Manganous oxide (MnO)	trace	trace					trace	trace	trace													
Lime (CaO)	74	28					80	50	absent													
Magnesia (MgO)	23	37					14	18	40													
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)																						
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O)																						
Titanic acid (TiO <sub>2</sub> )	1 77	4 75					2 05	4 35	4 98						2 40	5 50	present	present	present	present	present	present
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	14	26					23	37	34						66	56	01	0 088	nil	08	158	
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> )	absent	absent					absent	absent	trace													
Vanadium oxide (V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	traces						trace	06	strong													
Loss on ignition			27 50	23 95	19 25	18 00				23 63	25 69	22 92										
Copper Oxide (CuO)																						
Iron (Fe)																					22 69	19 02
	100 14	100 55					99 52	99 57	99 60													
Gold	nil	† trace					† trace	† trace	† trace													
Silver	nil	† trace					† trace	† trace	† trace													
Sand, a small quantity	present less than 0 10 %																				present	present

\* The results only approximate      † A trace is under 1 dwt per ton      ‡ Pisolithic      § Pebbles.

Limestone.

1670—Crystallised limestone 2½ miles from Ben Bullen.      1678—Compact limestone from William Haigh's Quarry, Portland.

Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	93 39	Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	97 35
Magnesia carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> )	1 05	Magnesia carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> )	1 22
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	5 18	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	98
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	76	Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	56
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )		Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	
	100 38		100 11

1679—Crystallised limestone from Larkin's property, Portland.

Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	94.53
Magnesia carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	68
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	4.24
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	70
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	
	100.15

1680—Compact limestone from Wellman's property, Portland.

Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	92.32
Magnesia carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	6.16
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	60
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	60
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	
	99.68

1846—Limestone from Piper's Flat.

Calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	95.14
Magnesia carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	66
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	3.66
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	38
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	
	99.84

2885—A 93 (a) Limestone from Carlton's land, portion 18, parish Horton, county Gloucester.

Lime (CaO) .....	40.20
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	23.00
Magnesia (MgO) .....	50

2886—A 93 (b) Limestone from Carlton's land, portion 18, parish Horton, county Gloucester.

Lime (CaO) .....	49.20
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	6.90
Magnesia (MgO) .....	1.08

2887—A 94 (a) Limestone from portion 26, parish Wallarobba, county Durham, near 5½-mile peg, Clarence Town.

Lime (CaO) .....	36.80
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	27.40
Magnesia (MgO) .....	1.26

2888—A 94 (b) Limestone from portion 26, parish Wallarobba, county Durham, near 6-mile peg.

Lime (CaO) .....	27.60
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	43.40
Magnesia (MgO) .....	90

2889—A 94 (c) Limestone from portion 26, parish Wallarobba, county Durham, near 6-mile peg.

Lime (CaO) .....	43.60
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	15.20
Magnesia (MgO) .....	1.47

3238—A 95, Oolitic limestone from near Gravelly Creek, western bed, portion 53, parish Horton.

Lime (CaO) .....	50.42
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	5.88
Magnesia (MgO) .....	48

4230—Crystalline limestone from Wingello.

Carbonate of lime (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	96.07
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#### APPENDIX 31.

### Annual Report of the Palæontologist for 1899.

Sir,

Geological Survey Branch,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 2 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit to you the following summary of the palæontological work, and work connected with the departmental library, performed during the past year.

*Publications.*—Records, Vol. VI, pts. 2 and 3, have been published. Memoir, Ethnology Series, No. 1, by Mr. W. D. Campbell, on "The Aboriginal Carvings of Port Jackson and Broken Bay," has been issued. Nos. 5 and 6 of the Mineral Resources have been published, and also a second edition of No. 3 of the same series.

#### Miscellaneous Determinations.

1. Palæoniscid fish from Gentle's Brick Works, St. Peter's; presented by Mr. E. Williams. These have been transmitted to Mr. A. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum, who is describing this fauna.
2. Diatomaceous Earth (*Melosir granulata*), from Wyrallah, Richmond River, with leaves resembling *Eucalyptus Mitchellii*, Ett., and *Premna Drummondii*, Ett.; presented by Mr. T. McDonagh.
3. From the Southern District; collected by Messrs. J. B. Jaquet and L. F. Harper:—
  - (a) From Frazer's Farm, Portion 29, Parish Jellore, County Camden.—Indeterminable Tertiary leaves, *Banksia*, cf. *Hovelli*, Ett., in ironstone under basalt.
  - (b) From above kerosene shale, Joadja.—*Glossopteris Browniana*, Brong., and *Phyllothea*.
  - (c) From Fitzroy Iron Co.'s Workings, Nattai.—*Glossopteris*, sp. ind.
  - (d) From Nattai River, below The Gap Creek, Parish Jellore, County Camden.—*Martiniopsis subradiata*, G. Sby.; *Spirifera convoluta*, De Kon.; *S.*, sp. ind.; *Tribrachiocrinus*, part of calyx.
  - (e) From Loseby's Farm, Portion 49, Parish Mittagong, in ironstone under basalt.—*Quercus*, cf. *Hartogi*, Ett.
4. Carboniferous fossils collected by Mr. J. B. Watt, Geological Surveyor, at Sawpit Gully; very imperfect.—Sponge spicules, *Zaphrentis*, *Fenestella*, *Productus*, *Spirifera*, *Mourlonia* (?).
5. *Eucalyptus* leaves from prospecting shaft, Corang, collected by Mr. P. J. Galway, Warden's Clerk.
6. From near Nowra, *Hyolithes lanceolatus*, Morris; presented by Mr. M. McHatton.
7. From a depth of 2,150 feet, Warri Warri Bore—*Pseudavicula anomala*, Moore, and a small indeterminable bivalve.

8. From Portion 6, Parish Wilbertree, County Phillip—collected by Mr. J. E. Carne, Geological Surveyor—*Heliolites*, *Atrypa*, cf. *flabellata*, Goldfuss; *Rhynchonella*, *Spirifera*, *Orthis*? *Euomphalus*.
9. From Portion 86, Parish The Peaks, County Westmoreland—collected by Mr. O. Trickett, L.S.—*Mæonia carinata* Dana, *M.* sp., *Chaenomya*, *Pachydomus*, cf. *antiquatus*, Sky—Permo-Carboniferous. From Colong Caves—*Favosites gothlandica*, Fougé.—Silurian.
10. From the "Coolgardie Gold-mine," G.L. 14, Parish Clarendon, County Bathurst, at a depth of 150 feet, a number of specimens of *Diplograptus* were collected by Mr. R. H. Cabbage, Mining Surveyor. It is impossible, from these specimens, to say whether the slates are of Ordovician or Silurian age. Mr. Cabbage also collected at Jemalong, near Forbes, a dermal plate of an Asterolepid fish, apparently a new species, preserved as an impression in a coarse-grained Devonian sandstone.
11. From Crowdy Head, near Harrington, in beds considered to be of Carboniferous age,—a nearly complete Palæoniscid fish, together with indeterminate plant stems, were collected by Mr. John Rye.
12. Post-Tertiary bones from Cunningham Creek, Parish Beggan Beggan, County Harden, collected by Mr. B. Clayton—*Diprotodon australis*, Owen; *Thylacoleo carnifex*, Owen; *Phascolonus gigas-Sceparnodon Ramsayi*, Owen; *Phascalomys, Mitchellii*, Owen; *Macropus giganteus*, Zimmerman; *M. robustus*, Gould; *M.* sp. indet.
13. Fossils from the Maitland District, collected by Professor David—
  - (a) From portion 88, Parish Ellalong—*Zaphrentis*; *Protoretepora ampla*, Lonsdale; *Fenestella internata*, Lonsdale; *Protoretepora Konincki*, Eth. fil.; *Fenestella* sp.; *Spirifera Strzeleckii*, De Kon; *S. Stokesi*, König; *S.* sp. ind.; *Martiniopsis oviformis*, McCoy; *Strophalosia*; *Productus brachythærus*, G. Sby; *Aviculopecten tenuicollis*, Dana; *A. Fittoni*, Morris (?); *Merismopteria*, n. sp.
  - (b) From Ellalong, immediately below Saliferous Sandstone.—*Stenopora* (dendroid form); *Productus brachythærus*, G. Sky; *Spirifera*, sps. ind.; *Merismopteria*, n. sp.
  - (c) Ellalong, 1 mile north of.—*Stenopora tasmaniensis*, Lonsdale.
  - (d) Dunninger Paddock, Lochinvar.—*Fenestella internata*, Lonsdale; *Stenopora tasmaniensis*, Lonsdale; *Tribrachiocrinus* (?).
  - (e) Below Ravensfield Sandstone, West Maitland.—*Aviculopecten tenuicollis*, Dana; *Ptycomphalina morrisiana*, De Koninck.
  - (f) Half-mile north of Lochinvar Railway Station.—*Ptycomphalina morrisiana*, De Kon.; *Glossopteris*.
  - (g) Half mile north of Comerford's, West Maitland.—*Stenopora* (flabellate form); *Martiniopsis oviformis*, McCoy; *Aviculopecten lineiformis*, Morris; *Deltopecten illawarrensis*, Morris.
  - (h) Near south-east corner of Burns' 640 acres, Raymond Terrace.—*Productus brachythærus*, G. Sby.
  - (i) Milfield.—Crinoid stems, *Productus brachythærus*, G. Sby.
  - (j) Ravensfield.—*Edmondia* (?) *nobilissima*, De Koninck.
  - (k) Blair Duguid, West Maitland.—*Spirifera*, sp. ind.
  - (l) Erratic, Blair Duguid.—*Fenestella*, sp. ind.; Crinoid calyx.
  - (m) Near "Wilderness," Pokolbin to Branxton Road.—*Fenestella internata*, Lonsdale; *Stenopora*, n. sp.; *Ostracoda*.
  - (n) Ravensfield Sandstone, half mile west of East Greta Coal Mine.—*Conularia tenuistriata*, McCoy.
14. From New Road Cutting, Harper's Hill, in Lower Marine Tuffaceous Sandstone, collected by Mr. Cullen.—*Stenopora*, a new dendroid form allied to *S. tasmaniensis*, Lonsdale; Crinoid stem-ossicles; *Fenestella fossula*, Lonsdale; *Dielasma hastata*, J. de C. Sky.; *Martiniopsis subradiata*, G. Sby.; *Spirifera vespertilio*, G. Sby. (?); *S. Stokesi*, König; *S. tasmaniensis*, Morris; *Eurydesma cordata*, Morris; *E. sacculus*, McCoy (?); *Pachydomus antiquatus*, J. de C. Sby.; *P.*, n. sp.; *P.* (?); *Allorisma* (?) *curvatum*, Morris; *Pleurophorus*, sp. ind.; *Chaenomya*, sp. ind.; *Palæarca subarguta*, De Kon. (?); *Orthonota*, n. sp.; *Merismopteria macroptera*, Morris; *Aviculopecten lineiformis*, Morris (?); *A. tenuicollis*, Dana; *A. squamuliferus*, Morris.

#### Collections.

During the past year the Collector, Mr. C. Cullen, has collected largely in the Maitland, Tamworth, Manilla, Wingello, and Bundanoon districts. Advantage was taken of a new road cutting in the Lower Marine Sandstone at Harper's Hill, and many valuable specimens were added to the collection. A large collection of Tertiary leaves were collected from the ironstone beds at Wingello. These are now being examined by Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S. From the Tamworth district a very large number of Devonian corals were collected. Their detailed examination will add many genera and species to the already rich coral fauna, described by Mr. Etheridge in *Records*, VI, Part 3. Some especially fine blocks of the large *Sanidophyllum Davidis*, Eth. fil., were obtained.

A considerable number of fossil plants (*Thinnfeldia odontopteroides*, Morris; *Thinn. narrabeenensis*, sp. nov.; *Alethopteris*, n. sp.; *Tæniopteris*, n. sp.; *Equisetum*, and a peculiar fructification (comparable to *Sphaereda* and *Beania*) were obtained from the shaft being sunk at Balmain by the Sydney Harbour Collieries Co., Ltd.

A number of type and figured specimens from the Devonian limestones have been tableted and labelled for the Museum. Wooden covers for the specimen trays are being made, and are found to be a great improvement, the specimens being kept much cleaner.

Fourteen collections of fossils for various institutions were prepared during the year, including two large exchange collections for the Natural History Museum, Paris, and the Kansas University, and a small collection of Devonian fossils for Mr. A. Dieseldorf, Freiburg.

Reports, &c.

During the year a considerable amount of my time was occupied in the preparation of (1) a Bibliography of Papers, &c., relating to the Economic Geology of New South Wales, which will shortly be sent to the Printer.

(2.) A list of papers relating to the Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous Geology and Palæontology of Australia is being prepared for Professor David's Memoir on that subject.

(3.) A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the description of the flora of the Narrabeen beds, which is now nearing completion.

(4.) Several short papers on Devonian Bivalves and Upper Silurian Brachiopoda have been prepared, and will shortly be published in the *Records*.

Library.

During the year, 1,904 publications were registered and placed in the Departmental Library, consisting of Society Transactions, Reports of State Departments, serial and separate works and pamphlets. This total is made up of 1,672 volumes, or parts of volumes, that have been presented or sent in exchange, and 232 that have been purchased. The Library is now in correspondence with 225 institutions and State Departments, from which exchanges are regularly received, and there are also numerous personal exchanges (192 individuals are on the list).

The principal additions to the exchange list are :—

- New Zealand Institute of Mining Engineers.
- Augustana College, Rock Island, U.S.A.
- K. Ungarischen Geologischen Austalt.
- Dansk Geologisk Foreningens.
- Société Ouralienne des Sciences Naturelles.
- Naturwissenschaftlichens Vereins, Frankfort-on-Oder.
- Geological Survey of Finland.
- Columbian College Library.
- Imperial Institute, London.
- Chamber of Mines, London.
- Leland Stanford, jun., University.
- Geological Society of Washington.
- Biological Society of Washington.
- Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
- Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey.
- Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.
- Geolog. Mineralogischen Institut, University, Freiburg-in-Baden.

The following publications have been distributed to correspondents :—

- (1.) Records, Geological Survey, Vol. VI, Part 2.
- (2.) " " " VI, " 3.
- (3.) Mineral Resources, No. 3 (2nd edition).
- (4.) " " " No. 5.
- (5.) " " " No. 6.
- (6.) Ethnology, Memoir I.
- (7.) Annual Report for 1898, to Institutions.
- (8.) Large numbers of miscellaneous publications and sets of Records and Memoirs.

The registration and slip catalogue has been kept up to date, and a large number of volumes have been bound. A considerable amount of registration and acknowledgment of publications has been done by Mr. Lindeman. The crowded position of the Library shelves is getting much worse, and the general work connected with the Library, and the prompt despatch of publications, together with attention to the numerous inquiries, both Departmental and from the public, take up a considerable amount of time.

I have, &c.,  
W. S. DUN,  
Palæontologist.

APPENDIX.

Fossils Presented, 1897-99.

Fossil.	Locality.	Donor.
ORDOVICIAN—		
<i>Diplograptus</i> , &c. ....	Tomingley .....	F. D. Power.
<i>Diplograptus</i> (?) .....	G.L. 14, ph. Clarendon, co. Bathurst .....	Technological Museum (R. H. Cabbage).
SILURIAN—		
<i>Orthonota</i> and <i>Spirifera</i> .....	Young .....	H. F. Madsen.
<i>Phacops latigenalis</i> .....	Limestone Creek, Yass.....	J. Mitchell.
<i>Odontopleura Rattei</i> (cast) .....	Bowning .....	" "
<i>Pentamerus Knightii</i> , <i>Pleurotomaria</i> , <i>Orthoceras</i> ..	Yarrangobilly .....	H. Bradley.
<i>Syringopora bellensis</i> .....	Wellington .....	J. Sibbald.
<i>Spirifera yassensis</i> , <i>Strophomena</i> .....	Yass District .....	P. Barbour.
<i>Favosites</i> , <i>Heliolites</i> , <i>Cyathophyllum</i> , <i>Tryplasma</i> , <i>Pentamerus Knightii</i> .....	Bungonia .....	L. Guymer.
Crinoid stems, &c.....	Bobadah .....	F. D. Power.
<i>Favosites</i> .....	Jaeger's Mine, Forest Reefs.....	



Fossil.	Locality.	Donor.
<b>DEVONIAN—</b>		
<i>Spirifera disjuncta</i> .....	Henbury Hill, Rylstone .....	Technological Museum.
<i>Rhynchonella pleurodon</i> .....	Bell-bird Creek, Eden .....	A. Anderson.
" " &c. ....	Wolumla .....	G. D. Cavell.
<i>Favosites</i> .....	Glen Alice .....	D. Maclean.
<i>Asterolepis</i> (plate) .....	Jemalong, Forbes .....	R. H. Cambage.
<i>Spirifera disjuncta</i> .....	Bull's Creek, Jenolan .....	J. C. Wiburd.
<b>CARBONIFEROUS—</b>		
<i>Actinoconchus planosulcatus</i> .....	Dungog Road, 7 miles from Paterson .....	J. Waterhouse.
<i>Cardiopsis</i> cf. <i>polymorpha</i> .....	Paterson .....	J. E. Dobson.
" " .....	" .....	C. A. Sussmilch.
Fish and plant stems .....	Crowdy Head .....	J. Rye.
<b>PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS—</b>		
<i>Dielasma inversa</i> .....	Harper's Hill .....	J. Waterhouse.
" " .....	West Maitland .....	"
" " .....	Near Pont's, West Maitland .....	"
" " .....	Waterworks, " .....	"
<i>Platyschisma oculum</i> .....	Harper's Hill .....	"
<i>Leptodesma duplicicosta</i> .....	Maitland Colliery, Farley .....	"
<i>Vertebraria Australe</i> .....	Bundanoon .....	J. E. Dobson.
Miscellaneous Pelecypoda .....	Lochinvar .....	"
<i>Brachiopoda</i> , &c. ....	Wollongong .....	L. F. Harper.
<i>Mollusca</i> and <i>Stenopora</i> .....	Harper's Hill .....	J. E. Dobson.
<i>Mollusca</i> .....	Ravensfield .....	"
" .....	Farley, Railway Cutting .....	"
" .....	" Road .....	"
" .....	Lochinvar .....	"
<i>Brachiopoda</i> .....	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland .....	"
<i>Gangamopteris</i> , &c. ....	Ashford .....	H. G. Stokes.
<i>Glossopteris Browniana</i> .....	Singleton .....	W. S. Campbell.
<i>Spirifera</i> .....	Glen Alice .....	S. H. Tickell.
<i>Nuculana Waterhousei</i> .....	Gerrington .....	W. Willcox.
Crinoid stems and <i>Fenestella</i> .....	Crow Mountain .....	A. W. Johnston.
<i>Hyalithes lanceolatus</i> , &c. ....	Coolangatta .....	M. McHatten.
<i>Martiniopsis oviformis</i> .....	Ellalong .....	T. W. E. David.
<i>Notomya</i> .....	The Peaks, Burragorang .....	F. D. Power.
<b>TRIAS-JURA—</b>		
<i>Thinnfeldia</i> , &c. ....	Narrabeen .....	J. E. Dobson.
" .....	Turrimetta Head, Narrabeen .....	"
<i>Tamiopteris</i> and wood .....	Terabile Creek .....	W. L. R. Gipps.
Bivalve, indet. ....	Gilgil Bore .....	J. W. Boulton.
<i>Tazites medius</i> .....	Bulyaroi Bore, 886 feet .....	"
<i>Thinnfeldia odontopteroides</i> .....	Coonamble, 1,211 feet .....	"
<i>Tamiopteris</i> .....	" 327 feet .....	"
" .....	Salisbury Downs Bore .....	J. M. Curran.
" .....	Bragg's Selection, Narramine .....	"
Fish .....	Gentle's Brickworks, St. Peter's .....	E. Williams.
<i>Cardium</i> , &c. ....	Majenta, New Caledonia .....	F. D. Power.
<i>Equisetum</i> , &c. ....	Sydney Harbour Colliery, Balmain .....	J. L. C. Rae.
<i>Tamiopteris</i> , <i>Ptilophyllum</i> , &c. ....	Bidden Creek, co. Gower .....	W. L. R. Gipps.
Plant-stems .....	Auburn .....	J. C. H. Mingaye.
<i>Plantæ</i> .....	Narrabeen .....	C. A. Sussmilch.
" .....	" .....	W. Willcox.
Shells .....	" .....	"
<b>CRETACEOUS—</b>		
<i>Pseudavicula</i> .....	Warratta Bore, 1,050 feet .....	J. W. Boulton.
<i>Maccoyella</i> .....	Wollon Bore .....	A. J. Prentice.
<i>Ammonites</i> , <i>Teredo</i> , <i>Maccoyella</i> , <i>Cyprina</i> .....	Yandamah .....	A. Lang.
<b>TERTIARY, POST-TERTIARY, AND RECENT—</b>		
<i>Macropus</i> bones .....	Diatomaceous deposit, Cooma .....	F. W. Power.
<i>Osteaster egyptiacus</i> .....	Gizéh, Egypt .....	G. Fleuri.
<i>Ostrea</i> , &c. ....	10 miles from Overland Corner, Murray River .....	T. W. Barnes.
<i>Procoptodon Goliath</i> .....	Geurie .....	R. B. Suttor.
Marsupial bones .....	Cunningham Creek .....	B. Clayton.
Diatomaceous earth .....	Wyralla, Richmond River .....	T. McDonagh.
<i>Trichis oscillans</i> , <i>Dinornis Queenslandia</i> , <i>Zygomaturus</i> , <i>Palorchestes Azael</i> (casts). .....	Queensland .....	C. W. De Vis.
Moa bones .....	New Zealand .....	Tasmanian Museum.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> , &c. ....	Corang .....	T. Galway.
Flint chips (Aboriginal) .....	Tasmania .....	Tasmanian Museum.
" .....	Great Lake, Tasmania .....	"
Tomahawk .....	Gillamatong Creek .....	J. Higgins.

## Caves.

PROGRESS and other Reports on the Limestone Caves for the year 1899, by O. Trickett, C.S., M.S. Vict., L.S., N.S.W.

*Jenolan Caves.*

The number of visitors to these caves has largely increased. The efforts which have been made for their comfort and convenience are evidently appreciated.

An important alteration in the form of admissions to the caves was made during December. Visitors are now admitted by tickets issued at uniform charges, which cover the services of a guide and the supply of all lights, such as electric and magnesium lights and candles.

Fifty yearling trout, supplied by the Department of Fisheries, were liberated in the Jenolan River in June and 750 young trout in October. The fish are reported to be in excellent condition.

Considerable progress has been made by Mr. Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens, in forming and planting the area surrounding the Caves House. In connection with this work, W. Blakely was gazetted as gardener on the 25th August, 1899. For the protection of the plantations, wire netting has been erected, and active steps have been taken to prevent the trespass of stock. Hose and hose-reels have been supplied.

Fencing has been erected by the Public Works Department which provides for the protection of the purity of the water supply, for a horse paddock, and for a camping ground. The latter is conveniently situated at the back of the Caves House, and is now being improved.

The Gem of Jenolan branch of the Jubilee Cave was made available for inspection at a cost of £204 2s. 1½d., and was opened on the 7th August, 1899.

A new dam at the inlet of the turbine pipes has been constructed at a cost of £79 11s. 9d.

The Elder Cave gate which had become rotten has been replaced by a new gate at a cost of £10 16s.

A falling rock destroyed part of the fowl-yard attached to the Caves House. The yard has been repaired and extended at a cost of £6 4s., and the rock removed at a cost of £5 12s.

Authority was given for an addition to the photographic kiosk at an estimated cost of £20.

The Public Works Department carried out certain repairs to Mr. Jeremiah Wilson's residence (cost estimated at £79). Additions were also made by this department which cost £17 10s. 7½d.

A fresh supply of official caps were issued to the guides and caretakers.

Repairs have been made to the steps, netting, and pathways in several of the caverns.

The rope ladder leading down to the Underground River is being replaced by cement steps.

Mr. Jeremiah Wilson found a very small but beautiful chamber leading off the steps to Katie's Bower on the 2nd November. In October he found portions of the jaw and molar teeth of the *Diprotodon australis* in the Left Imperial Cave.

Amended Regulations have been issued and are exhibited on the Caves Reserve by posters.

*Abercrombie Caves.*

A labourer was employed for twelve weeks in opening up the Grove Cave and an upper gallery in the main arch; including material the work cost £39 16s. 5d. The caretaker rendered active assistance in this work.

Posters have been erected on the tracks leading to the caves for the guidance of visitors.

Two water tanks, sundry tools, and material for repair of cottage were supplied.

*Bungonia Caves.*

The caretaker was put to considerable inconvenience during the drought. He had to carry water for domestic purposes from the Bungonia Creek, some distance away. A track to the creek was cut to make this work easier.

Seventy feet of iron ladders were erected in suitable positions at a cost of £15 4s. 11d. One dozen candlesticks were supplied.

The Drum Cave was partly explored at a cost for material and labour of £11 19s. 8d. It will, however, be necessary to carry the exploration further before it can be ascertained whether it is desirable to incur the expenditure which would be required to make this cave accessible for inspection by the public.

*Bendithera Caves.*

Little interest is taken by the public in these caves. They were visited by only twenty-three persons during the year.

*Wellington Caves.*

The caretaker reported early in the year that he had discovered a new cave. I found it to be simply a continuation of the Limekiln Cave, and that it was not in any way attractive.

*Wombeyan Caves.*

The year has been an eventful one in the history of the Wombeyan Caves.

A well-graded road has been opened which passes through exceptionally grand and beautiful scenery on either side of the Wollondilly River. Visitors are now able to drive to the caves from any of the tourist resorts between Moss Vale and Mittagong. Hitherto the main route has been from Goulburn *via* Taralga. This road has been improved by a well-graded deviation by which the steep pinches of the old road are avoided.

The caves and their surroundings have also received attention. The works carried out include the following:—

An excellent track from the Caves House to the main caves, cut at a cost of £32 18s.

A foot bridge supplied by the Public Works Department.

A stable, 42 feet by 16 feet; cost, £98 15s. 4d.

New steps, handrails, netting, &c. in the caves.

The

The caretaker and the workmen employed deserve credit for the excellent way in which these works have been executed.

In view of the increasing popularity of these caves it has been decided to increase the accommodation for visitors. The necessary designs for additions to the Caves House have been prepared by the Government Architect.

#### *Yarrangobilly Caves.*

An addition has been made to the caretaker's quarters by the erection of a structure containing three rooms. This work, and some necessary repairs, cost £195 18s. 10d.

It is now proposed to extend the accommodation provided for visitors. For this purpose designs have been prepared by the Government Architect.

It has been decided to erect a sheep paddock fence, to enable the caretaker to supply visitors with fresh meat.

Early in the year an examination of the mutilation which has taken place in the Copper Mine Cave was made by the police. The persons who mutilated the cave were not, however, discovered. In order to protect the cave from further injury, the entrance to its terminal chamber has been closed.

As usual, an assistant guide was employed for a period of three and a half months, during the holiday seasons.

The bathing place at the thermal spring is now being repaired.

The fruit-trees recently supplied to the caretaker are growing well.

#### *Wyanbene Caves.*

These caves are situated near Krawarree, about 17 miles from Major's Creek. In order to give local residents an opportunity of inspecting them, they have been improved by the erection of iron ladders and a gate, at a cost of £27 12s. 7d.

#### *Colong Caves.*—Report herewith.

##### *Number of Visitors for the Year 1899.*

Abercrombie Caves	...	...	...	...	...	701
Bendithera Caves	...	...	...	...	...	23
Bungonia Caves...	...	...	...	...	...	559
Jenolan Caves	...	...	...	...	...	2,831 (who paid 8,135 visits).
Wellington Caves	...	...	...	...	...	1,879
Wombeyan Caves	...	...	...	...	...	573 (who paid 693 visits).
Yarrangobilly Caves	...	...	...	...	...	687 (who paid 1,492 visits).
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7,253

#### *Magnesium Ribbon used.*

Ribbon issued to caretakers, 774 oz. ; cost, £49 5s. 2d. Ribbon used by guide, 699½ oz. ; amount collected for use of ribbon, £309 4s. 6d.

The Guide Book to the Jenolan Caves which I prepared was issued from the Government Printing Office during the year. It is excellently printed, and has been favourably reviewed.

I have completed surveys of the principal caves at Yarrangobilly, Wombeyan, and Abercrombie. Plans are attached of these surveys.

The caretakers, guides, and workmen at the several caves have done good work during the year.

#### Report on Colong Caves.

Sir,

Geological Branch, 9 May, 1899.

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report on the limestone caves, near Burragorang.

They are situated—

- 34 miles in a direct line, W.S.W., from Camden ;
- 23       "       "       S.S.E., from Jenolan ;
- 33       "       "       S.S.W., from Wentworth Falls ;—

from any of which localities they may be reached by more or less circuitous routes.

The belt of limestone in which they occur lies between the Colong Range and the Kowmung River, and is marked here and there by more or less precipitous gorges, through which tributaries of the Kowmung River find their way.

The limestone outcrops more or less continuously for 5 miles, in a direction a little to the east of north from Lannigan's Creek to Church Creek, and is from ¼ to ½ a mile in width.

Caves occur at intervals throughout the whole length of the limestone. I beg to suggest that they be called the Colong Caves after Mt. Colong, a conspicuous landmark in the vicinity. This name is derived from the native word "Colung," signifying the home of the bandicoot.

The caves are known to some local residents as Bindook, the native word for a made waterhole.

The best known route to them is from Camden. From thence a good driving road passes through the pretty village of The Oaks, and rises gradually to the summit of Mt. Burragorang, some 1,800 feet above sea level. A descent of some 1,500 feet is then made down a well formed zigzag road. The views from this road are magnificent. On either side are mural precipices of Hawkesbury sandstone. Below lies the fertile Burragorang Valley, dotted here and there by farms and homesteads on the banks of the Wollondilly and Nattai Rivers.

The Burragorang Post Office and Store is reached halfway down the mountain side. Twelve miles further on, in the valley, is the hamlet of Upper Burragorang, where accommodation is available. The visitor may then either drive a further 12 miles to the Peaks' mining settlement, from which a rough  
bridle

bridle track leads to the main caves, or a somewhat shorter route may be taken on horseback. By the latter the caves are reached in about 16 miles from Upper Burragorang, a total distance of 50 miles from Camden. At about 3 miles from the main caves the track passes over a saddle in the range on the northern side of Mt. Colong, and the limestone bluffs of Lannigan's Creek are reached at a height of about 1,600 feet above sea level.

It is here that the main caves are situated, about 9 chains S.E. of marked tree (broad-arrow over P3.). These consist of the Colong, or Key, Onslow, and Lannigan's Caves. The Key Cave has two entrances from the cliff face. The southern one is about 60 feet and the northern one about 100 feet above the creek. This cave is from 60 to 80 feet wide and 200 feet long, and reaches a height of perhaps 70 feet. It closely resembles the Nettle Cave at Jenolan. Its arched roof is decorated with tinted stalactites. The stalagmitic deposits are also tinged with pale yellow, green, or pink, &c. Near the southern entrance are four large pillars which retain their perpendicularity although they have sunk with the floor, and are now separated from the roof which they once joined by 2 or 3 feet. Looking back from the north entrance three fine massive stalagmitic deposits are seen which resemble human heads with the features in profile. One is like a queen wearing a coronet.

Twenty or 30 feet below the Colong or Key Cave an opening in the cliff face leads into the Onslow Cave. This cave contains a series of narrow passages, in some of which water is knee-deep. On the wall in one passage are numerous "shawls." These sheets of lime are earthy and opaque, but are not wanting in beauty. Numerous bats are found in this cave.

About 30 feet above the level of the southern entrance to the Colong or Key Cave is the entrance to Lannigan's Cave. The latter is probably 600 feet in length, and contains many branch passages. Some of the passages are wide and lofty, others are barely large enough to squeeze through, and all are more or less dirty under foot. The cave contains immense accumulations of bat dung. It is necessary to take great care that the dirt is not carried on to the formations, the beauty of some of which has already been marred in this way by careless visitors.

Shortly after entering the cave a ledge is seen on which are some attractive pillars. Further on a fine opaque white stalactitic group hangs in the centre of the passage. In an opening to the left is a crystalline column, and overhanging canopy. A semi-circle of pillars and stalactites is next met with, somewhat like Nellie's Grotto at Jenolan, but not so fine. King Solomon's Temple is then entered. This chamber contains five or six large fluted and terraced columns nearly 40 feet high. One of them is surmounted by a crystalline amber-tinted formation.

Further on is a most beautiful little grotto, in which the translucent fragile stalactites are viewed through tinted and pure white and coralline stalactites and pillars.

After crawling and squeezing through a narrow passage, The "Pride of the Valley" is reached. This chamber is about 20 feet long, 10 wide, and from 5 to 8 feet high. It contains a profusion of white translucent stalactites. Two columns near its entrance are particularly fine. The beauty of the floor in one place has been spoiled by writing in pencil by some visitor. Returning, a side chamber is found to contain some attractive groups of stalactites, and a few delicate fern-like growths. Then a large chamber is entered whose floor is mostly formed of broken rocks which have fallen from the roof and sides. Here and there in it are beautiful groups of stalactites. A descent from this chamber leads to the Terraces, which may, however, be more easily reached by an opening from the passage first traversed.

The Terraces occur on a sloping floor, which they cover for a distance of perhaps 80 feet by a width of from 8 to 10 feet.

They consist of a series of crystalline basins, enclosed within white frilled and delicate rims, some of which are a foot in height. A beautiful group of stalactites and pillars serve to enhance the beauty of the formations. From the foot of the Terraces the rims of the basins have the appearance of a series of marble steps. Taken as a whole, the formation is surpassingly beautiful.

A quarter of a mile south of the Key Cave is a small cavern ornamented with coral-like formations.

North of the Key Cave, and about 10 chains east of tree broad-arrow over P 3, a small hole, high up in the limestone bluff, leads down into a cavern which contains crystalline reddish and amber tinted dripstone growths.

About 2 miles north of the Key Cave, 200 feet above Billy's Creek on its southern side, a small cavern was exhibited to me by Mr. Gaudry, which contains an oval and symmetrical bunch of the "mystery" type of dripstone formation. This specimen is about 1½ foot long by 1 foot in diameter, and is the most wonderful network of lime sprays and stalactites which I have seen. The visitor may not, however, realise its full beauty, as it occurs in a small and gloomy chamber with mud-stained walls.

Near the northern extremity of the limestone, in the vicinity of Church Creek, is the Lyttleton Cave, which, I am informed, is not particularly interesting. I did not therefore visit it.

In the Kowmung River, near at hand, good fishing is to be had, game is abundant, Wonga pigeons are plentiful; so that the locality possesses unusual attractions for the sportsman.

The caves, so far as explored, do not compare favourably with such caves as those of Jenolan, Yarrangobilly, or Wombeyan, although the Terraces in Lannigan's Cave are more extensive and beautiful than any similar formation in any other cave in the Colony, so far as I am aware.

The country is marked by steep and rugged ranges and gorges with precipitous banks. It would be an exceptionally expensive undertaking to form easy tracks to the caves. I do not think such expenditure would be justified at present.

To Messrs. W. L. Gaudry, of Colong, and J. Feld, of Upper Burragorang, my thanks are due for their active assistance during my inspection. These gentlemen, and Mr. J. Hilton, of Upper Burragorang, have taken considerable interest in the exploration and discovery of the several caves, and may be relied on to exhibit to visitors their several discoveries.

I have also to thank Mr. Sidman, editor of the *Camden News*; Mr. Hart, editor of the *Mountaineer*; and Mr. T. McMahon, of Cox's River, for information and assistance.

I have, &c.,  
O. TRICKETT.



## Report on the Wyanbene Cave.

Sir,

Geological Branch, 31 July, 1899.

I have the honor to furnish the following report on the Wyanbene Cave.

It is reached by travelling over the main road from Major's Creek to Snowball, southerly, for a little over 17 miles. A somewhat indifferent buggy-track then leads easterly across the Shoalhaven River and the Wyambene Creek and follows the southern bank of that creek to the selections of Mr. J. Wyatt. From thence the track runs southerly up a tributary of the Wyanbene Creek to the foot of the range in which the cave is situated,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the main road and 22 miles from Major's Creek.

The entrance to the cave is about 50 feet up the northern slope of the range, about 2,600 feet above sea-level and 800 feet below the top of the range, which is marked by the Wyanbene Trigonometrical Station.

From the entrance a short iron ladder leads down to the subterranean waterway.

This waterway forms the floor of the cave for some 300 feet in a south-south-easterly direction. The total length of the cave as far as explored is, approximately, 400 feet.

Although near the entrance the passage is very low, the cave is generally easy to travel through.

Chambers occur at intervals which contain dripstone growth in the form of "draperies," "cascades," and "canopies," which are somewhat attractive. These formations are mostly of a dark-brown colour, but are here and there of lighter tint, and occasionally sparkle with calcite crystals.

The terminal chambers are beautiful, and rise to a height of between 30 and 40 feet. They contain several "shawls," one of which is about 20 feet long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. Two columns occur among a series of amber-tinted "draperies." One alcove is marked by a beautiful white crystalline "waterfall," terraced at its upper end and surmounted by "shawl" and other formations. Midway in the cave, in an upper chamber, air occasionally rushes with great force through a small opening, making a noise that can be heard for a long distance away. This may indicate the existence of chambers not yet explored.

The cave at one time contained some semi-transparent white formations. These have all been broken off. The beautiful "shawls," which are unusually long, are almost all mutilated, and I suppose the only thing which has saved the cave from entire destruction is the dark tint of most of the formations.

Notwithstanding the mutilation which has taken place, the cave contains sufficient beauty to render it a source of pleasure to local residents, although it may not be sufficiently attractive to repay visitors from a distance for the trouble of travelling to it.

For the protection of the cave an iron gate has been placed at the entrance, and for the convenience of visitors three iron ladders have been erected in suitable positions, and a little excavation has been made in the narrow passage near the entrance. These improvements were completed on the 11th July, 1899, at a cost of £27 12s. 7d. for labour and materials.

I enclose a sketch showing the position of the Wyanbene Cave and of other caves in the vicinity, namely:—The Cheitmore Caves, the Bendithera Caves, and the Big Hole. The last named is a striking feature. It is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chains long, 2 chains wide, and 280 feet deep. It occurs in horizontally-bedded sandstone. The sides of the hole are perpendicular, and it is difficult to realise what has become of the material which once filled it.

I have, &c.,

O. TRICKETT.



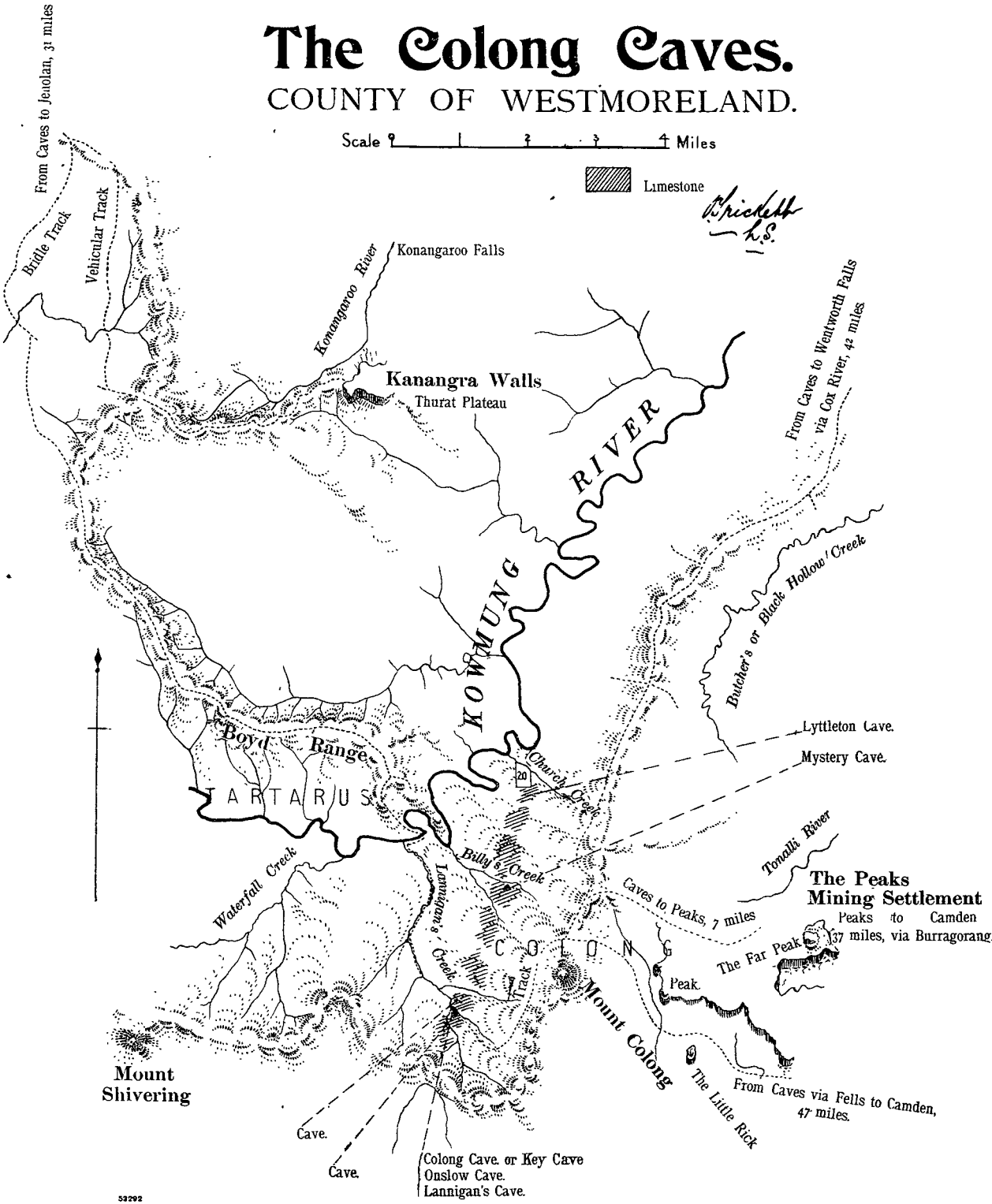
# The Colong Caves.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

 Limestone

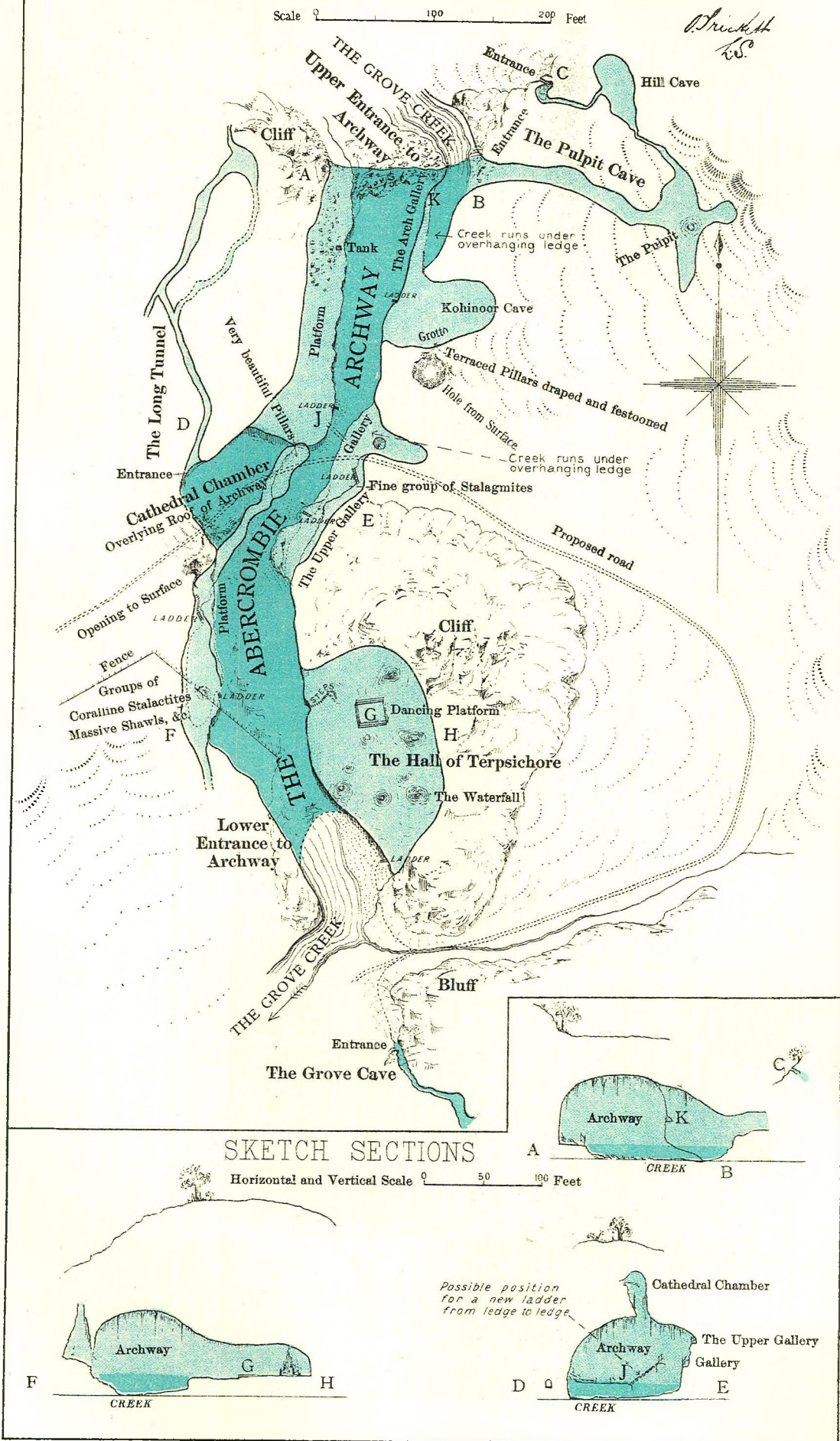
*Brickell*  
N.S.



53292  
55370

Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gulluck, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

# THE ABERCROMBIE CAVES





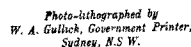
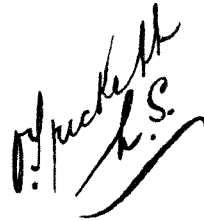
SCALE 0 100 200 300 FEET



Photo-lithographed by  
W. A. Gullick, Government Printer,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

Dr. Trickett  
Co.

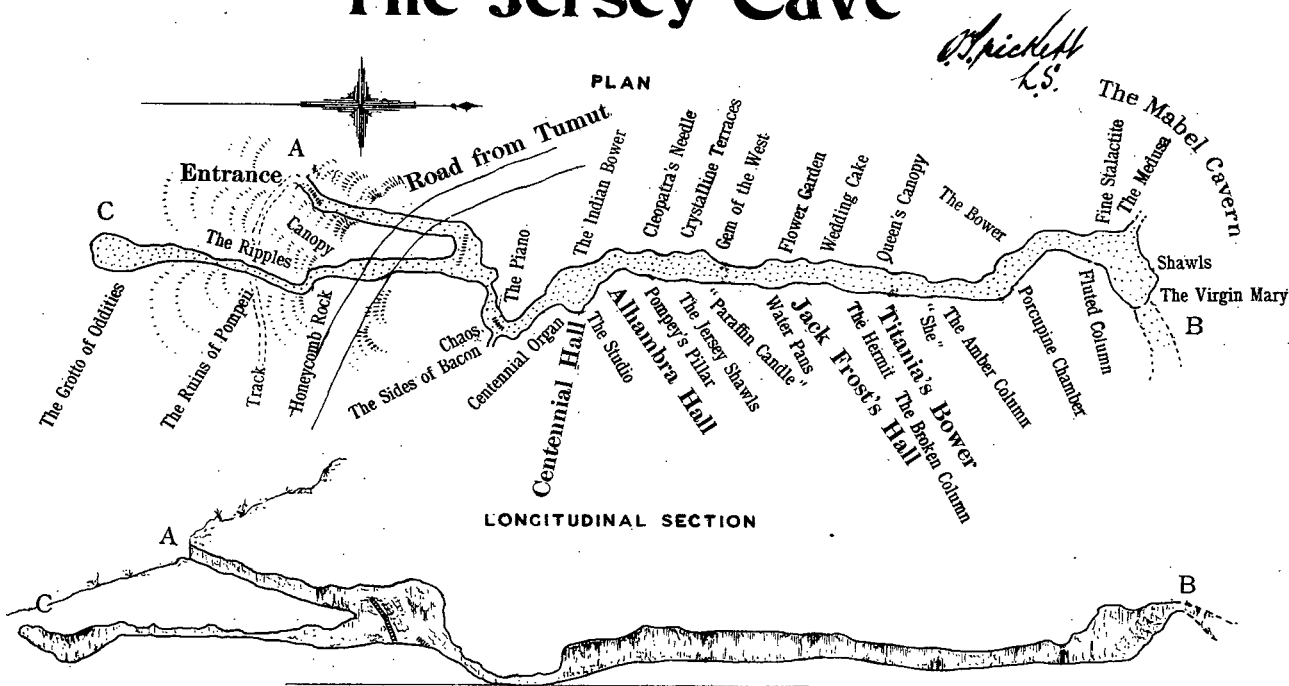
## The Glory Hole Cave.



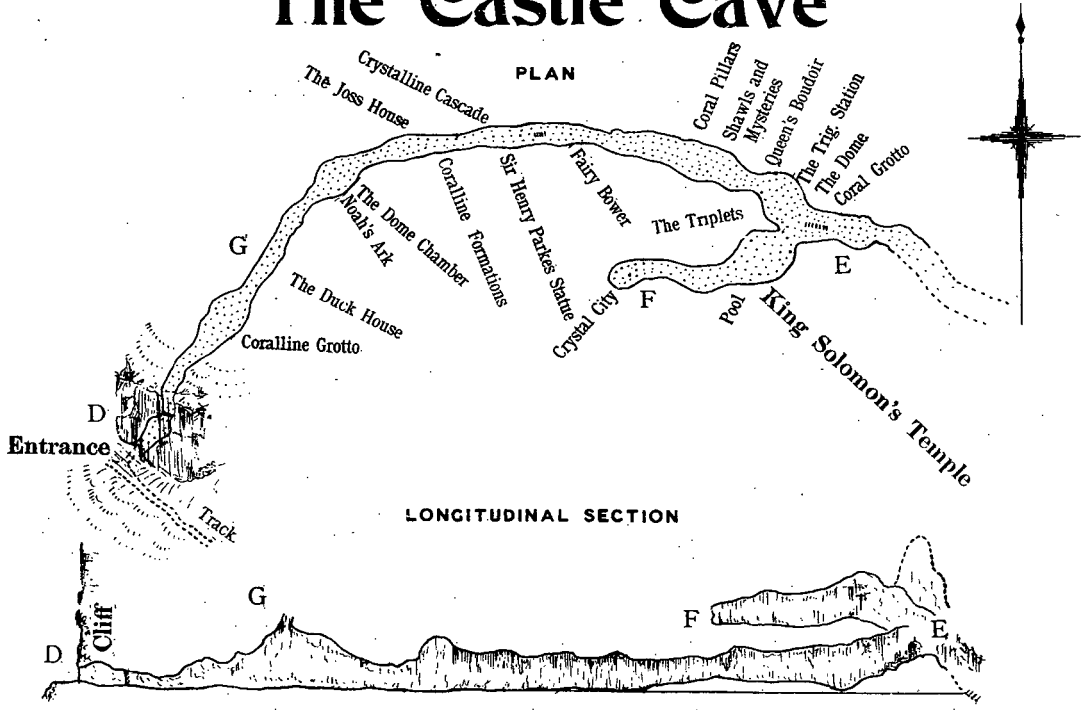
# THE YARRANGOBILLY CAVES.

Horizontal and Vertical Scale 0 100 200 Feet

## The Jersey Cave



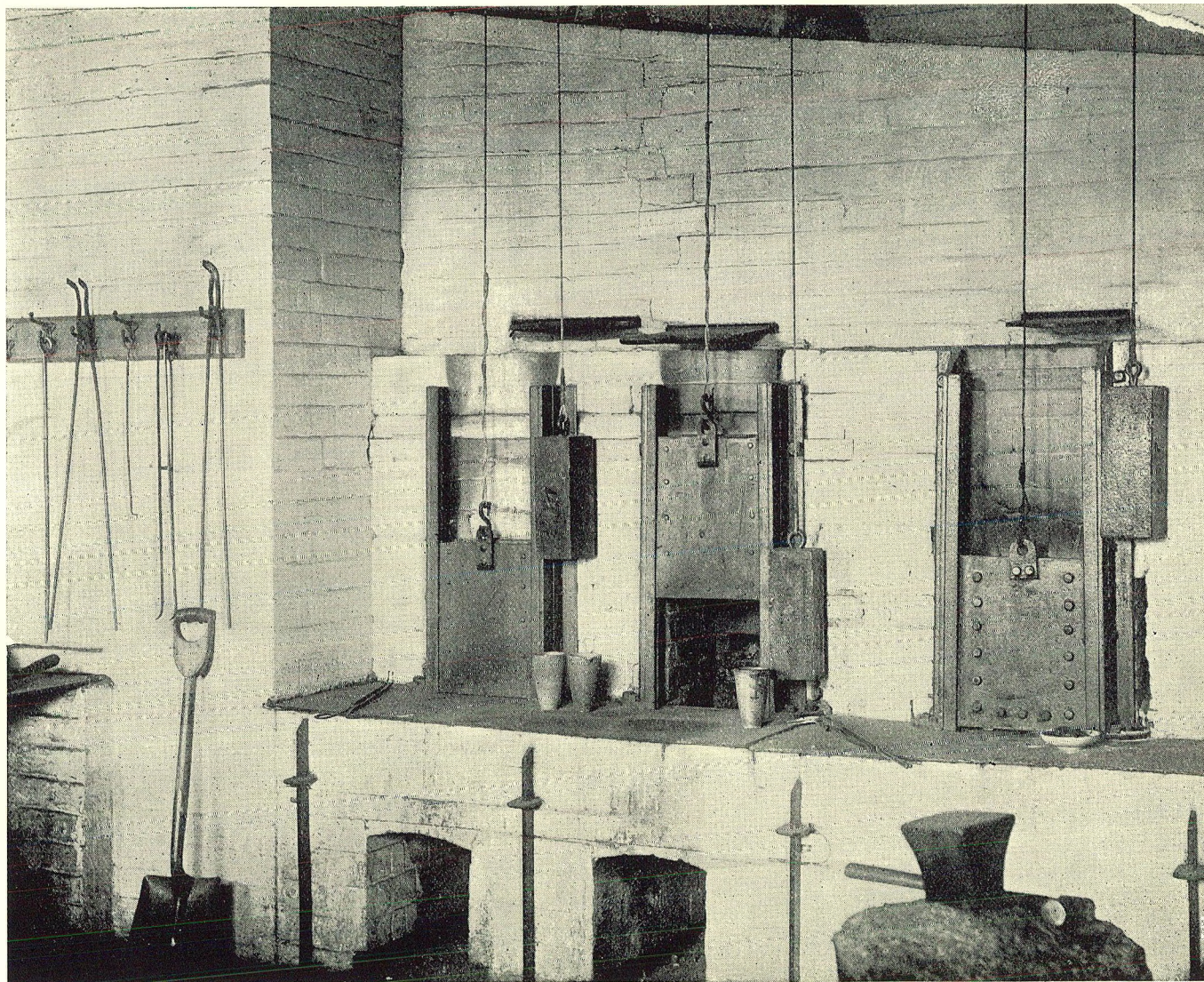
## The Castle Cave



53262 55370

Photo-lithographed by  
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Sydney, N.S.W.





LABORATORY: N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.  
(Assay Furnaces.)



APPENDIX A.

Mr. John C. H. Mingaye, F.I.C., F.C.S., Analyst and Assayer to the Department, and Officer in Charge of the Government Metallurgical Works at Clyde, reports as follows :—

The bulk of the analyses, assays, &c., as hitherto, performed in the Chemical Laboratory, have been for the Geological Survey Branch.

5,260 numbered samples were received for analysis, assay, and examination during the year, being an increase of 832 over the previous year. 243 complete, proximate, partial, and qualitative analyses were furnished, against only 95 for the previous year—being an increase of 148.

The following assays have been made for various metals, &c. :—

Antimony.....	25	Iron .....	97
Arsenic.....	7	Platinum .....	...
Bismuth .....	19	Tin .....	99
Chrome .....	22	Tellurium.....	4
Cobalt .....	14	Tungstic acid .....	20
Copper.....	744	Titanic acid.....	6
Lead.....	78	Zinc .....	26
Manganese .....	57	Vanadium .....	4
Mercury .....	20	Miscellaneous .....	62
Magnesia and Lime .....	4	Silica .....	75
Phosphoric acid .....	38	Sulphur .....	4
Nickel .....	8		

Gold and silver, 4,653 assays.

Or a total of 6,081 assays.

The analyses are made up as follows :—55 complete analyses; 127 proximate analyses (coal 108, shale 18, and coke 1); 40 partial analyses, and 21 qualitative.

The following analyses were made of water :—

- (1.) Water from Sidonia, near Hay, No. 1 sample.
- (2.) " " " " No. 2 sample.
- (3.) Well water from Polly Brewan Station, Walgett.
- (4.) Artesian water from station on the borders of New South Wales.
- (5.) Artesian water from No. 2 bore, Butterbone.
- (6.) Water from artesian bore, Sidonia, No. 1.
- (7.) Well water from Darcoola, near Hay.
- (8.) Well water from Fairview, near Wyalong.
- (9.) Artesian water from Wilby Wilby Bore, near Walgett.
- (10.) Artesian water from private bore, on Belalie Station, near Bourke.
- (11.) Well water from Sylvanham, Gunbar.
- (12.) Well water from a well on Improvement Lease No. 315, County of Stuart, Cowl Cowl.
- (13.) Artesian water from Carceunga Bore, near Warren.
- (14.) Water from a well, 60 ft. deep, at Killaloe, near Warren.
- (15.) Water from well on the Reserve north of the Sand Hills, Parish of Banna, County of Cadell. (No. 1 Sample.)
- (16.) Water from well on H. C. Hamblings H.S. 95-40, south of the Sand Hills, Parish of Banna, County Cadell.
- (17.) Water from artesian bore, Haddon Rig, Warren.
- (18.) Water from Yellow Mountain.

A number of analyses made during the year for the Geological Survey Branch, being in connection with the work of that Branch, will be found given in an Appendix\* of the Government Geologist's Report; it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them here. The following are other analyses made, which I give, as they are interesting :—

(360.) Calcareous deposit from fluming, Pera Bore Experimental Farm.

Chemical Composition.	
Moisture at 100° C. ....	4.94
Combined water.....	13.06
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>1</sub> .....	18.84
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	1.74
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	6.86
Magnesia (MgO) .....	.93
Lime (CaO) .....	43.44
Manganous oxide (MnO) .....	trace
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O).....	.17
Soda (Na <sub>2</sub> O) .....	.15
Sodium chloride (NaCl) .....	.03
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) .....	trace
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>3</sub> ).....	.76
Organic matter .....	1.35
Carbonic acid (CO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	2.46

100.23

NOTE.—Gelatinises when heated with boiling muriatic acid  
a portion of the CaO is present as hydrate (CaH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).

(534.) Limestone.

Moisture at 100° C. ....	.05
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	1.20
Ca'cium carbonate (CaCO <sub>2</sub> ).....	97.57
Magnesium carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	1.08
Ferric oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ).....	.34
Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	trace
Phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) .....	absent
Sulphur trioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ).....	do.
Organic matter .....	trace
	100.24

\* See page 195.

The following tabulated statement gives analyses of iron ores and ferruginous bauxites :—

ANALYSES of Iron Ores.

Number .....	4,316	4,317	4,318	4,320	69	139	142	524	104	144	525	1,130	532	865
Moisture at 100° C.	1·05	·50	·33	·95	·79	·56	·46	3·03	·24	1·90	1·37	1·68	1·44	2·66
Combined water ...	11·46	12·50	11·60	10·69	9·53	11·98	9·73	10·27	6·63	10·88	10·72	10·39	10·97	10·86
Silica .....	12·90	3·65	7·12	23·54	12·84	5·22	13·68	33·04	5·67	16·24	16·46	23·93	12·42	15·76
Alumina .....	6·36	1·31	1·24	3·36	3·23	2·47	4·42	7·76	1·41	34·07	7·21	24·95	·76	·62
*Ferric oxide.....	65·20	78·50	73·00	59·35	67·81	77·40	68·67	43·16	84·18	29·55	62·88	36·82	70·58	64·08
*Ferrous „ .....	...	...	...	absent.	...	absent	·70	absent.	·81	1·53	absent	absent	...	...
Nickel „ .....	...	trace.	...	...	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	...	...	trace.	...	...	...
Cobalt „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	trace.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manganese binoxide	1·62	1·74	4·80	·24	3·60	·32	trace.	1·04	trace.	trace.	·17	trace.	2·44	·26
Lime .....	·21	trace.	trace.	·36	·94	·50	·46	·58	·34	·36	·30	·66	·10	·44
Magnesia .....	·24	...	·11	·49	·84	·38	trace.	·32	·12	·18	·18	·25	·55	·32
Potash.....	·46	·47	·64	·75	·44	·12	·26	·15	·30	·28	·38	...	·48	·42
Soda .....	...	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	·33	trace.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phosphoric oxide ...	·33	1·13	·73	·23	·44	·57	1·09	·54	·57	·17	·11	·24	·07	3·12
†Sulphur trioxide...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanadic oxide .....	trace.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbonic acid (CO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Titanic acid .....	trace.	...	...	·29	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	4·45	·15	1·01	trace.	1·22
Organic matter.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	99·83	99·80	99·62	100·25	100·46	99·52	99·85	100·21	100·27	99·61	99·93	99·93	99·81	99·76
Gold and silver.....	absent	traces.	absent	traces.	absent.	absent	absent	absent.	...	absent	absent	absent	absent	traces.
*Equal to metallic iron ..	45·64	54·95	51·10	41·54	47·46	54·18	48·62	30·21	59·56	21·88	44·02	25·77	49·40	44·86

ANALYSES of Iron Ores—continued.

ANALYSES of Ferruginous Bauxites.

Number .....	526	527	1,056	1,057	1,348	1,924	1,695	2,047	1,346	1,347	1,381	1,382	1,383
Moisture at 100° C.	1·39	1·29	2·00	3·20	3·71	5·38	1·65	2·66	1·95	1·83	2·66	2·40	2·42
Combined water ...	10·58	12·06	11·92	12·51	11·80	11·32	10·60	8·22	21·50	17·40	23·68	22·39	17·96
Silica .....	8·68	4·80	8·80	2·96	35·72	3·90	14·00	27·36	·16	16·40	4·10	1·70	15·01
Alumina .....	2·47	2·22	3·60	·47	28·96	·39	6·51	10·14	42·20	47·84	41·68	38·97	31·43
*Ferric oxide.....	76·05	78·80	71·81	80·30	16·20	73·12	65·58	34·30	28·91	13·59	24·18	28·65	27·06
*Ferrous „ .....	absent.	absent.	...	...	trace.	2·46	...	8·85	trace.	trace.	...	...	...
Nickel „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobalt „ .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper „ .....	...	...	...	...	trace.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	trace.
Manganese binoxide	trace.	trace.	·50	trace.	trace.	·10	·47	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.	trace.
Lime .....	·18	·21	·14	trace.	·50	·40	·26	1·00	·28	·74	·80	·50	nil.
Magnesia .....	·03	·03	·43	·82	·31	trace.	·22	2·33	·37	·23	·14	·18	·40
Potash .....	·34	·64	·47	...	trace.	...	...	...	·17	·20	...	...	...
Soda .....	...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phosphoric oxide ...	·15	·38	·46	·09	·05	2·87	·18	·59	·26	·14	·23	·37	·34
*Sulphur trioxide...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14	...	...	...	...	...
Vanadic oxide .....	...	...	...	trace.	trace.	...	...	·01	...	trace.	trace.	·06	trace.
Carbonic acid (CO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...
Titanic acid .....	trace.	nil.	trace.	...	2·98	trace.	·35	·05	4·75	1·77	2·05	4·35	4·98
Organic matter.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·42	...	...	...	...	...
	99·87	100·43	100·13	100·35	100·42	99·94	99·82	99·77	100·55	100·14	99·52	99·57	99·60
Gold and silver.....	absent.	nil.	...	traces.	traces.	...	...	nil.	traces.	nil.	traces.	traces.	...
*Equal to metallic iron .....	53·23	55·16	50·27	56·20	11·34	53·09	45·90	30·89	...	...	...	...	...

† The estimation of the percentage of the Sulphur trioxide (SO<sub>3</sub>) will be furnished in a later return.

ANALYSES of Clays.

Number .....	4,304	96	97	608	1,623	2,532	3,233	4,534	4,535
Moisture at 100° C. ....	·25	2·17	2·55	·40	·33	6·03	14·95	1·70	1·15
Combined water .....	1·57	5·86	5·65	3·12	2·73	8·22	9·00	5·47	6·09
Silica .....	90·22	60·01	55·90	88·80	75·98	58·00	46·00	73·10	66·10
Alumina .....	4·71	24·75	24·46	5·74	15·18	24·05	26·01	16·53	21·46
Ferric oxide.....	1·91	1·51	6·10	1·12	1·37	·55	1·73	·63	·87
Ferrous oxide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	·33
Manganous oxide .....	trace	...	...	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Lime .....	·34	·30	·80	·20	·07	·30	·30	·60	·60
Magnesia .....	·30	·37	trace	trace	·65	·93	·29	·25	·47
Potash .....	·63	4·81	3·82	·50	3·59	1·30	1·32	1·49	3·11
Soda .....	·10	·31	·37	·14	·25	·49	·58	·38	·19
Phosphoric oxide .....	·02	·22	·22	·09	trace	·04	...	...	...
Sulphur trioxide .....	trace	·07	trace	trace	nil	...	...	...	...
Titanic acid .....	...	...	...	...	...	·40	...	...	...
Organic matter .....	trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	·13
	100·05	100·38	99·87	100·11	100·15	100·31	100·18	100·35	100·50

MISCELLANEOUS Analyses.

Number .....	4143	760	3413	979
Moisture at 100° C .....	·13	1·09	·70	2·21
Combined water. ....	·73	2 03	1·20	16·67
Silica .....	58·93	41·15	56·10	15·80
Ferric oxide .....	1·73	3·86	·78	30·25
Ferrous oxide .....	5·01	8·40	6·36	.....
Manganous oxide .....	trace	·49	trace	trace
Nickel oxide .....	.....	.....	trace	.....
Alumina .....	17·48	17·29	1·36	33·89
Lime .....	7·08	11·04	12·90	trace
Strontia .....	.....	.....	trace	.....
Magnesia .....	4 33	11·14	20·17	·14
Potash .....	1·34	1·58	·10	} ·38
Soda .....	2·91	2·18	·23	
Chromium sesquioxide .....	.....	.....	·26	.....
Titanic acid .....	·52	·07	.....	·55
Vanadic oxide .....	trace	trace	.....	.....
Phosphoric oxide .....	·14	·27	trace	·19
Sulphur trioxide .....	nil	.....	.....	.....
	100 33	100·59	100·16	100·08

No. 4143 is a sample of country rock.  
No. 760 „ basalt.

No. 3413 is a sample of nephrite.  
No. 979 „ volcanic ash.

PROXIMATE Analyses of Samples of Coal from various Collieries.

No.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydro carbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur in Coal per cent	Specific gravity	Coke per cent	Lbs of Water converted into Steam by 1 lb. of coal.	Remarks.
146	2 07	36·03	57·15	4 75	38	1 297	61 90	13 5	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
260	50	22 07	49 73	27 70	..	..	..	.....	Yielded a poor description of coke Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
894	1 75	50 27	17 48	30 50	..	..	..	.....	Carbonaceous material. Of no commercial value.
1230	·80	1 23	84 19	13 36	·37	1 743	..	.....	Coke. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
(coke)									
1773	1 17	21 73	65·85	11·25	·20	1 393	77 10	13 2	Coke—Well swollen, fairly firm and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
2316	4 30	36 60	43 60	15 50	..	..	59 10	.....	Yielded a poor quality of coke Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
1986	90	23 93	65 02	10 15	·466	1 362	75 17	12 6	Coke—Well swollen, with slight cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous Ash—Slight reddish tinge, flocculent
1987	·97	24 56	65 11	9 36	·466	1 382	74 47	13 4	Coke—Well swollen, with slight cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent
1988	·72	24 92	64 35	10 01	·658	1 377	74 36	12 7	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Greyish tinge, flocculent
1989	85	23 65	64 52	10 95	·549	1 400	75 47	13 4	do do do do
1900A	85	21 62	64 07	13 46	·274	1 402	77 53	12 5	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent
1900B	·80	21 52	65 54	12 14	·329	1 371	77 68	12 5	do do do do
1901	90	23 44	66 89	8 77	·315	1 370	76 66	13 6	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
1992	85	24 29	64 91	9 95	·302	1 353	74 86	13 3	do do do do
1993	82	23 37	64 69	10 62	·658	1 404	75 58	13 2	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent
1994	·65	23 70	65 24	10 41	·672	1 400	75 65	13 3	do do do do
1995	·82	21 90	65 82	11 46	·453	1 400	77 28	12 9	do do do do
1996	1·27	26 10	51 76	20 87	·384	1 494	72 63	11 4	Coke—Yielded a very poor description of coke. Ash—Nearly white in colour, flocculent
2760	5 79	38 35	25 41	30 45	192	1 442	..	..	No coke formed. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent
2764	6 84	8 12	77 74	7 30	..	..	78 45	..	Anthracite Ash—Reddish tinge Sample too small for further analysis.
2876	1 25	20 30	60 95	17 50	..	..	74 75	12 5	Yielded coke of a very inferior quality Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
2238	1 13	24 12	64 85	9 90	·12	1 392	74 75	12 5	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous Ash—Nearly white in colour, flocculent
2239	88	22 92	66 15	10 05	·14	1 390	76 20	12 30	do do do do
2240	1·13	24 57	64 85	9 45	·24	1 386	74 30	12 50	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
2241	1·13	25 02	64 75	9 10	·41	1 354	73 85	13 1	do do do do
2242	1 00	21 80	66 75	10 45	·39	1 395	77 20	12 2	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Slight reddish tinge, flocculent.
2243	·93	23 67	67 00	8 50	·45	1 372	75 50	13 1	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous do do do
2244	1 00	25 40	66 00	7 60	·53	1 353	73 60	13 0	Coke—Well swollen, firm with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Yellowish colour, flocculent
2245	78	24 92	65 25	9 05	·55	1 369	74 30	12 6	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous Ash—Light grey in colour, flocculent
2358	2 62	34 90	53 55	8 90	·50	1 330	62 45	12 0	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous do do do do
2359	1 88	34 12	50 60	13 40	·46	1 394	64 00	11 8	do do do do
3054	3 22	32 11	50 84	13 83	·39	1 421	64 07	11 7	Coke—Well swollen, fairly firm, and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, granular.
3055	3 20	32 02	53 66	11 12	·45	1 390	64 78	12 0	do do do do
3059	2 61	34 44	53 91	9 04	·60	1 324	62 95	12 7	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, granular
3060	2 00	34 78	51 99	11·23	52	1 305	63 22	12 2	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous Ash—Reddish tinge, granular
3131	1·40	18 26	70 29	10 05	·39	1 408	80 34	12 5	Yielded a poor quality of coke Ash—Slight reddish tinge, granular
3132	1 15	18 54	70 83	9 43	·37	1 396	80 31	13 2	Coke—Not much swollen, dull lustre, and brittle Ash—Slight reddish tinge, granular.
3133	1 10	24 50	65 40	9 00	·37	1 371	74 40	13 4	Coke—Well swollen, with slight cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, granular
3134	·80	23 51	65 70	9 99	·34	1 385	75 69	12 6	Fairly well swollen, firm and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, granular.
3135	1 10	23 11	56 64	19 15	·70	1 449	75 70	..	Yielded a poor quality of coke This coal is of little value, excepting for local use. Ash—Grey in colour, granular
3136	3 95	26 17	55 25	14 63	·59	1 508	..	11 4	Coke—No true coke formed Ash—Nearly white in colour, granular.
3137	3 95	26 11	56 01	13 93	·58	1 400	..	11 2	do do do do
3175	2 20	31 40	53 74	12 66	·30	1 402	63 40	11 8	Coke—Fairly swollen, dull lustre. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
3176	1 90	33 67	53 65	10 78	·38	1 397	64 43	12 5	do do do do
3177	1 55	39 74	49 91	8 80	1 41	1 310	58 71	13 4	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, granular
3178	1 45	41 60	49 95	7 00	2 33	1 295	56 95	13 8	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent
3216	2 45	33 40	56 45	7 70	699	1 306	64 15	13 4	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular
3215	1 88	37 01	55 87	5 24	576	1 305	61 11	13 8	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
3217	2 46	33 45	56 04	8 05	·343	1 295	64 09	13 0	do do do do
3218	2 04	35 60	53 26	9 10	·357	1 319	62 36	12 9	do do do do
3219	1 94	37 81	52 19	8 06	·28	1 299	60 25	13 3	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Slight reddish tinge, granular
3220	2 31	35 26	52 31	10 12	45	1 312	62 43	13 6	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey in colour, granular

No.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur in Coal per cent.	Specific gravity.	Coke per cent.	Lb. of Water converted into Steam by 1 lb. of coal.	Remarks.
3235	2.32	34.21	56.84	6.63	.33	1.329	63.47	13.3	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
3236	2.36	33.27	55.50	8.87	.67	1.359	64.37	12.5	do do do do
3310	1.78	40.62	51.94	5.66	1.22	1.289	57.60	13.7	do do do do
3311	1.75	40.28	52.57	5.40	.87	1.279	57.97	13.7	do do do do
3383	2.44	31.76	49.70	16.10	.42	1.386	..	11.6	No true coke formed. Ash—Grey in colour, flocculent.
3384	2.65	29.32	51.69	16.34	.48	1.439	..	11.3	do do do do
3490	1.57	36.97	55.11	6.35	.42	1.302	61.46	13.5	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
3491	1.71	37.79	54.99	5.51	.41	1.293	60.50	13.7	do do do do
3492	1.76	36.61	51.01	10.62	.46	1.300	61.63	12.8	do do do do
3493	1.84	35.68	53.46	9.02	.48	1.354	62.48	13.0	do do do do
3596	1.83	36.95	55.61	5.61	.49	1.289	61.22	13.5	do do do do
3597	1.59	34.25	54.68	4.48	.44	1.283	59.16	14.0	do do do do
3598	1.70	35.25	54.12	8.93	.48	1.338	63.05	13.0	do do do do
3599	1.70	35.50	55.10	7.70	.50	1.305	62.80	13.3	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
3600	2.25	35.50	57.90	4.35	.56	1.299	62.25	13.7	do do do do
3601	2.25	35.90	56.60	5.25	.68	1.293	61.85	13.4	do do do do
4559	4.73	27.02	52.90	15.35	.63	1.445	..	11.2	No coke formed ; a loosely coherent cake left. Ash—Greyish colour, flocculent.
4778	.81	23.39	39.02	36.78	..	..	..	..	Coal of no value
3702	1.52	27.98	53.60	16.90	.89	1.442	..	11.1	No true coke formed ; a caking coal. Ash—Greyish tinge, granular.
3707	1.57	27.38	56.05	15.00	.60	1.416	..	11.0	do do do do
3752	1.25	34.15	51.95	12.65	.64	1.348	64.60	12.1	Fairly swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and fairly lustrous. Ash—White in colour, granular.
3753	1.85	33.55	46.65	17.95	.65	1.458	64.60	11.0	Coke—Fairly swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and fairly lustrous. Ash—White in colour, granular.
3833	1.95	33.85	51.20	13.00	.48	1.365	64.20	12.1	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
3889	1.35	35.10	51.85	11.70	.46	1.402	63.55	12.5	do do do do
3890	1.55	35.45	53.15	9.85	.60	1.357	63.00	12.5	Coke—Fairly swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
3991	1.60	36.20	53.95	8.25	.46	1.374	62.20	12.8	Coke—Moderately swollen, firm and fairly lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
4001	1.85	38.25	50.40	9.50	.85	1.335	59.90	13.0	Coke—Slightly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Yellow colour, granular.
4002	2.10	36.10	55.30	6.50	.87	1.331	61.80	12.8	do do do do
4149	1.20	34.10	49.70	15.00	.52	1.361	64.70	11.9	Coke—Fairly swollen, with slight cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Light grey in colour, granular.
4150	1.07	33.38	52.80	12.75	.37	1.366	65.55	12.1	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Light grey in colour, granular.
4151	.95	34.35	52.55	12.15	.57	1.360	64.70	12.1	do do do do
4152	.75	32.15	44.90	22.20	.41	1.431	67.10	11.0	do do do do
4153	.90	34.75	51.15	13.20	.57	1.357	64.35	11.8	Coke—Slightly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Light grey in colour, granular.
4187	.75	39.10	54.75	5.40	.34	1.308	60.15	12.7	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
4205	.87	36.58	52.65	9.60	.31	1.355	62.25	12.3	Coke—Well swollen, lustrous and firm. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4207	1.00	37.25	53.10	8.65	.42	1.315	61.75	12.5	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Yellowish tinge, flocculent.
4213	1.20	35.50	56.75	6.55	.46	1.332	63.30	12.5	do do do do
4220	1.20	31.85	57.70	9.25	.34	1.391	..	12.3	Coke—No true coke formed, only a dull coherent cake left after ignition. Ash—Yellowish tinge, granular.
4204	.70	37.90	53.45	7.95	.24	1.310	61.40	12.6	Coke—Well swollen, with some cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4210	1.60	35.85	53.85	8.70	.22	1.336	62.55	12.5	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4211	1.90	35.70	52.65	9.75	.88	1.357	62.40	12.3	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Light grey, flocculent.
4212	1.90	34.15	57.40	8.50	.57	1.391	63.95	12.7	Coke—Moderately swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Yellowish tinge, flocculent.
4215	1.70	36.35	52.80	9.15	.46	1.378	61.95	12.5	Coke—Well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Yellowish colour, flocculent.
4217	2.05	34.40	55.35	8.20	.42	1.330	63.55	12.6	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4219	1.40	30.50	54.90	13.20	.27	1.427	..	11.6	Coke—No true coke formed. Ash—Semi-flocculent, yellowish colour.
4221	.75	33.50	57.20	8.55	.30	1.375	..	12.3	do do do do
4222	2.15	33.90	56.35	7.60	.96	1.241	63.95	12.4	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.
4223	2.17	31.33	56.95	9.55	.33	1.379	..	12.3	Coke—No true coke formed. Ash—Slight reddish tinge, granular.
4154	2.25	33.20	53.35	11.20	.71	1.358	..	12.1	do do do do
4155	1.95	30.50	51.65	15.90	.59	1.422	..	11.3	do do do do
4182	2.20	36.00	53.75	8.05	.34	1.349	61.80	12.6	Coke—Moderately swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Light grey, flocculent.
4183	2.25	35.40	51.95	10.40	.37	1.323	62.35	12.0	Coke—Fairly swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Grey, granular.
4188	2.40	33.30	56.30	8.00	.45	1.378	64.30	12.0	Coke—Moderately swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—White, granular.
4190	2.10	33.75	53.30	10.85	.30	1.373	64.15	12.3	Coke—Fairly swollen, with some cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4206	1.90	36.45	52.40	9.25	.23	1.302	61.65	12.5	Coke—Well swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4208	1.85	33.80	57.29	7.15	.52	1.328	64.35	12.5	Coke—Fairly swollen, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, flocculent.
4209	2.25	32.10	57.35	8.30	.74	1.251	65.65	12.0	do do do do
4216	2.10	34.40	54.80	8.70	.37	1.351	63.50	12.4	Coke—Moderately swollen, with some cauliflower-like excrescences, firm and lustrous. Ash—Reddish tinge, granular.

The bulk of the proximate analyses of coal are made from representative samples taken from the various collieries in New South Wales.

In the Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey (Seventeenth Report for 1895-6, page 282-283), reference is made to the occurrence of platinoid metals and vanadium in Australian coal. The statement is as follows :—

“In connection with the recent announcement of vanadium and platinum in the ashes of certain Australian coals, the following analysis of such coals are furnished by Messrs. Thirkell & Co., London :—

“Percentage of ash in coal, 1.70 per cent.

“APPROXIMATE composition of Ash.

“Metallic vanadium .....	25.1 per cent.
“Platinum metals .....	3.6 ”
“Oxygen (combined) .....	44.0 ”
“Sand and other earthy matter.....	27.3 ”

100.0 ”

“As the coals contain 1.7 per cent. of ash, this means that it contains 0.44 per cent. of vanadium, and 0.63 per cent. of platinum metals. In other words, 1 ton of the coal will yield 144 oz. 1 dwt. 3 grs. of metallic vanadium, and 20 oz. 13 dwt. 11 grs. of platinum metals.”

There is some possibility of an error in the statement that the coal, or coals in question, were obtained from New South Wales, as I know of no coals here that will give 1.7 per cent. of ash. In one of the chemical journals is mentioned the fact of a coal from Brazil, the ash being under 2.0 per cent. (?) containing a large percentage of vanadium oxide (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.)

Now,





LABORATORY: N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.  
(An Interior View)



Now, with regard to the occurrence of vanadium in our coals, a large number have been examined for the presence of that element, and in most cases it has been detected in the ashes. The amount hitherto found is very small, and considerably under 0.2 per cent. of  $V_2O_5$ , and in many cases a minute trace. In a coal from Leaconsfield it was readily detected by the yellow-greenish stains on the surface of the coal. An examination of the ashes proved the amount present to be under 0.1 per cent. of  $V_2O_5$ .

The element vanadium is widely distributed in our clays, ironstones, bauxites, &c., and has been detected in several rocks, but in all cases the amount found was exceedingly small.

In Victoria a few days ago the presence of gold was reported as having been found in a Victorian coal.

In view of these statements as to the occurrence of platinoid metals and vanadium in our coals, examinations are now being made of the ashes of a large number of coals.

PROXIMATE Analyses of Bog-head Mineral (Kerosene Shale).

No.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur in Shale. Per cent.	Sp. Gravity.	Remarks.
1,810	1.78	63.52	17.18	17.52	0.210	1.247	Ash: Reddish tinge, granular.
2,207	.30	67.33	16.18	16.19	.768	1.064	
2,208	.32	66.52	16.48	16.68	.645	1.067	
2,209	.52	65.80	16.03	17.65	.672	1.178	
2,210	.42	69.07	16.11	14.40	.617	1.091	Ashes: Grey in colour, granular.
2,274	.45	67.28	15.19	17.08	.617	1.151	
2,275	.48	67.49	14.57	17.46	.576	1.175	
2,441	.33	71.14	15.74	12.79	.329	1.123	
2,442	.25	71.71	10.17	17.87	.439	1.132	Very inferior shales; of no commercial value.
2,622	.42	71.22	10.39	17.97	.567	1.144	
3,774	.....	19.05	40.60	40.35	.....	.....	
3,745	.....	18.76	40.37	40.87	.....	.....	
3,746	.....	18.34	35.65	46.01	.....	.....	Inferior shale; of no commercial value.
4,033	1.92	38.80	24.46	34.82	.....	.....	
4,979	.42	51.05	7.96	40.57	.....	.....	

The following are analyses of some of the waters received:—

(138.) Water from Sidonia, near Hay. No. 1 sample.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	1,234.00	17.630
Chlorine in combination .....	610.55	8.722
Sulphuric acid „ .....	87.96	1.256
Soluble saline matter .....	1,185.00	16.930
Insoluble mineral matter .....	49.00	.700
Total solid matter .....	1,234.00	17.630

The “soluble” saline matter consists mainly of soda and magnesia, with lesser amounts of lime, potash, &c., combined with chlorine and sulphuric acid; the “insoluble,” of carbonates of lime and magnesia, silica, clay, &c. A strong saline water totally unfit for human consumption, stock, or irrigation.

(322.) Water from Sidonia, near Hay. No. 2 sample.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	335.20	4.789
Chlorine in combination .....	150.68	2.152
Sulphuric acid „ .....	35.43	.506
Soluble saline matter .....	318.30	4.547
Insoluble mineral matter .....	16.90	.242
Total solid matter .....	335.20	4.789

The “soluble” saline matter consists largely of soda and magnesia, with lesser amounts of lime, potash, &c., combined with chlorine and sulphuric acid; the “insoluble,” of carbonates of lime and magnesia, clay, &c. The large amount of saline matter present in this water renders it unfit for human consumption, and it is not a desirable water for stock. It possibly, however, could be used with care, as it is a well-known fact that stock which have been reared on a station where these saline waters exist manage to thrive after a time, while the effect produced is often disastrous to stock newly brought into contact with these waters. The presence of a fair amount of magnesia salts in the water will tend to purge stock drinking the water.

(809.) Well water from Back Creek Station, Wyalong. If suitable for watering cattle and sheep?

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	1,442.20	20.60

The total solid matter consists mainly of sodium chloride, with lesser amounts of lime and magnesia, combined with chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid. A considerable quantity of organic matter is present in the water.

Reported as a dangerous water, totally unfit for watering stock with.

(997.)

(997.) Well water from Darcoola, near Hay.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	87·00	1·2427
Free ammonia.....	Nil per 100,000 parts.	
Albuminoid ammonia.....	·011     "     "	
Chemical composition of total solid matter.		
	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Sodium chloride (NaCl).....	64·05	0·9150
Potassium chloride (K.Cl.) .....	trace.	trace.
Calcium sulphate (CaSO <sub>4</sub> ).....	11·22	·1602
Magnesium sulphate (MgSO <sub>4</sub> ) .....	2·89	·0412
Magnesium carbonate (MgCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	6·34	·0905
Silica and silicates .....	2·10	·0300
Alumina and ferric oxides .....	·28	·0040
	86·88	1·2409

(1028.) Well water from Fairview, near Wyalong. If suitable for watering stock ?

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	1,776·60	25·38

The total solids consist mainly of soda, with lesser amounts of magnesia and lime, combined with chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid. The water may be described as a strong saline water, totally unfit for the watering of stock.

(1602.) Well water from Sylvanham, Gunbar Well, 105 feet deep, containing 20 feet of water.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	2,832·30	40·46 or 4·05 per cent.

The total solid matter consists mainly of sodium chloride (common salt) and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom's salt) ; there is also present a fair amount of sulphate of lime.

The large amount of saline matter present, renders it a dangerous water for stock. It may be described as a strong saline purgative water. The total solid matter in sea-water ranges from 3·5 to 4·0 per cent.

(2046.) Well water from a well on Improvement Lease No. 315, county of Stuart, Cowl Cowl Run. Stated to be poisonous to stock.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	609·20	8·70

The total solid matter consists mainly of magnesia, with lesser amounts of soda ; combined with chlorine, and sulphuric acid.

The water is a strong "purgative," owing to the large amount of magnesia and soda salts present as sulphates. These salts act on the bowels, causing irritation and inflammation, thus reducing the animals' strength and vitality, and causing them to waste away and die. The stock should be removed from having access to this water, through drinking of which it is stated over 3,000 sheep were killed.

(2045.) Water from Carcunga Bore, near Warren. If suitable for stock, irrigation, and for use in boilers for steaming purposes ?

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	1,334·60	19·066

The total solid matter consists largely of soda and magnesia, with a lesser amount of lime, &c., combined with sulphuric acid and chlorine. May be described as a strong saline water, totally unfit for irrigation, or for use in steam boilers. It is a dangerous water for stock, owing to the large amount of salts present, especially those of magnesia and soda as sulphates.

(2590.) Water from a well 60 feet deep at Killaloe, near Warren. If suitable for stock purposes ?

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	1,247·40	17·820
Chlorine in combination.....	618·03	8·829
Sulphuric acid (So <sub>3</sub> ) .....	136·36	1·948
Magnesia (MgO) .....	66·57	·951
Lime (CaO) .....	54·05	·752

The total solid matter consists largely of soda, with lesser amounts of magnesia, lime, &c., combined with chlorine, sulphuric acid, &c. May be described as a strong saline water, totally unfit for watering stock.

(2845.) No. 1 sample taken from a well on the Reserve, north of the Sand Hills, parish of Banna, county of Cadell.

	Grains per gal.	In 1,000 parts.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) .....	11·900	0·170
Chlorine in combination as chlorides .....	1·814	·0259
Sulphuric acid in combination as sulphates .....	Absent.	
Free ammonia .....	·040 parts per 100,000 parts.	
Albuminoid ammonia .....	·013     "     "	
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes, at 80° F....	·104     "     "	
4 hours,     "     "	·112     "     "	
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	Good reaction given (not determined).	
Poisonous metals .....	Absent.	

The total solid matter consists of soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with chlorine and carbonic acid, &c. There is also present silica, organic matter, and nitrates. The sample sent was rather small; therefore the analysis of the total solid residue, and the determination of the nitrogen as nitrates and nitrites, could not be attempted.

The amount of free and albuminoid ammonia found in the water is excessive, showing pollution from some source. It is not a good water in its present state for human consumption, and it is recommended, if no other water is obtainable, that it be boiled before use.

ANALYSES of Artesian Waters.

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
Silica and silicates .....	1·960	1·428	2·688	1·540	0·980
Calcium carbonate (Ca CO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	·649	·649	·224	·599	·750
Magnesium carbonate (Mg CO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	·128	·211	·084	·105	trace
Sodium carbonate (Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	22·274	31·467	33·745	24·308	33·943
Potassium carbonate (K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	trace	trace	trace	trace	.....
Sodium sulphate (Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ) .....	·850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sodium chloride (Na Cl) .....	12·963	3·229	7·441	6·573	5·734
Ferric oxide and alumina (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) .....	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace
Total solid matter.....	33·824	36·984	44·182	33·125	41·407

- (1.) Artesian water from a bore on the borders of New South Wales. District (?).
- (2.) Do. No. 2 Butterbone Bore.
- (3.) Do. Wilby Wilby Bore, near Walgett.
- (4.) Do. a private bore on Belalie Station, near Bourke.
- (5.) Do. Haddon Rig Bore, Warren.

A large amount of analytical work has been performed by myself and staff in connection with the complete analyses of iron ores, bauxites, and clays required for Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet's report on "The Iron Ores of New South Wales." For the Government Geologist a large number of proximate analyses of representative samples of coal and shale have also been furnished.

The Assistant Analyst and Assayer (Mr. H. P. White) has had charge of the Chemical Laboratory since the 1st October, and my thanks are due to him and the staff for the manner in which they have carried out the various duties allotted to them, which have been very heavy this year.

The interior-view illustrations of the Chemical Laboratory are reproduced from negatives taken by Mr. R. Vale, Survey Branch, Department of Mines; and the illustration of the outside view of the Metallurgical Works and Laboratory is from a negative supplied by Mr. King, photographer, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.I.C., F.C.S.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.





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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINING.

(PAPERS RESPECTING AN INQUIRY INTO A STATEMENT THAT THE DAY OF A CERTAIN INSPECTION  
OF THE WALLSEND COLLIERY WAS KNOWN AT THE MINE BEFOREHAND.)

*Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 5 July, 1900.*

### Inquiry into Complaint made by Mr. Wm. Bower that Mr. Bates made known a visit of Inspection at the Wallsend Colliery.

EXTRACT from Report of Deputation which waited upon the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture on  
Wednesday, 21st March, 1900, respecting certain matters at the Burwood Colliery.

MR. EDDEN wished to say that it has been reported to him, on good reliable authority that, in what are known as the Eastern and Boundary Crosscuts at the Burwood Colliery (he did not know where they are), the ventilation in those parts of the Burwood Mine is something outrageous, and pools of stagnant water are standing all over the place where men have to go and come, and that the place is not fit for men to work in. That has been reported to him. He was not going to give the person's name, on account of the blackballing which would follow. If this was the condition of things in this colliery, he thought it a standing and burning disgrace to the country, and thought something should be done.

In reply to a remark respecting notice being given of visits of inspection, the Minister said:—"I will tell you this: if I can get the slightest cue that an Inspector gives any notice, I will have the matter seen into."

Mr. Bower: I can give you a cue in a minute. Some time ago an instance came under my notice while I was working in the Lambton Heading District of the Wallsend Mine. The Deputy came in at 7 o'clock, and I said, "You come at 8 o'clock; that's breakfast-time." He said he had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock. I can find proof for that statement.

Mr. Watkins corroborated what was said. Circumstances had been brought under his notice amounting to absolute proof that they know when the Inspectors are coming.

Mr. Edden said there are men who blow that they can "bluff" the Mines Department.

The Minister assured those present that, in reference to the Burwood Colliery, the law would be put in force to-night.

The Minister (in reply): In reference to this matter, gentlemen, which has been placed before me, and about which Mr. Bower has given me evidence here, I shall take prompt steps. I will send for Mr. Bates at once, and I shall want to know from him (of course, Mr. Bates, like everyone else, must have a fair trial, whether he be Inspector or miner) how that came about. If Mr. Bates does not know, or denies the position, how am I going to get at it? The question is this: whatever position in life we occupy, we want to be fairly dealt with, and be given an opportunity of answering any question that may be placed before us; and I will not commit any man where there is no evidence against him.

(Later) I will also take steps that the Burwood Colliery must weigh its coal or stop.

27 April, 1900.

IN the minutes of a deputation to the Minister for Mines, on Wednesday, the 21st March, the following occurs:—

In reply to a remark respecting notice being given of visits of inspection, the Minister said:—"I will tell you this: if I can get the slightest cue that an Inspector gives any notice, I will have the matter seen into."

Mr. Bower: "I can give you a cue in a minute. Some time ago an instance came under my notice while I was working in the Lambton Heading District of the Wallsend mine. The Deputy came in at 7 o'clock, and I said, 'You come at 8 o'clock; that's breakfast time.' He said he had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock. I can find proof for that statement."

I am desired by the Minister to ask Mr. Bates if he will be good enough to explain the matter mentioned in the above.

A. A. ATKINSON,

Report herewith.—T. L. BATES, 30/4/1900. The Chief Inspector of Coal Mines. For the information of the Minister.—A.A.A., 1/5/1900.



Sir,

Hamilton, April 30, 1900.

In reply to your minute of 27th inst., I have the honour to report as follows:—I can state positively that I never gave the Deputy any previous notice of making an inspection; and neither the Manager, Under-Manager, or any official of Wallsend Colliery, are made aware of the time when I intend to commence my inspection.

I may state, for the information of the Honourable the Minister, that the inspection of Wallsend Colliery occupies me three days; and although no one is aware of the day on which I commence the inspection, after the first day's visit, the officials will naturally expect me on some other day until the inspection is completed; and probably the Deputy referred to had ascertained that I had begun my inspection.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. L. BATES,

Inspector of Collieries.

A. A. Atkinson, Esq.,

Chief Inspector of Coal-mines, Sydney.

Noted.—A.A.A., 1/5/1900. For the Minister's information.—R.G.A. (for the U.S.), 2/5/1900. Perhaps Mr Atkinson would kindly write, or cause Mr. Bower to be seen in reference to this matter.—J.L.F., 2/5/1900. The Chief Inspector of Collieries.—R.G.A., 3/5/1900. W. Bower, 7/5/1900.

Sir,

Department of Mines, 7 May, 1900.

With reference to the information given by you at the deputation which waited upon the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, on the 21st March last, respecting notice being given of visits of inspection to the Wallsend Colliery,—I am directed to inform you that Mr. T. L. Bates, the Inspector who visits the mine in question, states positively that he never gave a Deputy any previous notice of making any inspection; and neither the Manager, Under-Manager, nor any of the officials of the Colliery, are made aware of the time when he intends to commence his inspection.

I should be glad if you could furnish me with the name of the Deputy, and the date on which the conversation alluded to at the deputation took place.

I have, &amp;c.

A. A. ATKINSON,

Chief Inspector of Coal Mines.

Mr. Wm. Bower,

President, Colliery Employees Federation, Newcastle.

Sir,

Wallsend, 10 May 1900.

In receipt of yours of the 7th instant, in which you ask me to furnish you with the name of the Deputy with whom I had the conversation referred to, the substance of which I gave to the Minister on the 21st of March. In the first place, I wish to know what use you intend to make of the information; because, knowing the nature of Deputies, I have no guarantee he will speak the truth. In the second place, is it my credibility which you wish to test? If so, I will produce corroborative evidence at any place you may appoint where we can all meet face to face. When you are prepared to do this I will furnish you with the name of the Deputy in time for the inquiry. I am also pleased to hear that Mr. Bates has never given any information with reference to his visits to collieries; and when this is known to the miners of this district it will relieve their minds greatly, as a great number of them are under the impression, when they see deputies "clerks" bustling round with tacks and a hammer, &c., that an inspection is either in progress or about to take place.

I have, &amp;c.

WM. BOWER.

A A. Atkinson, Chief Inspector of Collieries.

Noted.—A.A.A., 15/5/1900.

COMPLAINT with respect to alleged notice being given to Colliery Officials in regard to intended visits of Inspectors to Collieries.

18 May, 1900.

THE attached correspondence will show what has been done in regard to this matter.

I submit that there is nothing in my letter to Mr. Bower suggesting that I desire to test his credibility, nor yet anything to warrant the general tone of his letter. My only desire is to investigate the matter, as requested by the Minister.

I have no reason to doubt the veracity of Mr. Bates; and unless Mr. Bower gives the particulars asked for, I regret that I shall be unable to take any further action in the matter.

A. A. ATKINSON.

The Under Secretary.

Submitted. Mr. Bower evinces anything but a helpful spirit towards the Department.—D.C.McL., 19/5/1900. Wrote Mr. Bower on 25/5/1900.—A.A.A. Perhaps Mr. Atkinson would kindly see Mr. Bower and obtain the required information, so as to proceed with the investigation.—J.L.F., 21/5/1900.

Sir,

Sir,

Adamstown, 24 May, 1900.

You will remember that on the 21st March last, when Messrs. Bower, Curley, and myself waited upon you in reference to certain matters, Mr. Bower laid a charge against Mr. Inspector Bates of giving notice to the Wallsend Coal Co. of visits of inspection, when you stated that if such could be proved Bates should take the consequences. I trust it is not too much to ask,—Has Mr. Bower had a chance to prove his statement? If not, why not? It is two months since he made this statement, and so far I have heard nothing about it, and should like to know what has been done in the matter.

I saw it reported in the *Daily Telegraph* that "Chief Inspector Atkinson has been reappointed for another three years." Will you please inform me if such is the case; also the date upon which his former engagement expired. By so doing you will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

A. EDDEN.

To the Hon. the Minister for Mines, &c.

Acknowledge. Inform Mr. Watkins, saw the Minister about this matter, and the Chief Inspector has been in communication with Mr. Bower on the subject. Reply also to last paragraph.—D.C.McL., 28/5/1900. A. Edden, M.P., written to, 29/5/1900.

Sir,

Wallsend, 27 May, 1900.

In reply to yours of the 25th instant, I am afraid that it will be impossible for me to meet you on the dates mentioned by you and at the time specified, as it would cause myself and others to lose work, which neither they nor I can afford; but I am willing to meet you on Saturday morning next, at the office specified, if that will suit your convenience. I will forward the name of the Deputy to you, as I promised, in time for you to summon him to the place of inquiry.

I have, &c.,

WM. BOWER.

A. A. Atkinson, Esq., Chief Inspector of Coal-mines.

Wrote Mr. Bower, appointing Saturday, 1st, at 10 a.m.—A.A.A., 28/5/1900.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 30 May, 1900.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant respecting the statement made by Mr. Bower as to Inspectors giving notice of their intended visit of inspection, and am directed to inform you that Mr. Watkins, M.P., interviewed the Minister upon this subject, and the Chief Inspector has been in communication with Mr. Bower so as to give him an opportunity of verifying his statement.

With regard to your inquiry respecting the Chief Inspector of Coal-mines, I am to say that Mr. Atkinson's term of three years expires on the 21st July, 1900, from which date his services have been retained for a further period of three years.

I have, &c.,

Under-Secretary.

A. Edden, Esq., M.P., Adamstown.

Draft for approval.—D.C.McL., 29/5/1900. • Approved.—J.L.F., 29/5/1900. Letter written, 30/5/1900.

1 June, 1900.

Will you please ask Bousfield, Under-Manager, and James Gibson, Deputy, to attend investigation, Coal-fields' office, Newcastle, at 10 o'clock to-morrow, in the matter affecting Inspector Bates. Kindly wire reply.

A. Ross, Esq., Manager, Wallsend Colliery.

A. A. ATKINSON.

Telegram from Alexander Ross, junr., to The Chief Inspector of Coal-mines.

Wallsend, 1 June, 1900.

THEY will attend.

ALEXANDER ROSS, JUNR.

Received.—A.A.A., 1/6/1900.

4 June, 1900.

As desired by the Minister, I made an inquiry into this matter on Saturday, and herewith are the notes which were taken in shorthand.

According to Mr. Bower, which was corroborated by Mr. Willis, a statement was made some time in December, 1898, by the Deputy, Mr. Gibson, that the latter had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock that morning. The Deputy denies having made such a statement. Supposing that the Deputy had made such a remark, this is no proof that Mr. Bates had informed any person of an intended visit.

Mr. Bates states positively that he did not inform any person about his visits of inspection.

Mr. Bousfield, the Under-Manager, states that Mr. Bates never gives any information about his visits; also, that after the first day of inspection he may have said, "Mr. Bates has been in such and such a district to-day; he may be coming in yours to-morrow, &c.," to the Deputies.

In my opinion, this affords a possible clue to the remark alleged by Bower and Willis to have been made by Gibson, but is no proof that Bates has in any way given the slightest information about an intended visit.

It is unfortunate, as I told Bower, that this matter was not mentioned at the time, instead of fifteen months after it is said to have taken place.

A. A. ATKINSON.

Submitted.

Submitted. There seems to me to be very little in this complaint, and I think the positive assurance of the Inspector that he did not make known to the management his intended visit should be accepted.—D.C.McL., 5/6/1900.

Of course it is to be regretted that Mr. Bower did not make his charge sooner, or rather immediately after the Deputy had told him (he was to meet Mr. Bates). I may say I have no doubt that Deputy Gibson made some remarks in reference to Mr. Bates' visit, but we have no evidence that Mr. Bates gave any notification to anyone of his visit. If Mr. Bower could have given us the date of the morning, it could have been traced as to whether it was the first day's inspection of Mr. Bates at the Wallsend Colliery or not; but having to wait for nearly eighteen months before the charge was made, I think we cannot go any further in the matter.—J.L.F., 6/6/1900. Mr. Atkinson to see.—D.C.McL., 6/6/00.

[Enclosure.]

NOTES of Evidence taken at an Inquiry into a statement made by Mr. W. Bower, miner, that the day of a certain inspection of the Wallsend Colliery by Mr. T. L. Bates, Colliery Inspector, was known at the mine beforehand, held by Mr. A. A. Atkinson, Chief Inspector of Coal-mines, at the Coal-fields' Office, Newcastle, Saturday, 2nd June, 1900, at 10 o'clock.

Present:—Mr. W. Bower, miner, Wallsend Colliery; Mr. T. L. Bates, Colliery Inspector; Mr. Bousfield, Under-Manager, Wallsend Colliery; Mr. Willis, miner, Wallsend Colliery; Mr. Gibson, Deputy, Wallsend Colliery; Mr. James Curley, secretary, Colliery Employees' Federation.

Mr. Atkinson: I propose, in the first place, to ask Mr. Bower to give his statement of the case as it occurred, and then I suppose he will probably ask his mate to give corroborative evidence.

Mr. Bower: He had not much to add to what he said to the Minister. The matter originated through a statement made by Mr. Edden, and Mr. Egan said, if he could get proof of such a thing, he would take further action; and he (Bower) stated he knew of an instance that occurred in Wallsend Colliery where a Deputy said that he had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock; this was about 7 o'clock in the morning. They were taking out pillars in the district at the time, and the Deputy came up and said he was going to lay the turns.

By Mr. Bates: It was in Gibson's district. He (Bower) said to Gibson, "Can't you wait till breakfast-time; then we can have all the coal out of the way?" Gibson replied, "I can't; if I do not lay them now I won't be able to lay them to-day, because I have to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock." He (Bower) made no comment on the occurrence at all, for the simple reason that it appeared the usual thing for men to know when to expect the Inspector. He merely made a remark to the effect that it confirmed what they had suspected long enough. This was in addition to what he said to the Minister. When they were going out, about 12 o'clock, Gibson was sitting on the narrow bord, and he (Bower) said, "Hello! hasn't your man come yet?" Gibson replied, "No, not yet."

By Mr. Atkinson: He could not give the date exactly, but he could give it that close that it could be got. It would be within the last month of the last quarter of 1898—a fortnight or three weeks before Christmas. He never had occasion to refer to it, and probably he would not have done so at all, only it cropped up as he said. Mr. Edden kept him back after the deputation, as he wanted to speak to the Minister, and that was one of his charges.

Mr. Atkinson said it seemed to him that it would be taxing a man's memory a very great deal to ask him to go back so far. He thought it would have been much better to have raised the point at the time.

Mr. Bower explained that he never attempted to make the charge, because he had always been under the impression that the men seemed to know when the Inspector was coming. The matter would not have been brought up but for Mr. Edden. That gentleman had laid a complaint about the Burwood Colliery, and he was pretty strong about it. He (Bower) took exception to being kept there listening to it, as they had no official information about it at all. Following that up, Mr. Edden made use of words to this effect: that he believed the Inspectors let the management of collieries know when an inspection was to be made; and from that followed the matter now being inquired into.

Mr. Atkinson stated that the Inspectors' instructions were very definite on that point, and it was very unfortunate that this general impression existed among the men, as Mr. Bower said. Have you any recollection which day of the inspection it would be—whether it would be the first, or the second, or any other particular day?

Mr. Bower did not know which day it was, and he did not know that the Inspector was in the pit at that particular time.

Mr. Atkinson: On this particular day, which district had Mr. Bates been in?

Mr. Bower: In Millward's District—No. 2 Split, in the Lambton Heading District.

Mr. Bates found, on reference to his report book, that he inspected the Wallsend Colliery on 7th October, and in December, 1898. (To Mr. Atkinson): He could not state the order of his inspection on the occasion referred to; he had only brought his diary for last year, as he did not think he would have to go back two years. He was there on December 8, 15, and 16, 1898, and he could not say which district he was in on each respective day. He was not prepared to say that.

Mr. Bower (to Mr. Atkinson): The day on which Bates was in Millward's District was the day in question.

Mr. Bates: I can only say I was at the colliery on the three days I say. I cannot say any more, because I did not bring my diary for 1898.

Mr. Willis stated that he could not add anything to what Mr. Bower had said. Mr. Gibson came in about 7 o'clock in the morning, and said he wanted to lay the turns. They asked him to come at breakfast-time and do it, and he said if he did not lay it at once he could not do it at all as he had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock. As Mr. Bower had said, it just confirmed what the majority of them thought, that the management knew when the Inspectors were coming, and it just went to prove that their ideas were pretty correct. They mentioned it to their mates directly they came in—about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock—and they met Mr. Bates about 12 or half-past, in Millward's District—the adjoining district. This happened about eighteen months ago. He pretty well knew if he ran back in his mind how many cavils had passed since that time, and there had been six.

Mr. Bates wished to ask Mr. Bower if he knew how many days it took him (Bates) to inspect the Wallsend Colliery? Mr.

Mr. Bower answered that he did not know anything about Mr. Bates's inspections, and he did not know how many days it took him to inspect the colliery. It took him (Bower) three days, but he did not know whether Mr. Bates was quicker or slower over the business.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Bates): Well, the question is, have you informed any of the officials as to your intended inspection of the colliery? No; I have not, and I would like to ask Mr. Bousfield a few questions when it comes to his turn. I do not wish to say anything more at present.

Mr. Gibson said, first of all, he would like to say that he was losing a day's work by being present at this inquiry, and he wanted to know who was going to pay him that day's work.

Mr. Atkinson: I do not know, I am sure. You have come at the request of the Mines Department, and I think they would do as fair by you as they would by any other witness in any other case.

Mr. Gibson: As regards going into Mr. Bower's place at 7 in the morning, he said he was never in any man's place at that time—not before the horse came in. With regard to knowing when the Inspector comes, he said he never knew when the Inspector was coming unless, of course, an accident happened, when he would expect the Inspector some day.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Gibson): Is it possible that you might unwittingly or unintentionally make a remark to the effect that, "Mr. Bates has been to the colliery on such a day and has not completed his inspection," or, "Mr. Bates will be at the colliery to-day, and I have to meet him?" I never know when an Inspector is coming into a district at all.

Well, do you think it likely you would unwittingly make a remark to anyone that Mr. Bates had been there the first day? I do not think it is; I am sure I would not.

Mr. Bower (to Mr. Gibson): Did you ever lay a turn before the horse started in the morning? Not without I had been in early—say, at 4 o'clock.

And you did not lay one that morning? No.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Bower): Do you think he did lay a turn that morning? There is no thinking about it; I am sure he did. He and his mate laid a turn at the dip and rise before we filled the skips.

Mr. Gibson (to Mr. Bower): How long did it take me to lay that turn? It took you pretty well till breakfast-time; the horses had not started when you came up and said that you would proceed to lay the turn.

Mr. Gibson (to Mr. Atkinson): I am supposed to be started at 7 o'clock, but I cannot get there at that time.

Mr. Bower: He had not done any work that morning; that is as sure as I am sitting here. We were taking out the last pillars that were taken out, so that we could speak to him without leaving our work. He laid our turns that morning before we got any skips from the horse.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Bower): I thought you were suggesting he had come in particularly early on that morning? I suggested nothing of the kind. I suggested that he came in that morning at 7 o'clock. He said he was going to lay the turns, and I said "Couldn't you lay them at breakfast time, and we can have a bit of coal filled out of the way?" He said he could not wait, because he had to meet Mr. Bates at 10 o'clock; at any rate, the horse could not get in to give us any skips.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Bower): The laying of these turns would not necessitate him being in earlier? No.

Mr. Gibson (to Mr. Atkinson): He had nothing more to say; that was all, as far as he was concerned. He never knew when the Inspector was coming.

Mr. Bousfield (to Mr. Atkinson): Mr. Bates had never told him when he would inspect the colliery; in fact, Mr. Bates had finished his inspection sometimes before he had seen him. He was not made aware of this circumstance at the time, either by Mr. Gibson or any other man. None of the men said anything to him about it.

By Mr. Bower: If a man had his leg broken, or was seriously hurt, or if there was an accident and the place was walled up, of course, they would expect the Inspector for a day or two perhaps.

But this was a definite statement of Mr. Gibson's? I never heard anything about it.

Mr. Bates (to Mr. Atkinson): Drummond's accident was on October 6th; there was another accident on October 28th; but there was nothing after that in that year he had to attend to.

Mr. Bousfield (to Mr. Bates): It generally took three days for Mr. Bates to inspect the mine. If Mr. Bates commenced an inspection, he went on with it till it was finished. In some cases the inspection extended over more than a week. He knew whether accidents were reported to Mr. Bates or not, and he would expect him to visit the place as soon as possible after one occurred. He was on the look out for Mr. Bates after the commencement of the inspection until he came again. If Mr. Bates was in another district one day, it would not be likely that he could tell Gibson unless he saw him after knock-off, because Gibson would have to be out of his own district. Mr. Bates did not always take the districts in the same order.

Mr. Bower said he would just like to ask Mr. Gibson if he could not refresh his memory as to whether he laid those turns that morning? I have so many turns to lay I could not say.

Mr. Atkinson thought it was rather too much to expect a man to go back that far—a man who is laying turns every day.

Mr. Gibson: How am I to know when the Inspector is coming if the overman does not know?

Mr. Bower did not know that; he did not suppose Mr. Bates wrote and told him (Gibson) when he was coming; but all he knew was that Gibson got the information from somewhere.

Mr. Willis (in reply to Mr. Gibson) said that Gibson told Bower and him about it when they were together that morning.

Mr. Gibson: I could not know the Inspector was coming unless I knew it from the overman.

Mr. Bower: There is no doubt about you saying what I have reported, and the word you got must have been outside. I am satisfied you said it; there is no doubt about it to me.

Mr. Atkinson (to Mr. Bousfield): Have you ever said anything to the Deputies after Bates has been there, something to this effect: "Mr. Bates has been in such and such district to-day; he may be coming in yours to-morrow; be on the look-out to-morrow"? Oh, yes; I have said that. I have said, "Look out, Mr. Bates may be in to-morrow."

With what particular object would you make use of such an expression? Just to see that he was escorted around the place, and to see that anything that was wrong would be righted.

Well,



Well, of course, we cannot control the management of the collieries, Bousfield, but I think it is especially unfortunate that you should make use of such knowledge as that if you have done so. Simply because you know how the men distrust—there is a feeling of distrust, that is known—when the Inspectors are coming, and I think it would be policy on your part to avoid that as much as possible? Well, I have nothing to hide. I always ask the Inspectors when they make an inspection in the pit if there is anything wants remedying.

What you admit affords a possible clue to this matter.

Mr. Bousfield (to Mr. Bates): I am aware that you always wish to be accompanied by some official of the mine when you go round; you told me that yourself.

(To Mr. Atkinson): I could not tax my memory so far as to say whether I made use of such an expression on this particular occasion. If the men themselves said they wanted anything remedying, without the Inspector at all, I try to do it for them. I do not know why they have this distrust. It seems to have cropped up this morning that there is a lot of distrust, and there is nothing in it. What is it, but simply that a lot of miners coming out at night say, "Oh! Bates has been down our road to-day"?

Mr. Bower: But this is altogether a different thing from that; this is a specific statement.

Mr. Atkinson: I think it was unfortunate, Bower, that it was not mentioned at the time? I think so too, because it could have been as easily mentioned then as afterwards, and there would not have been the same amount of denial.

Some conversation here took place between Messrs. Bousfield and Bower as to the feeling of distrust which existed amongst the men, the latter stating that this feeling could not be helped, as the men saw so much to foster it. Special efforts were made to keep the upcast going on inspection day. Mr. Bousfield claimed that this was greatly imagination. You might go to a fire just as a man is firing up. The orders were to keep an even fire going.

Mr. Bates said he had nothing more to say.

Mr. Bower said the same. It was just what he expected.

Mr. Bousfield only wished to ask whether the inspection that day was the ordinary inspection or the consequence of an accident.

Mr. Bates replied that it was not an accident that day. He investigated no accident at Wallsend Colliery on any one of the three days of this particular inspection. There was no accident after the 28th October of that year.

Mr. Bower (to Mr. Bates): Is there nothing else to cause you to make special visits for specific purposes when it is necessary for the management to know you are coming? Certainly. There are occasions when that would occur, but not in this case, because it would be the ordinary inspection. I have no record of any special business taking me there and I do not think there was. There is no record of it in the book.

Mr. Gibson had nothing further to say than that Mr. Bates had often been in his district and he did not know he had been there.

Mr. Curley, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Atkinson as to whether he wished to say anything, stated that the only thing that suggested itself to him was this: might not Mr. Bousfield have told Mr. Gibson after the first day's inspection by Mr. Bates?

Mr. Bousfield: I admit that I may have said so after the first day's inspection.

Mr. Curley: And he could assume this, that if an official were with Mr. Bates, he might, in discussing the inspection, make the remark to Mr. Bates, "What district will you be in to-morrow?"

Mr. Bates: The Inspector could not inform him, because he does not know where he will be from one day to another.

Mr. Atkinson: Knowing the feeling there is amongst the men about the visits being known, I say it is a matter the Inspectors should be extremely careful about, and an answer to such a question should not be given by an Inspector; but it is a very likely question to be asked, Mr. Curley, as you say.

Mr. Curley: I am not saying that it would be done designedly, but it may be asked.

Mr. Bates: It is a likely question, but it is one I could not answer.

Mr. Curley (to Mr. Atkinson): Do you recollect, I drew your attention to a paragraph appearing in the Press about Mr. Dixon going to make his tour of the Northern Districts?

Mr. Atkinson explained that no one was to blame in this matter. Perhaps a Pressman happened to be on the Railway Station and saw Mr. Dixon going by train, and asked where he was going to. Mr. Dixon would probably say he was going north, and the reporter would publish it in his paper.

Mr. Curley: Since he drew attention to that paragraph, a similar paragraph had appeared, and the people at the place which the Inspector was visiting may have read the paragraph, and so received notice of the projected inspection. He thought an Inspector should not inform a reporter where he was going. Whatever suspicions they may have had in the past, they had absolute proof of the tricks that had been played on the Inspectors. It was not a matter of assumption now; it was a matter of definite proof. If an Inspector knew a colliery well, did he need to be with the manager every time he visited it. There was many a time a man did not like to speak out in front of the manager; and there were, perhaps, times a man would speak were the manager not there.

Mr. Atkinson thought it desirable that, if not the manager, some official should be with the Inspector. Such an occurrence at Home as an Inspector being without an official was most unusual; and if the men did not wish to complain before the manager, they could write either to the Inspector of the district or to himself, and their communications would be treated as confidential.

Mr. Curley: And deprecated at the same time by the Inspector.

Mr. Atkinson: I say you have no foundation for that, Mr. Curley, as far as I am aware. The matter would be investigated, not deprecated.

Mr. Bower mentioned that he did not think, from what he had seen, that either Mr. Bates or Mr. Bousfield ever troubled one another very often. Sometimes Mr. Bousfield was with him on inspections, and at other times he was not. And he could say this, in shift inspections, the men could go when they liked, and how they liked.

Mr. Bousfield thought it would be just as well for them to have an official with them.

Mr. Bower admitted that it would be better sometimes; but a Deputy would snub a man for making a suggestion.

Mr.

Mr. Atkinson: I wish this feeling of distrust would be removed; it is a most unfortunate and worrying feature.

Mr. Bousfield I have told the men in the colliery, if they have any complaints to make, make them to me, and I will not sack them. I never intimidate any man.

Mr. Atkinson: I think it would be far better if the men would speak out.

Mr. Curley thought it all very well to give such an opinion, but it was not always advisable for the men to speak out. Mr. Bower had heard a statement made to him (Mr. Curley) by a man the other day in the presence of several witnesses. He said that if there was anything adverse in the check-inspector's reports, the manager took it badly, and went to market, and gave them the rounds of the kitchen.

Mr. Atkinson thought that was a very wrong attitude for any man to take up.

Mr. Curley: In regard to Mr. Bates himself, I mentioned a case to him one day where a man complained of bad air, and Mr. Bates got annoyed because I would not give the man's name.

Mr. Bates: I think I should have the name.

Mr. Atkinson agreed with Mr. Bates.

Mr. Curley: If I state the locality of any particular mine, I do not think it is any part of the business of the Inspectors to know the man's name.

Mr. Atkinson: I can tell you, Mr. Curley, in the Old Country, the miners' representatives would trust the Inspectors with the name of a man, and do so.

Mr. Bower: Yes, but how have we learnt to distrust the Inspectors? You will find there are a good many reasons why the men learned to distrust the Inspectors at first; they are in print too, every one of them.

Mr. Atkinson: Well, is it a legacy of old times?

Mr. Bower: No, it is not only old times; it is up to date.

As there was no further evidence forthcoming, the inquiry closed at this stage.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1896.  
(LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE GRANTED UNDER, TO 3RD DECEMBER, 1900.)

*Printed under No. 19 Report from Printing Committee, 4 December, 1900.*

LIST of Certificates of Service granted under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, to  
3rd December, 1900.

Name of Holder.	Address.	When Granted.	Secretary for Mines.
		1896.	
John Dixon ...	Merewether, Manager ...	13 Oct., 1896 ...	Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P.
W. Turnbull ...	Newcastle, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. Mathieson ...	Carrington, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. Fairley ...	West Wallsend, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. Ross, junr. ...	Wallsend, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
F. L. Croudace ...	Lambton, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Croft ...	Merewether, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
D. McGeachie ...	Charlestown, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Sperring ...	Catherine Hill Bay, Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
G. Cater ...	Woonona, Manager... ..	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Fletcher... ..	Islington, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Thomas ...	New Lambton, Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. Thomas ...	West Maitland, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
T. Broughall ...	Lithgow, Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
W. Willis ...	Wallsend, Under-Manager... ..	13 " 1896 ...	
T. Bonsfield ...	" " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Mouter ...	Merewether, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Hopkinson ...	South Clifton, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Kerr ...	Katoomba, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Welford... ..	Tigbe's Hill, Newcastle, Under-Manager... ..	13 " 1896 ...	
E. A. Smith ...	Lithgow, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
J. Durie ...	West Wallsend, Under-Manager ...	27 " 1896 ...	
J. Bullerwell ...	Adamstown, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
P. Turnbull ...	Hamilton " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
H. G. Wilson ...	Junction, Newcastle, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. Lawson ...	West Wallsend, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
E. Hubery ...	Catherine Hill Bay, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
G. Durie ...	Minmi, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
T. Cowie ...	Junction, " ...	13 " 1896 ...	
R. W. Marks ...	Catherine Hill Bay, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
H. Cartwright ...	East Greta, Under-Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
H. Humphreys ...	Dudley, Manager ...	13 " 1896 ...	
A. McLeish ...	Minmi, Under-Manager ...	20 " 1896 ...	
H. Williams ...	Katoomba, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
A. Stewart... ..	Helensburgh, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
G. Hindmarch ...	Dudley, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
T. Brown ...	Lambton, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
L. B. Blackwell ...	Lithgow, Manager ...	20 " 1896 ...	
E. A. Jones ...	Corrimal, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
R. Turnbull ...	Islington, " ...	20 " 1896 ...	
H. C. Croft ...	Merewether, Under-Manager ...	23 " 1896 ...	
W. McDonald ...	Stockton, " ...	*27 " 1896 ...	
J. Nixon ...	Wickham, " ...	27 " 1896 ...	
G. Kirkwood ...	Lithgow Valley, " ...	27 " 1896 ...	
A. Sneddon ...	Plattsburg, Manager ...	27 " 1896 ...	

\* Cancelled, 3 April, 1897.



Name of Holder.	Address.	When Granted.	Secretary for Mines.
		1896.	
J. Campbell	Lithgow, Manager	27 Oct., 1896	Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P.
D. McAuliffe	Stockton, "	*27 " 1896	
J. Barr	Plattsburg, "	27 " 1896	
J. Wilson	Lithgow, "	27 " 1896	
J. Russell	Hartley Vale, "	27 " 1896	
J. L. C. Rae	Sydney, "	29 " 1896	
M. Jones	Teralba, "	29 " 1896	
J. Rowe	Vale, Lithgow, Under-Manager	29 " 1896	
W. Humphreys	Greta, Under-Manager	29 " 1896	
D. Robling...	Teralba, "	29 " 1896	
W. Smith	Lithgow, "	29 " 1896	
W. McDonald	The Junction, "	29 " 1896	
W. McMillan	Genowlan, "	29 " 1896	
W. Phillips	Mount Keira, "	29 " 1896	
D. Jones	Corrimal, "	29 " 1896	
R. Lundy	Heaton, Wallsend, Under-Manager	4 Nov., 1896	
G. H. T. Farley	Charlestown, Under-Manager	4 " 1896	
J. Wilson	Plattsburg, "	4 " 1896	
A. Woodburn	Hartley Vale, "	4 " 1896	
W. Baker	Charlestown, "	4 " 1896	
W. Newburn	Merewether, "	4 " 1896	
R. Wragg	South Clifton, Manager	4 " 1896	
P. Lahiff	Wollongong, "	24 " 1896	
J. W. Spooner	Lithgow, "	4 " 1896	
D. Sneddon	Plattsburg, "	4 " 1896	
R. Hutchison	Cullen Bullen, Under-Manager	13 " 1896	
C. Hope	Bulli, Under-Manager	13 " 1896	
G. Russell	Lithgow, "	13 " 1896	
W. J. Armstrong	Wallsend, Under-Manager	13 " 1896	
J. A. Neilson	Teralba, Manager	13 " 1896	
J. Johnston	Bulli, "	13 " 1896	
W. Rogers...	Mt. Kembla, "	24 " 1896	
T. Cook	Wollongong, "	24 " 1896	
H. Sheppard	Helensburgh, Under-Manager	24 " 1896	
J. Campbell	Cardiff, "	10 Dec., 1896	
A. Short	Lambton, Manager	10 " 1896	
David McGeachie	Clifton, "	10 " 1896	
J. McGeachie	"	10 " 1896	
E. Heath	Merewether, Under-Manager	16 " 1896	
J. McKinnon	Thirroul, "	22 " 1896	
A. Wilson	South Clifton, "	22 " 1896	
J. Owens	Lithgow, "	31 " 1896	
A. J. Genders	Valley Clwydd, "	31 " 1896	
W. Young	Singleton, "	31 " 1896	
R. Aikman	Cardiff, "	31 " 1896	
R. Maddison	Wallsend, Manager	31 " 1896	
G. Thompson	Joadja, "	31 " 1896	
W. Rowan	West Wallsend, "	31 " 1896	
J. Russell	Newcastle, "	31 " 1896	
W. Goodhew	Singleton, "	31 " 1896	
		1897.	
Jonathan Dixon	Greta, Manager; also by examination	8 Jan., 1897	
J. Williams	New Lambton, Manager	15 " 1897	
A. J. Bensusan	Sydney, Manager	15 " 1897	
J. J. Poole...	Curlewis, "	15 " 1897	
W. H. Hughes	Rix's Creek, Under-Manager	15 " 1897	
J. Blackley...	Capertee, Manager	16 " 1897	
J. Wassell	Hartley Vale, Under-Manager	21 " 1897	
J. Stewart	Lambton, "	10 Feb., 1897	
J. Crowder...	Kembla, Manager	10 " 1897	
A. Russell	Tumut, "	23 " 1897	
J. Ralston	Farley, "	23 " 1897	
J. Belford	Curlewis, Under-Manager	23 " 1897	
W. W. Lord	Gunnedah, Manager	26 " 1897	
D. Miller	Teralba, Under-Manager	10 Mar., 1897	
C. Noble	Lambton, "	23 " 1897	
J. Leitch	Black Ball, New Zealand, Manager	23 " 1897	
H. Marshall	Capertee, Manager	28 Sept., 1897	
G. Hogg	Southern Cross, W.A., Under-Mgr.	30 " 1897	
J. Peck	Thirroul, Under-Manager	11 Nov., 1897	

Name of Holder.	Address.	When Granted.	Secretary for Mines.
1898.			
A. T. Wilson ...	Southern Cross, W.A., Under-Mgr.	15 Feb., 1898 ...	} Hon. Sydney Smith, M.P. Hon. J. Cook, M.P.
D. Moseby ...	Camperdown, Sydney, „	24 Mar., 1898 ...	
S. Millward ...	Lambton Heights, „	22 Nov., 1898 ...	
1899.			
J. B. Turnbull ...	Belfast, Z.A.R., Manager ...	4 Jan., 1899 ...	} Hon. J. Cook, M.P.
W. Longworth ...	Sydney, Manager ...	23 June, 1899 ...	
J. Maddison ...	Wallsend, Under-Manager...	7 Oct., 1899 ...	} Hon. J. L. Fegan, M.P.
J. Ruttlely ...	Waratah, Manager ...	30 Nov., 1899 ...	
C. Heath ...	Carlingford, Under-Manager ...	13 Dec., 1899 ...	
1900.			
S. Powell ...	Merewether, Manager ...	21 Feb., 1900 ...	} Hon. J. L. Fegan, M.P.
T. Shaw ...	West Maitland, Under-Manager ...	30 Aug., 1900 ...	

[3d.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1901.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT METALLURGIST.

(REPORT OF THE BOARD APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF.)

*Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 5 July, 1900.*

*[Laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, the abovementioned Report, in answer to Questions asked by Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, M.P., on the 4th July, 1900.]*

## Report of the Board appointed to deal with applications for the position of Government Metallurgist.

To the Public Service Board,—  
Gentlemen,

Sydney, 7 December, 1899.

We beg to report that we have held two meetings for the purpose of selecting a gentleman for the position of Government Metallurgist.

In the first place, we have given consideration to the question as to whether it is advisable in the public interests that this appointment should be filled, and have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that it is undesirable to fill the vacancy, as we feel assured that the public can receive no adequate return for the expenditure involved in the appointment and the maintenance of the works.

We wish to point out that since this appointment was made the conditions have been altogether changed. When the question was originally decided there was, no doubt, a necessity for some works of the kind in the Colony, and in response to the public agitation at the time for their establishment that they were started.

Since Mr. Taylor was appointed, however, two highly-equipped private metallurgical works have been established, viz., at Dapto and at Cockle Creek, and these institutions give the information that is generally desired by the mining community for all practical purposes. Thus we feel that the necessity for Government works does not now exist.

We further wish to explain that, in order to give the same satisfaction to mine-owners as is afforded by these large privately-owned establishments, it would be necessary for the Government to expend a very considerable capital sum in equipping the works on a much more extensive scale than now exists; and by the non-filling of the appointment there will be the saving of this capital sum, as well as the large annual expenditure that would be required for the maintenance of a proper staff.

Also, in works of this kind it is necessary to constantly renew the plant and procure all new appliances and apparatus that may be brought before the public. This would likewise saddle the Government with a large burden, all of which might be saved by the abolition of the works.

We also desire to emphasise the fact that if the Government were to establish works that would fairly compete with private enterprise, the result would be that for half the time the works would be idle, but the staff would have to be paid just the same.

It may be mentioned that when the agitation for Government Smelting Works was initiated in Parliament, one of the principal arguments used was that similar institutions were in existence, and had been found to work successfully, in other parts of the world; and it was desirable that New South Wales should not be behind other countries in endeavouring to work out the metallurgical problems connected with her metalliferous deposits. That this contention was based upon incorrect premises is evident in the fact that there is only one place in the world where Government Metallurgical Works have been successfully established, viz., Freiberg, in Germany, and the conditions which exist there are totally different from the conditions in New South Wales, because the Freiberg works are run in connection with State-owned mines, whereas the New South Wales mines are all in the hands of the public.

Hence it follows that Government works in this Colony, if run on commercial lines, must compete directly with private enterprise. The only alternative is to conduct the Government works on an extremely extravagant scale. The chief contention is that these works should be available for the treatment



of small parcels of ore of all classes which may be sent in by mine-owners desirous of ascertaining the best method of treatment. If such a policy be continued, it is clear that all the machinery employed would require to be cleaned up after each parcel had been operated upon, inasmuch as each owner would demand the metal actually obtained from his particular ore. An idea of the expense entailed by such a mode of procedure may be obtained when it is mentioned that in similar establishments, which are run on commercial principles, the method invariably followed is to buy the various ores, in parcels of all sizes, according to their assay value, and when large quantities have been acquired to treat, in conjunction, those varieties which are mutually suited for any metallurgical process. Thus at the present time the argentiferous galena and zinc-blende ores of Broken Hill, Burragorang, and Borah Creek are being successfully smelted with the complex tellurium-gold ores from Western Australia; mixed sulphides, containing a small proportion of copper, are being economically smelted with low-grade auriferous slates which could not be profitably treated *per se*. Many other analogous cases might be quoted to prove that any attempt on the part of the Government to treat small parcels of all the ores occurring in New South Wales must result in very great cost to the State.

If further arguments are needed to show the inadvisability of establishing Government Metallurgical Works on these lines, it may be stated that there is considerable doubt whether the services of a gentleman possessing all the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of the ideal aimed at could be obtained. There are probably very few, if any, persons who, in the course of an ordinary life, have acquired a thorough practical experience of the extraction of all the different metals, and any such person could command a very large salary indeed. But if an individual could be found who, in addition to such attainments, possessed sufficient genius to enable him to devise original methods for the treatment of complex ores, it is hardly conceivable that he would accept a salary at all, inasmuch as he could rapidly acquire a fortune in commercial enterprises.

The principal arguments in connection with this question may be summarised as follow:—

1. Government Metallurgical Works have not been established in any country in the world where the conditions are similar to those existing in New South Wales.

2. If such smelting works were run on commercial lines in New South Wales there would be an unwarrantable interference with private enterprise.

3. The only alternative would be to conduct the works in an extravagant manner, and at considerable cost to the State, for which the State would get no adequate return.

4. We are of opinion that it is not possible to obtain a metallurgist possessing all the qualifications which seem to have been expected, and especially that of being able to devise an economical process for the treatment of every variety of so-called intractable ore which might be forwarded to him.

This is said without disparagement to those who have applied for the position, among whom are some possessing very high scientific attainments and great metallurgical skill and reputation in regard to the extraction of certain metals.

5. There is really no necessity for Government Metallurgical Works in this Colony, as the requirements of the public are provided for by the two very efficient Customs Works, viz., at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, and at Dapto, Illawarra.

For the reasons given above, we have, after mature consideration, to recommend that the position of Government Metallurgist be not filled; and as no good results can be expected from the works, we consider no further expenditure in connection therewith should be incurred.

We have, &c.,

D. C. McLACHLAN, Chairman of the Board.

W. H. J. SLEE,

T. W. E. DAVID,

C. W. DARLEY,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

A. LIVERSIDGE,

} Members of the Board.

1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CASE OF WILLIAM REID.**

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM REID, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR SOLICITOR  
BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 September, 1900.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of William Reid,—

SHOWETH :—

That a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Warden Maitland concerning certain mining tenements, situate at Brindabella, in the Colony of New South Wales, and that the said William Reid prays that he may be allowed to appear by Counsel or Solicitor before such Select Committee.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM REID.

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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CASE OF WILLIAM REID.

(PETITION FROM E. L. MAITLAND, OF BROKEN HILL, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 September, 1900.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of E. L. Maitland, of Broken Hill, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Warden Maitland in connection with the case of William Reid.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

E. L. MAITLAND.

20th September, 1900.

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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CASE OF WILLIAM REID ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

-AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
20 *November*, 1900.

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SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,

393—A

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1900.  
[1s. 9d.]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 34. TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

16. CASE OF WILLIAM REID:—Mr. Holman moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Warden Maitland in connection with the case of William Reid.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Fegan, Mr. Cook, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Richards, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hurley, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 43. TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

5. CASE OF WILLIAM REID:—Mr. Meagher presented a Petition from William Reid, representing that the House had appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Warden Maitland concerning certain mining tenements situate at Brindabella, in the Colony of New South Wales, and praying that Petitioner may be allowed to appear by counsel or solicitor before such Select Committee.  
Petition received.  
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.

VOTES No. 45. THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

5. CASE OF WILLIAM REID:—Mr. Thomas presented a Petition from E. L. Maitland, of Broken Hill, representing that the House had appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon his action as Warden in connection with the case of William Reid, and praying that Petitioner may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before such Committee, with the right to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses.  
Petition received.  
Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.

VOTES No. 47. WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

5. CASE OF WILLIAM REID:—Mr. Holman (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Case of William Reid" have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, or any adjournment thereof.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 77. TUESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1900.

10. CASE OF WILLIAM REID:—Mr. Holman, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 28th August, 1900.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1900.

## CASE OF WILLIAM REID.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 28th August, 1900, “*to inquire into and report upon the action of Mr. Warden Maitland in connection with the case of William Reid,*” and to whom was granted on 26th September, 1900, “*leave to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) find—

That William Reid preferred a charge of prejudice and denial of justice against Mr. Warden Maitland, and also accused him of misleading the Mines Department in connection with certain mining transactions, the result being that he, Reid, suffered serious loss.

That, upon full inquiry, there appeared no ground for any such charge; that Mr. Maitland acted throughout Reid's case with discretion and impartiality; and that he seems, generally, to have filled his position as Warden to the best advantage of the mining population in his district.

No. 2 Committee Room,

Legislative Assembly,

16th November, 1900.

W. A. HOLMAN,  
Chairman.



1900.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Holman,		Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Richards,		Mr. Thomas.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Nielsen,		Mr. Richards,
		Mr. Thomas.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings referring the Petitions of William Reid and E. L. Maitland, respectively, praying to be heard by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Original Petitions before the Committee.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Nielsen*), That the prayers of the Petitioners be granted.

Mr. Colonna Close appeared as Counsel for Mr. William Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Reid (*miner*) sworn and examined.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 11.15 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Cook,		Mr. Richards,
		Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Colonna Close (*Barrister-at-Law*) appeared on behalf of Mr. William Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

Duncan Clark McLachlan (*Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* departmental papers in connection with the case Reid *v.* the Bank of North Queensland, in relation to mining tenements at Brindabella.

Witness withdrew.

William Kessell (*Clerk in the Department of Justice*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced papers in the cases of Reid *v.* Paterson, and Reid *v.* Davidson, in regard to certain mining tenements at Brindabella.

Witness withdrew.

William Reid recalled and further examined.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Thomas*), That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 11.15 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Holman,		Mr. Nielsen.
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In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Nielsen.		Mr. Thomas.
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Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Kessell recalled and further examined.

Witness

Witness *produced* Depositions in the case of Reid v. Davidson, and Reid v. Paterson, heard at Queanbeyan Police Court in 1895.

Witness withdrew.

William Reid recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 11:20 o'clock.]

**WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1900.**

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Cook,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Nielsen,		Mr. Richards,
Mr. Thomas.		

Mr. Colonna Close (*Barrister-at-Law*) appeared on behalf of Mr. William Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House, or any adjournment thereof, read by the Clerk.

William Reid recalled and further examined.

Edgar Hamilton Ray (*Registrar, Department of Mines*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Ordered, that Mr. E. C. Harris and Mr. P. Schumack, Queanbeyan, be summoned to give evidence on Tuesday next, at 11:30 o'clock, and Mr. W. D. Downing, solicitor, Queanbeyan, on Wednesday next, at 11:30 o'clock.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock.]

**TUESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1900.**

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Cook,		Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Nielson,		Mr. Richards,
Mr. Thomas.		

Mr. Colonna Close (*Barrister-at-Law*) appeared on behalf of Mr. William Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Richard Collis (*Clerk in Charge of Lease Branch, Mines Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* letter from E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.P., dated 4th June, 1895, to the Under Secretary for Mines, asking whether William Reid could sue the Bank of North Queensland in the Warden's Court for breach of agreement: Report by Mr. Warden Maitland, dated 6th June, 1895, with minute by the Under Secretary thereon; further Report by Mr. Warden Maitland, dated 29th August, 1895.

Witness withdrew.

William Reid further examined.

Edwin Charles Harris (*Auctioneer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Peter Schumack (*Clerk*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edwin Charles Harris recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Etheridge (*Curator of the Australian Museum*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 11:20 o'clock.]

**WEDNESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1900.**

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holman in the Chair.

Mr. Cook,		Mr. Richards,
Mr. Thomas.		

Mr. Colonna Close (*Barrister-at-Law*) appeared on behalf of Mr. William Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

Alfred John Charter (*Manager of the Sydney Branch of the Bank of North Queensland*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Robb Baxter Bruce (*Solicitor for the Bank of North Queensland*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Davies Downing (*Solicitor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Stewart McAlister (*Mine Manager and Mining Engineer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. Close addressed the Committee.

The Chairman submitted the following claims for witnesses' expenses:—E. C. Harris, £1 10s.; P. Schumack, £3 3s.; W. D. Downing, £6 6s.; W. S. McAlister, £1 1s.

Claims considered and passed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 2:30 o'clock.]



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CASE OF WILLIAM REID.

TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. NIELSEN,

MR. THOMAS.

MR. RICHARDS,

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Reid.  
Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Reid sworn and examined:—

1. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] What are you? A miner.
2. Where do you live? Brindabella.
3. How long have you been a miner? About thirty years.
4. During the whole of that time, have you held a miner's right? Yes, excepting one year.
5. Was that one year at any time during the currency of this case? No; it was some twenty years ago.
6. At the time that you applied to Mr. Maitland for a summons, had you a miner's right? Yes.
7. Will you detail to the Committee what you said to Mr. Maitland, and what he replied when you applied for a summons? It was in consequence of an agreement that the Bank of North Queensland had entered into to put me in possession of certain mining tenements at once, which were not transferred to me for seven months afterwards.
8. Did you ever find out what was the reason why the Bank of North Queensland did not transfer to you the mining tenements, in accordance with the written agreement that they were to be transferred at once? Yes; I discovered that they were not the registered owners.
9. Did you discover anything about their being the registered mortgagees? Yes; they were neither the registered owners nor the registered mortgagees.
10. Did you find that out by looking at the books at the Mining Registrar's office at Queanbeyan? Yes.
11. Did you find out later on that they were not registered in Sydney, either as the owners or the mortgagees? Yes.
12. Will you detail to the Committee the conversation that you had with Mr. Maitland upon that particular occasion? I applied to Mr. Maitland for a summons against the Bank of North Queensland for a breach of this agreement they had entered into.
13. Did Mr. Maitland during that conversation say that you ought to have applied to him in Court? No.
14. Did he intimate that the street was an improper place for you to apply to him? No, certainly not.
15. *Chairman.*] Did you apply to him in the street? Yes; in the street near to the Court-house.
16. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Have you ever known others who have intimated to him in the street that it was their intention to apply to him for a summons when he was on the Bench, or have you yourself ever made such an intimation in the street? I knew it was necessary to apply to the Warden to appoint a day for the

W. Reid.  
25 Sept., 1900.



- W. Reid. the hearing of the summons. I intended to go to the clerk for the summons, but Mr. Maitland would have had to appoint a day for hearing it. That was my object in speaking to Mr. Maitland in the street.
- 25 Sept., 1900. Mr. Maitland refused to grant me a summons, and said that his Court had no jurisdiction, and that I would have to go to the Supreme Court. I then told Mr. Maitland that I was guided by the Mining Act, which I had in my hand, and I referred him to the section bearing on that point. Mr. Maitland said he knew the Mining Act, and that it was not for me to dictate to him—that he knew his duty, and would not grant me a summons in the Warden's Court, and that I would have to go to the Supreme Court.
17. Did you, in consequence of that refusal on the part of Mr. Maitland, communicate with any one? Yes; I reported Mr. Maitland to the Mines Department.
18. Did you ever get a document, in the shape of a letter or something else, whatever it may have been, admitting that Mr. Maitland had refused you a summons, and would now grant you a summons? Yes; some four months later on I did.
19. *Chairman.*] From whom did you get this document? It came from the Mines Department, through E. W. O'Sullivan.
20. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] After that you brought an action in the Supreme Court? Yes.
21. Why did you not go on with that action? My means were exhausted. I went as far as I could; but there were such demands made upon me that I could not go any further.
22. Who was your solicitor in that case? Mr. Levien.
23. And you state that he made such demands upon you that you could not comply with them, and you had to abandon the case? Yes; I afterwards received a communication from the Mines Department, stating that I could go into the Warden's Court.
24. What did it cost you to bring that action in the Warden's Court? I cannot say from memory.
25. What was the cost of the summons? Six shillings and sixpence, I think.
26. The result was that your means were absolutely exhausted, and you were not able to go on with the case in the Supreme Court? Yes.
27. *Mr. Thomas.*] Did you go to the Supreme Court because Mr. Maitland said you could not go to the Warden's Court? Yes.
28. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] It was after you had gone to the Supreme Court that you got this notice from the Mines Department, stating that Mr. Maitland admitted that he had refused you a summons? Yes. I then came back to the Warden's Court.
29. You made an agreement with Mr. Patterson, the Manager of the Sydney Branch of the Bank of North Queensland, for the purchase of certain mining tenements to be transferred to you at once on a certain consideration;—you paid £200, and you afterwards found that the Bank of North Queensland had no more right, title, or interest in those mining tenements than I have at the present moment? Yes; that is correct.
30. Were you ready and willing to pay, and did you afterwards offer the £200 on fulfilment of the terms of sale? Yes.
31. Was the reason why you did not pay it, because they did not fulfil the terms of sale? Yes.
32. The moment they fulfilled the terms of sale, did you pay them £200? Yes.
33. *Chairman.*] Had the delay of seven months occurred before you took action, or was it going on while you were taking action in the Court? It occurred before I took any action.
34. Had you been in possession for seven months when you went to Mr. Maitland? Yes; I had this transfer, but not from the Bank of North Queensland, but from the Goodradigby Company.
35. You took out a summons in the Supreme Court before you heard from the Mines Department, and you heard eventually from the Mines Department that Mr. Maitland would give you a summons? Yes.
36. Before you heard this, you had taken out a summons in the Supreme Court? Yes.
37. Whom was that summons against? Against the Bank of North Queensland.
38. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You had to abandon this action in the Supreme Court, in consequence of want of means? Yes.
39. You ultimately got a summons from the Warden for the Warden's Court? Yes.
40. Who appeared for you there? Mr. O'Brien, solicitor, of Goulburn.
41. Had you ever appeared in the Warden's Court before? Yes.
42. How many times? Several times.
43. Did you ever know, when appearing in the Warden's Court, that any evidence was heard until a miner's right was asked for? That has been the first question put to me when in the box. I would be asked by the Warden what I was, and I would say, "A miner." He would say, "Do you hold a miner's right?" I would answer, "Yes." He would then say, "Produce it." Those were the questions always put, and I expected the same questions to be put to me by Mr. Maitland.
44. In the Court, when you were in the witness box, had you your miner's right? Yes; it was in a little book which I held sometimes in my hand, and which sometimes was in my pocket, whilst I was in the Court.
45. Were you ever asked for that miner's right? No.
46. By anyone? Not by anyone.
47. Were you then allowed to go into evidence? Yes.
48. Directly after the case was over, did you see Mr. Maitland? Yes; I thought it my duty to do so.
49. Where was it that you saw him? In the street—about half way between the Court-house and the hotel where he was staying.
50. Did you have any conversation with him? I stopped him in the street and said, "Why is it you did not demand to see my miner's right? I had it in my hand, and in my pocket whilst giving evidence." He replied, "To tell you the truth, Reid, I never gave it a thought; but you should have gone to the Supreme Court when I told you."
51. Did any other conversation occur between you? No. We parted; he went to his hotel.
52. What followed that decision;—what did the Bank of North Queensland do? They were then about to make me bankrupt.
53. Did they make you bankrupt after that? Yes. That four months' delay enabled them to do so.
54. That is, had the case been heard at the time you asked for a summons, it is your opinion that you ought to have got a verdict, and the bank could not have made you bankrupt, and you would not be in the financial position you are now in? Certainly, they could not have made me bankrupt.
55. How long after the conversation that occurred about the miner's right did you see Mr. Maitland? After I had been declared bankrupt I again saw Mr. Maitland.

56. Will you tell me the conversation that occurred then between you and him? It was in the magistrates' room in Queanbeyan. I asked Mr. Maitland how it was that the Bank, not being the registered owners, were allowed to claim the mining tenements without being criminally prosecuted. Mr. Maitland replied, "They are the registered owners of those mining tenements at Brindabella." I told him that I had searched the local books in the Mining Registrar's Office, and could find no record of any registration or mortgage held by the Bank of North Queensland. Mr. Maitland replied, "They are registered in Sydney—not locally." He added that if I did not like to believe him I could ask Mr. Gould, who would satisfy me on the point.

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57. Mr. Gould was Minister of Justice at that time, was he not? Yes.

58. Are you sure that Mr. Maitland did not refer you to the Minister for Mines? No; it was to Mr. Gould. I went to the Mines Department, and was there in the presence of Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, and had a question asked by Mr. O'Sullivan. The reply was that the Bank of North Queensland were not, and never were, the registered owners or the mortgagees of any mining tenements at Brindabella.

59. After you had been to the Mines Department in Sydney, and found out that the Bank of North Queensland were not the registered owners, what did you do? I sought criminal proceedings then.

60. Against whom? Again John Davidson and Mr. Patterson. Mr. Davidson, who was a solicitor at Goulburn, had charge of my case in the Supreme Court at Goulburn, in which I got a verdict of £383 against the Goodradigby Company.

61. Did you search the records of the Warden's Court at Queanbeyan to see if the Bank of North Queensland were the registered owners or the mortgagees of these mining tenements? Yes, I did.

62. You found they were not? Yes.

63. Is it not a fact that the Registrar of the Mining Court brought up, in the Supreme Court at Goulburn, the mining books for the years during which the Bank of North Queensland would have been registered, and there exhibited them, and swore that the Bank of North Queensland had never been registered? Yes.

64. Did you hear him in the witness-box? Yes.

65. Will you tell the Committee the circumstances connected with that announcement from the Bench on the part of Mr. Maitland, about granting or refusing any warrant or summons to you? I sought criminal proceedings against Patterson and Davidson, and also intended to charge Mr. Maitland; but I was refused a summons.

66. Did you tell anybody you intended to charge Mr. Maitland? Yes; Mr. Maitland's clerk, Mr. Thomas, who issued a warrant at my request. He was Mining Registrar at Queanbeyan at the time.

67. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Will you tell us how you know, and what you know, about this alleged announcement of Mr. Maitland from the Bench with respect to granting you a summons or a warrant, or not granting it? Yes. I obtained a summons against Davidson from Mr. J. J. Wright, J.P., of Queanbeyan, and the case was dismissed.

68. Before whom was that case heard? J. J. Wright, John Gale, and Mr. Bull.

69. What was your charge against Mr. Davidson? Obtaining money by false pretences.

70. Was that the Mr. Davidson who was afterwards convicted on a similar charge? Yes.

71. What was the announcement you allege that Mr. Maitland made from the Bench with regard to asking every Justice to refuse you a warrant or a summons then or at any future time? Mr. Maitland was on the Bench when I applied to have a warrant issued against Patterson. Mr. Maitland declined to grant a warrant, and cautioned his brother magistrates not to grant Reid a summons or a warrant on any future occasion, should he apply for one.

72. Did he mention particularly against Patterson, or speak generally? No; he did not. He said not to grant Reid a summons or a warrant on any future occasion, should he apply for one.

73. *Chairman.*] Were others in the Court at the time? Yes; the Court was full.

74. *Mr. Richards.*] Any Press representative there? Yes.

75. Was it reported? Yes.

76. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Were you, in spite of that, able to get a warrant against Mr. Patterson, the bank manager? I did a little time after, when Mr. Thomas, a J.P. and Mining Registrar, came there.

WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,

MR. THOMAS.

MR. RICHARDS,

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

Duncan Clark McLachlan, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, sworn and examined:—

77. *Chairman.*] Do you produce all the papers in the possession of your Department connected with the case Reid v. The Bank of North Queensland in relation to mining tenements at Brindabella? Yes.

78. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Is there amongst those papers a letter in which Mr. Maitland intimates to the Mines Department that the Bank of North Queensland is registered either as owners or mortgagees in the local court at Queanbeyan? No; I do not think there is such a letter in existence.

79. Never has been in existence? Not as far as I know.

80. Can you tell me whether, through Mr. Rae, the Registrar, you have heard that he had an intimation from Mr. Maitland—whether it was a private or a public intimation connected with the office I do not know—that the Bank of North Queensland was registered as owners or as mortgagees in the Warden's Court at Queanbeyan? I have no knowledge of it.

81. *Mr. Maitland.*] In a matter of this sort, the registration of mining tenements has nothing to do with the Warden? Nothing.

82. You simply communicate with the Mining Registrar? Yes; he is the officer in charge of that matter.

83.

D. C.  
McLachlan.

26 Sept., 1900.

- D. C. McLaughlan. 83. It is a matter of which I, as Warden, would have no knowledge? I do not suppose you would know what was registered.
- 26 Sept., 1900. 84. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Therefore, if the Warden, not having any jurisdiction over a knowledge of the registration, volunteered the information that they were registered, and it was found that they were not registered, would the Mines Department then regard the Warden, doing such a thing as that, as following his official business, or simply as volunteering the information without any reason? I do not know. Of course, the Registrar, although he is responsible for the work, is under Mr. Maitland, and if Mr. Maitland chose to make any inquiry as to what the registrations in the book were, they would be given to him.
85. If the Warden has nothing to do, the Registrar only having to do, with the registration, and if the Warden was asked a question, and he deliberately said that he knew that they were registered, would that not involve, as an inference, that he had asked the Registrar, or knew personally, that that was the case? I would assume that he asked the Registrar.

William Kessell, Clerk in the Department of Justice, sworn and examined:—

- W. Kessell. 86. *Chairman.*] Do you produce certain papers bearing on the case of Reid v. The Bank of North Queensland in regard to some mining tenements at Brindabella? I produce certain correspondence respecting cases of Reid against Paterson, and Reid against Davidson.
- 26 Sept., 1900. 87. Do those papers include an application by Mr. Reid for a warrant for the arrest of Paterson? No, they do not. These are court proceedings. I have sent to Queanbeyan for those, but they have not come down yet.
88. The warrant for the arrest of Paterson would not be amongst these papers? No.
89. Would they be amongst the papers to come from Queanbeyan? Yes.

William Reid recalled and further examined:—

- W. Reid. 90. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] There was some little misunderstanding yesterday about your being in possession; I want that cleared up;—after the decision in the Warden's Court did you appeal against that decision?
- 26 Sept., 1900. Yes.
91. What was the cause of your not going on with it? The Official Assignee declined to go on with the matter, I being declared bankrupt.
92. That was the reason why you did not go on with the appeal—because the Bank of North Queensland at once made you bankrupt? Yes.
93. *Chairman.*] Was the Bank of North Queensland a creditor of yours—did you owe them any money? According to their own showing, I did.
94. On what? Interest on a bogus mortgage deed.
95. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You entered into terms of sale, with possession at once, of mining tenements? Yes.
96. The condition was to pay £200 the moment the transfer was made? Yes.
97. Seven months elapsed, I think, before the transfer was made? Yes.
98. The moment the transfer was made you paid the £200? Yes.
99. From when did the Bank claim interest? They claimed interest from the date of sale.
100. From the date of the terms of sale? Yes.
101. And you considered that you had to pay interest only from the date of the transfer? Yes. I refused to pay interest from the date of sale.
102. You had, in those seven months, lost a valuable property through their delay; and they, in addition to that, wanted to charge you interest during the seven months during which you had not this property in possession? Yes.
103. Were you in possession of that property at the time you brought this action against the Bank of North Queensland in the Warden's Court? I was in possession.
104. But in what sense? As agent for Jackson. The whole property had been transferred to Jackson—that is, the mining property.
105. How was it that you became agent, and how was it that Jackson became possessed of this property? The mine became valueless to me on account of the water being cut off, and I was indebted to Jackson some hundred pounds for wages.
106. And was the only means you had of paying him by transferring this property to him? That was the only means I had.
107. And that was the sense in which you were in possession? Yes, as agent for Jackson.
108. Is it not a fact that at the present moment you are still bankrupt? Yes.
109. You never got your certificate? No, I did not.
110. And any right, title, or interest you have in real or personal estate is all in the hands of the Official Assignee? Yes, I am informed that that is so.
111. Yesterday you said that Mr. Maitland told you that he had no jurisdiction when you asked him for a summons, and that you must go to the Supreme Court;—from what Mr. Maitland told you, were you under the impression then that you had no other resort except the Supreme Court? Yes.
112. You went to the Supreme Court? Yes.
113. What did you do to find the costs to carry on the action? I had to mortgage my stock.
114. Did that supply sufficient money for you to carry on this case in the Supreme Court? No.
115. What was the result? The result was that Mr. Leven refused to go on with the case.
116. What was the result on the stock? The mortgagees closed on the stock—what I had left—and sold them.
117. If Mr. Maitland had not refused you a summons, and told you he had no jurisdiction, and recommended you to go into the Supreme Court, you never would have done it, and would not have lost your stock? No, I would not have done it. I would not have lost my stock certainly.
118. Have you seen Mr. Rae, the Registrar of the Mines Department, lately? Yes.
119. Will you tell us what the conversation was between you and Mr. Rae with respect to the registration of those mining tenements? I accused Mr. Rae of writing a certain letter that I had seen a copy of with Mr. R. D. Meagher. I accused Mr. Rae of writing this letter, and told him that it was false. Mr. Rae stated that he had got the information from Mr. Maitland, who ought to know whether it was false or not.

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120. Would you tell us what the information was? It was to the effect that the Bank of North Queensland were the registered holders or had a registered lien on certain mining tenements really the property of the Goodradigby Company.
121. Mr. Rae showed you a letter he had sent to Mr. Meagher? Yes; he admitted that it was a copy of a letter he had sent to Mr. Meagher.
122. *Mr. Maitland.*] You know that I was a newcomer to the district;—that was the first time you had ever seen me when you saw me in Queanbeyan? I never saw you until I saw you in Queanbeyan.
123. You knew I had just come to the district, and was a complete stranger to the district when you saw me the first time? Yes; I had not known you long.
124. In fact, it was the first time I had come into Queanbeyan at all? I cannot say that.
125. You know that Braidwood is 50 miles from Queanbeyan? About that.
126. And you knew I attended at Queanbeyan every month to hear cases? Yes.
127. You knew the day on which I came—I think the fourth Tuesday? Yes; I took the opportunity of meeting you, knowing you would be there, and I wanted you to appoint a day to hear the summons.
128. You met me, you say, in the street;—did you not meet me under the court-house verandah the first time? No.
129. Did not Mr. Helm, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, introduce you under the verandah? I do not remember that occasion.
130. You came to me, and I think we had some little conversation outside, and afterwards went inside? No; I remember distinctly where I met you—between the court-house and the post-office, on the side of the street.
131. You came to me, I think, and said, first, you wanted my advice about a case? No; that was not so. I did not come to you for advice about a case.
132. Did I not tell you that, as the case was likely to come before me, I could not advise you? No, not at all.
133. Then did you not tell me that you did not want my advice in that way, but only wanted to know a suitable course to get before the Warden's Court? No such conversation occurred.
134. You did not tell me anything about the case at all? I certainly told you about the case—that I wanted you to grant a summons, or to appoint a time to hear a summons against the Bank of North Queensland.
135. Is that all I heard about it? I may have told you more about it, but I have no recollection.
136. You say "No" so positively;—if you do not remember, say you do not remember? I told you, no doubt, the circumstance that the Bank of North Queensland had agreed to put me into possession of certain mining tenements at once, and they having failed to do so the mine became lost to me, and was utterly valueless, and I wanted to bring them into the Warden's Court, and I asked you to appoint a day to hear the summons. That is about all I did say to you.
137. Did I tell you that, as mining tenements and freehold land were so much mixed up, and there were so many outside matters, I thought it was more a case for equity;—do you remember my telling you that, inasmuch as the freehold and the mining tenements were so much mixed up, and also matters hardly relevant to the case, such as the conduct of the Goodradigby Company, and the conduct of the Bank and Davidson? I have no recollection.
138. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Did it ever occur? No; it could not have occurred without my knowing.
139. *Mr. Maitland.*] Then I did not tell you I thought it was more a case of equity? You advised me to go to the Supreme Court—that your Court had no jurisdiction.
140. I advised you that it was more a case for the Supreme Court? Yes.
141. *Mr. Cook.*] Did Mr. Maitland say why he advised you to go to the Supreme Court? No, he did not. I had the Mining Act, and showed him it was his duty to let me go to the Warden's Court.
142. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Maitland say why he advised you to go to the Supreme Court? Because I could not go into the Warden's Court—that the Warden's Court had no jurisdiction.
143. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did I not say something similar to this: "Do not depend upon my advice, but go and see a solicitor?" I do not remember your saying that.
144. You do not, you are quite sure? I am quite sure you did not advise me to see a solicitor.
145. You did not see a solicitor afterwards? I did; but you did not advise me. I went to a solicitor to compel you to do your duty.
146. What solicitor did you go to? Mr. Downing, who afterwards went to you.
147. What advice did Mr. Downing give you? He first of all told me I had a good case, but before issuing a summons he would go and see you.
148. Do you know Mr. Downing's writing? No, I do not—I could not swear to it.
149. If Mr. Downing says, "I told Reid I considered he had no case in the Warden's Court, but should go to the Supreme Court," is that correct? After he had seen you he told me that I had no case for the Warden's Court—that it was entirely a case for the Supreme Court. But previous to seeing you he told me differently.
150. How do you know he saw me at all? He told me. He left me to go and see you.
151. That was your solicitor's advice—that there was no case for the Warden's Court? Yes; the solicitor told me that I would have to go to the Supreme Court.
152. I believe you were dissatisfied with the advice? Yes, I was.
153. After you had some little conversation, did Mr. Downing say to you, "If you wish it, I will test the matter in the Warden's Court"? No. I had nothing further to do with Downing. I was guided by the Mining Act. I believed that you and Downing were both wrong.
154. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Downing say, "If you like, I will test the case in the Warden's Court"? I do not remember that.
155. You will not swear whether he did or not? No, I will not.
156. *Mr. Maitland.*] What was put up for sale at Queanbeyan? Mining tenements.
157. What was put up for sale? When are you alluding to?
158. When you bought—what did you buy at Queanbeyan for the £700? I agreed to purchase all the mining tenements specified by the auctioneer as belonging to the Goodradigby Company.
159. Did you buy the freehold? Paterson, who claimed to be the owner of all the mining tenements formerly held by the Goodradigby Company, agreed to sell to me.
160. All the mining tenements? All the property owned by the Goodradigby Company.



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161. Did it include the freehold? No; that previously belonged to me.
162. Did you or did you not buy the land, some 410 acres, at Brindabella and mining tenements? That was all included.
163. Were the terms of sale these: "W. Reid purchases all the right, title, and interest of the Goodradigby Gold-mining and Sluicing Co., from the mortgagees, the Bank of North Queensland, including land, tenements, &c., also all plant and belongings in connection with the same, now held under bill of sale by Mr. M. B. Shaw, for the sum of £700; £200 deposit to be paid forthwith to Messieurs A. M. Delhunty & Co., the balance in five years with interest payable at 6 per cent., and secured by mortgage on all the property now purchased, possession to be given at once." Those were the terms of sale? Yes.
164. Did you pay this £200? I was prepared to pay it.
165. Well, did you pay it? Yes.
166. Did you pay it forthwith? They would not give me a transfer. I was prepared to pay it, but I could not induce the Bank to go to the court-house and give me a transfer.
167. But had you the amount at all? Yes. I deposited a cheque in the bank, which I can prove by the bank clerks.
168. But when did you pay this money? After I had called upon Delhunty, who was the Bank's agent, and asked him to give me a transfer. He told me he had no instructions to do so, and could not give me a transfer until he was appointed by the Bank of North Queensland to do so. I then took the cheque to the bank and placed it there, waiting Mr. Delhunty's pleasure, or that of the Bank.
169. You say you had £200? Yes; I had a good cheque for £200.
170. Is it not a fact that your solicitor, Davidson, found the £200? It is a fact that I borrowed the £200 from him.
171. You had not £200 to put down at the time? No. I was giving security for £200.
172. You borrowed this money from Davidson? Yes.
173. And was not the security you offered a second mortgage on this property? Yes.
174. I suppose you know it would be impossible to have a second mortgage unless the first had been executed? Yes.
175. Is it not a fact that Davidson would not advance you this money until the documents were prepared for signature? No, that is not a fact; his letters will show that is not a fact.
176. You do not know as a fact that the Warden does not issue summonses? I know for a fact that the Warden appoints a time for hearing summonses.
177. But do you not know as a fact that the Warden has a particular day, which is arranged from one year's end to the other, on which to hear cases of that sort;—you know I had a particular day to attend Queanbeyan Court? I met you there.
178. You know the Police Magistrate attends the court on a particular day, and, therefore, has no need to fix a day to hear a summons? I know the Warden's Courts are separate from other courts. The Warden appoints a time most suitable to himself to hear the cases in the Warden's Court, and whatever time suits him we have to get a summons for.
179. Your case came on on the usual court day—the day I always went up there—on a Tuesday? You appointed a time for hearing the case.
180. It came on on my regular court day;—there was no appointed day except what was appointed from one year's end to the other? I understood you appointed a time for hearing the case.
181. *Mr. Cook.*] Mr. Maitland asks, did this take place on his ordinary visiting day? I cannot say that.
182. *Mr. Maitland.*] I think you know also that I attended at Bungendore, as well as at Queanbeyan? Yes.
183. And after finishing the court there, I came on to Queanbeyan? Yes; I believe you did.
184. That was my usual course;—I always came that way? I do not know.
185. When the case came on, there were two assessors sitting? Yes.
186. Do you remember who they were? I cannot remember their names now.
187. I believe that your party objected to two of the number who were called, and anybody you objected to was struck out? I objected to MacAlister's son.
188. And a man named Falkner? MacAlister was the only one I challenged.
189. Of course, your solicitor could challenge anyone he liked? I told him to challenge MacAlister.
190. You were represented by Mr. O'Brien? Yes.
191. He is, I believe, looked upon as one of the most able men in the southern district by the public generally? I can only say I am very sorry I met him.
192. You have not issued any warrant against him? I would have liked to have implicated him.
193. You went into the box yourself, and gave a large amount of evidence? My evidence is all down.
194. You had a full opportunity of saying all you wanted to say? I was guided by my solicitor, and had not a full opportunity.
195. Do you remember your solicitor objecting to a certain document because it referred not only to the mining tenements but also to the freehold land? I have no recollection of that just now.
196. Mr. Baxter Bruce appeared for the Bank? Yes.
197. And I think he called some clerk—Sly and Hamilton's clerk, I fancy it was—some lawyer's clerk; at any rate? Not to my knowledge.
198. He produced a large number of letters;—do you not remember a large number of letters were produced? From Sly and Hamilton.
199. I think so? There were a large number of letters put in.
200. Did not the tenor of the whole of those letters urge Paterson to complete this very transfer? I did not look at the letters, but I saw them put in.
201. As far as you remember, the tenor of the whole of these letters was to urge Paterson to complete your matter? I do not remember now. I know there are copies of all those letters in the court to-day, and they can be obtained.

TUESDAY,

## ON THE CASE OF WILLIAM REID.

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. NIELSEN,

MR. THOMAS.

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Kessell, Record Clerk, Department of Justice, recalled and further examined:—

202. *Chairman.*] Do you produce some papers? Yes; the depositions in the case of Reid v. Davidson and Reid v. Patterson, heard at the Queanbeyan Police Court in 1895.

W. Kessell.  
9 Oct., 1900.

William Reid recalled and further examined:—

203. *Mr. Maitland.*] What did you buy from the Bank? Mining tenements is what I actually agreed to purchase.

W. Reid.

204. What did you actually buy? That was all I had any occasion to buy. The grass right belonged to me already.

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205. What did you buy? The mining tenements.

206. You swear positively you bought nothing but the mining tenements? Yes; I swear positively I did not buy anything but the mining tenements. The grass right I had never sold.

207. I hold in my hand Exhibit "H" in the case of Reid v. Davidson, which is the original contract of sale signed by Davidson and A. M. Delhunty & Co., as agents for the vendors, the Bank of North Queensland; is this your signature? Yes.

208. You see by that contract of sale that you purchased all the right, title, and interest of the Goodradigby Company in certain lands and tenements? Yes; I think you understand that; but it requires explanation to the Committee. The Supreme Court verdict established my right to the surface of the land. I had never sold or offered for sale the surface right to the land. I sold or agreed to sell to the Goodradigby Company the mining purpose only. I therefore had nothing to purchase back but the mining tenements.

209. You heard these conditions of sale—what you bought for £700; "mining" tenements are not mentioned in these conditions of sale at all? Yes; tenements are.

210. Not "mining" tenements, but lands and tenements? Tenements.

211. *Mr. Nielsen.*] Seeing that this matter came before the Warden's Court, would not those tenements necessarily mean mining tenements? Yes.

212. *Mr. Maitland.*] I understand that this mine was on part of your freehold land, was it not? No.

213. Was it mining tenements? Certainly.

214. On Crown lands? Yes.

215. Was the mine on freehold land? No; on Crown lands.

216. It was held by you in what way? By virtue of a miner's right.

217. What was the nature of the tenements? A number of tenements.

218. But how did you hold it—as block claims or extended claims? A number of water rights, and also mining tenements consisting of sluicing claims.

219. *Chairman.*] The mine was not on the freehold land? The mine was not on the freehold land. I had agreed to sell to the Company for mining purposes, giving them permission to follow the gold through the whole of the freehold land, but reserving the surface right to myself. I had never sold or offered for sale the grass right. The lead of gold was running through my freehold land.

220. But had it ever been worked? A portion of it, but not on the freehold land.

221. Whatever work has been done, it has been on land not your property? Not on the freehold land.

222. Whatever workings exist are off your property? Yes; on the mining tenements.

223. *Mr. Nielsen.*] Did you have a proper registered title to the mining tenements? I had originally, but I transferred it to the Goodradigby Company on certain terms and conditions.

224. But you originally held a proper registered title for the land we are dealing with now? That is so.

225. A proper mining title, I mean? Yes, that is so.

226. *Mr. Maitland.*] You have seen the conditions of sale [Exhibit H]; these are correct? Yes, that is correct.

227. The conditions of sale were, I believe, that the sum of £200 was to be paid forthwith? Yes, that is stated in the conditions of sale.

228. And immediate possession was to be given? Yes.

229. Have none of your solicitors advised you what would be the meaning of "immediate possession" under those circumstances? I did not require the advice of a solicitor for that; I was guided by the Mining Act.

230. Do you not know that "immediate possession" means possession immediately after you have fulfilled your part of the contract? I cannot understand you.

231. You have to pay £200 forthwith, and after that you get immediate possession; do you not understand that "immediate possession" means possession immediately after you have fulfilled your part of the contract? I was prepared to pay down the £200, but I could not induce Mr. Delhunty to go to the Court-house and give me a transfer.

232. Do you not know that "immediate possession" means possession immediately after you have fulfilled your part of the contract, or rather, in this case, immediately after you had paid the £200? I know that a transfer means through registration.

233. What is the meaning of "immediate possession" in a case of this sort, the terms being £200 cash and immediate possession to be given? I cannot be in possession without being put in possession through the Warden's clerk, and registered as such.

234. *Chairman.*] You were under the impression that "immediate possession" meant immediate possession without any prior conditions? I knew it was necessary for Mr. Delhunty, who was appointed agent, to go to

- W. Reid. to the Court-house and there put me in possession through the Warden's clerk. I was prepared to pay down my £200, but before doing so I asked Mr. Delhunty to go over and give me a transfer, which he told me he was not authorised to do.
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235. Pending what? Pending his being appointed agent by the Goodradigby Company, or the Bank of North Queensland.
236. Did he say he would give you a transfer as soon as you put the money down? No, he did not.
237. That was not the point at all? No; but as soon as he was empowered by the Bank of North Queensland to do so.
238. *Mr. Maitland.*] Davidson and Johnson were your solicitors in this matter? Yes, unfortunately they were.
239. They acted in your behalf in seeing the title was correct, I believe;—they examined the title for you, did they not? They were instructed by me to see the title was correct.
240. Davidson was, I believe, afterwards convicted of some offence? I believe he was.
241. *Chairman.*] Were Davidson and Johnson partners? Yes.
242. *Mr. Maitland.*] The case against Mr. Johnson was dismissed? I do not remember about Mr. Johnson.
243. You ultimately got all you purchased from the bank, did you not? I got the transfer seven months after I had made the purchase.
244. *Chairman.*] Had any proceeding taken place meanwhile? No.
245. Had you paid the £200 meanwhile? Immediately the transfer was given to me, I paid the £200.
246. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did you pay this £200 yourself at any time? Yes.
247. Did you personally pay it, or did Davidson and Johnson pay the £200? I tendered the money to Delhunty myself, in his office.
248. But did you pay it yourself personally, or was it paid by Davidson and Johnson? I do not understand the question.
249. Did you pay the £200 yourself personally? Yes.
250. *Chairman.*] By your own hands? Yes, I paid it into Court with my own hands, as soon as I got the transfer.
251. *Mr. Maitland.*] I think you said you had no money at the time you purchased this property; you have told us already you had no money of your own? I have to thank others for that.
252. Had you or not? I had sufficient money to develop the mine if I could have got possession of it by transfer.
253. *Chairman.*] What sum do you call sufficient? I had about £150. I had mortgaged some other property.
254. But you wanted that for developing the mine? Yes.
255. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did you, yourself, pay this £200 you got from Davidson and Johnson, or did they pay it? I paid it myself upon getting the transfer.
256. To whom did you pay it? To Delhunty & Co., as agent for the Bank.
257. *Chairman.*] Did you pay it to Mr. Delhunty himself? Yes, it was paid in the Court-house.
258. By you to him? Yes; and I then got a transfer of the mining tenements.
259. *Mr. Maitland.*] Was Mr. Johnson, of Davidson and Johnson, present at the time? I do not think so.
260. *Mr. Nielsen.*] That is the usual way in which mining tenements are transferred—to go to the Court and pay the money, and then get a transfer as a receipt? Yes, that is so.
261. *Mr. Maitland.*] How long did you have the £200 before you paid it? I cannot say; but I had it a considerable time. I called on Mr. Delhunty with a cheque in my hand, and he said he had not been authorised to transfer to me, and I then took the £200 away and placed it in the bank.
262. Which bank? The Commercial Bank at Queanbeyan, awaiting the pleasure of the Bank of North Queensland, and to give me a transfer.
263. You say you tendered this money to Mr. Delhunty himself? Yes.
264. To him only? He was the agent appointed by the Bank, or someone else, put me in possession.
265. Do you know a man named Edward Charles Harris, who was constantly in the office? Yes.
266. Did you ever tender it to him? I believe he was present. I think he was in the office when I tendered the money, and, also Mr. Schumack, another clerk.
267. Harris is a friend of yours I believe; cannot you remember whether he was there or not? Yes, Harris was present, and I believe Schumack also.
268. You swear positively that Harris was there? Yes. I am speaking now of Delhunty's office, not of the Court-house.
269. This is Mr. Harris's evidence taken at the Warden's Court, Queanbeyan, on the 8th October, 1895. —“I never heard of Reid tendering the deposit of £200 before January, 1892. I cannot remember Reid saying anything about damages to the property to the time of the transfer. He only complained of the delay as to putting in possession. I understood he was in actual possession.” Do you remember that evidence being given? Yes; I do well.
270. Now, you remember what Harris swore, and you have made a mistake? No.
271. You think, then, Harris has made a mistake? Yes; I believe he has made a mistake.
272. Harris at that time, in 1892, I believe, was a sober man and a good clerk? He has not a very good reputation as being a sober man in Queanbeyan.
273. *Chairman.*] Was he a man of intemperate habits in 1892? He has always been addicted to drink. He may keep straight for some time, but cannot trust himself.
274. *Mr. Maitland.*] Mr. Harris was chief clerk to Mr. Delhunty? Yes.
275. *Chairman.*] And, as far as you know, a respectable man? Yes; excepting that he went in for drink.
276. *Mr. Thomas.*] Was Harris called in this case as your witness or against you? He was a witness for me.
277. *Mr. Maitland.*] Mr. Delhunty's chief clerk, the man who really managed the business, knew nothing about your tendering this £200? So he has stated there.
278. You got a transfer for all the property you purchased, did you not? I have already answered that question.
279. You gave the Bank a mortgage over something; what was this mortgage over? They took security over the property.

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280. What property? The freehold land.
281. What freehold land? 300 acres of freehold land, and 80 acres of conditionally purchased land.
282. But was not that the land included in the conditions of sale? Yes.
283. And the mortgage was to secure the £500 balance? Yes.
284. Did you give the Bank of North Queensland any lien at all over the mining tenements? No.
285. Did they ask you for any lien over those tenements? No.
286. You gave Davidson and Johnson a second mortgage over this freehold property to secure the £200, did you not? Yes.
287. Did they ask you for a lien over these mining tenements, or did you give them one? No; they took a second mortgage on the property the Bank had a mortgage over.
288. They did not ask for a lien over these mining tenements, and you did not give them one? No, certainly not.
289. Which were the more valuable—the freehold or the mining tenements? The mining tenements.
290. How is it they did not ask you for any lien or mortgage over them? Because they did not have any title, in the first place.
291. Davidson and Johnson neither asked for nor did they receive any lien or mortgage over the mining tenements? Not from me.
292. Notwithstanding that they advanced you £200 on a second mortgage on this land, they did not ask you for any further security at all? Davidson told me they were quite satisfied to take a second mortgage on the freehold and the conditional purchase of 80 acres.
293. *Chairman.*] So neither the Bank nor Davidson and Johnson asked for a mortgage over the mining tenements? That is so.
294. And Davidson and Johnson secured themselves by a second mortgage over the freehold? Yes; and the 80 acres conditional purchase.
295. *Mr. Maitland.*] This freehold land, I believe, is some 40 miles from Queanbeyan? About 45 miles.
296. A most inaccessible place to get at? You can go in there with bullock teams with 30 cwt. on them.
297. Is it rich land—cultivation—or ordinary grazing land? More for mining purposes; that is what took me there.
298. *Chairman.*] What sort of land is the conditional purchase? Good grazing land.
299. *Mr. Maitland.*] Would land in a position like that be worth £1 an acre, or anything like it? Yes. With a mine going alongside of it, it would be worth very much more.
300. Was not the real cause of delay in the matter this: You had no money to pay this £200; you had to borrow £200 from Davidson and Johnson, and before they would advance you this money the documents had to be prepared so that they could get security in the shape of a second mortgage? That was not the cause of the delay.
301. Perhaps you will tell us what the cause of the delay was? The cause of the delay was that Mr. Delhanty had no power to give me a transfer, although he had previously agreed to do so.
302. *Chairman.*] You say that he had no power;—do you mean that he was not duly authorised or that his principals were not in a position to do it? That he was not duly authorised by the Bank of North Queensland. He was waiting instructions from the Bank of North Queensland before he could put me in possession.
303. That is all you know? That is what he told me.
304. *Mr. Maitland.*] You say you had the money ready at any time to put down? I had arranged for the money before agreeing to purchase.
305. I call attention to Exhibit “K” in the case of Reid v. Bank of North Queensland—a letter from the Bank of North Queensland to Davidson and Johnson, solicitors, Goulburn, dated 18th September, 1891 [*letter read*];—would you say that letter is incorrect? I am entirely in the dark about these letters; I never saw them, and they were written without my instructions.
306. This letter was written by the Bank’s solicitors to your solicitors? Well, I never saw it.
307. It was produced in court and read to you? There were a lot of letters there, but they were Latin to me; I did not understand them.
308. Do you say that is incorrect? Yes.
309. Messrs. Sly and Hamilton are a respectable firm of solicitors, and would hardly write a deliberate lie like that, would they? I do not know.
310. I would also refer you to a second letter, dated 4th November, 1891, from Henry A. Hamilton to Messrs. Davidson and Johnson, relative to “The Bank of North Queensland to Reid, and Reid to the Bank of North Queensland” (that would mean the transfer and the mortgage), Exhibit “N” in the same case, Reid v. Bank of North Queensland [*letter read*];—you heard that letter read in court? Yes; but these letters were Latin to me at the time; I did not understand them.
311. Did you give the Bank of North Queensland any notice that you were going to commence an action against them? I consulted my solicitor, with a view of taking action against them.
312. *Chairman.*] Did you give the Bank notice? Well, I instructed the solicitor to take action against the Bank.
313. *Mr. Maitland.*] Which solicitor? Davidson and Johnson.
314. After the transfer? Yes.
315. The transfer was in 1892, and you came to me in 1895;—did you give the Bank any notice through your solicitor between 1892 and 1895? I complained by letter very bitterly to the Bank for not putting me in possession, and causing me the loss of the property.
316. *Chairman.*] After January, 1892? After I was in possession.
317. You wrote and complained of their delay in putting you in possession? Yes; and I said I had been ruined by the delay. I complained about five months after I had been put in possession.
318. Did you get an answer to that letter? Yes.
319. In what terms? The bank manager stated that he considered I had been already in possession.
320. *Mr. Maitland.*] I suppose you are the only man living at Brindabella? No.
321. Are there more than you? Yes. There were 100 men living there at the time the mine was being worked.
322. I mean when you purchased at the sale, in June, 1891;—how many people were at Brindabella then? There were three residents at Brindabella about the time I purchased the mining property.



- W. Reid. 323. You were virtually in possession of the ground—you were on the ground and living there and working the mining tenements, to a certain extent? I was there as a trespasser on the mine, not being able to get a transfer.
- 9 Oct., 1900. 324. You worked it to a certain extent, I believe? No; I could not work, for that reason—I could not legally work.
325. What was to prevent you from issuing a summons against the Bank in the Warden's Court to have the tenements declared abandoned? You prevented me.
326. I am speaking of the period between the sale and the transfer? I was daily expecting to be put in possession by the Bank. I was receiving letters from my solicitor saying that the Bank was not ready, but would do so as soon as certain things were done. They killed three months through the mortgage deed not being signed.
327. Now come to the time when you saw me in Queanbeyan;—you say you did not give anyone notice that you were going to commence an action against the Bank—not even the Bank themselves, but wrote them a letter complaining only? Mr. Davidson was aware of it.
328. *Chairman.*] When did you first determine to take action against the Bank? It was when I fully discovered the fraud.
329. Never mind about that;—when did you actually take action against the Bank—what year; was it 1895? In October, 1895, the case came on for trial; but in May, 1895, I applied to Mr. Warden Maitland for a summons against the Bank, which was refused.
330. *Mr. Maitland.*] From June, 1892, till May, 1895, did you give the Bank or anyone else any notice that you intended to commence an action against the Bank for damages? No; I do not know that I did.
331. Can you not be certain whether you did? I remember that I complained bitterly to both Davidson and the Bank about the delay in the transfer.
332. But did you threaten the Bank with an action, or tell anyone you were going to bring an action against them? Probably I may have done; I cannot remember clearly.
333. A man going to commence an action for £5,000 generally remembers it? I had not suffered the loss of £5,000 until the head water was completely cut off. Then I could estimate the amount of damage I had suffered, but not until then.

WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. NIELSEN,  
MR. RICHARDS,

MR. THOMAS.

W. A. HOLMAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Reid further examined:—

- W. Reid. 334. *Mr. Maitland.*] What time did you see me in Queanbeyan;—when was the first time we met? I have not taken notes of the time, and cannot speak accurately.
- 10 Oct., 1900. 335. Did we have a long or short conversation? I really do not remember when we first met in Queanbeyan. Do you mean when we met at the Warden's Court with regard to a summons. Which time do you refer to?
336. I mean the first time we met? When I applied to you for a summons?
337. I say you did not apply to me for a summons; but I want to know when was the first time we met? I had often seen you on the Bench and in the street, but I do not recollect having any conversation with you until I asked you for a summons.
338. Did you not see me prior to the 25th May? Certainly not. I did not meet you as Warden of the district.
339. You remember the Bywong Rush? I remember reading about it; but I do not know when it occurred, and cannot say whether that was about the time we first met.
340. You do not recollect how long we talked on the first occasion that we met? I think it was pretty nearly half an hour.
341. I think you have said that when we first met you referred me to the Mining Act? I had the Act in my hand, and showed you a particular clause.
342. What clause? I do not recollect just now. You told me you knew all about the Mining Act, and knew your duty.
343. What clause did you show me? I really cannot state the number of the clause from memory, but I could find it in the Act if I had it.
344. Do you recollect what it had reference to? Yes; the Mining Regulations and the duty of a Warden.
345. You carried a copy of the Act with you, did you? I believe I did.
346. You carried it 40 miles? I believe so. It was a copy of De Courcy Browne's "Miners' Handy Book."
347. But that relates simply to mining tenements, and not to a Warden's duty at all? It gives the fullest information in connection with mining matters.
348. You have already said that I did not at that time advise you to see a solicitor? No; you distinctly refused to issue a summons.
349. Did you see me afterwards;—after you had seen a solicitor? No; I did not see you again on these conditions.
350. *Chairman.*] Not on that date? No.
351. Not a second time on the same day? No; but Mr. Dowling went to see Mr. Maitland.
352. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did you tell Mr. Dowling that I refused to issue a Warden's Court summons? Yes.
353. Will you swear that positively? Yes; I will swear it positively.
354. There is no mistake about it? No; there is no mistake about it.

355.

355. Did not Mr. Dowling, as your solicitor, tell you that you had a perfect right to a summons, notwithstanding anything that I might say? I do not know whether those were the exact words used; but I think he told me that I could go to the Warden's Court, and I think he said that he would go and see you.

W. Reid.  
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356. Did he not say that, if I refused a Warden's Court summons, you could get a writ of mandamus, and compel me to give you one? No; he did not advise me to that effect.

357. Did you make any complaint to the Warden's clerk then, or at any time afterwards, that I had refused you a Warden's Court summons? I cannot recollect if I did it; but the Warden's clerk wrote to the Mines Department, through Mr. O'Sullivan. I consulted him, and asked him to report to Mr. Maitland.

358. You employed Mr. Levien afterwards in some Supreme Court case? Yes.

359. Did you complain to Mr. Levien that I had refused you a Warden's Court summons? I believe I did, but I cannot swear positively.

360. You say you wrote to the Department of Mines? Yes.

361. Did you write personally? I have a book-keeper who does my correspondence.

362. And you swear that either you or your book-keeper wrote? Yes.

363. What were the contents of the letter so far as you remember? It was through Mr. O'Sullivan that I wrote.

364. You did not write the letter yourself? No; I wrote to Mr. O'Sullivan, and asked him to report Mr. Maitland to the Mines Department.

365. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You did not write to the Mines Department? No.

366. *Mr. Maitland.*] Have you no copy of the letter you wrote to Mr. O'Sullivan? I think that could be found if I had time to hunt it up.

367. Did you get a reply from the Mines Department through Mr. O'Sullivan? Yes.

368. And what did you do when you got that? That reply was to the effect that I should go back to the Mining Registrar.

369. For what purpose? To get him to issue a summons that had previously been refused by you.

370. That is the Warden's clerk you went to? Yes.

371. Did you ask him to fix any date for hearing this matter? No; I asked the Warden's clerk to communicate with you to fix a date.

372. You do not remember what his reply was? No.

373. He did not reply to the effect that there was a regular day fixed for these hearings? No, he did not.

374. Who wrote out the summons? I believe the Warden's clerk.

375. Did you see Mr. O'Brien prior to the summons being issued? Certainly I did. Do you mean who filled the summons in?

376. Yes? That is the duty of the Warden's clerk.

376½. I think you applied for assessors to hear the case? Yes.

377. And your solicitor objected to one or more of the assessors who were sitting? Yes, I instructed him to challenge McAlister.

378. Do you recollect who the assessors were? I only knew McAlister.

379. Do you not know that one was Thomas Alston? I think that was one of the names, but they were all perfect strangers to me.

380. You cannot say that one was not Thomas Alston? I believe that was the name of one.

381. And another was Jack Wilson? I cannot swear positively that it was.

382. Do you recollect a man named Giles who had a claim near Coolgardie? I have heard the names of Wilson and Giles, but do not know either of them.

383. The case after being heard by myself and two assessors was dismissed, I believe? That is known for a fact.

384. *Mr. Cook.*] You had no objection to any but McAlister? No, I felt that McAlister was an interested party.

385. Why did you not make any objection as to the assessors' action? I hardly know how to answer that question.

386. You have made certain complaints that I have dealt wrongly with you;—why did you not make any complaint as to the action of the assessors? I do not know.

387. You had no complaint to make against the two assessors? What was the use; I certainly could not object to them then, I could not challenge them on the Bench, and had no power over them.

388. If I acted wrongly in the matter, these men who sat with me must also be implicated? They were like dummies; they did not open their mouths; they did not ask me whether I had a miner's right or not.

389. *Chairman.*] Then may we say that you imagined Mr. Maitland responsible? Yes.

390. You think he was responsible, and the assessors were not? Yes.

391. *Mr. Maitland.*] It was an unanimous decision? You stated so from the Bench.

392. Was the finding of the Court this: "The Warden's Court finds that the complainant has failed in the evidence, and, further, that he has failed to produce evidence as required by the 19th section of 37 Vic. No. 15"? I believe so.

393. You stated yesterday that you had tendered £200 for the property on several occasions? Did I say on several occasions?

394. I think so? I tendered a cheque for £200 on one occasion, and on several occasions I stated that I was prepared to deposit £200.

395. How was it that in the Warden's Court at Queanbeyan you never stated that? My solicitor was accountable for all that occurred in that Court; I was never asked.

396. You say in your evidence, "I made a tender of the deposit of £200 to Mr. Dulhunty immediately after the sale"? Yes; I considered that I tendered the money when I said I was prepared to pay it at once. I only had to wire to Mr. Davidson for the money. He had an understanding with me that the money would be forwarded as soon as I applied for it. They were quite willing to take the cheque when they got it afterwards.

397. When did you get this cheque from them? As soon as I found out they were prepared to put me in possession.

398. When was this? Some six or seven months after the date of sale.

399.

- W. Reid. 399. You swear positively to that? I received the cheque some time previous to the transfer, and put it in the bank for safe keeping.
- 10 Oct., 1900. 400. I asked you about the cheque yesterday, and you stated positively that you had on several occasions tendered a cheque? No, I cannot say that.
401. *Chairman.*] You mean to say that you had not the cheque in your hands? I several times stated that I was prepared to pay the money down when they were prepared to effect a transfer;—but they would not come to the Court-house and get a transfer, and I then went with the cheque.
402. When you went with the cheque did they give you a transfer? No, I had to take the cheque away.
403. The agreement of sale was that £200 was to be paid forthwith and possession given? Yes.
404. Were you not in possession? No, certainly not.
405. But you were occupying the land, you could do what you liked with the mining tenements? No, I was a trespasser for one month.
406. You were there by permission of the Bank? No, the Bank had no power to give me possession.
407. But you were there, were you not? Yes, I was there, certainly.
408. But was not a trespasser against anyone but the Bank? I should be looked upon under the Mining Act as a trespasser.
409. Were you a trespasser against anybody but the Bank? I do not understand the question.
410. Could anyone but the Bank have sued you for trespass? Yes, the Crown could, the Government could.
411. Did you know who was the registered owner then? I was lead to believe that it was the Bank of North Queensland.
412. What led you to believe that? By their stating that they were the registered owners, and by their putting up the land for sale as mining tenements.
413. *Mr. Maitland.*] I think you stated last Wednesday that you did not know why the Warden's Court dismissed your case against the Bank of North Queensland? I do not remember.
414. *Chairman.*] Do you remember saying that you did not know why the case was dismissed? I have no recollection of it—why the case was dismissed.
415. *Mr. Maitland.*] I think after the case was dismissed your solicitor made some statements to you. I think you said Mr. O'Brien said something like this:—"It is my fault; we will have them next time," or something to that effect? Yes, I cannot remember the exact words, but that is the effect of them. I will say that when I heard Mr. Maitland referring to the 19th section of the Mining Act, which has reference to miners' rights, I was in the act of taking the miner's right from my pocket when I was pulled back by the coat by Mr. O'Brien, who, at the same time, remarked, "it was my bloody fault; never mind, we will have them next time."
416. Do you know why the case was dismissed? You said from the bench that it was dismissed under the 19th section of the Miners' Act, and for the non-production of the miner's right.
417. You heard the whole of the finding read out? Well, I was guided by my solicitor, and to some extent I was powerless.
418. Then you say you heard the whole of the finding, which was that you had failed on the evidence? Yes.
419. What meaning did that imply to you? I really do not know what you are driving at.
420. *Chairman.*] Did you hear the whole of the judgment read from the bench, that you had failed on the evidence, and also because of the non-production of the miner's right? I did not take particular notice of the first part of the finding, nor until I heard about the miner's right.
421. But you do not deny that the first part of the finding was read from the bench? I believed at the time that I was being slated wholly on the question of the miner's right.
422. *Mr. Maitland.*] Have you told various persons, Members of Parliament and others, that the case was dismissed because of the non-production of your miner's right;—have you given any other reasons for the finding? No, I do not think I have; it is not likely I would.
423. *Chairman.*] Was there any Press representative at Queanbeyan in the Court at the time? I believe so.
424. Was it usual for the proceedings of the Warden's Court to be reported in the Press? Yes.
425. *Mr. Maitland.*] That was the case against Mr. Patterson. You state in your evidence: "I afterwards brought an action in the Warden's Court against the Bank of North Queensland; it was owing to Mr. Davidson putting in certain forged letters that I lost the case,"—do you recollect saying that? Yes.
426. You say that your sole reason for bringing this matter forward was that the case was dismissed in the Warden's Court because of the non-production of your miner's right, and yet you have sworn in Court that it was dismissed because Mr. Davidson produced forged letters? Yes.
427. *Mr. Thomas.*] Do I understand you to be referring to this particular case, which you say now was dismissed through the non-production of a miner's right? It is the same case, but I was aware at this time that Mr. Davidson had put in certain letters.
428. *Mr. Maitland.*] You have stated time after time that you had this cheque for £200? You have asked that question half-a-dozen times.
429. Is it not a fact that this cheque was sent to you by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Wilson on the 21st December, 1895? Yes.
430. Therefore you really had not the money to offer these people until some days subsequent to the 21st December? Yes, I could have got it at an hour's notice. That was the understanding I had with Davidson.
431. Your solicitors accepted the Bank's title to what they sold under the conditions of sale? I do not know, the trouble was about the transfer.
432. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You do not know anything about your solicitors accepting the Bank's title as a good one? No.
433. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did you write to your solicitors urging the matter on; and they forwarded certain documents for your signature? I am speaking of the transfer of mining tenements.
434. They forwarded certain documents for your signature? Yes.
435. Have you been advised by Mr. Close, or your other legal advisers, that a Warden's Court has no power to inquire into the question of misrepresentation of title when the title has been accepted by your solicitors? I have not been so advised.

436. You afterwards got a summons against Mr. Davidson for obtaining certain securities by means of false pretences? Yes. W. Reid.
437. I believe the case was thoroughly gone into, and you gave evidence before certain magistrates? Yourself included. 10 Oct., 1900.
438. No? Against Davidson.
439. Against Davidson? Yes.
440. This was the case Reid v. Davidson. It was virtually a case of obtaining goods under false pretences? Yes.
441. And the magistrates were Messrs. Gale, Wright, and Ball? Yes.
442. And both Mr. Gale and Mr. Wright were Members of Parliament? I believe so.
443. The matter was fully gone into, I believe, and you and your witnesses gave evidence? Yes.
444. And what was the result of the case? Mr. Davidson was acquitted without a stain on his character.
445. And the Bench also made pretty strong remarks about the case? In what way.
446. Saying there was no foundation for the charge; did they make any remarks? The only remark that I can remember them making was that they acquitted him without a stain on his character.
447. You afterwards applied for a warrant against Mr. Patterson, the manager of the Sydney branch of the Bank of North Queensland? Yes.
448. And a warrant was refused? Yes.
449. By whom? By you. I first of all applied for a summons, and obtained it.
450. You obtained the summons, and it was sent away for service? Yes.
451. Afterwards it was, I believe, returned. It could not be served as Mr. Patterson was not a resident in the Colony? That was not the reason given in Court.
452. The summons was not served because Mr. Patterson was residing in Queensland? It was well known that he was living in Queensland.
453. Why was the summons not served? It was stated that Mr. Patterson could not be found. Mr. Davidson said he could be at any time.
454. Have you any information from the Department of Justice as to why the summons was not served? No.
455. Were you not advised by any Government official to get a warrant? No; I do not remember that. I remember applying for one on my own account. I, first of all, asked for an extension of time for the service of the summons.
456. But what led to your making an application for a warrant afterwards? I was refused an extension of time for the service of the summons, and then I applied for a warrant.
457. Without advice? On my own judgment.
458. You then applied for a summons, and I believe a certain day was appointed on which to make the application to the full Court? For a summons.
459. *Chairman.*] To whom did you apply for a warrant? To Mr. Maitland. I first of all applied for an extension of time for serving the summons, and that being refused I applied for a warrant.
460. To Mr. Maitland? Yes. Mr. Davidson came up to oppose it.
461. *Mr. Maitland.*] To whom did you apply for an extension of time for the service of the summons? To you personally.
462. You say, you applied to me for a warrant? You refused an extension of time for the service of the summons, and also refused to grant a warrant.
463. *Chairman.*] Where did you apply to Mr. Maitland for that? I applied in open court.
464. *Mr. Maitland.*] After you had been refused an extension of time for the service of the summons, how long was it before you applied for a warrant? You were on the Bench and you refused the warrant.
465. You say you applied for an extension of time for the service of the summons, when did you apply for it, before or after you applied for the warrant? The same day in open court.
466. You applied for a warrant in open court? Yes.
467. And your depositions were taken down? Yes.
468. And the Bench unanimously refused to grant a warrant? Yes.
469. There were three other gentlemen on the Bench besides myself, I believe? I believe there were about three others. There were Mr. Bull, Mr. Gale, Mr. Lazarus, and Mr. Maitland.
470. And the Bench unanimously declined to issue a warrant against Mr. Patterson? Yes, there was more than that.
471. *Chairman.*] Were those the same gentlemen who were on the Bench when you brought a case against Davidson? Yes. Mr. Gale and Mr. Bull were on the Bench when I brought that case against Mr. Davidson.
472. After the case I made some strong remarks, did I not? Yes.
473. In my report to the Department of Justice I made this remark, as having been uttered by me from the Bench—"I asked the magistrates to treat further applications, if any, of Mr. Reid, in connection with the above matter, with the greatest caution"? Yes, some words to that effect.
474. That was after the conclusion of the case? Yes.
475. In 1897, that is some two years afterwards, you applied to Mr. Thomas to issue a warrant against Mr. Patterson? I applied for a warrant against Mr. Patterson, but I do not think it was so long afterwards. I had previously been refused by all the other magistrates.
476. And he issued the warrant? Yes.
477. Did you give Mr. Thomas any information about a warrant having been refused you prior to that? Yes, I told him that a warrant had been previously refused.
478. Was the warrant issued? Yes; he said he would issue the warrant, notwithstanding that you had instructed other magistrates not to issue one.
479. After the warrant was issued, what became of it? I would very much like to know myself what became of it.
480. You do not know what became of it? No, I do not.
481. Did you not make any inquiries of Mr. Thomas? No, I inquired from the Minister of Justice.
482. Did you not inquire from Mr. Thomas what became of it? No, I do not think so.
483. You wrote to the Department of Justice to know why the warrant had not been put into execution? Yes.



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484. And what answer did you get? That the decision lay with the Magistrate.
485. Did you get a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan, which was written to him by the Department of Justice, to the effect that the discretion lay with the Magistrate in refusing to execute his warrant, and he appears to have exercised that discretion wisely? Yes.
486. I believe these men—Mr. Wright, Mr. Gale, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Lazarus—have no animus against you? No, I cannot say that they have.
487. Do you blame them for dismissing this summons against Davidson, and also for refusing to issue a warrant? I certainly blame them for refusing to issue a warrant when I ought to have obtained it.
488. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] That is the warrant you afterwards obtained? Yes.
489. *Mr. Maitland.*] About these mining tenements;—do you say that I stated that they were registered in Sydney? I positively say you did.
490. You say you have the Mining Board Regulations;—do they not instruct you where to register the claim? I do not know what you are driving at. The Mining Act does.
491. Where are mining tenements registered? As a rule, in the local place.
492. Did I not tell you that the mortgage was recorded in Sydney? What mortgage?
493. [I do not know what mortgage;—it is a matter that has escaped my memory as being on these Brindabella properties? No mortgage was mentioned.
494. Where did the conversation take place? In the Magistrate's room at Queanbeyan.
495. I think I ought to explain to you how your case came before Mr. Thomas. I tried to show you that you were still acting under a misapprehension or something of that sort? I asked you how it was the Bank of North Queensland were allowed to claim the mining tenements, they not being the registered holders; you then told me they were registered in Sydney.
496. *Chairman.*] Did you take any action afterwards? I was then made bankrupt.
497. And on the strength of your hearing this, did you write to Sydney? I did. I went, in company with Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan to the Mines Department, and he asked the question for me, and the reply was that they were not registered, and never were.
498. How long was that after the conversation with Mr. Maitland? Shortly afterwards; two or three weeks. Mr. Maitland referred me to Mr. Gould, who was then Minister for Justice.
499. What did he say? He said Mr. Gould would tell me, if I did not like to believe him.
500. You are sure it was after the conversation with Mr. Maitland? Yes; positive. His object was to make me believe that the Bank of North Queensland were the registered owners of the mining tenements at Brindabella, that they were not locally registered, but were registered in Sydney.
501. This mine was of considerable value? Yes.
502. How do know it? From experience.
503. What experience? Thirty years' experience in mining.
504. But you are a poor man still, I believe? I have to thank you for a good deal of it.
505. Tell us how you judged the value of the mine at the time of the sale, or at the time the action was brought? From previous results.
506. *Mr. Maitland.*] What were the previous results? Well, when I had water, I made as high as £20 per week.
507. Was that in 1864? More recent than that. I can show you receipts for all the gold I have obtained there.
508. At the times the terms of sale were made out was there any evidence of the value of the mine? When water is gone the mine is no value.
509. But how do know that this mine was of any value? From the amount of gold that has been obtained by me and others.
510. How many companies have worked it? Two.
511. What was the name of the first one? The Brindabella Gold-mining Company.
512. Did they make anything out of it? Yes.
513. What became of them? They floated it again and called themselves the Goodradigby Company.
514. Did the Goodradigby Company ever declare any dividend? I think not.
515. They virtually went bankrupt without anything? No, they called up £12,000; they spent about £5,000 in connection with the mine. They got £500 worth of gold. They spent £5,000 out of the £12,000 which they called up after the sale of the property, and obtained the deeds of my freehold of the land.
516. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] What was done with the balance of £5,000? I do not know. I did not get any of it.
517. Did not Mr. Slee inspect this property? Not to my knowledge.
518. Who inspected it? There has been a Mr. Etheridge, Curator of the Museum; and Mr. Arnold has inspected it on behalf of the syndicate.
519. Did Mr. Milne inspect it at any time? Yes.
520. Do you know what his report was? He recommended that I should get assistance from the Government and try and bottom it.
521. *Chairman.*] Did you get the assistance? I got some, but not sufficient to enable me to bottom it.
522. *Mr. Maitland.*] What is the bottom, alluvial drift? Yes.
523. *Chairman.*] You say you handed over the deeds of this property to the Goodradigby Company? Yes.
524. How did that happen? They offered me certain terms and conditions if I handed the whole of this property over to them as a mining property; the gold was supposed to run right through, being alluvial.
525. You undertook to do that and become a shareholder? Yes; I held one-tenth of the whole thing, about 500 contributing shares and about 900 fully paid-up shares.
526. Then you parted with the land, but not the grazing right? Not the grazing right.
527. You have said several times that a Supreme Court verdict secured you the grazing right;—in what action was that verdict obtained? An action brought against the Goodradigby Company by me for non-fulfilment of the agreement; my grazing-right was substantiated in the course of that action.
528. That was prior to all the other actions you have spoken of? Yes.
529. And was before you had undertaken to buy back the property at all? Yes.
530. The history of the case is this, then: Mr. Wright sold the property to the Goodradigby Company, but they failed to comply with the terms of sale;—what did they fail in? To pay me in cash.
531. They did not pay you? Yes.

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532. And you brought an action against them which secured you your grazing-right? Yes.
533. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] How often did Mr. Maitland come and preside as Police Magistrate at Queanbeyan? About once a month.
534. Every time he came, did he also come as a Warden;—was a Warden's Court also held? It was not very often that a Warden's Court was held.
535. Therefore, you did not know when a Warden's Court would be held and asked him to appoint a time for one? No.
536. Mr. Maitland, it appears, came monthly to Queanbeyan;—each time that he came was a Warden's Court held? I believe not.
537. Was that the reason you asked him to appoint a time for holding a Warden's Court, and told him you intended to get a summons? Yes.
538. Is it a fact that no other conversation occurred on the occasion of your asking Mr. Maitland to appoint a time for holding a Warden's Court, that he merely refused to appoint a time, advised you that he had no jurisdiction, and told you to go to the Supreme Court? No; there is no doubt about that.
539. When you went to Mr. Dowling, and told him your case, did he say you had a right to go into the Warden's Court? Yes.
540. But when Mr. Dowling returned from seeing Mr. Maitland, he then told you the Warden's Court had no jurisdiction? That is so.
541. Did Mr. Maitland say a single word about your not depending upon his advice, but to go to a solicitor?
542. Is it not a fact that you applied over and over again to Mr. Dulhunty for a transfer of these mining tenements to you, and Mr. Dulhunty told you they had not got instructions from the Bank of North Queensland? Yes.
543. Was not that told to you over and over again? Frequently.
544. And Mr. Dulhunty was acting as agent for the Bank of North Queensland? Yes.
545. With regard to this tendering of the cheque, is it not a fact that according to the terms of sale you were to be put in possession of these tenements, and contemporaneously you were to pay over the £200? Yes.
546. And you were ready at any time with the £200 to pay the moment the transfer was signed? Yes.
547. Did you happen to know, as a matter of fact, that if you worked more than a month you were liable to a serious charge according to the Act, and also that the mine would be regarded as abandoned if you had not been registered as the owner? Yes.
548. Was that the reason you did not go on working after the month had expired? Yes.
549. The £200 you had to pay as deposit you borrowed from Mr. Davidson on the understanding that there was to be a second mortgage? Yes.
550. And the papers which Mr. Maitland spoke of as being put before you by Mr. Davidson were virtually the second mortgage which he required you to sign? Yes.
551. And there were no other papers in the way of deeds, or anything like that, of the second mortgage on the mining tenements for security for the advance of the £200? On the freehold land and mining tenements, and all rights of the Goodradigby Mining Company.
552. Tell me this, how many times have you been at a Warden's Court where assessors have been sitting with the Warden? I do not know that I have ever attended a Warden's Court when assessors have been sitting before.
553. You never saw assessors sitting before? No.
554. Did you notice at all whether the Warden turned to talk to the assessors, or whether they turned to talk to him, during the hearing of this case? I do not believe they did once.
555. The Court was virtually in the hand, solely and entirely, of Mr. Maitland? Yes.
556. And, so far as you know, the assessors did not know they had power almost equal to Mr. Maitland's? I do not think they opened their mouths once.
557. With regard to the summons that you applied for against Mr. Patterson, who was present in Court different from those who were present when you applied for a warrant—or did you apply for a summons and warrant at the same time? Mr. Patterson did not appear in answer to the summons.
558. Not being able to serve the summons you then applied for a warrant? Yes.
559. Was it on the occasion of the application for a warrant that you alleged that Mr. Maitland gave a caution to the rest of the Magistrates not to grant you a warrant? Yes; on that occasion.
560. *Chairman.*] That was on the occasion of the application for a warrant? Yes.
561. Was that application made on the date of the return of the summons, or was it later on? On the date of the return of the summons. I first of all applied for an extension of time for the service of the summons; the bench would not grant that, and I applied for a warrant, then and there.
562. On a sworn information—did you swear an information, and then apply for a warrant? I merely asked for a warrant.
563. Tell me this: you were asked whether you regarded Mr. O'Brien as one of the ablest men in the southern district;—is it a fact that he is regarded as the ablest man in the southern district? No; it is not.
564. Do you happen to remember whether the letters produced at the trial before the Warden's Court were virtually letters of Messrs. Sly and Hamilton, who were acting for the official liquidator, Mr. Smith, who was virtually acting for the Bank? Yes.
565. Acting wholly and solely in the interests of the Bank? Yes.
566. Is it not a fact that, so far as you can remember, those letters spoke only of the freehold, and not of the mining tenements at all? Yes.
567. Have you ever been in a Warden's Court when an action has been brought for damages? I cannot remember; I have heard disputes in the Warden's Courts.
568. But you cannot remember whether you have heard any disputes but disputes about wages? No; they were generally jumping disputes.
569. Have you ever known, in all your experience of a Warden's Court, of a case being allowed to go on until a miner's right had been asked for and produced? No; never.
570. Were you informed by Warden Maitland that the Bank of North Queensland was registered in the Local Court as owners or as mortgagees of this property? In the Sydney Court.

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571. From whom did you hear that they were registered in the local court? From the Mining Registrar in Sydney.
572. And within two or three weeks after having heard from Mr. Maitland that they were registered in Sydney, you came down to Sydney for the sole purpose of making inquiry in consequence of what he told you, and you came for no other reason? Yes.
573. Did you find that they were not registered as he told you? Yes.
574. Did you hear from the Under Secretary for Mines or the Registrar that the Bank of North Queensland were registered as owners of the mining tenements and mortgages in the local court? Yes.
575. Did he inform you who told him that? Yes.
576. Who did he say told him that? Mr. Maitland.
577. Then Mr. Maitland misinformed you with regard to the registration in Sydney, and Mr. Ray misinformed you with regard to the registration in the local court? Yes.
578. In the *Queanbeyan Observer*, dated Friday, 13th December, 1895, appears this report of what the Warden said: "The Bench refuse to grant a warrant. This is a gross attempt to obtain criminal proceedings when, if there is a claim at all, recovery should be made by civil action. The whole proceedings are of a most iniquitous character. He hoped that in future magistrates would use extreme caution in entertaining any applications from Mr. Reid for the issue of summonses or warrants. He would take care that a copy of these proceedings should be sent to the Minister for Justice;"—Is that a correct report of what Mr. Maitland said on the Bench on that occasion? Yes.
579. And what he now says here is absolutely incorrect? Yes.
580. Did you lose anything else except your stock, your property, in consequence of the advice of Mr. Maitland? Yes; I lost another selection of 220 acres.
581. How came you to lose that? I had mortgaged it in order to raise funds to develop the mine after I had purchased it. Not having been able to get the transfer, I lost the whole of the property.
582. The mortgage was foreclosed? Yes.
583. Did you receive a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan, who received it from Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines? Yes.
584. Is this the letter [*Letter shown to witness*]? Yes.
585. The letter read thus: "95-15,516. M. Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 31st August, 1895. Sir,—With reference to your inquiries respecting the suing of the Bank of North Queensland, in the Warden's Court, by Mr. W. Reid, of Brindabella, I have the honor to inform you that the Warden reports that he informed Mr. Reid that he did not think the Warden's Court was the proper place to commence his action. He, however, sees no reason why he should not commence proceedings in the Warden's Court, if he feels so disposed. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Harrie Wood, per R.H.O. E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., Parliament House, Sydney." How did that letter come into your possession? I received it from Mr. O'Sullivan.
586. *Mr. Richards.*] In connection with the first interview you had with Mr. Maitland, did you quote to him the clause in the Mining Act to cover your action in the Warden's Court? Yes.
587. Do you remember whether you quoted the clause, or showed him the clause in the Act? I quoted the clause, I think.
588. Did you have a solicitor after that? Yes; I went immediately afterwards and consulted Mr. Dowling.
589. What did he advise? That I could go into the Warden's Court. He went to get Mr. Maitland to appoint a time to hear the case, and advised me to sit in his office until he came back.
590. After seeing Mr. Maitland, what did Mr. Dowling advise you to do? He advised me that I could not go into the Warden's Court.
591. That was your solicitor's advice? Yes; Mr. Maitland informed me of that.
592. With regard to the newspaper report which has been read. I think you said that one of the Justices who heard your case was a Mr. Gale, is that the same gentleman who was the proprietor of the newspaper? Yes.
593. Was he his own reporter? Yes, at that time.
594. And he was seated on the Bench? I think he had a reporter in the court.
595. Are you sure he had a reporter in the court on that occasion? I cannot say positively, but I believe he had.
596. Had you an opportunity afterwards of learning whether the Bench was unanimous or not? In that decision?
597. Yes? No, I went by the paper.
598. Would you be surprised to learn that it is recorded in one of these documents that the Bench—that is, the three magistrates—was unanimous? I believe they were unanimous.

Edgar Hamilton Ray sworn and examined:—

- E. H. Ray.  
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599. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] What are you? Registrar of the Mines Department.
600. Do you remember any occasion on which you saw Mr. Reid at the Mines Department? Yes, I have seen him on several occasions during the last few months—since June.
601. Will you tell us what was the cause of seeing him? He came to me to make inquiry with reference to some information which I had given to Mr. Bethune, who was represented to be his agent.
602. You know what this case is about? Yes.
603. Can you tell us the first occasion on which he came to you with respect to getting any information he wanted or which you gave him in connection with this case? I cannot tell you the exact date, but it was, as far as my memory serves me, about July.
604. Can you tell us the conversation that took place? Mr. Reid has been with me sometimes for an hour. I endeavoured to explain to him the position of the case as far as I could gather it from the papers.
605. Did you on any occasion tell Mr. Reid that the mining tenements at Brindabella were in the hands of the Bank of Queensland as mortgagees? Yes.
606. Did you then tell him that they were not registered in Sydney either as mortgagees or owners? I said not in our Department in Sydney; they might be registered elsewhere.
607. That is what you told him with regard to Sydney? Yes.

608.

608. Did you tell him that you had heard from Mr. Maitland that they were registered in the local court in Queanbeyan? I did not; I swear I did not.
609. Did you tell him anything about their being registered anywhere else but Sydney? I told him that if there were liens under the Mining Regulations they might possibly be registered in the local office.
610. Did you not tell him that if the Bank were owners they would necessarily be registered in the local court? No, I did not.
611. Did you tell him about the fact of what would be done if they were the owners? I told him, as far as my memory serves me, that it was merely a bankers' lien.
612. Did you know that the bank could not enter into any terms or any agreement for selling their right, title, and interest to these tenements having that lien? I know nothing whatever about that.
613. Then do I understand you to say, in the first place, that, if registered, it would be registered in the local court only in the district in which the mine is situated? It might be so, if the bank chose to register it.
614. But I am asking you, if it is registered, whether it should not be registered in the district in which the mine is situated? I do not exactly understand what you mean.
615. Do you not know that the owners of all these mining tenements are registered in the Local Warden's Court in the district in which they are situated? I do not like to go so far as that; mining tenements should be registered in the local court, but whether they are all so registered I cannot say.
616. But I want to know from you, as an officer of the Mines Department, whether they should not, as a matter of course, be registered in the local court? I will not say that, I say that mining tenements and holders of such tenements should be registered in the local court.
617. When did you see Mr. Maitland in regard to this matter? I think I saw him the day before the Select Committee sat for the first time.
618. Where did you see him? In the office.
619. Did you know he was coming to see you? No.
620. Did you not know he was coming down to attend this Select Committee? No, I did not know it at that time.
621. When did you first know that? When I saw him for the first time in the office.
622. What was the conversation that took place? As far as I recollect no conversation took place with regard to the Brindabella matter. We shook hands.
623. Do I understand you to say, on your oath, that no conversation took place between you when he came in to see you? I will not undertake to say.
624. Then I understand you to swear that, although he came down specially in regard to this case of the Brindabella Mine, you had no conversation with him about it? On that day, yes.
625. How did you know for what purpose he had come down? I asked one of the officers of the Department what the Warden was down for, and he told me.
626. You know Mr. Maitland well? I think I have spoken to him four or five times.
627. And rather than ask him what he came down for you preferred to go to one of the officers? I suppose so.
628. Had you any conversation with him about this case? On the day the Select Committee sat.
629. Will you kindly tell us what the conversation was about? I cannot say that I can. I believe it had reference to some précis of letters—something of that sort—nothing of any great importance.
630. I mean anything connected with the case not important at all? Nothing, except in connection with the précis.
631. Then you consulted him about something that had to be put in evidence? I asked him about a case that a précis had to be made of.
632. I want you to tell me, so far as you can remember, what was the conversation between you and Mr. Maitland on the day on which you came here to give evidence? There was no conversation, with the exception that the précis was to be prepared.
633. No conversation connected with this case? Nothing whatever, that I can remember.
634. Will you on your oath swear that? Yes.
635. You are very sorry you did not give evidence that day your time was so precious? I cannot say that.
636. Your time was not precious, though you occupied the position of Registrar;—did you see him subsequently? Not since that day.
637. You swear you have not seen him since that day? I swear that I have not seen him since that day.
638. Did you write any letter to Mr. Bethune concerning this case? I did.
639. Have you got a copy of that letter? I have.
640. Have you got it with you? Yes.
641. Will you show the Committee the letter? Certainly.
642. You say that you informed Mr. Bethune that the Bank of North Queensland held a lien over the property;—how did you know that? From the papers.
643. What papers? Papers that were in possession of the Department. I believe they are before the Committee.
644. That was the only means by which you knew that the bank had a lien over the property? Yes; I know absolutely nothing about the case.
645. Now can you tell me the date? It was some time about June.
646. Was it not the 6th June, 1900;—up to that time I understand you to swear that you had no information outside the papers which you say were in the Mines Department? Nothing whatever.
647. Will you tell me upon what assumption or basis you came to the conclusion that Mr. Reid had really no claim to compensation? I gathered it from the papers.
648. How did the papers show you that Mr. Reid had no claim to compensation? I gathered it from the papers. The matter came before the courts, and therefore it was a matter for the courts to decide.
649. Did you not say that you decided, as a court sitting by yourself, that you, as an officer of the Mines Department, conveyed to an outside source information which Mr. Bethune had no right to whatever? As agent for Mr. Reid, I think he was entitled to it. Mr. Reid has admitted that Mr. Bethune was his agent.
650. Then I understand that you gave an opinion to some person who might have been in some way called as a witness and of your own volition told him that Mr. Reid had no claim to compensation? That is what I told him as my opinion.

E. H. Ray.  
10 Oct., 1900.



- E. H. Ray. 651. What did you base your opinion on? The papers that are now before the Committee.
- 10 Oct., 1900. 652. Can you tell me in any possible way what single paper there is before the Committee that would justify you in saying that Mr. Reid had no claim for compensation—can you in any possible way give me a synopsis of any single paper that would justify you in coming to such a conclusion? The case has already come before the Court.
653. Do you happen to know that the Bank of North Queensland submitted to be charged with fraud and with the fact rather than allow the matter to come on in Court? I do not know.
654. The Bank of North Queensland had absolutely submitted to be charged with fraud and deceit rather than allow the case to go through on its merits, and took advantage of a technical plea; and you, as an officer of the Mines Department, cannot say on what you based your conclusion that Mr. Reid had no claim to compensation? Only from the papers.
655. Is this what you wrote to Mr. Bethune:—"My dear Bethune,—*Re* the mine at Brindabella, near Queanbeyan. Since our conversation I have had an opportunity of going through the departmental papers. To give you a complete history of the matter would take a long time, and the result would be of very little use to you. Briefly, however, the mine consists of seven tenements held under the Mining Boards Regulations of the colony, and known as extended alluvial claims. They were worked by means of sluicing, and the tenements include water rights for supplying the water necessary to work the claims. They were originally taken up by W. Reid and others and transferred by these people to the Goodradigbee Gold Mining and Sluicing Company. This Company apparently were in difficulties from the start, and the Bank of North Queensland held a lien over the property. On the 15th October, 1890, Reid took action against the Company in the Circuit Court, at Goulburn, and obtained a verdict with costs amounting to £483 18s. 3d. The Bank immediately operated under their mortgage and the property was put up for sale at auction at Queanbeyan, on the 22nd June, 1891. Reid appears to have been persuaded to purchase the property; by this proceeding he may possibly have lost the £483 18s. 3d. for which he obtained a verdict. This is, as far as I can gather, his complaint. There are, of course, many side issues leading up to this, and a number of Court cases have taken place in connection with transfers and other matters. As far as I can gather, Reid has no claim for compensation; in fact I regard his case as a trivial one. A select committee could really do him no good. His chief complaint appears to be against the Warden of the district, but as far as I know this officer gave him every possible assistance in the matter. As between ourselves I cannot advise you to spend any money in connection with this matter. Yours, &c."? Yes; that is my memorandum.
656. Is it correct that these tenements were originally taken up by Reid and others, and transferred by them to the Goodradigbee Gold Mining and Sluicing Company? Yes; I gather so from the papers.
657. In what sense do you mean that Mr. Bethune should not spend any money in connection with the matter? Mr. Bethune informed me that it would be necessary to pay Mr. Reid's expenses if he came down, and the matter would be of very considerable expense.
658. Is it part of your duty to advise people outside as to what they should or should not do if it involves expenditure of money? It is my duty to give all possible advice that I can.
659. What I want to know is this: Is it a part of your duty to advise all those who call in to spend no money in connection with mining? If they think fit to take my advice; certainly.
660. Then it is part of your duty, as an officer connected with the Mines Department, to advise people outside whether they should or should not take up a mine? If they like to ask my advice.
661. But is it a part of your duty? To give all possible advice is my duty.
662. Whether the mine is a paying mine or not? That is a matter I cannot touch.
663. Here you are absolutely giving advice with regard to possible or non-paying tenements to private persons outside Departments, and you advise some person not to spend any money in connection with the matter, because you consider another person is not entitled to compensation? I advised him as Mr. Reid's agent.
664. Then I understand that your opinion was gathered from the papers, which showed you that he got a verdict for £483? My opinion was gathered from the whole of the letters.
665. Was your opinion that he was not entitled to compensation founded on the fact that he had got a verdict of £483, which the Bank of North Queensland, by taking possession of the property, deprived him of? No.
666. Was that the reason why you came to the conclusion—because he got a verdict, and never got the result of the verdict—that he had no claim to compensation? Certainly not.
667. Then, on what ground did you come to the conclusion that he had no right to compensation? From the evidence in front of me in the papers.
668. A précis of which papers is contained in this letter to Mr. Bethune? That is a brief account of it.
669. *Chairman.*] Did you come to the conclusion that Mr. Reid had obtained his full rights to the mine, or did you hold that he had not obtained his full rights? It was from no default of the Government, certainly. That is the conclusion I came to, and that the case should be fought out in the Courts. The case was not known to the Department. As near as my memory serves me, there must have been a lapse of three, four, or five years before the case was brought under notice by Mr. Reid himself writing to ask if certain documents were registered.
670. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Is it usual for the Mines Department to know the cases that are going on, and to have reported to them these cases in the various mining districts of the Colony? That depends on the nature of the cases. There are certain cases—the cases of leased lands, for instance—which are usually reported to the Warden's Court; but cases connected with the holding of miners' rights are dealt with by the Warden, and are not reported to the Department.
671. Was the result of this case communicated by the Warden to the Mines Department, that is the case heard before Warden Maitland, *Reid v. Bank of North Queensland*? I do not remember that.
672. Would a case like that be reported to the Mines Department? I do not think it would be, unless specially asked for.
673. You speak here of an epitome of certain facts you obtained which caused you to come to the conclusion you did? Yes.
674. Was one of the reasons because Mr. Reid got a verdict for £483, which he virtually did not get, and because he did not get the result of that verdict. Is that the reason? I cannot answer the question in that way.
- 675.

675. What conclusion did he come to—because he got a verdict for £483, but never got the results of that verdict—on what grounds would that justify you in saying that he was not entitled to any compensation? I did not take that ground at all. E. H. Ray.  
10 Oct., 1900.
676. That is not one of the grounds for your conclusion? I will not say that.
677. *Chairman.*] You never thought that the fact that Mr. Reid got a verdict was a ground for concluding that he had no right for compensation? Certainly not. I formed my conclusion on the case as a whole.
678. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] I ask you is it that you wish to exclude that as being one cause of your opinion, or do you wish to say that it was only an incident? I wish to say it is impossible for me to answer any one of these reasons as a particular reason for anything.
679. Do not misunderstand me. You say it was upon the whole of the reasons that you founded your conclusion—There were four reasons, and no one of those four reasons would justify you in coming to the conclusion you did? I cannot say that.
680. The Bank held the whole of the property under mortgage and put it up for re-sale—was that a reason for your conclusion? That and others.
681. Was it an incident that induced you to come to the conclusion? Yes; I have no hesitation in saying that, from the papers in front of me, I was justified in coming to the conclusion that Mr. Reid had no title to compensation.
682. When you say in your memorandum, "As between ourselves," was that between you, as an officer of the Mines Department, and Mr. Bethune, or between you, as a private individual, and Mr. Bethune? As an officer of the Department. When I wrote that letter to Mr. Bethune about a fortnight after he asked me if I had any objection to his handing it to a certain Member. I said, not the slightest; there is nothing private or secret about it.
683. Would you receive Mr. Reid in the same way? Yes. I am sure he will admit that I have spent hours with him. He wanted me to contradict one statement—that the mine was sold by the Bank. There is no doubt it was sold, and there is no doubt that Mr. Reid purchased it.
684. I understand that you cannot swear, on your oath, that Mr. Reid is not entitled to compensation? I cannot.
685. When was your last interview with Mr. Reid? I am not quite certain.
686. What was the conversation at the last interview as far as you can remember? The subject of conversation on every occasion was the one thing; Mr. Reid wanted me to contradict a certain statement put in the letter.
687. Did you contradict it? I told him I was unable to do so.
688. What is the position of the Registrar in the Mines Department;—is it to deal with all claims? He deals with all leases in the Colony, deals with all correspondence affecting registration, and attends to the public.
689. You are virtually Sub-registrar? No; I am the Registrar; everything is in my charge.
690. *Mr. Maitland.*] A Warden has similar duties to yours in regard to matters in the way of giving advice? Certainly.
691. I take it that you know as a matter of fact that advice at times is given to hundreds of men on a field;—sometimes not to go to law, and other matters? Certainly.
692. As far as mining tenements are concerned, you have nothing to do with them? Nothing whatever.
693. You simply register the leasehold? That is so.
694. How long is it since you first saw Mr. Reid? I think I said sometime in July or August this year.
695. Have you heard in the Department, in any way, that I was ever accused of refusing a Warden's Court summons to any one? No.
696. Such a thing never came to your knowledge? No. [*The letter of Mr. Harrie Wood was here shown to witness.*]
697. Have you ever seen that document before? I cannot say that I have. It is written from the Ministerial Branch. It would emanate from the Under-Secretary.
698. You have read that letter;—what would you understand from it? That Mr. O'Sullivan had written to the Department asking for information in connection with this matter, and this was Mr. Wood's reply.
699. Would you glean from this letter that Mr. Reid had been refused a Warden's Court summons? No; certainly not.
700. *Mr. Thomas.*] You would not have that opinion? No.
701. *Mr. Maitland.*] There have been insinuations made that you and I had conversations? I think I passed your room when the door was open, and I think that Mr. Reid was with you. We shook hands and then I passed on.
702. Has Mr. Reid ever complained to you that a Warden's Court summons was refused him? Well, I think he did.
703. Do you remember Mr. Reid coming to you and stating that I had informed him that certain documents were registered in Sydney? Yes; he did say that.
704. When was that? During the conversation in July or August last. I think Mr. Reid made an inquiry to that effect. I think I told him, after looking the matter up, that they were not.
705. *Chairman.*] Did you ever have an interview with Mr. O'Sullivan about Mr. Reid's case? No.
706. He never saw you? No; he probably saw the Under-Secretary.
707. This conversation with Mr. Reid then was entirely in the present year? Yes; I do not think I ever saw Mr. Reid before July or August of this year.
708. Then, if Mr. Reid made any inquiry before then, it was probably made to Mr. Wood and not to you? Yes; I never saw him until that date.
709. *Mr. Maitland.*] You were Registrar then? Yes; I have been Registrar for ten years.
710. *Chairman.*] Is it possible for a property to be sold by one party and to be registered by another? It should not be so.
711. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Is it not one of the rules of the Department that all liens must be registered? All liens should be registered.
712. *Chairman.*] Under the general law or special regulations? Under the regulations.
713. Suppose a party of men working at a gold-field like, say, Condobolin, and they became indebted to the local storekeeper, and he takes a lien over their interests, would that be registered? It should be registered; but they are frequently not. They are frequently satisfied to take this lien as a common law lien. I am not thoroughly conversant in the way in which banks do business. They generally advance on a security, and when the mortgage becomes due they can realise on the security.

TUESDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:

MR. COOK,  
MR. NIELSEN,MR. RICHARDS,  
MR. THOMAS,

MR. HURLEY.

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Reid.  
Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Richard Collis, Clerk-in-Charge of the Leases Branch, Department of Mines, sworn and examined:—

- W. R. Collis. 714. *Chairman.*] Do you understand the object of this inquiry? I know nothing about it.  
715. It has not been brought under your notice officially? No, not officially.  
16 Oct., 1900. 716. Would the case of a lease at Brindabella, near Queanbeyan, come under your notice in the ordinary course? The case of an application for a lease would  
717. Have you any knowledge of an application for a lease by a Brindabella Mining Company, near Queanbeyan? I have no recollection of it.  
718. Have you had any opportunity lately of looking up the history of the case? No; I have not looked up the case at all. I understand that the holding is under a miner's right. That would be under the Mining Board Regulations. We, in my section of the Department, would have no knowledge of that, unless there was some clashing of title with a gold-mining lease application.  
719. Are you in a position now to give the Committee any information as to the early history of the case? No. As far as my memory goes, I do not think I ever saw the papers. I could not tell without looking at them whether they have ever been brought before me. I have no recollection of the matter. I hand in a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan to the Department, dated 4th June, 1895, and Mr. Maitland's report thereon, dated 6th June, 1895; and comments thereon by Mr. Harrie Wood, late Under Secretary for Mines, dated 22nd August, 1895; and a further report by Mr. Maitland, dated 29th August, 1895. These are the original documents. [*Documents read.*]

William Reid recalled and further examined:—

- W. Reid. 720. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Is there such a word as "immediate" in the terms of sale;—is not the expression used therein "possession to be given at once"? Yes; those are the words.  
16 Oct., 1900. 721. Did you understand from that that your payment of the money forthwith should be on condition that you should obtain possession contemporaneously? I clearly understood that.  
722. Do you happen to know how long the mortgage given by you to the Bank of North Queensland was before the property was transferred to you at all? About four months.  
723. Was it in consequence of this bogus mortgage that they were enabled to make you bankrupt? That was really the cause.  
724. You were asked a question (286): "You gave Davidson and Johnson a second mortgage over this freehold property to secure the £200, did you not?";—there was no other security that you gave them? Not to Davidson and Johnson. They took no security over the mining property.  
725. What security did you give to Davidson and Johnson for the £200 they advanced to you? They agreed to take a second mortgage over the same property as the Bank's first mortgage was on.  
726. Was there any other security you gave? Not to Davidson and Johnson; not that I am aware of.  
727. You were asked by Mr. Maitland some questions with respect to letters put in from Sly and Hamilton in connection with the case before the Warden's Court;—do you happen to know that those letters referred only to the freehold and the conditional purchase? Yes.  
728. You were also asked by Mr. Maitland (Question 300): "Was not the real cause of delay in the matter this: you had no money to pay this £200; you had to borrow £200 from Davidson and Johnson, and before they would advance you this money the documents had to be prepared so that they could get security in the shape of a second mortgage?";—is it not the fact that you were prepared, from the date of the terms of sale, or within a few days, to pay the money the moment the transfer was made? Yes.  
729. Did you know that you were entitled to have that land for a month only, and no longer, without transfer? Yes.  
730. Did you know that anyone after that could jump it? Yes.  
731. Did you also know that you were liable to penalties if you were in possession after that month without transfer? Yes.  
732. You were asked (Question 408) by the Chairman: "But you were not a trespasser against anyone but the Bank?" I do not exactly understand that, but according to what I have read you were there simply without having any right to be there at all, according to the Act of Parliament? That is all.  
733. At Question 422, Mr. Maitland asked you: "Have you told various persons, Members of Parliament, and others, that the case was dismissed because of the non-production of your miner's right;—have you given any other reasons for the finding?" That was the principal reason.  
734. Was that, according to your impression, the only reason? Yes.  
735. *Mr. Cook.*] Have you been fighting this case for the whole of the last five years;—how is it you have only now got to this stage? I have been all the time—I believe for more than five years—trying to get a Committee to inquire into the case.  
736. How is it you have not succeeded before; the matter was mentioned in the House only last year, I think, for the first time? I think I can show you that Mr. O'Sullivan moved four or five years ago for a Committee to inquire into this matter.  
737. You have been fighting it all the five years? Yes; I have been trying to get redress.

738.

738. And you say that Mr. O'Sullivan first put a motion on the Business Paper, asking for a Select Committee, as far back as three or four years ago? Yes; I think more than that. I asked Mr. O'Sullivan to ask for a Committee to inquire into the reason why a warrant issued for the arrest of A. J. Paterson was cancelled. W. Reid.  
16 Oct., 1900.

739. *Mr. Maitland.*] You remember you saw me after the case in Queanbeyan was decided, when you say I told you that a certain mortgage or lien was registered in Sydney? The mining tenements you said were registered in Sydney. You told me that in the Magistrates' room in Queanbeyan.

740. Do you remember who was the Sergeant of Police in the Queanbeyan Court at that time? Sergeant McGuire was in the Court-house, but no one but you and I were in the room.

741. Do you remember who was Clerk of Petty Sessions at the time? I cannot remember whether it was Mr. Thomas or Mr. Helmne.

742. You say you went almost immediately then to Sydney, and found out that was not the case—you told the Chairman you went in a few weeks? Yes; I made inquiries at the Mines Department.

743. You swear that when you found that information was incorrect, you took criminal proceedings against Davidson and Paterson? I do remember applying for a warrant.

744. At Question 59 I asked you: "After you had been to the Mines Department in Sydney, and found out that the Bank of North Queensland were not the registered owners, what did you do?" and you replied, "I sought criminal proceedings then"? Yes.

745. I then asked you, "Against whom?" and you replied, "Against John Davidson and Mr. Paterson. Mr. Davidson, who was a solicitor at Goulburn, had charge of my case in the Supreme Court at Goulburn, in which I got a verdict of £383 against the Goodradigbee Company";—do you remember saying that? I believe I did.

746. Did you say that after you saw me, and found out that certain information I had given you was incorrect, you applied for criminal proceedings against Davidson and Paterson? Yes, I did.

747. Do you know that criminal proceedings against Davidson and Paterson were commenced before McGuire ever came to Queanbeyan? I cannot remember.

748. Who was the Sergeant before McGuire? I am not sure.

749. Do you remember Sergeant Nelson? Yes.

750. Well, in the depositions in the case *Reid v. Paterson*—that is the last case—there is this passage: "Frederick Nelson, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a sergeant of police, and reside at Queanbeyan"? I remember now that it was against Sergeant Nelson who failed to serve the summons.

751. Therefore you see that when you saw me—when we had that conversation in the room—that was after those criminal proceedings of yours took place at all? I cannot say that; but at that time I had fully made up my mind to have you placed on your trial.

752. *Chairman.*] Where were you living at that time? At Brindabella, 45 miles from Queanbeyan.

753. *Mr. Cook.*] Whom did you first take out a summons against in this matter? I applied against Davidson, I think, first.

754. And against whom next? I discovered there was conspiracy between Davidson, Paterson, and several others—Mr. Maitland for one. I intended to charge him, as I told the Warden's Clerk. He refused me a summons, contrary to the Mining Act; and from what I discovered, I intended to charge him with conspiracy with the Bank of North Queensland, Davidson, and others. I was told I could not charge one man only with conspiracy. I intended to get Paterson, and then to implicate others with him.

755. Why did you not? Simply because that warrant was cancelled.

756. What did you do afterwards? I got Mr. O'Sullivan to move for a Committee to inquire why that warrant was not issued.

757. *Chairman.*] This summoning of Davidson and Paterson was subsequent to the case in the Warden's Court? The Warden's Court case was the first of all.

758. After the Warden's Court case you summoned Davidson and Paterson? Yes.

759. *Mr. Cook.*] What course did you take when you tried to connect Mr. Maitland with this conspiracy;—did you apply for a warrant against Mr. Maitland? I told the Mining Registrar that I was going to implicate Mr. Maitland.

760. *Chairman.*] Did you ever make application for a warrant against Mr. Maitland? Only in that way.

761. You did not ask him to draw out a warrant against Mr. Maitland? No.

762. *Mr. Cook.*] Nor a summons? No.

763. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] The fact is that, although Mr. Maitland had announced from the Bench that the magistrates should be cautious in granting you either a warrant or a summons in any case, you ultimately got a warrant against Paterson? Yes.

764. *Mr. Cook.*] And that is the only warrant you got against anybody? Yes.

765. Did you take any action in regard to O'Brien? No.

766. None whatever? No; I had no opportunity. I was made bankrupt.

767. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] The fact is that, a short time after that, Mr. Davidson was convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to penal servitude? Yes.

768. *Chairman.*] Was Mr. Davidson first tried before Mr. Maitland? Before the Queanbeyan Bench.

769. Was Mr. Maitland present? No.

770. I mean when you summoned him? Mr. Maitland did not sit on the Bench that day.

Edwin Charles Harris, auctioneer, Queanbeyan, sworn and examined:—

771. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Do you remember being a clerk to Mr. Downing, a solicitor in Queanbeyan? E. C. Harris.  
16 Oct., 1900.

772. Do you remember during that time Mr. Reid coming to Mr. Downing's office? Yes.

773. Were you present at the interview between Mr. Reid and Mr. Downing? I was.

774. Do you remember Mr. Reid placing his case against the Bank of North Queensland before Mr. Downing? I do.

775. Do you remember Mr. Downing telling Mr. Reid that he had a good case, and should go into the Warden's Court? I cannot swear that he said it in those plain words.

776. Just tell us the words that you remember? He led Mr. Reid to suppose that he had a good case for the Warden's Court.



- E. C. Harris. 777. After leading Mr. Reid to believe that, what did Mr. Downing do? He said, "Before proceeding further, I will go and see the Warden"—who happened to be in town that day.
- 16 Oct., 1900. 778. He returned, I think, a short time afterwards? I suppose about twenty minutes or half an hour.
779. When he returned, what did he then tell Mr. Reid? He told Mr. Reid that he had no case for the Warden's Court; that he must take it either into the District Court, or into the Supreme Court.
780. You are not sure whether he said the District Court or the Supreme Court? No; I cannot say what the exact words were.
781. Of course, you know that if the case was for over £200, he could not go into the District Court? At that time I was not aware of that.
782. I am now quoting from depositions taken before the Warden's Court in the Brindabella case;—do you remember saying in the Warden's Court, "I never heard of Reid tendering the deposit of £200 before January, 1892"? Yes.
783. You remember saying that? Yes, I do.
784. Have you since then had your memory refreshed, or since 1895 have you had your memory refreshed at all? I have; but that would require an explanation, I think. I may state that a junior clerk who was in the office at the time I was managing Mr. Dalhanty's business, refreshed my memory and brought the transaction to my mind, so that afterwards I was prepared to swear that Mr. Reid tendered his cheque for £200, being the deposit on account of purchase.
785. In your presence? Yes, in my presence.
786. How long after you gave evidence in the Court did this conversation with this junior clerk occur? Some eighteen months afterwards, I believe.
787. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Do you remember, before the mortgage was drawn out, Mr. Reid coming in several times and telling you he had the money ready and wanted the transfer made? Yes; and the correspondence between Delhanty & Co. and Davidson and Johnson, of Goulburn, will prove that.
788. Is it true that Mr. Reid several times came into the office, demanded the transfer, and told you he was ready to pay the money directly the transfer was made? I suppose I would be perfectly justified in saying that, on three or four occasions, Mr. Reid called in and said, "My money is ready; you give me the transfer." That was said to Mr. Dalhanty in my presence.
789. Do you remember what Mr. Dalhanty said? He said, "I must communicate with the bank," or "the vendors." I cannot say what were his exact words.
790. He said he would communicate with those for whom he was acting as agent? Yes.
791. When Mr. Reid called on those occasions that you speak of, were you always present? I was present, I know, on three or four occasions.
792. He might have called on other occasions, when you were not present? Possibly.
793. Do you remember Mr. Dalhanty saying to him, "I cannot get the Bank of North Queensland to act; and, therefore, I cannot give you a transfer"—or words to that effect? Yes; the words were to that effect, because my letter directly after that will substantiate that. With the exception of one or two letters that may have been written by a junior clerk, I think I wrote all the letters for Mr. Delhanty on the subject.
794. That is to say, that he could not get the Bank of North Queensland to proceed in the matter, and, therefore, he had no power to do anything? No; he acting as agent only.

Peter Schumack sworn and examined:—

- P. Schumack. 795. *Chairman.*] You are a clerk, and live at Queanbeyan? Yes.
- 16 Oct., 1900. 796. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Do you remember being in the service of Mr. Dalhanty? Yes.
797. Do you remember during that time that Mr. Reid called with reference to a transfer from the Bank of North Queensland to him of some mining tenements at Brindabella? Yes.
798. Do you remember whether he called often or not, after the terms of sale were signed in June? He called several times; I could not say for certain how many times.
799. Do you know whether he called for the purpose of asking for the transfer, saying that the money for it was ready when the transfer was ready? Yes; that is what he called for.
800. Do you remember his ever having tendered, by cheque or otherwise, the £200? On the last occasion I remember him calling, he tendered a cheque, and demanded the transfer.
801. What did he say when he found that the transfer was not ready? You mean when Mr. Dalhanty said he could not give the transfer?
802. Yes;—did he say why? No; he did not say why.
803. Did he say anything about the difficulty of getting a power of attorney, or any means of transfer from the Bank of North Queensland;—about the difficulty of getting anything satisfactory from them? Not that I remember.
804. Did Mr. Reid say anything as to what he would do with the £200 when he found that the transfer was not ready? Mr. Reid left the office, saying he would put it into the Bank.
805. You have no doubt in your mind that he tendered the cheque for £200? Not at all.
806. Do you remember his saying when he called previous to that, that he had the money ready? Yes, several times.
807. *Chairman.*] Were you in the office with Mr. Harris? Yes.
808. You were both clerks there? Yes; Mr. Harris was the manager.
809. Did you all sit in one room with Mr. Dalhanty? Well, it was not all one room; there were two rooms, with only just a door in between.
810. No passage between? No.
811. Did you ordinarily hear conversations between Mr. Dalhanty and his clients when they came to see him? Yes.
812. You heard anything that Mr. Dalhanty said? Yes.
813. Were you called as a witness before the Warden's Court? No.
814. I suppose that, as you were living in Queanbeyan, you remember Mr. Reid taking action before the Warden's Court? Yes.
815. That was considerably after Mr. Reid called about this transfer? Yes.
816. It was a good long while after, was it not? It was sometime after; I could not say how long.

Edwin

Edwin Charles Harris recalled :—

817. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] I tender the original document in the form of a letter from Mr. Charles Smith, dated 13th May, 1892, who was the liquidator acting under instructions from the Bank of North Queensland, which shows that the mining tenements were included in the sale by auction of the premises which were bought by Mr. Reid;—would you kindly look at this letter from Mr. Smith, and tell me whether you identify it? That is a letter which was received by Messrs. Dalhunny & Co. shortly after the date appearing on it. By looking at the letter-book you will find that I wrote a reply to that under Mr. Dalhunny's instructions. I also tender a letter-book which contains a number of press copies of letters between Messrs. Dalhunny & Co. and the Bank of North Queensland. E. C. Harris.  
16 Oct., 1900.

818. Do you recognise these letters, written by yourself or Mr. Dalhunny? Yes. I recognise the letters written by me, of which press copies appear on pages 475, 564, 576, and 944.

819. I now produce a letter from Mr. Baxter Bruce, solicitor for the Bank, expressing astonishment, and to a certain extent indignation, that this matter was not completed as it ought to have been; but he says that that does not affect the Bank.

Letter produced, and read as follows:—

J. R. Baxter Bruce (late of Brisbane), Solicitor and Notary Public.

Queensland Agents—Chambers, Bruce, and McNab, Solicitors, Brisbane.

Dear sir,

20, Bridge-street, Sydney, 19 August, 1900.

Mr. Reid, who purchased the Goodradigbee properties, has been in to see me as solicitor for the Bank of North Queensland (Limited).

Until to-day I did not understand what his claim against the Bank really was; but he now has definitely stated that it lies in the fact that for seven months after he purchased from you, you, as the Bank's agents, refused to transfer the property to him. He admits that at the end of seven months he had a transfer of all the properties purchased by him, but states that during the interval, in consequence of the non-transfer, the tunnel fell in, and he was unable to work the mine. Of course, his possibility of recovering from the Bank on this claim is very remote; but, at the same time, I should like you to inform me if it be a fact that for seven months he asked you repeatedly to go across to the Warden's Office and have the transfer completed in his favour; and if his statement be correct, why you did not comply with his request.

Yours truly,

J. R. BAXTER BRUCE.

Messrs. Dalhunny & Co., Queanbeyan.

820. Have you seen that letter before? Yes.

821. Did it reach the office while you were there? It came to the office during my time. Perhaps, I had better explain. I left Dalhunny & Co. in November, 1892, and I was then employed by Mr. Downing, solicitor, for a considerable time—I cannot remember the exact date. Mr. Dalhunny was taken bad in July, 1895, and he sent for me, as I had been his confidential clerk and manager for years previously. He said to me, "Mr. Harris, you will have to pick up my business. Go and take out a license—I am dying." That was in July, and I remember distinctly that on the 23rd July, Mr. Dalhunny recorded his vote, and I think that very night he left for Sydney. I was not in the office until the 23rd or 24th of August; but that letter, dated the 19th August, came under my cognisance, and was one I had to reply to.

822. *Mr. Hurley.*] And what has the fact of Mr. Dalhunny having recorded his vote got to do with it? That only fixes the date; I believe it was the 23rd July.

823. *Mr. Maitland.*] Is there any reply to that letter? Yes; I wrote a reply as follows:—

Dear Sir,

Queanbeyan, 21 August, 1895.

Your favour of 19th instant duly to hand. In reply to same, I would like to point out that, not being the owners of the property, or having any control over the same, it was impossible for us, as agents, to transfer to Mr. Reid the property in question until the transfers were completed by the parties entitled to make the same. As soon as we received the documents from Sydney, which we did about seven months after the sale, they were at once completed. In the interval Mr. Reid called upon us, we believe, several times to know why the transfers were delayed.

Yours faithfully,

DALHUNNY & CO.

J. R. Baxter Bruce, Esq., solicitor, Sydney.

824. In one of the last paragraphs of the letter to Mr. Smith, the passage occurs, "Of course, you would not call it a *bonâ fide* sale if bought in on behalf of the mortgagees; but they are very anxious to sell, and will do so on very easy terms."

825. Who were the mortgagees mentioned there? The Bank of North Queensland.

826. And that was written by the liquidator for the Bank? Yes.

827. That is recognising the Bank as the mortgagees? Yes.

Robert Etheridge sworn and examined :—

828. *Chairman.*] What are you? The Curator of the Australian Museum.

R. Etheridge.

829. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Where do you live? 21, Rosslyn-street, Darlinghurst.

830. Do you remember, some time about 1892 or 1893, going to Brindabella and Goodradigbee? Yes. 16 Oct., 1900.

831. Do you remember looking over what was to be seen, to give you an idea of the value of the mine? I remember stopping at Mr. Reid's place, on the claim he was working at, and I spent something between two and three hours on the claim.

832. And, from your technical knowledge, what was your opinion as to its value? I formed a very favourable opinion, and made a certain suggestion.

833. Did you say anything as to whether it was bottomed? I came to the conclusion that Mr. Reid had not bottomed it.

834. And you said that if it was bottomed it was likely to become very productive? I suggested that he should try the result.

835. If you had been asked to take a share in that property would you have done so? If I had been on the look-out for an investment I think I should have been inclined to have had a shot at it.

836. Could you give us what you would call an estimate of the market value of that mine, supposing that it were formed into a company;—I may tell you that it was in the company, and if £12,000 were called up and £7,000 or £5,000 were spent upon the mine, how much do you think that mine could have been honestly floated for? That is a question I would not like to answer. I did not go into that question. I was not there for a purpose of that kind. I was casually passing by and had a look at the claim, and I did not take any notes for anything of that kind.

837. You were the Government Palæontologist, were you not? I was attached to the Department of Mines. 838.

R. Etheridge. 838. You could not give us the market value? No.

16 Oct., 1900. 839. All you can say is that it looked to be a mine worth working, and likely to be productive, and that if bottomed you thought that something good might result? I took a favourable view of the claim; that is all I can say.

840. This was an alluvial claim, I understand? Yes; it was a portion of the old river bed.

841. When you say he had not bottomed, how far do you think he was from the bottom? I could not say.

842. You thought he had got upon a false bottom? Yes. He had got upon an impure bed of lignite, which was certainly not the bottom.

843. Was there any gold there at the time? I did not see any wash-dirt.

844. *Mr. Maitland.*] There were just surface indications, I suppose? Yes; and I judged by the general look of the wash.

845. You did not try the wash to see whether there was any gold? No.

846. *Mr. Hurley.*] Was there any wash? He had passed several washes.

847. Have you had any experience in geology? Yes, thirty-five years.

848. Pickology? Yes; all kinds of geology.

849. What experience have you? I commenced my career as a geological surveyor, as an officer of the Geological Survey Staff, and afterwards took to mining.

850. On what was it that you formed your opinion that the mine might prove a valuable one? On my general knowledge of what had been done, and from the look of the wash, showing that it was a portion of the old river bed.

851. Was there any surface or shallow working in the vicinity of this mine to enable you to come to the conclusion that it was likely to be valuable? There had been shallow workings in the neighbourhood.

852. You will admit that some very peculiar questions were put to you by counsel just now, as to what you would give for the mine;—you know it is all speculation? Yes, of course.

853. Are there any mines in the vicinity of this particular mine? I cannot say what there are now.

854. But I mean at that time? There was nothing there when I was on the spot, beyond purely prospecting holes.

855. Of course, if you had taken a share in this mine you would have gone into it as a prospecting venture? Exactly.

856. You would never, as a practical man, with the experience you have had, think for a moment of putting a great value on that mine and honestly floating it as it was? I should never have gone into it with a view to dishonestly floating it.

857. I do not say you would, but you would not offer an unproved mine to the public with a make-believe that it was very rich? I should not care to offer any kind of mine of that description.

858. Then you would simply offer it as a prospect? Yes.

859. How deep was the shaft? There was no shaft.

860. Was it a tunnel? No. It was an open cut, 96 feet deep, down to the bed of lignite. It was a hydraulic stripped open cut.

861. You did not see any gold in any of the terraces? No; I did not try for gold.

862. Did you wash for lignite? No; I took some of it away as a specimen.

863. And yet you would have invested in the claim? I say that I would have been ready to invest in it as a prospecting speculation.

864. *Mr. Close.*] Supposing that you had found that £1,200 worth of gold had been taken out of it, would that have influenced your opinion favourably? Oh, yes.

865. *Mr. Hurley.*] Did you know that gold had been got there? Yes.

866. Oh, that puts another complexion on the matter; I was not aware that you knew of that when you formed your opinion of the property;—beyond the three hours you put in there you had never spent any time on the property? Not in that immediate spot; but I have been to the valley itself several times.

867. *Mr. Maitland.*] If this were a payable mine, it would be the only payable mine within 30 miles.

868. *Chairman.*] I suppose that you do not profess to have a detailed local knowledge of the neighbourhood? Higher up the river I know a good deal about it—that is, near its junction with the Murrumbidgee; I have been there several times.

869. You were aware that gold had been got there at the time of your visit? Yes.

870. And you thought that, on further developments, it would prove a satisfactory property? I thought so from what I saw. I may say that, until I visited the spot on the occasion referred to, I was unacquainted with Mr. Reid. I made his acquaintance there, and I had not met him before. A party of us were passing Mr. Reid's residence on our way to Coolamon Creek, and we stayed there for the midday meal, and afterwards spent between two and three hours on the claim.

WEDNESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,

MR. RICHARDS.

MR. THOMAS,

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as counsel for Mr. Reid.

Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

Alfred John Charter, manager of the Sydney Branch of the Bank of North Queensland, sworn and examined:—

A. J. Charter. 871. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You often, I suppose, take a mortgage as a security for money you advance to anyone? We often do.

17 Oct., 1900. 872. Supposing a person came to you, and said "I want you to advance money on mortgage on a certain property, but I shall not go into possession of that property for three or four months afterwards, and I am not certain that I shall go into possession of it all," would you advance money on mortgage on such conditions as those? I do not quite understand the question. 873.

873. Supposing a person came to you for an advance of money, and said, "There is certain property we anticipate will be received by us in three or four months; but we are not quite certain that it will ever be received by us; but that is the only security we can offer";—would you, on that, advance any money? I am not the Bank. I cannot tell you whether the Bank would do it. I am only manager of the Sydney branch of the Bank. A. J. Charter.  
17 Oct., 1900.

874. Do you think that, under those circumstances, the Bank would do it? I really cannot say what the Bank would do under those circumstances; they might refuse or do something else.

875. Do you think the Bank would advance £500 on mortgage on property that did not belong to the man who asked for the advance of the money, and who said that he was not likely to be in possession of it for three or four months, and was not certain that he would be in possession of it even at the end of that time;—will you swear that the Bank would not laugh or smile at such a proposal as that? I do not know anything of the facts of this case.

876. During the whole of your experience as a bank manager, have you ever known that a Bank would advance money on such terms as these: a person comes to you for an advance of money, say £500, and you ask him what his security is, and he says, "My security is the possibility of having in my possession in three months' time the land on which I want the money; but I am not absolutely certain that I shall ever get the land into my possession";—would you, under those circumstances, even take the matter into consideration? It would depend a great deal on the character of the man and his standing.

877. Supposing his character were in the highest degree respectable, would you entertain a proposal that you should advance £500 upon property which he told you was not in his possession, and that he would not get possession of until three months afterwards, and possibly not even then;—would you think of advancing the money if he offered you no other security than that? If he offered no other security, and were a stranger to me, I certainly would not.

878. If you knew him well, and he had no other security to offer, would you do it? Possibly; but that is a very supposititious case.

879. *Chairman.*] You have not in your possession at present the Bank's papers in connection with this case; Mr. Baxter Bruce has them? Yes; Mr. Baxter Bruce has them. I think that he might be able to assist the Committee, he knowing the whole of the circumstances, whereas I know nothing about them.

880. You have come into office in Sydney since this affair took place? Yes; I have been here only one year.

John Robb Baxter Bruce, solicitor, sworn and examined:—

881. *Chairman*] You are solicitor for the Bank of North Queensland? Yes.

882. We have reason for believing that Messrs. Sly and Hamilton were their solicitors at one time? They were their solicitors before I came to Sydney, and they were the solicitors who acted for the Bank in connection with a sale to Reid of this property and the mortgaging of the property back from Reid to the Bank. Since I first knew Mr. Reid there have been, firstly, an action brought by the Bank of North Queensland against Reid, in which they sought to recover, I think, certain interest and charges which were due under a mortgage they held from Mr. Reid on a certain freehold, and on certain conditional purchases; that is the land in question. In that case Reid entered a defence and carried on that defence until the trial, where we had to fee counsel and appear before the Court, and then Mr. Reid did not put in an appearance, and the Judge made some very strong remarks about defendant's unnecessarily causing litigation, and we got judgment, and also an order for costs amounting to a considerable sum. We did not attempt to recover under that judgment. I am not sure whether we next began to make Reid insolvent or whether he started an action against the Bank in the Warden's Court, in which he tried to recover, I think, £5,000. At any rate, whichever proceedings took place first, before he was made insolvent he took the proceedings in the Warden's Court. I went to Queanbeyan, and the Warden found against Reid, and granted us an order for costs. Subsequently we proceeded with the insolvency proceedings, and Reid fought every step of those proceedings, alleging fraud and other things. Notwithstanding his opposition, he was adjudicated insolvent. I think that after we got the judgment against him in the Supreme Court, and before any proceedings were taken in the Warden's Court, we brought an action against him in ejectment—to try to get him out of the land he had mortgaged to us, and which we had taken possession of under the mortgage. He fought that right up to the date of trial, and then he did not appear, and we got an order of ejectment against him. We also got an order for costs: however, we did not recover any of the costs. We then thought the whole thing was over. At the last sitting of the Goulburn Court he brought another action against us, and we had to go up and defend it, although upon the face of it it was clear to anybody that there was no cause of action. We had to go, because we were sued for £5,000. We pleaded then that there was no case against us, because the time under the statute of limitations had run. We had already had three actions, and had obtained an order for costs in every one of them, and in every case excepting the one at the Queanbeyan Court Reid never appeared, and it was not likely that on this occasion we were going to go into a two or three days' trial when we could wipe him out of Court at once. The Judge called upon Mr. Colonna Close before the case was gone into, and said, "How are you going to meet this; there is a complete answer." It was the first case, I believe, under the English law where a man was not even allowed to open his case. The Judge said, "It is too ridiculous; strike it out," and he gave us an order for costs; so the case was wiped out again. Going back to the Warden's Court case, I did not know anything about the matter. It was some years old, and I had to fish up everything. I wrote letters to Dulhunty, and went and saw Sly and Russell, and ultimately, with the letters I had, I sifted the matter to the bottom. From the documents that were produced in the Warden's Court, it appeared perfectly plain that there had been an interval of some six or seven months, during which a transfer of certain mining tenements was not completed by the vendors to the purchaser, the vendors being the Bank of North Queensland, and the purchaser being Reid. The Bank, so far as I can make out, had a mortgage from the Goodradigbee Company over the conditional purchases and over the freehold, but they had never taken a direct mortgage over the chattel interests. The Goodradigbee Company and the Bank, however, were perfectly friendly, and when the Goodradigbee Company were called upon by the Bank to pay up their indebtedness it was arranged that the Bank should sell the whole of the property of the Goodradigbee Company, and that the Goodradigbee Company would assist them in completing any title which was necessary. The property was sold by Dulhunty, and a condition of sale was that there was to be £200 deposit. That deposit was not tendered, nor was it ever made until the transfers were completed, and the reasons for that are explained in the letters which were

J. R. B.  
Bruce.  
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J. R. B.  
Bruce.  
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put in evidence in the Warden's Court, namely, because the solicitors employed by the purchaser were finding the money to enable him to purchase, and they refused to make the deposit until the documents were all in order.

883. Which documents? The transfers of the mining tenements. At no time, until immediately before the commencement of the proceedings of the Warden's Court, was any claim ever made against the Bank in consequence of losses which Reid had sustained; and the delay arose entirely, or nearly entirely, from the action of the purchaser's solicitors in Goulburn, who would not force the thing on, and partly in consequence of Reid refusing to go to Queanbeyan to sign the transfers. There is a letter here, dated 8th October, 1892, written by Reid to the manager of the Bank of North Queensland, and in which Reid says:—

I am in receipt of yours of 26th ultimo, asking for cheque for £34 for interest, &c., payable to your Bank on the 22nd September. I think there must be an error in the date, because the transfer was not made to me until some time in December, although previously to that I had repeatedly applied by letter and through my solicitors—Messrs. Davidson and Johnson—that the transfer might be completed without delay; and the deposit money lay in the hands of your agents—Messrs. Delahunty & Co.—for some considerable time before the arrangements were completed. One consequence of the delay was that the races, tunnels, and dams got out of order, and entailed a considerable expense upon me to put in working order. Under these circumstances, I think it reasonable that interest should be charged only from date of transfer, the delay not being caused by any default on my part.

Reid sold these very mining tenements to somebody else, and yet he says he never had them; and on the 8th October, 1892, after he had purchased the mining tenements, and after he had resold them to somebody else, evidently the only thing he wanted was a concession in regard to interest, although he had been in possession, I think, for two years. To that letter, Mr. Patterson, the Sydney manager of the Bank, replied on the 12th October, 1892:—

With regard to due date of interest, it was originally made payable on 22nd June in each year, and it being considered you had possession from that date, our solicitors were disposed to insist on this point; but on the matter being represented to me, I requested them to give way on the point, and it was accordingly altered to 22nd September, as it now stands in the mortgage executed by you.

With reference to the delay of which you complain, our solicitors say that it was caused by your solicitors. However, the fact remains that according to the mortgage the interest is due on 22nd September, and as we have already waived three months apparently, we must now insist on your making the payments on due date.

With regard to the payment now overdue, as you say you will send cheque at the end of the present month, I will allow it to remain over till then, but if so, I must charge you interest of the £34 from due date till date of payment. I will advise you the amount in due course, to be included in your next cheque.

After the receipt of that letter from Mr. Patterson, in which it was pointed out that in consequence of delay a concession of three months had been allowed, there was never any letter written or claim made, but Reid sent a cheque on 31st December, 1892, "for £34, being amount of one year's interest due 8th proximo." He made subsequent payments of interest.

884. You asked for interest to September, and he paid it to January; that would be twelve months from the actual date of transfer? Yes; and he paid subsequent interest also, and never raised a claim that he had not been in possession.

885. Do you understand, then, that Mr. Reid had never raised a claim—he had not been put into possession? No, never. It was never raised until the 2nd March, 1894. In that letter he does not ask for, or suggest he is entitled to anything. In a letter dated 2nd March, 1894, to the manager of the Bank, Reid says:—

The cause of the loss was the delay in securing the transfer. When in Queanbeyan last week, I called upon Messrs. Delahunty & Co., the auctioneer who conducted the sale on behalf of your Bank, and they informed that their terms of sale were immediate transfer and possession. Possession I had, but the transfer was so long delayed that I feared to expend money on the property lest I lost not only the property, but my labour and expenditure as well.

You will notice that in that letter of the 2nd March, 1894, Reid uses the words "possession I had":—on the 2nd February, 1894, Mr. Reid writes to the manager of the Bank, evidently in reply to a letter which had been sent to him. He says:—

With respect to your demand for immediate payment of interest, I am sorry to say that I cannot comply with it. The six months' delay that occurred in transferring to me after purchase had the effect of destroying the mining property, and I have been in the disheartening position of endeavouring to work a sluicing claim without water. Whether the delay was caused by your Bank or the late Goodradigby Company is immaterial. The effect was the same, and in the interval that elapsed between the purchase in July and the delivery in January the damage was effected. It was from you, as mortgagee of the Goodradigby Company, that I purchased, and you that should have given possession immediately after the sale.

An attempt has been made to make a great deal out of the delay in the signing of the transfers.

886. *Mr. Cook.*] As I understand, you say you would not give him the transfer until you got the money? No; and if you will read the letter of Sly and Russell to Davidson and Johnson, I do not think you will have any difficulty in arriving at where the fault lay in regard to getting the transfers.

887. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to direct our attention to any particular letter? I think it may probably help you if I do show how the thing stood.

888. *Mr. Cook.*] We want to know why this transaction was not taken as ordinary transactions are? On the 18th September, 1891, Sly and Russell wrote to Davidson and Johnson:—

As solicitors for the Bank of North Queensland, Limited (the mortgagees), copy of your letter of 18th July last has been forwarded by Mr. Morgan, of Queanbeyan, solicitor, to us.

The letter from Mr. Morgan, there referred to, is dated 10th July, 1891. It was a letter from Mr. Reid's solicitors, Davidson and Johnson, to Mr. E. E. Morgan, solicitor, Queanbeyan. It is as follows:—

We now send Torrens' and conditional purchase transfer for execution.

The mortgage over the chattel property must be released and handed over to us before completion.

We have not been able to forward transfers of the mining tenements, as we shall want particulars of same from you in lieu of abstract, before we can do so.

We do not see our way to pay the deposit until we have looked into the matter and found that everything is satisfactory.

Davidson and Johnson replied to Sly and Hamilton in a letter, dated 21st September, 1891, in which they say:—

We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and now return draft mortgage approved. We would suggest your adopting the addition on the second sheet, as it would make your security over the conditional purchase more complete. We often deal with them this way, and find it very convenient and a saving of trouble, besides making securities more compact.

We think we ought to have a short assignment of the conditional purchase, and the chattel property, more especially as the conditional purchase has been in your client's name and will continue to be so until the money is paid off.

We

We have accordingly drafted a short assignment and send it herewith. We understand that the transfer of the mining tenements was to be executed in the Registrar's Office by the parties, or else a power of attorney from them, or such of them as may not be there, has to be produced, for which they have printed forms. We can get our client to attend, but we can scarcely see how a registered company could attend, so that probably it will be better for you to provide a power of attorney from the Goodradigby Gold-mining Company, in whose name the mining tenements still stand.

J. R. B.  
Bruce.

17 Oct., 1900.

Therefore, on the 21st September, 1891, Mr. Reid's solicitors knew that it was not coming from the Bank but from the Goodradigby Company, and the solicitors did not raise any question as to delay.

As regards the deposit, we are lending the amount of same to Mr. Reid upon the security of a first mortgage over some other selections which he has, and a second mortgage over the property now purchased, and should like to see the title of this latter part perfected before we pay over, but the payment will be duly made when required.

They were never in a position to execute the mortgage, because the deposit was never made. On the 7th October, Messrs. Sly and Hamilton send back certain documents to Messrs. Davidson and Johnson, and say :—

We also return draft assignment of conditional purchase and chattel property, approved by us, and copy power of attorney from the Goodradigby Company, on the printed form mentioned by you, authorising a transfer of the mining tenements. The original will be handed you on completion.

The next letter was from Sly and Russell to Davidson and Johnson, dated 4th November, 1891 :—

We are very much surprised at the long delay in this matter. We should be glad to receive from you the mortgage executed by your client, and have to request that the £200 deposit may be at once paid in accordance with the terms of the contract.

On the 19th November, 1891, nothing having been heard from the solicitors for the purchaser, Sly and Russell wrote again, as follows :—

We are very much surprised at the continued delay in this matter. On 7th October last we forwarded you mortgage for execution by your client, and on the 4th instant we wrote urging you to get matter completed. We received a reply from you that you expected to be ready to complete by 10th instant. That is now over a week ago. As the Bank is losing interest all this time until completion, unless we receive from you at once the mortgage, duly executed, and the deposit is paid at once in terms of the contract, we shall consider the desirability of either cancelling the contract or of filing a statement of claim on the Equity side of the Court to compel specific performance thereof.

That letter is from the Bank's solicitors to Reid's solicitors, complaining of the delay they were making in executing the contract. Sly and Russell, as pointed out already, began by writing on 7th October, 1891, and they did not receive a letter from Davidson and Johnson in reply until the 27th November, 1891. The Bank is accused of having caused all this delay, and yet all this time passes, and the 27th November is the first time we get a reply. Then Davidson and Johnson write :—

In reply to yours of 19th instant, we had a letter from our client the other day, saying there was no J.P. in his vicinity, but that he would come down and sign the papers when shearing was over, which ought to be by now.

No communication came from them, although it is said Reid was so anxious to complete the transaction, until the 27th November, when they give as the reason for the delay that there was no J.P. in the vicinity; and, although the matter was so very important, Reid was not going to hurry down, but was going to wait until the shearing was over. In that letter they go on to say :—

We have, however, written him to-day, so that he will get the letter on Sunday, impressing on him the necessity of at once coming down, —

That is, Reid's own solicitors wrote to our solicitors that they were impressing on him that he must come down.

and if it will facilitate a settlement we may mention that we are willing to pay  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on deposit from date of yours under reply until settlement.

Here are the people who were complaining, and yet they offer to pay us  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and although it is said that we were wrong in not completing, Reid's own solicitors admit that they were wrong, and say that they will pay us  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the £200 deposit.

889. What do they mean by offering to pay  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.? From the time during which the deposit had not been made in consequence of the delays that occurred.

890. *Mr. Cook.*] Seven and a half per cent. on the £200? Yes, interest at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Up to that time, at any rate, when they were willing to pay interest, they did not think they were injured. They did not get the matter completed themselves until the 21st December, 1891, when they wrote :—

We send herewith memorandum of assignment and Torrens transfer, which please get executed by your clients.

Those were sent, according to the correspondence, to Davidson and Johnson, by letter from Sly and Russell, on the 18th September, 1891, and they remained with them until 21st December, 1891. On the following day Sly and Russell acknowledge the receipt of this long-delayed letter from Davidson and Johnson, and by that letter they say :

We return transfer, which we will be glad if you will at once forward to Mr. Reid, and obtain his signature thereto, and return to us.

On the 11th January, 1892, Sly and Russell write to Davidson and Johnson :—

We have to-day received deposit from auctioneers less their charges.

On 22nd December we sent you transfer for Mr. Reid's signature. This has not yet been returned to us.

Will you favour us by having such transfer signed by Mr. Reid, and returned to us at once.

When returning transfer to us, please let us have the amount of stamp duty and fees to be paid for registration.

On the 13th January, 1892, Davidson and Johnson send the transfer asked for; and that completes the transaction.

891. Is this the period as to which Reid complains of the delay of the Bank in making the transfer, and of the consequent injury to himself? Yes; but for three months out of the seven his solicitors held the documents; his own solicitors admit that they held those documents for three months out of the seven. During the whole of the time correspondence goes on with Davidson and Johnson, Sly and Russell immediately replying to Davidson and Johnson's letter, but Davidson and Johnson not replying in the same way to their letters.

892. There was an interregnum from January, 1892, to 1894;—do you know what occurred during that interregnum? No; I cannot tell you what occurred, except what Reid himself told me. When Reid first started this claim against the Bank, I could not make head or tail of it, and I asked him to come in and see me, and he came, and we had several conversations, and, according to his own admission, he had been letting the thing hang back.

893. Is there any correspondence between Reid and the Bank during those years? No.

894.

- J. R. B. Bruce.  
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894. *Chairman.*] When did you first hear this claim by Reid? Towards the end of 1895 was the first I ever heard of this claim for £5,000.
895. Did you appear personally for the Bank before the Warden's Court? Yes.
896. And you produced these letters before the Warden's Court? Yes.
897. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] I think that an action was brought by Reid against the Bank of North Queensland for damages which he alleged he had sustained in consequence of delay? The documents speak for themselves; I cannot say from memory.
898. Do you remember Reid being non-suited? I do not know if he was non-suited, or if there was a verdict for the defendants. I know that I won the case.
899. If there had been a verdict for the defendants at Queanbeyan, do you not think that you would have pleaded *res judicature* at Goulburn? I consulted with counsel as to whether we should plead *res judicature*. We compared the plaint in the Queanbeyan Court with the form of action at Goulburn, and found it was not on the same ground, and the plea of *res judicature*, therefore, would not have been an answer to it. If you look at the plaint in the Warden's Court, and at the statement of claim in the action at Goulburn, you will find that the plea of *res judicature* would not suit. I remember distinctly that we wanted to plead *res judicature*; but there was a variation between the two claims, and *res judicature* was not a complete answer.
900. Do you happen to know what is the difference between the action brought in the Warden's Court and the action brought at Goulburn? I cannot tell you now; but I could if I looked into the matter.
901. Can you tell me the date of the mortgage from Reid to the Bank of North Queensland? 6th February, 1892—the day after the transfer.
902. Do you admit that Mr. Reid might have gone into possession for a month on the terms of sale; but that after that time, unless the mining tenements were registered in his name, he was a trespasser there, and was liable to penalties;—do you know that? I do not know anything about it.
903. Do you know that he has never had legal possession of that mine until the transfer was registered in January? That is a matter of law.
904. According to the terms of sale, Mr. Reid purchased all the right, title, and interest of the Goodradigbee Gold-mining Company (Limited);—would that include the mining tenements? I expect it would.
905. Do you know that Reid purchased from the Bank of North Queensland, and not from the Goodradigbee Gold-mining Company? Yes, I know that; but I have explained the private arrangement between the Bank of North Queensland and the Goodradigbee Company.
906. You know that Reid purchased from the Bank of North Queensland all the right, title, and interest of the Goodradigbee Gold-mining Company; and do you happen to know that the Bank of North Queensland never were mortgagees of the mining tenement of the Goodradigbee Company? I have admitted that.
907. Do you happen to know that, according to the terms of sale, the possession was to be given at once—contemporaneously with the payment of the deposit? Yes. They made a mistake though, for he got possession, but he did not give the deposit.
908. I think you swore just now that the deposit was never tendered until the transfer was completed? Yes; I take that from the correspondence of Johnson himself; I was not there.
909. Would you be astonished to hear that not only Mr. Dulhunty's managing clerk, but also his under-clerk and Mr. Reid, have sworn here that the deposit of £200 was tendered a short time after the terms of sale? Whether I was astonished or not would not affect the case. I simply say that in a letter from the solicitors they admit that it had not been tendered, and they offered to pay  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., because it had not been paid.
910. You entered into this matter for the first time after it came before the Warden's Court? I did not say that. I said I went into it before then.
911. You said, "I heard nothing about Reid's claim until about September, 1895"? Yes; this claim.
912. Had you any interviews with Reid preceding this letter which you wrote to Delhunty & Co.? Evidently this is the date upon which I had the first interview with Reid, because I say, "I did not know until to-day."
913. Had you seen him previous to the 19th August? I do not think so, because the letter indicates to me that I had not.
914. Do you remember getting a letter from Mr. Dulhunty explaining why the delay occurred? I am prepared to admit that I got a letter from Mr. Dulhunty admitting that the delay occurred in consequence of the mining tenements not being transferred.
915. You admit that Mr. Davidson, who advanced the money, was only acting within his rights in asking that the title to the mining tenements should be shown to him? Yes.
916. I suppose you know, from having heard it, that the Bank never had any title to these mining tenements, and the Bank ultimately did not convey them? I have said so already.
917. *Mr. Maitland.*] What is the meaning of the word "possession"? There is legal possession, constructive possession—and half a dozen other kinds of possession.
918. *Mr. Cook.*] Well, what is the difference between "immediate possession" and "possession at once"? I cannot tell you the difference. For a man to come into possession of a thing, and then for anyone to say that he had not possession of it, because he had not a piece of paper that gave him a title to it, would be ridiculous. If he remained in possession nobody could turn him out—not even the man who held the title could turn him out, if he had purchased from the person entitled to sell.
919. *Mr. Maitland.*] The conditions of sale state that Reid purchased all the right, title, and interest under bill of sale by W. B. Shaw, "for the sum of £700, upon the following terms, viz., £200 deposit, to be paid forthwith to Messrs. A. M. Delhunty & Co., the balance in five years with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable annually, to be secured by mortgage on all the property now purchased, possession to be given at once, transfer to be prepared"? If a man buys a piece of property, and you hand over to him the deeds, but do not take him on to the land and give him possession of it, then that man has got what is called constructive possession. Further, you need not hand the man the deeds, but can take him on to the land, or allow him to go on to the land, and if he goes on to the land, then he has possession. That is a higher title than constructive possession. The mere getting of the title is a thing that comes afterwards. Once in possession nobody could turn him out, not even the man who had sold to him, unless he made default. You could take possession of a vacant piece of land to-morrow, and nobody could turn you out, except the true owner.

920. Suppose another man comes on the scene, and says, "What are you doing here?" and you reply "Well, I have been put in possession"; and then he says, "But I am interested in this land, and I did not put you in possession";—what then? Then the man in possession has a better title until the other proves he has a better one. He must take action.

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921. The man who comes along must dislodge the other? Yes; he must dislodge him by legal process. The whole thing originated in the system of conveyancing; it all sprang from that. The original way of conveying land was by going and taking possession actually of it; but that was found to be very cumbersome, people having sometimes to come from the other end of the world. People could not get possession of land in the Holy Land until they actually came and took possession of it; and in order to get over the difficulty, they passed a law stating that to him who had the use of the land would be given the possession of the land; and thus in all titles you get now it is said that it is given "unto and to the use of." The expression was that it was given to the use of—it was conveyed to So-and-So and to his use—and that did away with the necessity for his going on to the land and take possession of it, because the Statute of Uses said that him to whom the use was given should have possession.

922. *Chairman.*] Then he need not be in bodily possession at all? No; supposing a man has got a deed, and goes to take possession, and finds a man in possession, he must go the Court and bring an action of ejectment on his title, and must have that man ejected from his land. The only people who could have legally disturbed Reid after he went into possession were the Bank or the Goodradigbee Company; and as he was there with their consent, he could not have been disturbed by anybody, even if he had been with-out any title at all.

923. That law applies to freehold land and land under process of conveyance, but not to occupants of Crown lands;—this would be under a different law altogether? No; even occupants of Crown land would be entitled to hold it except against the Crown. The Crown would be the only one who could dispossess them. Even the Mining Act did not take away from that—it could not give to Tom, Dick, or Harry the right to put you out.

924. *Mr. Cook.*] But under the Mining Act, could not the Crown eject you? Yes; the Crown could.

925. *Mr. Maitland.*] If Reid admits that he was in occupation of this ground, he simply got all the Bank promised to give him? That was all.

926. What did Reid buy? The deed speaks for itself.

927. You know that what was bought was certain land, mining properties, and mining plant? Yes.

928. *Chairman.*] There was no doubt in your mind that Reid had purchased the mining tenements? Yes; no doubt.

929. Though not under mortgage to the Bank, they were put up for sale, by virtue of the arrangement you told us of? Yes; and he took it and kept it for two years, without saying a word.

930. *Mr. Maitland.*] The £200 was a deposit on the purchase of the freehold land, conditional purchase, and mining plant? Yes.

931. Was it for the mining tenements? Yes; everything advertised. There was a deposit of £200 to be paid.

932. Part of the conditions of sale was that the £200 should be paid forthwith? Yes; but it was not paid forthwith.

933. Supposing that a purchaser buys certain property, and employs a solicitor to look after the matter for him, and afterwards finds out that there is some defect in the title, what would be his remedy? He would call upon you to rectify the title, or, if it was grave enough, he might say, "I will not go on."

934. If there was a fault, a solicitor should have discovered it? If he discovers it, it is a matter for the purchaser to say whether he will throw over the contract, or insist upon its being carried out. If A sells a property to B, and according to the conditions of sale, B has a certain time to look into the matter, and if B accepts absolutely a bad title, and pays as much as £50,000, if you like, for a title, to a man who has not a scrap of title, he cannot get that money back.

935. Supposing it were found afterwards that the title was bad in this case, what would be the purchaser's remedy? He would have a remedy, perhaps, against his solicitor.

936. But would he have one against the Bank? No; unless there was a special condition in the documents which enabled him, notwithstanding his having taken a bad title, to bring an action against the Bank to waive the contract. Any contract can be upset for fraud. Immediately you import fraud into a contract it vitiates the contract.

937. *Mr. Cook.*] Supposing I were to ask you to put in such a covenant on behalf of the Bank as you are speaking of, would you put it in? For the Bank, it would go in as a matter of course, for further assurance. I do not mean with regard to chattels, but with regard to land it would go in, except in certain cases. When you buy from trustees they never covenant to give a good title; consequently you may be landed with a title that is bad without having a remedy; but if you buy from an ordinary individual under ordinary conditions, then if the title is defective you probably have a remedy by getting back your purchase money—that is, if the person selling covenants to give you a good title.

938. Was there such a covenant in this title to Reid? No; but he got a good title. All he complained of was that it was seven months afterwards. This is the case of a man who, knowing all the faults, says, "I will complete that title." He does not complain, but at the end of seven months says, "Though you have kept me seven months out of the property, I will complete," and having completed and taken it, he then says, "I will take that, and still bring an action for damages."

939. *Mr. Maitland.*] What would be the proper Court for a man to commence his action in? Any Court he liked.

940. Could he commence an action like that in the Warden's Court? No; certainly not. He would require to commence his action at common law. His action would be against his solicitor or for breach of contract.

William Davies Downing sworn and examined:—

941. *Chairman.*] What are you? A solicitor, practising at Queanbeyan.

942. You know the parties to this inquiry, Mr. Reid and Mr. Maitland? Yes; but I do not know the scope of the inquiry, as the only information I have is from the subpoena.

943. You know Mr. Maitland, and remember his being the Warden in Queanbeyan? Yes.

944. Do you know Mr. Reid? Yes, well.

945. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did Mr. Reid ever interview you? Yes.

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946.



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946. Can you recollect when? I made a note of the date, as I thought it possible I might be asked about that; it was on May 28, 1895.
947. Have you any recollection of what took place at the interview;—it was a long time ago, but have you any recollection of what occurred? I have a partial recollection; I remember advising Mr. Reid, who came to ask for advice.
948. Could you give us roughly what it was? I cannot remember the point upon which Mr. Reid sought my advice. I have tried hard to remember the point upon which he consulted me, but I cannot do so. I remember, however, that I advised him that, in my opinion, his action should be taken in the Supreme Court, and not before the Warden. I remember that, because of other circumstances which occurred afterwards.
949. *Chairman.*] That is impressed on your memory? Yes; but the actual point upon which he consulted me I have not the faintest recollection of. My diary merely shows me that there was a consultation.
950. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You say that you remember telling him his action was for the Supreme Court? In my opinion, if he had an action, he should take it in the Supreme Court, and not before the Warden.
951. *Mr. Maitland.*] Can you remember whether he mentioned my name, and in what manner? Not at that interview. I saw Mr. Reid twice on that date. Hitherto, I have spoken of the morning interview, when he first came to see me. He did not then mention your name at all.
952. Did he do so on the second occasion? After the first interview, I had gone out, and as you were in town, I had an interview with you, and I remember distinctly putting an "A" "B" case to you on this very matter, because I wanted to confirm my own opinion, and you seemed to agree with me that the advice I had given was right.
953. Did you tell me the names of the parties? No; I simply put it to as an "A" "B" case.
954. Did Mr. Reid at any time complain to you that I had refused him a Warden's Court summons? You could not refuse him a Warden's Court summons.
955. But did he complain to you that I had done so? I do not think so.
956. *Chairman.*] In the course of either of these interviews? I could scarcely remember a detail of that kind. A Warden's Court summons, however, comes from the clerk, and has nothing to do with the Warden at all. We frequently get Warden's Court summonses, and never think of going to the Warden about them.
957. *Mr. Maitland.*] You have done a great deal of that work? Yes; a great deal.
958. Did you ever appeal to me to fix a date for the hearing of the summons? No; I always go to the clerk for the summons.
959. And there is a regular date every month for the holding of the court? Yes; the third Wednesday in the month now.
960. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] Is that for the Warden's Court;—I understand you to say that the third Wednesday in the month is generally arranged for the holding of the Warden's Court? I do not know what the arrangements are between the Magistrates and the clerk. But as I understand it, as a professional man there, the Police Magistrate attends on the third Wednesday in the month—that is the small debts day—and he, being the Warden, uses that day for any Warden's business he may have. It may be that they regard that as the Warden's day as well; but I have no information on that beyond what I have stated.
961. *Mr. Maitland.*] Did you understand from Mr. Reid that anything prevented him from going into the Warden's Court? Certainly not. I simply advised him as to what I regarded as to the preferable course to take.
962. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You wrote Mr. Maitland a letter a little while ago; the letter has been put in, and is dated the 30th November, 1899; you say in that letter that you have had a communication from Mr. Maitland? Yes.
963. And the communication was in reference to this matter? I believe it was.
964. And you wrote to him, stating that you forgot the exact point upon which Mr. Reid came to you? Yes; I believe I did say something of that kind.
965. You said further that he had no case in the Warden's Court, and should proceed in the Supreme Court? Yes, that is so.
966. That is your opinion, as far as you can remember—that he had no case in the Warden's Court? Yes; that is my recollection of the case.
967. Your recollection now is the same as when you wrote that letter—that he had no case in the Warden's Court? I would like to put it in this way, to make it more clear: I regarded it as a case for the Supreme Court rather than the Warden's Court, if any. I know that Mr. Reid was dissatisfied with the advice I gave him, and I have also reason to believe that he consulted other solicitors afterwards, and actually took different advice.
968. In your letter, do you say that he had no case in the Warden's Court and should proceed in the Supreme Court? Yes, practically.
969. That was twelve months ago nearly? Yes; ten months ago.
970. And therefore your recollection of ten months ago would be better than now—that would be a natural inference? Yes; because I have never thought of the case since.
971. You also say in your letter that you also told him that you would be happy to contest the case before the Warden's Court, but he declined;—if he had no case for the Warden's Court, how could you have tested it there? I gave him the best advice I could, but I was quite willing to take his case and try it for him, if he wished to waste his money.
972. If he had no case? I should think, from what I have heard of you, that you would be the last man in the world to suggest that a man should go into Court when you knew that he had no case.
973. *Chairman.*] Mr. Downing's explanation is that he advised him to go into the Supreme Court, but if Mr. Reid overrode his advice he would take the case to the Warden's Court, if he wished.
974. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] You say in your letter that you remember distinctly telling him that he had no case in the Warden's Court? That was my opinion. I had a chat with Mr. Maitland about the case, and I put an "A" "B" case to him, and he simply said that was Reid's case, and evidently thought with me.
- 974½. *Chairman.*] Although you did not actually communicate to Mr. Maitland that it was Reid's case, he gathered that it was Reid's case? Yes; it appeared to me that Mr. Reid had consulted Mr. Maitland before he came to me—that was the impression I had.

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975. And I suppose that was how Mr. Maitland came to think that it was Reid's case? I do not know that.

976. There were two separate interviews between you and Mr. Reid? Yes; I met Mr. Reid in the morning, and again casually met him in the afternoon. In a country town you meet people all over the place. He came to me professionally in the morning, and after seeing Mr. Maitland, I saw Mr. Reid casually again in the afternoon.

977. The two interviews were so distinct in their nature that you would not be likely to confuse the incidents of the two, one was in your office and the other would be on the street? I could not exactly say; he met me in the office in the first instance, but where the second interview took place I could not say now. I know there were two interviews.

978. *Mr. Close.*] Do you not remember that when you came back after seeing Mr. Maitland you found Mr. Reid in your office, who at that time handed you a half guinea for your advice? No, I know Mr. Reid paid me, but when I received the money I could not tell you.

979. I suppose you gave a receipt for the money? I suppose so.

980. You would not give that in the street? No. If the fee were paid it would be in the office unless Mr. Harris gave a receipt for me.

981. But you gave the receipt yourself? If I gave the receipt it must have been in the office.

982. Mr. Reid really waited for you until you came back after seeing Mr. Maitland, and when you came back you gave him your advice? I do not remember.

983. *Chairman.*] Is there any possibility of your having done this;—is it possible that you should have given different advice to Mr. Reid at the two interviews, that in the morning you told him that there was room to stand in the Warden's Court and in the afternoon that there was not? No, I was quite convinced in the morning that he had no case in the Warden's Court. I remember that distinctly because Mr. Reid was rather annoyed that I could not advise him as he wished. The strange part of the thing is that I cannot remember the point on which I advised him.

984. But you recollect that he did go into the Warden's Court in the end? Yes. He subsequently instructed Mr. O'Brien of Goulburn to appear in the Warden's Court.

985. So that, unless there was some gross irregularity, he would have had a footing in the Warden's Court? Of course you can take a case to a Warden's Court, and I would have been very glad to act in the matter if Mr. Reid wished to go contrary to my advice. If I acted for him I would do my best; but I might be wrong in my construction of the law.

986. *Chairman.*] We are not questioning that. We have no doubt you were doing your best for him; but you told him that his was a case for the Supreme Court, and what you meant him to understand was that there might be a case, but that he could not get a hearing for it in the Warden's Court, because the Warden's Court was not the proper place. That is the inference to be drawn from what you say? Well, hardly, because I regard it as altogether a Supreme Court case, and not a proper case for the Warden's Court. It was a very difficult case, and I thought it would be better heard in the Supreme Court, and thrashed out there, than in the Warden's Court.

987. That is what I mean. We have a certain amount of evidence before us now that you did give Mr. Reid some advice—I will not say absolute advice—but that you said something in the morning that led him to try the Warden's Court in the first instance? I am quite sure I did not do that. I advised him against the Warden's Court from start to finish.

988. That opinion was, under the circumstances, an erroneous one, because we see that Mr. Reid did bring the case in the Warden's Court eventually. Did you advise him that he could not get an entrance and a hearing, or did you advise him that it would be contrary to his interests to go into the Warden's Court? Certainly not. I did not advise him that he could not get an entrance or a hearing in the Court; but I regarded the Supreme Court as the proper Court to go to. Further than that, I said that if he wished to go to the Warden's Court, I would take the case there and do the best for him.

989. *Chairman.*] I see the point now; you told him in the course of your conversation, that he could go into the Warden's Court if he liked? I should very probably say that. I would very probably say "If you like to go into the Warden's Court I will take it there for you." That would be a natural thing.

990. *Mr. Richards.*] If the difficulty had been one between rival mining parties, would you have advised a Supreme Court action or an ordinary case of dispute before the Warden. If, instead of the Banking Company being in it, the people not giving delivery of these tenements had been miners holding miner's rights, would you have advised a Supreme Court action or taking a case before the Warden? I think I should have gone then to the Warden's Court, because we should then have been dealing with miners strictly. But my trouble is that I cannot bring to mind the exact point upon which I was consulted. I have scrupulously avoided trying to bring the thing to my mind by means of any outside influence, because I desire to give my own recollection, without prompting, as to the interview. I cannot bring back the point upon which Mr. Reid consulted me, as my diary is only very vague.

991. *Mr. Close.*] Perhaps you would explain what you mean by saying that Mr. Reid had no case for the Warden's Court, but that if he wished to go to the Warden's Court you would try it for him;—do you not see the inconsistency between the expressions? I have already explained that I gave him good advice, but that if he would not take that, and still wished me to act for him in the Warden's Court contrary to advice, I would do so. I see no harm in that.

992. What was your idea in going to see Mr. Maitland and getting Mr. Reid to remain until you returned? I am not aware that Mr. Reid did remain until I returned.

993. We have the fact that a receipt was given for your fee, and that the receipt could only be given in the office, and further that the receipt was given by you. Now I ask what was your reason for going to Mr. Maitland after seeing Mr. Reid? Simply that I very often consulted Mr. Maitland on mining matters as I had great faith in his judgment and I was fond of talking over points with him for my own benefit.

994. You did not go to him for the purpose of consulting him about this case of Mr. Reid's? Not in reference to Mr. Reid's benefit.

995. I mean with reference to the case? No, not with reference to this particular case. I was calling in, and I found that I was confirmed in my opinion by Mr. Maitland.

996. You admit that you put before him an "A-B" case, and that the "A-B" case was Reid's case? Yes.

997. And that Mr. Maitland discovered that it was Reid's case? Yes.

998.

W. D.  
Downing.  
17 Oct., 1900.

998. And therefore you went there and discussed Reid's case with him? I discuss many cases with Mr. Maitland.
999. But that day you went there for the purpose of discussing what you did discuss, or otherwise you would not have gone there;—do you see what I mean? Yes.
1000. *Mr. Richards.*] That is an ordinary course in a country town? A most ordinary course. We regard Mr. Maitland as an authority upon a very difficult Act, which no one seems able to explain.
1001. *Mr. Close.*] But if you gave your advice as final in the morning, the 10s. 6d. would have been paid there and then, but it was not until you returned from Mr. Maitland that the fee was paid? That does not follow at all. We do not get our money cash down in that way.
1002. *Mr. Richards.*] Can you remember whether Mr. Reid was asked to remain until you came back;—that you left the office on the understanding that he was to wait until you returned? No, I cannot remember that; what is more likely is that Mr. Reid said, "I will come back in the afternoon and pay your fee."
1003. *Mr. Cook.*] What is the nature of the advice you gave Mr. Reid in the morning? The nature of the advice I gave in the morning was that, in my opinion, the point upon which he consulted me should be should be thrashed out in the Supreme Court rather than before the Warden. I did not think that he had a case before the Warden.
1004. At the afternoon consultation your advice was of the same purport as at first? Yes; and if he had wished me to take the case into the Warden's Court, of course I would have done it.
1005. *Mr. Richards.*] Supposing that you were to conduct that case on behalf of Mr. Reid in the Warden's Court, and you were to fail to ask the question as to whether he had a miner's right, would you have expected the Bench to ask that question? I have been thrown out of Court on that very point on one occasion, and I invariably ask the question.
1006. You throw the onus of asking that question on the solicitor? Yes; I lost a case on that very point. The point was taken against me that the miner's right was never produced.
1007. *Mr. Close.*] Is it not the rule that before a case can be gone into the miner's right is asked for, because otherwise the party has no *locus standi* in the Court? No; but when the opposing party gets up after the applicant's case has been closed, and the miner's right has not been produced, you are put out of Court.
1008. Will the Warden take evidence without the production of the miner's right? It was done in my case.
1009. Have you ever known the merits of a case to be entered into before the production of a miner's right? I remember my own unfortunate case to which I have already referred. The miner's right is sometimes produced later on in the case.
1010. Have you known that to happen? Yes.
1011. Would that be in consequence of the forgetfulness of the Warden, or of the solicitor who was instructed? I could not say, but I would assume that it was forgetfulness on the part of the solicitor.
1012. Or on the part of the Warden, in not asking for the miner's right? I do not know what the duties of the Warden are, but I think it is the duty of the solicitor to bring the matter properly before the Court, or he will run the risk of losing his case.
1013. I suppose you would consider that a case of gross negligence? I felt very sorry when I lost my case.
1014. *Mr. Richards.*] Was it an oversight in your case? Yes, it was. It was my first case under the Act.

William Stewart McAlister sworn and examined:—

W. S.  
McAllister.  
17 Oct., 1900.

1015. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? Summer Hill.
1016. And what is your profession? I am a mine manager and mining engineer.
1017. Do you know the Brindabella Mine, near Queanbeyan? Yes.
1018. What connection have you had with it? I was working there for nearly two years—between one and two years.
1019. In what capacity? First of all I was taking the levels of the tunnel, and then I was working in the tailrace tunnel, and afterwards as nozzle-man.
1020. Employed by whom? By the Company.
1021. What date was this? I could not give you the date from memory; it was when the sluicing was going on.
1022. *Mr. Colonna Close.*] That is when the Company was formed? It was about ten or eleven years ago.
1023. *Chairman.*] How many men were employed there then? At that time, about fifteen or sixteen.
1024. *Mr. Richards.*] Were you working in shifts? Yes; first of all there were three shifts, and then there were two shifts, working ten hours each, so that we worked for the twenty-four hours just the same.
1025. *Mr. Cook.*] Is that where you made your rise? No; I did not make any rise there.
1026. *Chairman.*] What was the general character of the mine from the productive standpoint? The returns from the wash sluiced away while I was there were poor.
1027. *Mr. Richards.*] What do you call poor—how much did you get for the load? Something about 1 grain to the load or less.
1028. *Chairman.*] It is difficult to form an estimate of what that means?
- Mr. Cook:* A couple or 3 grains will pay in dredging.
- Mr. Maitland:* Two grains would pay expenses in this case.
- Witness:* We sometimes went down as low as half a grain.
1029. *Chairman (to witness).*] How long were you there altogether? Somewhere between one and two years; it was considerably over a year, I know. It is so long ago that I am not quite clear. In reference to the returns, I made some notes from my notebook. I always made it a point to keep notes of matters of interest in connection with any mine upon which I might be at work, and I can give you something pretty close to the returns from the mine.
1030. How did you get this knowledge in the first instance? I kept the Company's books while I was there, and I made the notes in a notebook at the time for my own information, and I afterwards made notes from that book.
1031. These notes you have here are not the original ones? No; I copied them from the original notebook into the one I have here.

W. S.  
McAllister.  
17 Oct., 1900.

1032. Have you the original book? I have not got it here.
1033. Where is it? It is at Summer Hill; there is no more information in than I have here, as this is an exact copy of the original; I could bring it here if you desired it.
1034. *Mr. Cook.*] It would be very much better to have the original? Very well, I can bring it for you.
1035. *Mr. Richards.*] I suppose it is very much like other note-books? Yes; it is all scattered, and the items are pretty well mixed up with other information. I could give you the returns from the mines roughly from memory.
1036. *Chairman.*] You had better give them to us from memory? I know that the first clean-up we had produced about 72 to 75 oz. of gold.
1037. *Mr. Cook.*] What amount of work did that represent? I think the work was carried on for nearly three months. It was intermittent; that is to say, the sluicing was not continuous.
1038. How many men were working there altogether? There were about fourteen or fifteen men altogether.
1039. *Chairman.*] You say they were not working continuously during that three months? They were not sluicing continuously, but other work was going on during that time.
1040. *Mr. Cook.*] That would give about £20 a man for fifteen men for three months' work? Yes.
1041. *Chairman.*] Have you any recollection of the later cleaning up? Yes, the next three months gave about 40 oz. of gold; I could not say just exactly.
1042. *Mr. Thomas.*] Were the same number of men working? Yes; about the same number of men. I think there were a few more men put on for some purpose.
1043. *Mr. Cook.*] What is your opinion of the whole thing; as to its value as it was then? As it was then, with the work we were doing, it was distinctly unprofitable.
1044. Did you regard it as promising anything better;—what do you think of it now? I do not know anything of it now; I have not seen it since I was working there, except that I once called in casually to see the mine.
1045. If it had been your own mine on the showing it made at the time, would you have stuck to it or tried to get out of it? I should have got out of it at once without trying.
1046. *Mr. Thomas.*] You would have been prepared to float it into an English company? Yes, or anything of that kind.
1047. *Mr. Richards.*] You would not have advised your friends to touch it? No.
1048. *Mr. Close.*] You would not have advised your father to pay £700 for it? No.
1049. And yet you know that he did offer to do so? I know nothing of the sort.
1050. Were you not present when your father offered £700 for the mine at Land's hotel? No, I was not.
1051. Are you aware that your father ever did offer £700 for it? I have no recollection of his ever having made an offer for it.
1052. Will you swear that he did not offer that money for the mine? No, not by any means.
1053. Would you swear that you did not know, and that you did not, in fact, hear your father offer £700 for the mine? Most decidedly. I did not know that he ever offered £700, and I never heard him offer it.
1054. You kept the books at the mine? Yes.
1055. I think you entered into the service of the company when the Goodradigbee Company commenced sluicing? Yes.
1056. Do you happen to know that £12,000 was called up in shares in that mine? I believe it was something like that.
1057. Do you happen to know that it was alleged that £5,000 had been spent upon the mine? Yes; I believe that amount was spent on the mine.
1058. Do you happen to know that the plant itself cost £500? I think it cost somewhere in that vicinity—I am not sure.
1059. Now, your father was manager of the mine? Yes.
1060. That was, from the time you began working on the mine? Yes; he was manager for a considerable time before I went there.
1061. That would be manager of the Brindabella mines? It was the same thing.
1062. Was he not the manager from the commencement of the Goodradigbee Mine? I cannot say, as I do not know the difference between one and the other—it is all the one claim to my mind.
1063. He was there when the Goodradigbee Company was started? Yes.
1064. These cleanings up you were speaking about were from the strippings, were they not? They were from the stuff taken down to the complete depth that we were working to.
1065. But they were the strippings, were they not? We did not look on them as strippings; but the stuff was taken to a depth of something like 60 feet.
1066. You did not bottom the mine? The directors of the mine considered that they were on the bottom.
1067. If a professional geologist went to view the mine and swore that it was not bottomed, would you still be of opinion that it was bottomed, because the directors thought it was? I do not know that a geologist would know anything more about it than any other man unless a shaft had been sunk to determine whether there was any wash below or not.
1068. You did not consider that you were washing up the strippings? No. I call the strippings the useless part of the stuff that has to be cleared away to get at the wash.
1069. Then you consider the mine was bottomed? I do not know whether we were on the true bottom or not, but there was a bottom of some description.
1070. What sort of a bottom? Lignite or clay.
1071. You do not know whether it was the true bottom;—but they considered it as a true bottom of lignite? They considered it was the true bottom, but I do not know whether it was or not.
1072. But you have had considerable experience in mining matters? Yes; but I would not care to give my opinion unless a shaft were carried down to show whether there was wash underlying the lignite or not.
1073. Is it usual to employ fifteen or sixteen men on a mine when the first cleaning up of the wash only yields 73 to 75 oz. for the first three months' work? It is done very frequently.
1074. Would it be the usual thing to continue to employ the same number of men, or more, during the next three months, under the circumstances you have mentioned? It is the usual thing to employ the number of men necessary to carry on the work of the mine. The number of the men does not depend always upon the character of the return.



- W. S. 1075. Then I suppose fifteen or sixteen men were required to work the mine? Yes, about that.  
 McAllister. 1076. You say that for the second three months' work the returns only amounted to about 40 oz. gold?  
 I think so.  
 17 Oct., 1900. 1077. After such a poor yield for the first three months, how was it that additional men were taken on, if only fifteen or sixteen men were necessary to work the mine? I think that the reason why the extra men were put on was that there were some slips in the head-race, and that it took a considerable number of men to effect repairs.  
 1078. *Mr. Cook.*] You had no shaft there? No.  
 1079. You sluiced all the stuff out? Yes; the head-racing was some 2 or 3 miles from the claim, where the head of water was brought down from the river.  
 1080. How did you work the mine? It was an open cut, and all the tailings went from the mine through a tail-race tunnel into the river.  
 1081. In a flume? No, there was no fluming in the tail-race.  
 1082. Was there no fluming at all? In connection with the head-race there were flumes.  
 1083. Supposing that in July, 1891, the fluming and head-race and all things were in comparatively good order, and they were allowed to remain untouched for seven months, how would you value the mine at the end of seven months' period, as compared with its original value? I do not know. If it were untouched, and everything were in precisely the same state, I presume the value would be the same.  
 1084. Supposing the head-race were cut off and the flumes were all destroyed, and the tunnel had fallen in at the end of seven months, what would then have been the value as compared to the value of the mine at the time it was fairly perfect? The value of the mine would have been deteriorated to the extent of the money which would have been required to put it in proper order again.  
 1085. *Chairman.*] You could not say anything as to the extent of the damage without seeing it? No.  
 1086. *Mr. Close.*] When did you see Mr. Maitland? Yesterday afternoon.  
 1087. When did you make the copy of your notes from your note-book? This morning.  
 1088. You might easily have brought the original notebook instead of this copy? It would have been a considerable trouble.  
 1089. But it was no trouble to take the notes from it? There was much less trouble in doing that.  
 1090. *Chairman.*] Why would it have been a trouble for you to have brought your original note-book in? It is a fairly bulky book, and I would have had to carry it in my hand, whereas I can carry in my pocket the book into which I copied the notes.  
 1091. *Mr. Close.*] Did you take these notes on the suggestion of Mr. Maitland? No.  
 1092. How did you come to have these notes at all? Mr. Maitland intimated to me that I would probably be required to give some evidence in connection with the Brindabella Mine, and as I was rather doubtful about dates, and so on, and the yields from the clean-ups, I thought I would look the matter up.  
 1093. How did you know that was the kind of evidence Mr. Maitland wanted you to give? I did not know that that was the kind of evidence I would be called upon to give, but it was the only evidence I could give, and if it was not that sort of evidence that was wanted, I could not give any.  
 1094. Having kept the books, do you happen to know what was done with the balance of £7,000 over and above the £5,000 that was spent on the mine? I did not say there was £5,000 spent upon the mine.  
 1095. But you agreed with me when I said there was? I know there was £5,000 spent on the mine, but I thought there was considerably more.  
 1096. Can you tell me what was done with the other £7,000? I cannot; I presume it was spent on the mine, but I do not know.  
 1097. If you kept the books would you not know that not a single half-penny more than £5,000 was spent on the mine? I do not know that even that was spent on it. I do not know anything about the amount that was spent on the mine, but I believe there was considerably more than £5,000 spent there. I am not sure, however, whether it was £5,000 or £500.  
 1098. You do not know what became of the balance? No, I do not.  
 1099. *Mr. Maitland.*] I believe that when I was in the district you saw a good deal of me? Yes.  
 1100. We travelled about a good deal together? Yes.  
 1101. And you were with me when I was amongst the miners? Yes.  
 1102. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the men were constantly coming to me for advice? I know that they went to you very often.  
 1103. We went to Gundaroo twice, did we not? Yes.  
 1104. You made application for some land at Dairy Creek? Yes.  
 1105. And you also had a lease at Bywong? Yes.  
 1106. *Mr. Close.*] Did you get that land that you applied for? Yes.  
 1107. *Mr. Maitland.*] Of course, you have come to me for advice often enough? Yes.  
 1108. I suppose you sometimes acted upon it and sometimes you did not? Yes; but I think I have almost invariably acted on your advice. I do not recollect any particular case in which I did not.

THURSDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,

MR. THOMAS.

MR. RICHARDS,

W. A. HOLMAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Colonna Close, instructed by Mr. A. C. Roberts, appeared as Counsel for Mr. Reid.  
 Mr. E. L. Maitland appeared in person.

William Reid recalled and further examined:—

- W. Reid. 1109. *Mr. Close.*] Did you take any steps in consequence of the delay of the transfer, or bring any action?  
 Yes.  
 18 Oct., 1900. 1110. What steps were they? I called upon Dulhunty. 1111.

W. Reid.

18 Oct., 1900.

1111. Did you call upon or see anybody else? I called next on Davidson.  
1112. What was your reason for that? To bring an action against the Bank.  
1113. For the delay? Yes.  
1114. After you were in legal possession did you take any steps in consequence of the loss you had sustained after the transfer? I called upon Mr. Davidson again.  
1115. What did Mr. Davidson say to you? He said I had no remedy against the Bank. He said as I had given them a mortgage for the property I would have to be contented.  
1116. Did you ever take any steps after that? Not till 1895, when I saw the Warden.  
1117. How was it you then came to take steps? Because I learnt that Davidson was deceiving me.  
1118. How did you learn that? I saw Mr. O'Brien, and he told me I had a good case for the Warden's Court.  
1119. Was this the first time you understood that? Yes; till I saw Mr. O'Brien I thought I could do nothing.  
1120. *Chairman.*] You thought Mr. Davidson was right in his law? Yes.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

(REPORT OF THE STOCK AND BRANDS BRANCH FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

*Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 12 July, 1900.*

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1899, which shows a decrease in horses, cattle, and sheep, owing to the continued severe drought.

## Mr. Government Veterinarian Stewart's Report.

This, which contains interesting and useful information, will be found as Appendix C.

## Inspectors' Work.

The inspections made by the staff number 54,009, exclusive of the inspections of Queensland cattle on the Border—rather more than usual—which include horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, pigs, and inspections of pounds, commons, &c., and in this work Inspectors travelled an average of 4,460 miles each. 443 prosecutions took place under the different Acts, and 383 convictions were obtained.

## Horses.

The number of horses in the Colony at 31st December last was 449,467 being a decrease of 522 on the previous year.

Horses have been exceptionally free from disease since the commencement of the present year. There has been an export of horses to South Africa and India of about some 10,000 head. Parasitic blindness was reported from four districts, but yielded to treatment.

## Cattle.

The cattle decreased through the continued drought to the extent of 83,693, and now stand at 1,802,697.

Anthrax has been more prevalent than usual.

Several districts report pleuro-pneumonia. Cases of tuberculosis have been met with in most of the districts, and the cattle were destroyed.

## Tick Plague.

It is very satisfactory to learn that, up to this time, the tick has made no further advance towards our Border than it had at the date of last report, although the country between Brisbane and Bundaberg is becoming more closely infested.

No effort is being spared on our part to prevent the pest from entering this Colony, and with that object in view the most dangerous portion of the Border has been fenced. No stock except horses in actual work, which are smeared, are allowed to cross, and the whole of the Border from Brenda to Tweed Heads

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is regularly and frequently patrolled. Where, again, cattle and loose horses are admitted, they are closely examined in a crush before being admitted. As, however, there are so many ways in which the ticks may be introduced, ample preparation has been made for inoculation for tick fever, should that disease approach the Border.

### Sheep.

The returns show a shortage of 5,027,490 on the previous year. This is a heavy decrease, but not so great as was feared, and it is, of course, due to the continued drought.

A careful classification made of the different breeds shows the total number of merinos to be 33,283,674, comprising 24,447,264 combing, and 8,836,410 clothing; long-woolled sheep number 1,058,082, and cross-breds 1,871,758, making, together, 2,929,840.

Of all descriptions, the grand total at 31st December last, was 36,213,514.

During the year 129 stud rams and ewes were imported from London, America, and Germany, and passed the prescribed quarantine.

It will be seen that nearly the whole of the sheep are now paddocked, and that their quality is reported as improving in those portions of the Colony where the effect of the drought has not been so severely felt.

### The Lambing.

The actual lambing for the whole Colony was estimated at 49 per cent. The spring lambing gave 70 per cent., and the autumn and winter lambing 43 and 48½ respectively.

### The Clip.

3,269,462 lambs were shorn in the grease, and 142,950 washed; while 29,352,299 sheep were shorn in the grease, and the wool of 1,805,213 was scoured.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

							Lambs. lb. oz.	Sheep. lb. oz.
Grease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1½	6 0
Scoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0½	2 8¾

The total clip for the Colony is estimated at 187,704,301 lb., being a decrease of 36,264,532 lb. on the year 1898.

Of the total mentioned, 150,566,639 lb. are estimated to have been sent to Sydney, 30,534,788 lb. to Melbourne, 6,423,806 lb. to Adelaide, and 179,018 lb. to Brisbane.

The sheep were comparatively free from disease during the year. Outbreaks of anthrax still occur in some districts, but owners are vaccinating with decided success, and the deaths from this deadly disease are decreasing.

It is very satisfactory to report that the sheep in the whole of the Colonies, including Tasmania and New Zealand, are now free from scab.

### Pigs.

The number of pigs in the Colony is 239,973, a number very far short of what there ought to be.

### Dogs.

Fifty-six dogs were quarantined during the year, but of these twenty-one were "ships' dogs," and only remained in quarantine until the vessels to which they belonged left the port, and five "ships' dogs" were destroyed.

### Travelling Stock Reserves.

Owing to the continued drought many of these reserves were quite bare of grass, and as it assumed serious proportions, travelling in many cases became impossible, and the sheep perished on their runs.

The advisability of withdrawing the principal travelling stock reserves from lease, and making proper provision for their protection, is every day more apparent, and is a subject demanding early and serious consideration.

Registration

### Registration of Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Brands and Marks.

About the average number of brands were registered during the year, and the total number of Horse and Cattle Brands registered since the Act came into force in 1866 up to 31st December last, was 81,392, and the number of sheep brands were as follows :—Fire-brands, 5,976; tar-brands, 23,460; and ear-marks, 14,559.

### Public Pounds.

There are 324 pounds open. They are periodically inspected, with the result that there are now very much fewer complaints in regard to the conduct of pounds than formerly.

### Noxious Animals.

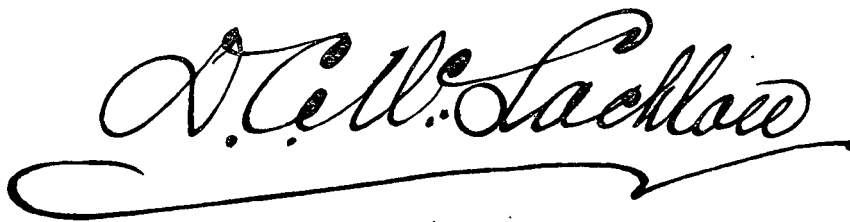
The receipts under the Pastures and Stock Protection Acts during 1899 reached £27,700 10s. 10d., while the amounts expended by the different Boards in the Colony for scalps of animals destroyed, and other expenses, amounted to £33,078 14s. 11d.

In only four districts were the full rates of assessment levied.

The number of the different animals destroyed, and paid for, is shown in Appendix M to this Report.

The Boards are still urging the consolidation of the Pastures and Stock Protection and other Acts.

Among the Appendices, some interesting information is given with regard to Inoculation for Tick Fever, and other subjects of interest to pastoralists.



Under Secretary, Department of Mines and Agriculture.

## The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock and Brands, Sydney, 1 July, 1900.

Sir,

On the 1st February last I submitted a Progress Report for the year ending 31st December, 1899, giving the approximate number of the horses, cattle, and sheep then in the Colony; and I have now the honor to submit for your consideration my complete Report for that year on the working of this Branch, which is, as usual, based very much upon Inspectors' estimates, owners still showing very little inclination to furnish data. It will be seen that there is a very large decrease in the number of all descriptions of stock. This has been caused by the continued drought from which it may be said the whole of the Colony has been suffering. The losses were severest in the Western and Central Land Divisions, but they were heaviest in the Western. In these divisions, again, the loss was heaviest in the northern portion of the Western Division, and in the centre of the Central Division. It was also that portion of the Eastern Division which suffered most.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

### ANNUAL REPORT BY J. D. STEWART, M.R.C.V.S., GOVERNMENT VETERINARIAN.

This will be found in Appendix C. At the time when the last annual report was published, Mr. Stewart had made the necessary preparations, so far as the Grafton and Tweed, Lismore, and the eastern portions of the Casino Districts are concerned, for commencing to inoculate the young cattle in the northern portion of the Richmond and Tweed River Districts against tick-fever immediately there was a sufficient growth in the pasture to provide an ample supply of food for the cattle while recovering from the effects of inoculation. But from the information afterwards obtained, while the Tick Commission was sitting, it was seen that inoculation might safely be deferred until ticks were in the neighbourhood.

For this reason, nothing has as yet been done in general inoculation, and Mr. Stewart has, with the assistance of Mr. Veterinary-Surgeon Vyner, of Armidale, been devoting a considerable portion of his time to the establishment of the necessary number of Salting Stations in the Tenterfield and western portion of the Casino Districts, so as to be fully prepared should the Ticks approach the Border, to at once commence inoculation; and with the view to that being properly carried out, two of the applicants for appointment as Inspectors of Stock, Messrs. Ellis and Elliott, who hold the certificate of the Stock Board of Examiners, have received special training by Mr. Stewart, and will, when required, be prepared to inoculate.

Mr. Stewart has also rendered Dr. Tidswell considerable assistance in preparing the cattle taken to Rockhampton for the test of the efficacy of inoculation, as well as during the whole of the time it was being made there, and which Dr. Tidswell has fully acknowledged.

The information with regard to ticks maturing on horses to the extent mentioned in Mr. Stewart's Report is rather disquieting; and the sooner the question whether ticks which have matured on horses can propagate their species, and, if so, whether tick-fever can be conveyed by such ticks is settled the better, for horses from infested country are constantly on the move, and frequently for long distances, into the Buffer area; and if either of these theories should be established the risk of their bringing ticks, if not tick-fever, to our Border would be greatly increased.

When not engaged on Tick work, Mr. Stewart's time has been occupied in visiting the districts in which disease appeared, which the Inspectors for the Districts were unable to diagnose, and to a considerable extent also in answering questions connected with diseases and their treatment asked through the post.

He has also examined numerous morbid specimens, and has offered some practical advice in regard to the manner in which they should be forwarded, to which it is hoped both inspectors and owners will carefully attend.

It will be seen also that Mr. Stewart has in hand or in view very necessary investigations with regard to ailments with which the stock in several parts of the Colony are affected.

As Mr. Stewart examined a large proportion of the horses purchased in Queensland by Major Thompson for the Imperial Government, he was asked to add to his Report a short description of these horses for the information of our horse-breeders, and it is published with the rest of his Report; for although there is, happily, a prospect of a speedy termination to the war in South Africa, good horses will always be in demand for India; and it is hoped, with the reputation the Australian horse has got during the war, that they will be in demand also in the United Kingdom.

INSPECTORS'

INSPECTORS' WORK.

The Colony is now divided into sixty-five Sheep Districts, and there are fifty-two Staff Inspectors employed, who have made the following inspections during the year 1899 :—

Stock, including horses, cattle, and sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,706 inspections.
Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,606 "
Public Pounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	437 "
Commons	...	...	...	...	...	...	882 "
Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 "
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,943 "
Under Pastures and Stock Protection Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,022 "
Under Public Watering-places Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,174 "
Under Diseased Animals and Meat Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,099 "
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,009 "

being an average of 1,038 inspections by each Inspector.

The total number of stock inspected was,—105,985 horses, 628,026 cattle, and 19,172,474 sheep. This shows a decrease of 12,037 horses and 304,376 cattle, and a decrease of 2,191,067 sheep inspected during 1899, as compared with the previous year. This is exclusive of the inspections made by the Inspectors stationed along the Queensland Border.

*Flemington Sale-yards.*

As usual, the whole of the stock arriving at these yards were carefully inspected on each sale-day by an Officer of the Board of Health and an Inspector of Stock, and a considerable number were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The numbers of stock submitted to auction were as follows :—

Cattle, 104,681 head.  
 Sheep, 2,163,704 head,—

a weekly average of 2,013 cattle and 41,609 sheep. Compared with 1898, this is an increase of 169 cattle and 10,165 sheep per week. These inspections occasionally lead to the detection of stolen stock, as the Inspector's duty requires him to compare the brands and marks on the stock with those in the permits and travelling-statements accompanying them, which are filed in this office for reference by persons inquiring about stock supposed to have been stolen, and the identification of the owners of animals condemned at the abattoirs. Some of the permits and travelling statements collected by the Inspector at Flemington are still imperfect, especially as regards the brands and marks, and are useless in tracing stock or for production in a court of law. Should this continue the Inspector will be compelled to prosecute for non-compliance with the Act and Regulations.

*Inspectors' Mileage.*

During the past year the staff travelled over a distance of 231,923 miles while on duty, an average of 4,460 each per annum, or an increase of 131 miles.

*Prosecutions and Convictions obtained.*

Under what Act.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.
Diseases in Sheep Acts	74	66
Imported Stock Acts...	4	4
Registration of Brands Acts	14	8
Pastures and Stock Protection Acts	275	242
Public Watering-places Act...	58	50
Impounding Acts	5	4
Diseased Animals and Meat Act	13	9
Total	443	383

Attention is again called to the neglect on the part of the Pastures Boards to compel defaulting owners to destroy the noxious animals on their holdings. If compulsion after caution was brought to bear on defaulters to a moderate extent by the Boards—and moderate compulsion can hurt no one seriously—simultaneous action would be brought about, and something like value for the money now expended would then be obtained, while the pest would, year by year, be reduced.

It is noted that a number of the Pastures and Stock Protection Boards in the south-eastern portion of the Colony are combining for the purpose of fixing uniform rates of bonus to be paid for noxious animals destroyed in their Districts. This no doubt is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that similar action will be adopted by other Boards where the nature of the country and other circumstances warrant such a course, as it will tend to put a stop to the practice of introducing and passing off for payment scalps in one district which actually belong to another, simply because a higher rate of bonus is paid for them.

HORSES.



HORSES.

The number of horses in the Colony during the thirty-nine years previous to and including 1899 was as follows :—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	251,497	1874 ... ..	334,462	1887 ... ..	390,609
1862 ... ..	233,220	1875 ... ..	357,697	1888 ... ..	411,368
1863 ... ..	273,389	1876 ... ..	366,703	1889 ... ..	430,777
1864 ... ..	262,554	1877 ... ..	328,150	1890 ... ..	444,163
1865 ... ..	284,567	1878 ... ..	336,468	1891 ... ..	459,755
1866 ... ..	282,587	1879 ... ..	360,038	1892 ... ..	481,416
1867 ... ..	278,437	1880 ... ..	395,984	1893 ... ..	481,399
1868 ... ..	280,201	1881 ... ..	398,577	1894 ... ..	500,068
1869 ... ..	280,818	1882 ... ..	328,026	1895 ... ..	482,459
1870 ... ..	280,304	1883 ... ..	326,964	1896 ... ..	484,028
1871 ... ..	337,597	1884 ... ..	337,172	1897 ... ..	466,813
1872 ... ..	304,100	1885 ... ..	344,697	1898 ... ..	449,989
1873 ... ..	328,408	1886 ... ..	361,663	1899 ... ..	449,467

being a decrease of 522 horses on the number returned for the previous year, which is accounted for by the severe drought which prevailed nearly over the whole Colony, less breeding, consequent on low prices and use of bicycles.

The number of horses as returned in each Sheep District of the Colony will be found in Appendix A, as also the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Breed of Horses.

Under this head the Inspectors' returns give the different breeds of horses as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Thoroughbred.	Total.
Draught ... ..	121,081	17,343	138,424
Light harness ... ..	106,301	12,360	118,661
Saddle ... ..	167,420	24,962	192,382
Grand Total ... ..			449,467

Australian and Foreign Horses Introduced and Imported.

*Australian Horses—From other Australian Colonies.*—By sea: 40 stud horses; ordinary horses, 322. Overland: 28 stud horses, 11 stud mares, and 4,628 ordinary horses; total, 5,029.

*Foreign Horses.*—During the year 23 horses were imported from Great Britain and Ireland and other countries, and were subjected to the prescribed quarantine of fourteen days in Sydney before being allowed to go inland. Particulars as to number and breed of these horses are as follows :—

Name of Importer.	Address.	Where from.	Breed.										
			Thoroughbred.		Draught.		Trotting.		Arab.		Donkey.	Total.	
			Horses.	Mares.	Horses.	Mares.	Horses.	Mares.	Horses.	Mares.	Male.	Horses.	Mares.
R. J. Hunter .....	Sydney .....	India .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
A. J. Hunter .....	" .....	" .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
E. Johns .....	Ungarie, Wollongough .....	" .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
M. Bugler .....	Sydney .....	Fiji .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
A. A. Brown .....	San Francisco .....	San Francisco .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
J. and A. Brown .....	Sydney .....	" .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
R. Matchett .....	Bendigo .....	" .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
A. Lawson .....	Sydney .....	Melbourne .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
A. A. Dangar .....	Singleton .....	London .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
W. J. Jones .....	Sydney .....	" .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
J. Lawson .....	" .....	" .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
P. H. Osborne .....	" .....	" .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
H. C. White .....	Mudgee .....	" .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
The Sultan of Jehore .....	India .....	India .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
The Colonial Sugar Co. ....	Sydney .....	London .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total .....			9	3	4	...	2	2	2	...	1	18	5

Horses fit for Sale, number Exported, Improvement, &c.

In the several districts of the Colony, Inspectors' reports show that there are 17,571 draught, 18,656 light harness, and 31,802 saddle horses fit for market, while of this number 18,975 are considered suitable for requirements of India and China.

During the year 11,396 horses were exported, principally to India, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Fiji. Since the 1st January, 1900, over 10,000 horses have been shipped from Sydney and Newcastle to South Africa.

Reports

Reports from thirty-seven districts say that the horses are improving, owing to introduction of improved sires.

In twenty-two districts there is no improvement, while in six districts they are reported as deteriorating.

#### *Tax on Stallions.*

A tax on stallions is still asked for by owners, and, in the interest of horse-breeding generally, is I think highly desirable. Stallions should be registered and certified by a Veterinary Surgeon as sound.

### DISEASES AND AILMENTS OF HORSES.

#### *Blindness in Horses.*

From four districts, principally on the Darling, horses to the number of 142 are reported as having been affected with parasitic blindness; but the ailment has yielded to the treatment prescribed by the Department, which will be found on page 6 of Report for 1898.

#### *Australian String-halt in Horses.*

The horses in three districts are reported as having been affected with this ailment during the year.

The majority of the horses, however, recovered when the spring set in. For treatment of this disease see page 6 of Report for 1898.

#### *Influenza.*

This disease is reported to have affected the horses in one district. For its character, symptoms, and treatment, see page 21 of Report for 1898.

#### *Ophthalmia.*

This disease has been reported from one district as affecting the horses during the year. Its nature, and treatment as recommended by the Department and applicable to all stock will be found on page 22 of Report for 1898.

The skin disease (*prurigo*) is reported from two districts; and anthrax from one district.

With the exception of the above ailments the horses throughout the Colony have been exceptionally free from disease during the year.

Owners are cautioned, where their stock are not removed from the paddocks where poisoned pollard is laid for rabbits, that they should see that the pollard pellets are small, as both horses and sheep are liable to pick them up when laid large.

The estimated losses in horses during the year from various causes, principally through drought, amount to 22,737.

### CATTLE.

The returns of cattle in the Colony during the thirty-nine years ending 31st December, 1899, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	2,271,923	1874 ... ..	2,856,699	1887 ... ..	1,575,487
1862 ... ..	2,620,383	1875 ... ..	3,134,086	1888 ... ..	1,622,907
1863 ... ..	2,032,522	1876 ... ..	3,131,013	1889 ... ..	1,741,592
1864 ... ..	1,924,119	1877 ... ..	2,746,385	1890 ... ..	1,909,009
1865 ... ..	1,961,905	1878 ... ..	2,771,583	1891 ... ..	2,046,347
1866 ... ..	1,771,809	1879 ... ..	2,914,210	1892 ... ..	2,147,074
1867 ... ..	1,728,427	1880 ... ..	2,580,040	1893 ... ..	2,155,500
1868 ... ..	1,761,411	1881 ... ..	2,597,348	1894 ... ..	2,290,112
1869 ... ..	1,795,904	1882 ... ..	1,859,985	1895 ... ..	2,023,768
1870 ... ..	2,195,096	1883 ... ..	1,640,753	1896 ... ..	2,043,707
1871 ... ..	2,014,888	1884 ... ..	1,425,130	1897 ... ..	1,966,729
1872 ... ..	2,287,660	1885 ... ..	1,317,315	1898 ... ..	1,886,390
1873 ... ..	3,794,327	1886 ... ..	1,367,844	1899 ... ..	1,802,697

From the above it will be seen there was a decrease through the severe drought of 83,693 cattle during the year 1899, but an increase of 61,105, as against the decennial year 1889.

The number of cattle in each of the Sheep Districts of the Colony will be found in Appendix A.

The number of cattle imported from other Colonies during the year was 172,016, and the number exported was 26,771, being an increase in the number imported over that exported of 145,245; of which 165,934 came from Queensland.

#### *Breeds of Cattle.*

	Pure and Stud.	Ordinary.	Total.
Shorthorns ... ..	46,424	556,258	602,682
Hereford ... ..	26,362	182,154	208,516
Devon ... ..	9,769	53,294	63,063
Black-polled ... ..	1,404	7,155	8,559
Red-polled ... ..	126	141	267
Ayrshire ... ..	5,635	28,762	34,397
Alderneys ... ..	1,486	5,009	6,495
Holstein ... ..	143	376	519
Jersey ... ..	2,635	11,183	13,818
Guernsey ... ..	7	.....	7
Kerry ... ..	5	.....	5
Dexter-Kerry ... ..	2	.....	2
Crosses (first crosses) ... ..	19,052	845,315	864,367

Grand Total ... .. 1,802,697

The

The crosses are estimated as follows:—

Shorthorn and Hereford	...	...	...	...	...	274,649
Shorthorn and Devon	...	...	...	...	...	137,261
Hereford and Devon	...	...	...	...	...	62,903
Shorthorn and Black-polled	...	...	...	...	...	32,499
Ayrshire and Shorthorn	...	...	...	...	...	34,971
Alderney and Shorthorn	...	...	...	...	...	3,824
Jersey and Shorthorn	...	...	...	...	...	3,658
Holstein and Shorthorn	...	...	...	...	...	15
Unrecognisable	...	...	...	...	...	314,587
Total	...	...	...	...	...	864,367

*Australian Cattle Introduced and Imported.*

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE.—*Overland*—252 stud bulls, 21 stud cows, 171,501 ordinary cattle; total, 171,774.

*By Sea*—241 stud bulls and cows.

*Foreign Cattle Imported.*

During the year 1 Jersey bull was imported from England by R. L. Tooth, Esq., of Sydney, which underwent the prescribed term (forty days) of quarantine before being removed inland.

*Ports for Shipment.*

In August, 1899, Liverpool was notified as an additional port from which stock from Great Britain and Ireland can be shipped for this Colony, and Messrs. J. and H. Sumner have been appointed Veterinary Surgeons to inspect and grant certificates for all stock being shipped from that port.

*Increase and Decrease of Cattle in the several Districts.*

On reference to the number of cattle returned for each district as given in Appendix A, it will be seen that there is an increase in thirteen districts, which is attributed to the continued extension of the dairying industry, additional settlement, increased breeding, large numbers introduced from Queensland, and more complete returns.

In the remaining thirty-nine districts they have decreased, in some to a very slight extent and others very considerably, through losses by drought, less breeding, sales, and demand for fats.

*The "Cast" of Fat and Store Cattle.*

It is estimated that the "cast" of fat cattle for market during the coming year will be 220,610, and store cattle, 190,417. From seventeen districts the fat cattle are principally sent to Victoria; from three districts they are principally sent to South Australia and Tasmania; and the remaining districts supply the markets of Sydney, Maitland, Mudgee, Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Tamworth, Albury, Western Australia, and New Caledonia. The principal markets for store cattle are Muswellbrook, Maitland, Goulburn, and Wagga Wagga.

*How kept.*

The number of cattle kept wholly in paddocks is returned as 1,469,892; on open runs, 211,134; and the balance, 121,671, are depastured both ways.

*Improvement and Deterioration.*

In thirty-nine districts the cattle are said to be improving; in seventeen districts they are stationary; and in nine districts deteriorating. The principal reasons given for the improvement are—introduction of good stud stock; more attention and care in selection and breeding of stock, more particularly those for dairying purposes; also closer culling and keeping in paddocks. The reason given for deterioration is inattention to breeding, some owners breeding from all sorts without respect to breed or quality, and using the same blood for years.

*Their Diseases and Ailments.*

*Pleuro-pneumonia.*—Inspectors' reports show that this disease existed in twenty-four districts and that the cattle on 107 runs were affected; while the other districts are reported to be free from the disease. Inoculation was practised on 112 holdings as a preventive with good results.

*Cumberland Disease.*—From six districts the number of cattle reported to have died from this form of anthrax is 980.

*Symptomatic Anthrax or Blackleg* is reported to have carried off 624 head in five districts.

*Cancer and Actinomycosis.*—1,140 cattle are reported to have died in thirty-six districts from these diseases.

*Tuberculosis.*—Cattle to the number of 4,589, suffering from this disease, are reported from forty districts as having died or were killed and boiled down.

*Redwater.*—Deaths to the number of fifteen are reported from one district.

*Ophthalmia* occasionally assumes an epidemic form, and the number of cattle attacked is in some cases considerable, causing much temporary inconvenience to stock from blindness. Outbreaks have been reported from six districts, and the deaths numbered 374. For treatment, see page 22 of Report for 1898.

*Poisonous Plants.*—From six districts deaths to the number of 742 are reported through eating supposed poisonous plants, but they were, it is believed, due in most cases to hoven, arising from starving cattle gorging themselves with succulent vegetation.

*Tick-fever.*—Statement with reference to the steps taken in this Colony to prevent the introduction of Ticks, and the progress and treatment of the disease in Queensland, as well as the preparation for inoculation against tick-fever, will be found in Appendix B.

*Diseased Animals and Meat Act.*

The number of cattle condemned under this Act is given in Appendix D, kindly furnished by the Board of Health,

SHEEP.

## SHEEP.

The number of sheep in the Colony during the thirty-nine years ending 31st December, 1899, stands as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	6,119,169	1874 ... ..	22,797,416	1887 ... ..	46,965,152
1862 ... ..	6,558,896	1875 ... ..	25,353,924	1888 ... ..	46,503,469
1863 ... ..	7,169,126	1876 ... ..	25,269,755	1889 ... ..	50,106,768
1864 ... ..	9,082,463	1877 ... ..	21,521,662	1890 ... ..	55,986,431
1865 ... ..	9,650,106	1878 ... ..	25,479,484	1891 ... ..	61,831,416
1866 ... ..	11,644,593	1879 ... ..	30,062,910	1892 ... ..	58,080,114
1867 ... ..	15,066,377	1880 ... ..	35,398,121	1893 ... ..	56,980,688
1868 ... ..	16,000,090	1881 ... ..	36,591,946	1894 ... ..	56,977,270
1869 ... ..	16,848,217	1882 ... ..	36,114,814	1895 ... ..	47,617,687
1870 ... ..	16,218,825	1883 ... ..	37,915,510	1896 ... ..	48,318,790
1871 ... ..	16,766,012	1884 ... ..	31,660,321	1897 ... ..	43,952,897
1872 ... ..	17,873,696	1885 ... ..	37,820,906	1898 ... ..	41,241,004
1873 ... ..	18,990,595	1886 ... ..	39,169,304	1899 ... ..	36,213,514

For number of sheep in the several Sheep Districts, *see* Appendix A.

*Increase and Decrease.*

This shows a decrease for the whole Colony of 5,027,490, occasioned by the prolonged drought. The number of sheep imported during the year was 498,111, and the number exported 1,200,331, being an increase in the exports over the imports of 702,220 sheep.

In Appendix E there is a statement kindly furnished by the Government Statistician, which accounts for this decrease.

*The different Breeds.**Merino.**Combing.*

	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Pure and stud—Superfine ...	60,227	646,358	291,176	272,691	1,270,452
Ordinary ... ..	71,662	1,838,602	1,422,766	649,474	3,982,504
					5,252,956
Pure and stud—Medium ...	55,518	1,031,099	475,773	394,307	1,956,697
Ordinary ... ..	110,966	4,538,596	3,145,042	1,315,385	9,159,989
					11,116,686
Pure and stud—Strong ...	36,805	976,200	510,863	258,082	1,782,010
Ordinary ... ..	73,302	2,835,833	2,438,786	947,691	6,295,612
					8,077,622
Total, Combing ... ..					24,447,264

*Clothing.*

Pure and stud—Superfine ...	11,667	153,163	158,115	70,597	393,542
Ordinary ... ..	35,795	553,396	443,715	163,772	1,196,678
					1,590,220
Pure and stud—Medium ...	16,067	310,528	229,982	79,515	636,092
Ordinary ... ..	49,202	2,131,411	1,368,336	536,226	4,085,175
					4,721,267
Pure and stud—Strong ...	9,817	342,541	286,489	87,705	726,552
Ordinary ... ..	22,228	786,944	752,355	236,844	1,798,371
					2,524,923
Total, Clothing ... ..					8,836,410

Total number of Merino Sheep ... .. 33,283,674

The decrease of Merino sheep for the year is 4,442,291, or about 11½ per cent.



Long-woolled Sheep.

	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Forward ... ..					33,283,674
Pure and stud—Lincoln ...	18,202	121,651	93,926	53,090	286,869
Ordinary ... ..	16,959	120,089	136,093	50,344	323,485
Total, Lincoln ... ..					610,354
Pure and stud—Border Leicester	2,917	31,350	61,918	14,900	111,085
Ordinary ... ..	4,252	53,737	64,699	36,538	159,276
Total, Border Leicester ...					270,361
Pure and stud—English Leicester	1,446	14,017	3,404	10,308	29,175
Ordinary ... ..	2,648	37,332	24,899	28,618	93,497
Total, English Leicester ...					122,672
Pure and stud—Southdowns	297	1,023	1,184	544	3,048
Ordinary ... ..	313	2,324	1,332	1,319	5,318
Total, Southdowns ... ..					8,366
Pure and stud—Shropshire Downs	679	4,338	3,467	1,897	10,381
Ordinary ... ..	81	1,125	1,672	547	3,425
Total, Shropshire Downs ...					13,806
Pure and stud—Hampshire Downs	21	75	55	40	191
Total, Hampshire Downs...					191
Pure and stud—Romney Marsh	1,476	9,439	5,215	5,764	21,894
Ordinary ... ..	728	4,852	3,525	1,327	10,432
Total, Romney Marsh ... ..					32,326
Pure and stud—Cotswold ...	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Pure and stud—Dorset Horn	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total number, Long-woolled Sheep					1,058,082

Cross-bred Sheep.

Crosses of the above breeds } and Merino, principally } Lincoln with Merino.	14,903	762,115	673,022	421,718	1,871,758
Total, Long-woolled and Crosses					2,929,840

The decrease of long-woolled and cross-bred sheep for the year is 535,199, or about 16½ %.

Grand total	...	...	...	...	36,213,514
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Sexes and Classes.

Rams ... ..	618,184
Ewes ... ..	17,358,198
Wethers ... ..	12,597,809
Lambs ... ..	5,639,323
Total ... ..	36,213,514

Australian and Foreign Sheep Introduced and Imported.

Australian Sheep Overland from other Colonies.—Stud sheep, 18,008; ordinary, 476,203; total, 494,211.

By Sea from other Colonies.—3,771 stud sheep were introduced from the other Australian Colonies by sea; particulars of those sold at the annual stud sales are given in Appendix F.

Foreign

Foreign Sheep Imported.

During the year, 129 stud rams and ewes were imported from London, America, and Germany, and passed through the prescribed quarantine of sixty days in Sydney before being allowed to be removed inland.

Particulars as to number and breed of Foreign Imported Sheep are as follows:—

Name of Importer.	Address.	Imported from—	Merino.				Long-woolled.		Total.	
			German.		American.		English.			
			Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.
M. Breyman .....	Arnccliffe .....	Germany...	9	2	...	...	...	...	9	2
L. Breyman .....	Care of Messrs. Pitt, Son, & Badgery, Sydney.	„ ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
H. Haegge .....	68½, Pitt-st., Sydney .....	„ ...	21	3	...	...	...	...	21	3
P. B. Morton.....	Care of Hill, Clark, & Co., Sydney.	America ...	...	...	48	31	...	...	48	31
A. A. Dangar.....	Singlèton .....	England ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
Total .....			34	5	48	31	11	...	93	36

The “Cast” of Fat and Store Sheep.

The annual “cast” of fat sheep for the ensuing season is estimated at 3,833,270, and store sheep, 3,404,590, in all to 7,237,860.

How Sheep are kept.

Paddocked ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,494,799
Shepherded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502,145
Both ways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,570
							36,213,514

Quality of the Flocks.

In thirty-six districts an improvement in the sheep is reported, the principal reasons given being more attention to breeding, paddocking, introduction of high-class rams and ewes, and more careful classing and culling.

In twenty districts the sheep are said to be stationary, and in nine districts they are deteriorating from the effect of the drought.

Lambing.

From a return of the autumn, winter, and spring lambings obtained from the Inspector for each Sheep District, the average percentage of lambing for the whole Colony is estimated at 49 per cent, *i.e.*, calculating the number of lambs marked on the number of ewes put to the rams. The spring lambing was the highest, averaging 70 per cent., while the autumn and winter lambings averaged 43 and 48½ per cent. respectively. The estimated number of ewes put to the ram during the year was 11,631,805, and the number of lambs returned as marked during the autumn, winter, and spring lambings was 5,716,706.

The Clip.

Average per Sheep.

*Lambs.*—The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 3,269,462; the number washed, 142,950; total lambs shorn, 3,412,412.

*Sheep.*—The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 29,352,299; and scoured, 1,805,213; total sheep shorn, 31,157,512.

The average weights of the clip are estimated as follows:—

							Lambs.		Sheep.
							lb.	oz.	
Grease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1½	6 0
Scoured	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0½	2 8¾

Total Clip.

Total clip in the Colony for the year 1899, according to the number of sheep, would be:—

29,352,299 sheep shorn in the grease; average clip, 6 lb. 0 oz. per sheep	=	176,113,794 lb.
1,805,213 „ scoured	2 „ 8¾ „	= 4,597,652 „
3,269,462 lambs shorn in the grease	2 „ 1½ „ per lamb	= 6,845,437 „
142,950 „ scoured	1 „ 0½ „	= 147,418 „
		187,704,301 lb.

The estimated total weight of the clip as shown above is below that of the previous year by 36,264,532 lb., owing principally to the large decrease in the number of sheep and lambs shorn. This, again, was occasioned by the exceedingly severe drought which affected the greater portion of the Colony.

Condition

Condition of Clip.

Speaking generally, it may be said that in the Eastern territorial Division of the Colony the clip was well nourished with a fair amount of yolk. In the Central Division of the Colony the clip was unsound, and in many cases full of earthy mixtures, showing the severity of the season.

The same description, unfortunately, applies to the clip in the Western Division.

Exportation of Clip.

The clip grown in the Colony of New South Wales is shipped principally to England, America, France, Germany, and Japan, and considerable portions of it is so from the ports of the three neighbouring Colonies, as well as from Sydney and Newcastle. The portions of our clip thus shipped from the other Colonies is often mistaken as the produce of those Colonies, more particularly for that of Victoria and South Australia.

The following is an estimate by the Inspectors, of the clip sent to Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the Border to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Port of Shipment.	1899.			1898.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sydney .....	147,095,722	3,470,967	150,566,689	177,846,389	5,976,259	183,822,648
Melbourne .....	29,816,279	718,509	30,534,788	32,038,440	817,883	32,856,323
Adelaide .....	5,868,212	555,594	6,423,806	6,562,094	727,768	7,289,862
Brisbane .....	179,018	.. .....	179,018	.....	.....	.....
	182,959,231	4,745,070	187,704,301	216,446,923	7,521,910	223,968,833

This estimate, which it is believed is somewhat less than the actual quantity exported, shows a decrease in the quantity of wool shipped during the year from the ports of Sydney and Newcastle of 33,255,959 lb., as compared with that shipped in 1898.

This decrease is attributable principally to the very heavy losses in sheep sustained by owners, in consequence of the protracted drought from which the Colony has suffered. It will also be noted that a small quantity of the clip went to Brisbane.

Classing of Clip.

In forty-two districts the clip is reported as having been fairly to well classed. In the other districts it is not considered to have been so, and the reasons given were—that owners consider it does not pay, that prices obtained are no better, want of convenience, clips not large enough to warrant expense, and the difficulty of obtaining competent wool-classers.

Wool-presses.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used ; those most in favour are Ferrier's Patent, Langley's, Lough Bros., Ritchie's, Wilding's, and Williams and Robinson's ; rack screw and pinion presses are used. There is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by the owners of small clips.

Woolpacks.

The woolpacks used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. to 5 ft. 3 in., and the weight from 10 to 12 lb.

On forty-three holdings the wool is dumped before leaving.

Sheep-brands and Marks.

During the year 1899 the number of Sheep Brands and Ear-marks recorded, transferred, and cancelled were as follows :—

Recorded.		Transferred.		Cancelled.		Total Registered.
Fire Brands	... 255	Fire Brands	... 78	Fire Brands	... 76	5,976
Tar do	... 1,342	Tar do	... 191	Tar do	... 245	23,460
Ear-marks	... 1,136	Ear-marks	... 185	Ear-marks	... 188	14,559
Total	... 2,733	Total	... 454	Total	... 509	Total 43,995

Ear-marking and Tattoo-branding.

In all districts the system of ear-marking sheep is now generally carried out. Tattoo-branding is mostly used by owners of stud-sheep, not as yet to any great extent in the case of ordinary flock sheep, but where tried it has been found to be a good preventive of sheep-stealing.

DISEASES IN SHEEP.

*Scab*.—The flocks in this Colony, as well as those in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, are now free from scab.

*Anthrax*.—This disease appears to be spreading, and owners are now availing themselves of the facilities offered for vaccinating their sheep, which has been the means of lessening the mortality. A statement (Appendix G) is attached showing the vaccinations made during the year.

*Foot-rot*.

*Foot-rot.*—Five districts report foot-rot among the sheep, but only to a slight extent, the past season not being favourable to its spread. Remedies for foot-rot will be found as Appendix H.

*Fluke.*—Owing to the dry season this disease also has been less prevalent than in previous years. The losses from fluke reported from fourteen districts amount to 8,111. To prevent its spread, owners are urged to free their land from surface water by running plough furrows where practicable and helping them with the spadé. The preventives used by owners were salt, tar, and turps, sulphate of iron and Liverpool salt, and salt and sulphur, besides specifics.

*Parasitic Worms.*—Eleven districts report the sheep as having been infested with worms to the extent of about 11½ per cent.; in five districts the sheep were infested with stomach, lung, and tape worms; one district with stomach and tape worms; in four districts with stomach-worms only, and one district lung-worms only.

The following results have been gathered regarding the efficacy of the various drenches and licks used for sheep for worms:—

#### *Drenches.*

*Arsenic.*—For the stomach and tape worms the arsenic and soda drench is still reported as the most effective, and has been by far the most generally used. Owing to the late dry seasons the sheep on the whole have been free from worms. It has, however, been recommended that potash, as being less severe on the lining of the stomach, should be substituted for soda in its preparation. The arsenic and soda drench is reported by several of the Inspectors as having been also efficacious for lung-worms. No authenticated information has been received of this drench affecting the health of the sheep or injuring the wool.

*Turpentine.*—Turpentine, with various mediums, has been very generally given for stomach, tape, and lung worms, with good results, when repeated.

*Hayward's Specific* is reported as having given satisfactory results where used.

*Weaver's Drench* is reported to have been used in a few districts with fairly satisfactory results.

While it can be said that a decided improvement follows the administration of most of the drenches generally used, it is a fact that even in the case of the most effective the *post-mortem* examinations disclose that generally where the sheep are at all badly infested some worms are still alive; and this again, it is believed, arises from the owners delaying too long in drenching, and allowing the worms to have too great a hold on the sheep before they are drenched. The consequence is that some worms are left, which keep the sheep from thriving, and, with the introduction of fresh eggs from the water and pasture—if the weather is at all favourable for the development of the worms—in the course of a few months the sheep are as bad as they were before they were drenched. To make the cure effective, therefore, sheep which have been badly infested should, on receiving one drench, be kept as near the drenching yards as possible, and receive a second drench in the course of twelve or fourteen days after the first.

But, while licks and drenches should be provided and given at as early a date and as often as required, owners should give their earnest attention to the removal of what may be termed the contributing causes of the pest by avoiding overstocking, attending to the proper nourishment of the lambs and weaners, burning off old pasture, and getting rid by draining off surface and stagnant water, as suggested in Vol. II, Part 2, of the *Agricultural Gazette*.

#### *Licks.*

It is reported that the following licks have been used with good results:—

Salt and sulphur.	Salt, sulphate of iron, and Hayward's Specific.
Salt and sulphate of iron.	Salt, tar, and turpentine.
Salt and turpentine.	Pottie's Preventive Lick.
Salt, sulphate of iron, and turpentine.	Salt and lime.
Salt, sulphur, and sulphate of iron.	Salt, sulphur, and lime.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that a lick, if it is efficacious in warding off an attack of worms, is far preferable to a drench; and as owners in all but the true saltbush country are now aware that it pays them well to give their sheep a liberal supply of salt, it would add very little to the trouble or expense to give once a month with the salt some of the other ingredients here mentioned which they found from experience was to any extent effective in protecting their sheep from the worm-pest.

#### *Sheath Disease in Wethers.*

Full particulars as to the nature of the disease, its treatment, and prevention, as furnished by Mr. Veterinary-Surgeon W. Scott, will be found in my Annual Report for 1895, as Appendix H.

#### PIGS.

On 31st December, 1899, the number of pigs in the Colony stood at 239,973, being a decrease of 7,088 on the returns for the previous year.

One thousand and thirty-nine pigs were introduced by sea and land from the other Australian Colonies and England.

Eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one pigs were exported during the year.

Twenty-seven pigs were killed on board, as the owners would not quarantine them.

There was a decrease in the number of outbreaks of swine fever in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1899 as compared with previous years. See Appendix N.

The introduction of pigs from New Zealand and Queensland has been prohibited owing to reported outbreaks of swine fever.

#### DOGS.

## DOGS.

Thirty-five dogs which arrived from England and other places outside the Australian Colonies passed through quarantine during the year.

Twenty-one "ships' dogs" were quarantined during the stay of vessels in port, and five "ships' dogs" were destroyed.

All "ships' dogs" and other stock on board foreign vessels for the use of the passengers and crew are now quarantined during the stay of the vessel to which they belong in port, whether in Sydney or at Newcastle.

One hundred and twenty-nine Colonial dogs were introduced at the Port of Sydney from the other Colonies, and 515 dogs were inspected prior to exportation.

*Diseases in Dogs.*

From the statement given as Appendix O hereto, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in rabies during the past year in the United Kingdom.

TRAVELLING STOCK (*Reserves, Roads, Tanks, Wells, &c.*).*Trespass on Reserves.*

In thirty-six districts the travelling stock and camping reserves are reported as having been trespassed upon, generally only to a slight extent, and in twenty-nine districts they are reported as being free from trespass.

From forty-two districts it is reported that 8,450,850 sheep have travelled through during the year in search of grass and water. From nine districts the number of loafing sheep is given at 65,800.

Owing to the continued drought the number of sheep on the road were more than treble that during the previous year, and the reserves, especially where leased, were found quite inadequate for this extra traffic.

The Stock Boards Council of Advice have taken up this matter with a view to the reserves and the stock traffic being placed on a more satisfactory footing, and have, at the request of the Minister, submitted for his consideration the principles on which they consider a measure for dealing with travelling stock reserves and travelling stock should be framed, and submitted a draft Bill which is now before the Parliamentary Draftsman for revision.

*Marking of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves.*

Fair progress has been made with regard to the marking of travelling stock and camping reserves, there being at present about 1,500 miles surveyed and about 80 miles in course of survey. The routes marked are :—

1. From Boggabilla, *via* Yetman, Warialda, and Cobbadah, to Breeza.
2. From Moree, *via* Millie, Narrabri, Boggabri, Breeza, and the Liverpool Range, to the Bulga Mountains.
3. From Walgett, *via* Coonamble and Mendooran, to Uarbry.
4. From Coolah, *via* Uarbry, to Rylstone.
5. That portion passing through Terry-hie-hie Holding.
6. From Boggabri, *via* Turrabeile or Cox's Creek, to Coolah.
7. Mungundi to Moree.
8. Along the Mara Creek from the Barwon River upwards.
9. Along the Bogan to travelling stock reserve on the Murda Creek.
10. From Breelong to Dubbo.
11. From Jennings to Tamworth.

With a view of making these surveys of practical benefit to drovers, stockowners, and others, lithographs are being prepared showing sections of the roads in lengths of between 20 and 30 miles.

Lithographs of the roads, Boggabilla to Cobbadah, in six (6) sections; Moree to Cobbadah, *via* Gurley Holding, in one (1) section; Walgett to Uarbry, in five (5) sections; and Liverpool Range to Putty, in five (5) sections, are now on sale at the Head Office, and also at the local Stock Offices, at 1s. per section.

*New Stock Roads required.*

In thirteen districts new roads are required for travelling stock, and to obtain these action has been already taken in six districts.

*New Stock Reserves required.*

In twelve districts new reserves and alterations of existing ones for travelling stock are required. In fifty-three districts there are sufficient reserves; but in a great many cases the reserves are under annual lease, and are kept very bare of feed.

*New Wells, Tanks, or Dams.*

In twenty-six districts the inspectors report that new wells, tanks, or dams should be constructed by the Government at places which they indicate.

## REGISTRATION



## REGISTRATION OF HORSE AND CATTLE BRANDS.

*Brands registered.*

The number of horse and cattle brands registered up to 31st December, 1899, was 81,392. The number of brands registered during the year 1899 was—Horse brands (alone), 163; cattle brands (alone), 473; and horse and cattle brands, 965; making a total of 1,601.

This shows an increase of 14 in the total number of brands registered during the year as compared with 1898. There is a decrease in the number of brands transferred and cancelled.

*Brands transferred.*

The brands registered during the year 1899 as transferred were—Horse brands, 6; cattle brands, 25; horse and cattle brands, 100; total, 131—being a decrease of 16 on previous year.

*Brands cancelled.*

The brands cancelled (horse and cattle) in 1899 were 176.

*Addresses changed.*

The number of addresses of owners changed in 1899 was 70.

*Compliance with the Act.*

In all the districts the provisions relating to registration and the other requirements of the Act are reported as being fairly carried out.

*Benefits of the Act.*

The inspectors, in alluding to the benefits of the Act, report that it prevents duffing, stock-stealing, facilitates identification, assists in recovering lost stock, and otherwise is a great convenience and protection to stockowners.

Another new system of branding has been brought under notice, and is reported on in Appendix I.

## POUNDS.

*Number and Inspection.*

At the end of the year there were 324 pounds in operation in the Colony. The whole of the pounds are inspected periodically by the stock inspectors.

*State of Yards.*

Thirty-six of the pound-yards are reported to be old; some require renewing, being unfit for the safe custody of stock; while others need repairs. The remainder are said to be in a fair and good condition.

*Keeping and Depasturing Pound Stock.*

The provision for the proper sustenance of impounded stock, which has to be made by the poundkeeper at his own expense, according to the reports received, is satisfactory. As a rule, poundkeepers in the country districts have now paddocks for the stock.

*Management of Pounds.*

The poundkeepers are reported to be performing their duties, upon the whole, in a satisfactory manner, the result to a large extent of the appointment of inspectors of stock as inspectors of pounds.

## NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

*The Districts in which the Pastures and Stock Protection Act is in force.*

The Act has been brought into operation in all the districts, and during the year work has been done to the extent shown in Appendices J and K.

*Receipts and Expenditure under the Act.*

The amount of assessment paid by stockowners in 1899 was £27,700 10s. 10d.; and the amount expended £33,078 14s. 11d. Four districts are reported to be in debt to the amount of £321 9s. 4d.

In four districts full rates were levied, in fifty-two districts less than full rates, while in nine districts no rates whatever were levied.

During the year the bonuses paid by the Boards for scalps ranged as follows:—For kangaroos, from 1d. to 6d.; kangaroo rats,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.; wombats, 6d.; wallaby, from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.; paddamelon, from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.; bandicoot, 2d.; hares, from 1d. to 6d.; native dogs, from 5s. to 30s.; pups, 2s. 6d. to 10s.; wild pigs, 3d. to 6d.; eagle-hawks, 4d. to 7s. 6d.; crows, 1d. to 6d.; and foxes, 2s. 6d. and 20s.

*Increase and Decrease.*

Kangaroos are reported to be increasing in three districts, wallabies in nine districts, native dogs in eight districts, hares in nine districts, and wild pigs in four districts. In twenty-nine districts kangaroos are reported to be decreasing, wallabies in twenty districts, native dogs in nineteen districts, hares in nineteen districts, and wild pigs in seven districts.

*Number*

*Number destroyed.*

The number of kangaroos destroyed during the past year was 1,937; of kangaroo rats, 120,918; of wallabies, 935,187; of wombats, 236; of bandicoots, 36; of paddamelons, 28,953; of wild pigs, 17,134; of hares, 486,518; of foxes, 1,527; of native dogs, 12,708; of eagle-hawks, 7,865; of crows, 142,147.

*Steps taken for their destruction.*

In the majority of the districts, hunting with dogs, drives, shooting, trapping, and poison have been adopted with satisfactory results. In forty-seven districts poison has been used, mostly for dogs, with fair to best results, and from eight districts it is reported that the results have not been satisfactory, the dogs being too cunning to take baits.

## LOSSES FROM NATIVE AND TAME DOGS.

The losses through native dogs for the year are estimated at 173,807 sheep, valued at £58,855; and from tame dogs, 75,772 sheep, valued at £29,808; making a total loss of £88,663. A stricter enforcement of the law with respect to stray dogs, and the registration of dogs, is urgently required.

## COMMONS.

There are now 359 commons in the Colony, the average acreage of which is about 4,000 each.

*Number of Commoners, Stock, &c.*

The average number of commoners to each common is estimated at seventy-six, and the average number of stock kept on each common at 100.

Many of the commons are unfenced, consequently are trespassed upon by travelling and other stock.

## FRESH LEGISLATION.

*The various Amendments suggested by the Boards.*

The agitation for the passing of the Consolidated Stock and Pastures Bill still continues, and among other amendments of the law asked for it is suggested that owners of 100 acres should be assessed; amendment of section 13, Pastures Consolidated Act; that the assessment be paid at the time of making the returns; that there should be uniform rates of bonus and assessment in divisions and throughout the Colony; that noxious animals should be destroyed on vacant Crown lands; that the Government should contribute a higher rate of subsidy to the funds of the Boards; that rabbits be declared noxious animals; that the Boards should have the administration of the Rabbit Act; that a measure should be passed dealing with noxious weeds and plants; that owners should be compelled to lay poison for noxious animals; that the election of directors should be triennial; that there should be a compulsory bonus for all noxious animals; and that the fees under the Dog Act should be paid to the Pastures Boards.

*Travelling Stock Bill.*

A comprehensive measure has been framed and is ready for introduction dealing with notification and cancellation of travelling stock and camping reserves, the rights and privileges of travelling stock, travelling charges, the rules under which stock travel, and other subjects relating to travelling stock and camping reserves.

*The Registration of Brands and Stock-stealing Prevention Bill.*

Copies of the draft of this Bill which was prepared in accordance with the resolution of the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne in 1898, for their consideration and report, have been submitted to the Stock Boards and Council of Advice, together with additional provisions dealing with mustering stock, and stock, hide, and skin stealing prevention. The Bill will be ready for introduction when the opportunity occurs this Session of submitting it to Parliament.

*Stock Diseases Prevention Bill.*

This Bill deals with tick and other diseases in stock which the Governor-in-Council may declare to be diseases under the Act when passed, and it is expected to be introduced early in the present Session.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Green Crops and Cultivated Grasses.*

In thirty-three districts cultivated grasses have been sown for pasture during the year, the most successful being lucerne, prairie, rye grass, and clover.

*Number and Division of Runs.*

The number of open or unenclosed runs in the Colony is 5,850; the number enclosed is 41,812; the number partially subdivided is 18,122; and the number properly subdivided is 22,045.

*Improvements,*

*Improvements, Fencing, Dams, Tanks, and Wells.*

The number of miles of fencing throughout the Colony is estimated as follows:—751,269 miles without wire netting, at an average cost of (say) £35 13s. 10d. per mile, amounting to £26,815,662, and 50,935 miles with wire netting, average cost at (say) £66 4s. 7d. per mile, amounting to (say) £3,373,446.

The number of dams used for stock purposes is estimated at 53,651, at an average cost of (say) £49 10s.; number of tanks, 58,418, at an average cost of £156 each; and the number of wells and bores used is estimated at 9,524, at an average cost of £99 13s. 9d. each.

Cost of fencing, £30,189,108; cost of dams, £2,657,184; cost of tanks, £9,114,903; cost of wells and bores, £949,417; making a total of £42,910,612, as representing the amount expended by way of improvements, &c.

*Plants and Weeds.*

## Prevalence.

In six districts *trefoil burr* grows to a very large extent; in six districts, to a considerable extent; in twenty-seven districts, to a slight extent; and in twenty-six districts there is none reported.

In thirty-nine districts *variegated thistle* is reported to a slight extent; in two, to a considerable extent; in three, to a very large extent; and twenty-one districts are reported as free from it.

In forty-two districts *black thistle* is reported to a slight extent; in three, to a considerable extent; in three districts, to a very large extent; and seventeen districts are reported to be free from it.

In two districts the land is reported as being infested to a very large extent with *Bathurst burr*; in three districts, to a considerable extent; in forty-two districts, to a slight extent; and in eighteen districts the land is not infested.

In thirty-two districts other noxious weeds grow to a slight extent; in six districts, to a considerable extent; in ten districts, to a very large extent; and in fifteen districts there is none reported.

## Legislation for Noxious Weeds.

Legislation is urgently required for dealing with noxious weeds and plants, more especially the *Bathurst burr*, the prevalence of which is inflicting very serious loss on travelling stock. A Bill has been prepared by the Minister for Lands to deal with the matter.

Steps have in the meantime been taken by this Department to eradicate the *Noogoora burr*, which made its appearance on travelling stock reserves in the vicinity of the McIntyre River, as also in the Casino and Tweed-Lismore districts.

## Cost of clearing Commons, Reserves, &amp;c., of Weeds.

The cost of clearing the commons of noxious weeds throughout the Colony is estimated by inspectors at £26,805; the police paddocks, £873; the travelling stock reserves and droving roads at £150,359; amounting in all to (say) £178,037.

## PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP ACCOUNT.

A detailed statement of receipts and expenditure by the Department in connection with the above Fund for year 1899 will be found in Appendix L hereto, and will be published annually in the same form.

For statement of the salaries paid to the different inspectors from the above account, see Appendix M. See also Appendix N, which gives salaries of secretaries under Pastures Boards.

## DISEASES IN STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It will be seen by tabulated statement under Appendix O that there was a very considerable decrease during the year in infectious and contagious diseases in Great Britain and Ireland. An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk some two months ago, but it would seem from recent accounts that the disease has been stamped out.

## FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

There is a large falling off in the number of the sheep exported in 1899 compared with 1898, through the severe continued general drought from which the Colony has suffered. The number shipped in 1898 was 1,089,219, as against 752,820 in 1899, thus showing a decrease of 336,399.

There was also a falling off in the quality of the mutton from the same cause, and considerable complaint on account of its condition.

The price in London for good mutton has during the year ranged comparatively high; but owing to the shortness of feed, and consequent high prices in the Colony, the margin has not been sufficient to induce shippers to purchase as largely as they would otherwise have done.

Now that there are regular direct shipments from the colonies to Liverpool and Manchester, there is a good prospect of a large and growing trade in frozen mutton and other Australian produce being established with the Midland and Northern counties of England through these ports, as Liverpool is well supplied with cold storage, and very complete and extensive refrigerating accommodation and storage has recently been erected on the canal, near Manchester, by the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, while additional cold storage has also been provided at the Manchester Meat Market.

With a return of favourable seasons, and these and other additional outlets for our frozen mutton, it is believed that our export trade will not only reach its former volume, but will largely exceed it.



## THE STOCK BOARDS COUNCIL OF ADVICE.

The Council had during the year under consideration many very important matters, and, although not much progress has as yet been made in obtaining the amendment of the Acts which they have been urging on the Government, the opinions of the Boards on these questions have been ascertained, and a great deal of valuable materials have been collected which will be turned to account in preparing the measures which are being framed to carry out these amendments, and will be ready to be submitted to Parliament when the opportunity occurs.

As will be gathered from the brief synopsis of the work done by the Council, the Honorable the Minister is freely availing himself of their experience and advice in framing the measures dealing with the Live Stock Industry which he is about to submit to Parliament, and as they speak for the Boards in their respective Divisions, who again represent the stockowners of the Colony, there ought to be little difficulty in getting these measures through the House when an opportunity occurs of introducing them.

1. The strict enforcement of the Dog Act in districts in which sheep are kept.
2. Removal of emus from the list of protected birds in the districts in which they are numerous.
3. Stock bought at Homebush or Maitland and not going into consumption returned to the country at reduced rates.
4. Revision and additions to the Brands Bill for the prevention of stock stealing, including registration of hide and skin dealers.
5. Revision of the Travelling Stock Bill.
6. Correspondence of the Pasture Boards going through the post free.
7. That rabbits be declared noxious animals again, under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act.
8. The purchase of the secret of the preparation of the vaccine of anthrax.
9. Revising the Regulations under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act.
10. Protest against the placing of the Abattoirs under municipal control.
11. Legalising the Council.
12. Asking the passing of an Act dealing with the destruction of noxious weeds.
13. Asking legislation against tick.



APPENDIX A.  
RETURN of Stock in the several Sheep Districts.

Districts.	Year 1898.					Year 1899.				
	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Acreage.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Albury .....	856,121	7,699	14,686	573,535	.....	879,500	7,391	13,866	601,201	.....
Armidale.....	3,368,588	13,290	91,508	1,613,052	.....	3,522,575	13,093	83,844	1,553,772	.....
Balranald .....	3,817,007	1,937	3,211	404,246	.....	3,636,801	2,015	3,756	486,249	.....
Bathurst .....	1,425,661	12,899	31,569	559,039	.....	1,412,819	12,415	23,577	527,036	.....
Berrima .....	250,310	3,612	23,801	40,588	.....	237,542	3,326	22,660	41,862	.....
Bombala .....	600,678	2,827	19,652	427,287	.....	695,729	3,024	20,696	417,393	.....
Bourke .....	8,412,286	6,592	14,422	1,430,822	.....	7,779,990	5,052	14,089	849,365	.....
Braidwood .....	444,889	4,225	33,237	85,210	.....	446,162	3,716	27,012	77,353	.....
Brewarrina .....	3,422,585	3,935	6,123	1,016,422	.....	3,517,004	2,953	4,725	655,919	.....
Broulee .....	327,600	3,004	31,627	1,438	.....	328,313	2,937	27,845	1,620	.....
Cannonbar .....	2,714,825	4,826	15,732	1,124,833	.....	2,666,937	3,932	5,518	743,744	.....
Carcoar .....	990,613	6,592	14,775	663,160	.....	1,057,820	11,130	12,182	661,102	.....
Casino .....	1,611,837	7,934	147,562	620	.....	1,984,902	10,741	153,088	4,301	.....
Cobar .....	6,763,700	2,775	4,941	720,096	.....	6,441,277	2,115	4,333	418,109	.....
Condobolin .....	3,973,907	4,557	6,963	1,055,374	.....	4,663,699	4,436	5,060	661,427	.....
Cooma .....	1,820,751	7,972	50,579	874,387	.....	1,877,411	7,492	39,462	807,973	.....
Coonabarabran ..	3,515,231	6,132	13,692	593,974	.....	3,514,825	5,768	11,809	863,576	.....
Coonamble .....	2,748,834	6,188	14,247	1,637,100	.....	2,756,781	5,542	9,989	1,311,482	.....
Corowa .....	704,794	5,190	5,834	423,326	.....	764,221	4,926	5,424	436,379	.....
Deniliquin .....	2,261,242	5,504	9,996	1,032,567	.....	2,266,176	5,632	8,441	925,027	.....
Denman .....	328,102	4,648	36,030	35,725	.....	356,890	4,477	31,636	31,909	.....
Dubbo .....	2,805,674	12,613	22,811	1,694,812	.....	4,105,891	13,180	21,571	1,568,111	.....
Eden .....	529,678	4,455	54,066	3,131	.....	609,681	5,194	50,862	3,793	.....
Forbes .....	2,601,756	9,803	14,829	1,276,042	.....	2,636,590	9,869	13,419	1,107,593	.....
Glen Innes .....	2,457,270	13,945	91,479	771,632	.....	2,528,149	13,903	98,156	752,997	.....
Goulburn .....	1,028,967	8,084	41,482	391,873	.....	1,085,054	7,317	34,576	403,180	.....
Grafton .....	1,077,785	16,450	86,917	1,199	.....	1,355,022	17,432	91,011	3,116	.....
Gundagai .....	2,463,830	10,313	51,862	1,136,900	.....	1,452,460	13,461	42,474	982,990	.....
Hay .....	4,370,369	5,018	4,781	802,757	.....	4,578,402	4,201	3,127	535,948	.....
Hillston .....	3,815,205	3,058	3,471	617,900	.....	3,748,563	2,275	2,602	290,253	.....
Hume .....	1,225,379	5,475	25,051	667,171	.....	1,286,482	5,248	22,596	720,650	.....
Ivanhoe .....	5,457,323	1,381	2,096	558,154	.....	5,325,112	1,127	1,839	284,121	.....
Jerilderie .....	1,269,176	3,421	2,700	437,796	.....	1,241,492	3,155	2,456	476,806	.....
Kiama .....	247,269	6,332	55,195	4,594	.....	378,449	6,863	56,781	5,693	.....
Maitland .....	660,149	13,147	67,922	1,985	.....	596,612	13,422	61,572	2,521	.....
Menindie .....	9,204,471	3,126	8,634	650,776	.....	9,495,382	3,090	5,745	492,648	.....
Merriwa .....	691,214	4,808	13,254	478,693	.....	693,605	4,753	13,098	443,703	.....
Milparinka .....	7,505,427	2,868	6,764	610,760	.....	7,314,961	3,321	6,049	665,762	.....
Molong .....	1,669,526	9,799	14,023	975,854	.....	1,711,479	10,110	13,871	984,308	.....
Moree .....	4,752,256	6,883	30,827	923,592	.....	2,854,437	7,559	28,012	1,194,174	.....
Moulamein .....	1,619,039	2,005	4,694	522,924	.....	1,609,998	1,535	4,678	554,683	.....
Mudgee .....	1,654,914	11,024	41,469	713,526	.....	1,721,577	11,518	36,353	679,901	.....
Murrurundi .....	836,275	7,879	31,430	526,261	.....	868,090	8,016	30,870	555,719	.....
Narrandera .....	2,727,576	5,393	9,195	584,624	.....	2,689,661	4,301	5,684	391,231	.....
Narrabri .....	1,217,168	3,500	8,037	363,235	.....	1,109,007	3,559	10,684	490,296	.....
Pictou .....	222,775	3,908	24,315	4,632	.....	218,594	4,098	24,845	7,380	.....
Pilliga .....	1,081,583	2,113	4,958	346,584	.....	1,215,364	1,995	4,607	413,004	.....
Port Macquarie ..	555,622	9,604	58,668	1,199	.....	598,400	11,142	62,842	1,102	.....
Port Stephens .....	448,929	5,512	41,667	1,088	.....	560,383	7,576	57,410	1,270	.....
Queanbeyan .....	885,292	3,559	17,798	532,027	.....	986,480	3,591	16,242	545,633	.....
Singleton .....	506,895	6,633	54,775	40,025	.....	516,622	6,641	52,663	41,627	.....
Sydney .....	4,032,700	19,500	18,750	2,800	.....	260,000	16,357	15,881	9,333	.....
Tamworth .....	4,023,549	26,156	74,945	2,444,370	.....	3,994,126	25,355	69,970	2,321,081	.....
Tenterfield .....	1,891,475	8,225	90,120	164,401	.....	1,647,344	8,065	89,997	159,060	.....
Tweed-Lismore .....	289,720	9,036	55,745	650	.....	318,340	9,815	67,039	630	.....
Urana .....	1,028,977	2,939	2,739	540,042	.....	1,026,947	2,582	2,154	517,492	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	2,432,004	12,598	20,078	1,162,049	.....	2,731,755	12,843	17,783	1,033,197	.....
Walgett .....	4,608,693	6,360	8,133	1,538,030	.....	3,803,681	4,847	5,244	1,058,186	.....
Wanaaring .....	5,836,593	2,077	3,273	715,644	.....	5,984,897	1,975	3,480	555,533	.....
Warialda .....	2,955,153	11,529	62,233	1,281,043	.....	2,731,965	11,643	58,736	1,132,661	.....
Wentworth .....	5,965,480	1,673	2,654	360,076	.....	6,207,183	1,634	2,468	394,501	.....
Wilcannia .....	10,018,055	3,902	8,188	835,988	.....	10,100,443	3,024	6,231	482,306	.....
Windsor .....	189,354	7,130	16,348	1,770	.....	183,038	7,106	16,495	1,269	.....
Yass .....	828,293	4,110	12,174	544,210	.....	928,003	3,992	12,126	527,946	.....
Young .....	2,166,106	10,107	19,682	1,295,144	.....	2,053,160	8,654	16,356	1,338,197	.....
Total.....	162,217,565	449,989	1,886,390	41,241,004	247,061	157,891,186	449,467	1,802,697	36,213,514	239,973

APPENDIX B.

THE TICK IN QUEENSLAND, AND MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THIS COLONY.

So far as information has been obtained from Queensland the spread of the tick pest has made but little advance since the publication of my last Annual Report, when the following was then given as an approximately correct description of the infested, suspected, and doubtful portion of Queensland, and may be accepted as the present extent of the disease there, with the few exceptions after mentioned.

All that country in Queensland, bounded on the south by the Colony boundary from Tweed Heads to Maryland; thence to the rabbit fence near Dalveen; thence by that rabbit fence north-westerly to Chinchella; and thence northerly to the north-east corner of the Walloon run, may be considered infected, suspected, or doubtful; as also all that part of Queensland lying north-east and north of a line starting from the last-mentioned point, and running north-westerly to Emerald, on the Central railway line; thence by that line to Longreach; and thence by a line north-westerly to the South Australian border, at the north-west corner of Herbertvale holding.

The

The principal difference to be noted between this year and last is that the coast country between Brisbane and Rockhampton has become more closely infected, and tick-fever (red-water) has appeared there in several places nearer Brisbane, carrying off considerable numbers of cattle; and it is to be feared that the movement of so many sheep and cattle from the drought-stricken portions of Queensland to the coast, and their return to their own runs when they have had the necessary rainfall, will tend to an increased spread of the tick, and necessitate the bringing the east and west boundaries of the infected area farther south, and further west also, as it approaches the main coast range.

At the date of the last report, ticks had reached Brisbane and its suburbs, and also been found at Ipswich, and it is very satisfactory to learn that through the effective manner in which the Logan buffer line on the south of Brisbane was guarded in the first instance by the inspectors from this Colony and Victoria, and latterly by the Queensland staff, the pest has been prevented from making any further advance towards our border, and that the clean buffer area between the line referred to and the Logan buffer area will be thoroughly maintained.

Queensland is also maintaining a strict watch along the coast range from our border northward as far as the northern watershed of the Burnett River; and it is hoped that also on the western side of the infected and doubtful area (A 1, from which only horses in actual work are admitted) the spread of ticks will be effectually blocked and prevented from passing into the buffer area, A 2.

*Regulations issued to prevent the introduction of the Tick by land.*

*From area described in Schedule A.*—No stock, except horses and camels in actual work (accompanied by owner's declaration and the inspector's certificate), which have been inspected and satisfactorily smeared, can be introduced into this Colony; not less than forty-eight hours notice of intention to cross to be given.

*From area described in Schedule A 1.*—The Regulations with respect to stock from this area are identical with those from Schedule A, except that the notice of intention to cross is not less than twenty-four instead of forty-eight hours.

*From area described in Schedule A 2.*—As regards that portion of the border to the east of Stanthorpe, the Regulations are identical with those relating to area A 1; but as regards the other portions of the border, horses in actual work, and sheep, pigs, and goats, which have been for upwards of three months in that area, can be introduced through area A 3 into this Colony, under the conditions applicable to the last mentioned area. No other stock from A 2, nor any stock from A or A 1, can be introduced. In this case also, twenty-four hours notice has to be given.

*From area described in Schedule A 3.*—Loose horses, camels, and cattle, accompanied by a declaration by the owner, and a certificate by the inspector for the district from which they came in the form of Schedule B, may, after inspection in a crush, if not infected, be introduced, and also all horses and camels in actual work, sheep, pigs, and goats may also be introduced if accompanied by Schedule B, and found after inspection to be not infected. Notice of intention to cross in this case, as regards loose horses, camels, and cattle being seven days, and as regards other stock mentioned, forty-eight hours.

*Special Regulations.*

Besides the Regulations already referred to, there are special Regulations relating to the horses belonging to residents on both sides of the border whose business requires that they should frequently cross the eastern portion of the border, under which the settlers' horses are allowed to cross and recross the border on condition that they do not go more than a certain distance from the border, and are submitted weekly to the inspector for inspection and smearing.

There are also special Regulations with respect to stock belonging to owners in the country contained in Schedule A 3, who hold land on both sides of the border, and which is worked as one run, and where stock entering on the Queensland portion of the run have to be crush-examined the same as if they were about to cross the border, and again on leaving the run for any part of this Colony.

Regulations are also issued for the protection of the border fences and the closing of gates, the disinfection of hides, and sheep and other skins.

*Regulations re Stock from Queensland by sea from country described in Schedule A and A 1.—  
Stock prohibited.*

All horses (except horses in actual work), and all cattle, camels, sheep, pigs, and goats.

*Stock admissible by sea.*

Horses in actual work under the following conditions:—

- (1.) That they are landed at Sydney or Newcastle.
- (2.) That the owner gives the inspector notice of their arrival.
- (3.) That a declaration by the owner, and a certificate from the inspector for the district from which the horses come that they are free from infection, and have been dipped or smeared, is produced to the inspector.
- (4.) That they are, on inspection, found free from disease, and smeared to the satisfaction of the inspector.

*The Staff engaged in carrying out these Regulations.*

One Supervising Inspector, ten Acting Inspectors, stationed at the following crossing-places, with assistants:—

Tullabudgera (Tweed Heads), with three assistants.  
Grady's Creek and Mount Lindsay, with five assistants.  
Killarney, with five assistants.  
Wallangarra, with four assistants.  
Boggabilla and Texas, with two assistants.  
Mungindi, with two assistants.  
Brenda.  
Barrington.  
Hungerford and Parragundy, with one assistant.  
Wompah.

*The*

*The Assistants' time is principally occupied in patrolling the Border.*

To carry out these Regulations, and prevent the introduction of infected or suspected stock, about 120 miles of the most dangerous portion of the border, including as it does the coast country from near Wallangarra to the Pacific Ocean at Tweed Heads, wherever it is not naturally impassable for stock, has been fenced with a five (5) barb-wire fence; and it will be seen, on reference to the Regulations applicable to the country included in Schedule A I, that no stock of any description, except horses in actual work, are admitted from that portion of Queensland, and those only after inspection and smearing. The gates at which horses are admitted are kept locked, and only opened when horses which have been inspected and smeared in accordance with the Regulations are crossed. The gatekeepers reside at the gates in cottages built by the Department.

**DR. TIDSWELL'S SECOND REPORT ON PROTECTIVE INOCULATION AGAINST TICK-FEVER.**

Frank Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H., the Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government, to whom our stockowners are deeply indebted for the thoroughly practical as well as scientific manner in which he has dealt with the question of the efficacy of protective inoculation against tick-fever, has recently submitted a second report on that subject, which has been published and circulated throughout the Colony.

This report, among other interesting and valuable matter, contains a full account of the exact and exhaustive test carried out at Rockhampton by Dr. Tidswell, with the assistance of Mr. Government Veterinarian Stewart, as to the efficacy of inoculation for tick-fever, in the case of the cattle inoculated in this Colony, and taken to Rockhampton, on such a scale, and extending over such a period as to dispel any doubt with respect to the correctness of the conclusion arrived at.

In order that the more important and practical portions of the information conveyed in his reports may be as widely disseminated as possible, Dr. Tidswell has kindly prepared the following summary of these reports:—

**PROTECTIVE INOCULATION AGAINST TICK-FEVER.**

**SUMMARY of Reports on Experimental Observations conducted at the instance of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, by Frank Tidswell, M.B., Ch.M., D.P.H., Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government.**

The experimental work upon protective inoculation against tick-fever was commenced in July, 1898, and terminated in December, 1899, thus covering a period of eighteen months. The bulk of the work was performed at the Maritime Quarantine Station, North Head, Sydney, but its actual conclusion, which involved exposure of the animals to cattle ticks, was carried out at Greenfell, Rockhampton.

The investigations were directed towards ascertaining, in the first instance, the effect of inoculation upon the health and products of dairy cattle, and, secondly, its value as a protection against tick-fever. Incidentally information was obtained concerning cattle ticks and their effects on cattle; upon various matters connected with the practice of inoculation, and upon protective measures other than inoculation. The detailed accounts of the investigations are contained in two reports, presented under dates 29th December, 1899, and 20th February, 1900, respectively. The following summary of them has been prepared in accordance with instructions conveyed to me by the Chief Medical Officer of the Government from the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, to meet the convenience of those who, whilst interested in the tick question generally, are not so directly concerned as to need acquaintance with the mass of details contained in the reports:—

*General.*

The tick-fever of Queensland is identical with the Texas or Southern Cattle Fever of the United States. It occurs also in Jamaica, Argentine Republic, South Africa, Roumania, and Java. The Australian name of tick-fever has become attached to it, owing to the part played in its dissemination by the cattle tick. The relationship of these ticks to tick-fever was first definitely demonstrated in America, and described in a report published in 1893, and since that time has been confirmed by observations in South Africa and Queensland, as well as elsewhere. The general outcome of such observations is to the effect that tick-fever only effects horned cattle; that it is not communicated directly from beast to beast, but under natural conditions is acquired by an animal as a consequence of infestation by cattle ticks.

*Cattle Ticks.*

Under the most favourable conditions the lifetime of a cattle tick is seven or eight weeks, spent partly as a parasite upon a bovine host, and partly as a non-parasite upon the ground; this latter period being occupied by the female in laying her eggs, by the hatching of these eggs, and by the young ticks in securing a new host upon which they recommence the parasitic period of their life. The duration of the parasitic period is practically always the same, viz., about three weeks; but the non-parasitic period, though usually lasting about four or five weeks, is liable to be prolonged by adverse conditions of temperature, moisture, environment, access to cattle, &c.; so that, whereas generation may succeed generation every seven or eight weeks, the succession may, on the other hand, be very much slower if inimical influences oppose a barrier to completion of the non-parasitic periods. Vicissitudes in this respect will necessarily have a determining influence on the rate of multiplication and spread of ticks after their introduction into clean country.

Introduction into clean country is practically always effected by the importation of tick-infested cattle. The next event in the spread is the infestation of the pastures, by the falling off of fully matured females, and the laying and hatching of their eggs. The young ticks emerging from these eggs invade the cattle from the ground. The time required for this infestation of the pasture, and consequent invasion of clean cattle, will vary accordingly as the ticks upon the imported cattle are already advanced (matured ticks), or have only just commenced their parasitic life (larval ticks); but, roughly, tick infestation of the clean cattle will begin in from three to five weeks after the tick-infested cattle have been brought into association with them.

When

When the tick-infested cattle have grazed for two or three weeks, the pasture must thenceforth be regarded as tick-infested country, since the females will have in that time dropped from the beasts and laid their eggs. Save in very exceptional cases these will hatch and the field be occupied by young ticks, which may remain alive for many months, even if the pasture be left entirely unstocked. They cannot multiply unless the cattle be present, and will eventually die; but, to ensure their destruction in this way, the pasture must be left entirely unstocked for at least two years. (Salmon.)

Under ordinary circumstances cattle ticks multiply very abundantly, each female laying over two thousand eggs. As successive generations commonly follow one another at intervals of seven or eight weeks, the resulting numerical increase is stupendous. Sooner or later increase ceases, owing to lack of means of subsistence for any greater number, but this state of affairs is not reached until the ticks are present in uncountable hordes. After having thus established themselves, they continue to remain in numbers which, though fluctuating, are always in myriads; and, provided the general circumstances be favourable, they maintain their foothold in spite of all human effort directed against them. This marvellous capacity for numerical increase and maintenance constitutes the most serious aspect of the tick question.

The young ticks exhibit great expertness in attaching themselves to cattle brought into infested country. Within twenty-four hours of their arrival at Greenfell, the experimental cattle were invaded by hundreds of larval ticks, and fresh crops were added day by day. After three weeks the cattle harboured numberless ticks in all stages of development.

The presence of the ticks was indicated at first by suggestive attitudes assumed by the cattle, rubbing their cheeks against the foreleg, biting at the hind legs, &c. Later on, small inflamed lumps appeared at the sites of attachment of the ticks, and still later fissures and ulcers in folds and regions where ticks were numerous and the skin soft, as the scrotum, groins, &c. These troubles received immediate treatment by us, and perhaps on this account we did not witness in our herd the more serious effects described by Dr. Hunt under the names of "tick poverty," &c. No doubt if left alone serious injury to the health of the cattle would have resulted from these ill-effects. It is said that in time cattle become inured to ticks and no longer suffer in the way just mentioned.

#### *Tick-fever.*

But apart from this injury directly done by the ticks, they are also the means of giving tick-fever to the cattle. This fever appears in from ten to twenty days after infestation, and lasts as a rule from eight to fifteen days, during which the temperature is raised to between 103°–107° F. It is accompanied by general outward appearances indicative of severe illness—weakness, loss of condition, failure of appetite, falling off of milk, &c., &c., as well as by special characters, pallor, jaundice, œdema, and red-water. This last sign is not constantly present. In serious cases the animals become extremely emaciated, and may die suddenly or only slowly, and either during the fever, or after it from debility.

This tick-fever is due to the fact that ticks carry and inoculate microbes (*Apiosoma pigeminum*), which live in and destroy the blood of the cattle, and in so doing cause the production of the fever, pallor, &c., just described. Because of the presence of this microbe, tick-fever can be set up without ticks by the inoculation into clean animals of the blood of a beast actually sick or recovered from the disease. In our experience the blood of sick or only recently-recovered cattle always produced the disease, but as time passes after recovery the blood may lose this infectious quality and cease to have any effect. In some animals the blood remained infective for over sixteen months; in others it was lost in less than six months. Therefore, one may not assume that an animal's blood will produce the fever on injection merely because it had an attack some time previously. Whether it will do so or not can only be ascertained by actual trial. The illness produced by inoculation of blood, although the same in kind, is much milder in degree than that produced in the natural way by ticks, and is not followed by any permanent ill-health.

#### *Protective Inoculation.*

It has been found that after recovery from one attack of tick-fever, either naturally or by inoculation, the animals either entirely escaped a second attack, or if they get one it is much less serious than in the case of cattle which have not previously suffered. Hence arose the practice of inoculating cattle with tick-fever blood in the hope that the mild illness so produced would protect them against the serious consequences likely to ensue if they were exposed to ticks without such protection. American observers stated that the protection obtained by a single attack did not confer complete protection, and the experimental observations made at Greenfell confirmed this opinion; but it was found that although the inoculated animals suffered with the rest, their illness was comparatively slight as compared with that experienced by uninoculated beasts exposed with them; and whereas the fatality in the uninoculated was 44·4 per cent., in the inoculated it was only 12·1 per cent. It was thus apparent that inoculation was capable of affording a very decided amount of protection against tick-fever.

We did not find that the amount of protection obtained could be influenced by any modification of the details of the method of inoculation. Animals treated in different ways were equally protected, and animals treated in the same way suffered in different degrees. Variations in the number of inoculations, the dosage, the kind of blood used, the degree of reactional fever, &c., did not appear to exert any effect upon the amount of protection subsequently exhibited. The issue appeared to us to depend more on the individual peculiarities of the animal than upon any factor under human control. We found that the protection could be produced in three or four weeks; that it could endure for twelve months (the longest period tested by us); that animals whose blood would not produce reaction might nevertheless be themselves protected; and that calves of protected cows did not inherit the protection.

#### *Protective Measures.*

From the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that the tick invasion has to be combated in two different ways, viz., (a) by measures against tick-fever, and (b) by measures against the ticks themselves.

(a) Measures against tick-fever comprise essentially inoculation, and, secondarily, adequate pasturage for the cattle. The performance of inoculation must not be done in any hurried or perfunctory manner, but with careful attention to details, and accurate deposition of the blood under the skin of each animal operated upon. The most important thing of all is to make sure that the blood used really produces a reaction, otherwise the animals will not be protected. Because the blood of any recovered animals is apt to fail in this respect, it is necessary to place a check upon it every time it is used by keeping

keeping back certain of the inoculated animals and taking their temperatures. If those retained have fever it may be pretty safely assumed that the others have also had it. If the retained animals do not react the whole herd must be inoculated again with blood from another source, and the same precautions observed as regards verifying the reaction. In any case the surest plan is to inoculate two or three times with an interval of a month between the operations, as suggested by Mr. J. D. Stewart, M.R.C.V.S. It is best to have a suitable "bleeder" upon the spot, and to use its blood as soon as possible after it has been shed and defibrinated. In cases of emergency it is possible to make use of blood transmitted from a distance if such blood be not more than two days on the journey, but this is to be avoided if possible. There is room for a difference of opinion as to the time at which inoculation may best be performed. Our experimental experiences suggest that at all places in the direct routes from tick-infested country the cattle had better be inoculated at once, and re-inoculated when the ticks reach the neighbourhood. All young cattle must be inoculated as soon as possible, *e.g.*, at the periodical musterings. Where places are outside of direct routes from infested country, inoculation may be deferred till the ticks appear at some place in communication with them. Whether or not it be deemed advisable to inoculate at the present time, at all events matters should be in train to facilitate inoculation should the occasion arise, and this will be best accomplished by the establishment of convenient centres at which a succession of properly "salted" beasts can be maintained under the superintendence of a competent individual.

(b) Measures directed against the ticks themselves comprise quarantine, crush-inspection, and dipping; the two former designed to prevent the spread of ticks, and the latter to aid cattle in their fight against these parasites. External quarantine, or prohibition of importation of cattle from tick-infested country, will be of value so long as an adequate buffer area of clean country is maintained, but will become less and less useful as this area decreases in extent. Internal quarantine, or the isolation of an infected run, will not long serve to restrain the spread of ticks, and should only be made use of as a temporary expedient to enable neighbouring owners to get their cattle inoculated or otherwise prepare for the impending tick infestation of their cattle. Crush-inspection is only likely to be of service in detecting ticks when already advanced in their parasitic development. The small larval ticks would sooner or later escape detection. The principal reason for its continuance is its moral effect in preventing unscrupulous persons from attempting to bring tick-infested cattle across the border.

The ill-effects produced by the ticks themselves can only be minimised by aiding the cattle to get rid of the parasites. Change of pasture may aid by lessening for a time the number of invading ticks, and by fattening the cattle, but usually little benefit is gained, since the new pasture soon becomes as thickly tick-infested as the former one. In dairies, and especially with valuable beasts, something may be done by the removal of the ticks by hand, washing, or smearing, with or without preliminary clipping. But with herds the only method approaching efficacy is dipping. Dipping cannot be depended upon to kill all the ticks, but it greatly reduces their numbers, and gives the animals a fair chance of recovery. To be of value the dipping must be repeated at intervals of six or eight weeks at most, and this repetition can be indulged in without material injury to the cattle. The composition of dips, especially as regards the inclusion of arsenic, is a disputed question; but reports from America indicate that the "extra-dynamo" oil dip is worth a trial. At the present time the most pressing question is the discovery of a dip which, whilst efficacious against ticks, will be innocuous to cattle, and the importance of this point is such as to justify systematic experimentation. The erection of dips is not a matter of urgency in this Colony at the present time, except at the border crossing-places. (See also in Mr. Government Veterinary Stewart's report, Appendix C.)

## APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT by J. D. Stewart, M.R.C.V.S., Government Veterinarian.

### TICK-FEVER.

DURING last year temporary salting depôts were established at various central positions throughout these districts. To these depôts stockowners sent about 200 head of young cattle for treatment to render them suitable animals to inoculate other cattle from. The treatment consisted in the testing of the cattle with tuberculin and the injection of certain quantities of blood supplied by the Government experimental cows, which had been specially treated in Sydney. At this time the testing of young cattle was not considered necessary by many authorities, who were of the opinion that there was but little risk of spreading tuberculosis by this method of inoculation so long as only young cattle were used as "bleeders." From our records we are now in a position to prove that the precaution taken in applying the tuberculin test to all cattle previous to using their blood for inoculation purposes is very necessary. After the treatment of these cattle was completed they were returned to their various owners. At the time of their discharge the infectivity of the blood of a number was tested with satisfactory results.

Salting depôts have also been established in the Tenterfield district during the past few months. A number of cattle are being treated under my supervision at Undercliffe, Tooloom, and Amosfield, by Mr. C. J. Vyner, M.R.C.V.S., assisted by Messrs. Elliott and Ellis, Government inoculators.

During the past year a considerable amount of research work has been carried out in connection with tick-fever, the most important being the conduction by the Department of Agriculture of an experimental exposure of cattle, inoculated in this Colony, to virulent ticks at Rockhampton, Queensland. This experiment extended over a period of nearly three months, and has been fully reported on by Dr. Frank Tidswell, Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government. The results on the whole demonstrate that the inoculations carried out in this Colony are of a satisfactory nature, and also indicate that the system we have adopted is a proficient one.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ticks have not made much progress south from Brisbane during the past twelve months, stockowners are advised to still maintain their supply of reliable "bleeders." As previously stated, whenever the blood of cattle treated at the various depôts was tested at the time of their discharge it proved highly infectious; consequently, these cattle were then very servicable as "bleeders."

But,



But, as was pointed out to owners at the time, the infectivity of blood of cattle that have suffered tick-fever is subject to great variation as regards its duration, no matter whether the fever be induced by inoculation or in the natural way by ticks. In order to maintain a supply of "bleeders" it is necessary to test the infectivity of their blood by inoculating clean cattle from time to time—say every half-year. Reliable temperature records of each series of inoculations should be kept. "Bleeders" whose blood fails to produce a reactional fever when injected into cattle that have not previously suffered fever can no longer be regarded as serviceable, and should be replaced. From recent records it has been ascertained that while the blood of some animals treated at the depôts over twelve months ago still retains its infectivity, and produces good reactions, that of others treated at the same time, and in the same manner, with blood from a similar source, has proved to be valueless. The principle adopted by me at the commencement of inoculation in this Colony in holding back "check animals" to test the infectivity of the blood used has been stringently adhered to throughout all inoculations conducted by the Department. The value of checking the infectivity of blood used at each inoculation is now being generally recognised. I am aware that this repeated testing and replacing of "bleeders" involves a certain amount of time and trouble, still it is the only safe method of preserving a state of preparedness. No doubt if a permanent salting depôt is established at a central position in the North Coast district, with a trained inoculator in charge, owners would prefer sending cattle there from time to time to have them tested or treated, as the case may be.

To facilitate the recording of temperatures special record charts have been introduced. At the back of each chart are printed instructions directing attention to important details in operation which are potent factors in assuring the success of inoculation. These charts may be had by licensed inoculators on application to the Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Certain improvements and additions have been made to the inoculating apparatus which reduce the risk of the blood becoming contaminated by exposure to air, and also expedite the inoculation of large numbers of cattle.

#### *The Infestation of Horses by Cattle Ticks.*

In order to observe the infestation of horses by the cattle tick (*Exodes bovis*), a bay mare and a chestnut gelding were taken from the Richmond River district, New South Wales, with the experimental cattle, to Rockhampton, Queensland. These horses, which were of the hack class, were exposed to tick infestation on the 20th October, 1899, during their journey from Rockhampton to the experimental station at Greenfell, and daily from that date to the completion of the experiment, a period of nearly three months.

#### *The Development of Ticks.*

The horses quickly became tick-infested, as on the morning after their arrival numerous larval ticks were found on each of them. Six days later many larval ticks had attached themselves to the skin, and were growing. On the twelfth day after exposure the "eight-legged" ticks of the first moult were observed. During the following few days it was noted that the number of first moult ticks on the horses was considerably less than that of the previously infesting larval ticks, an observation which appears to indicate that a large proportion of larval ticks infesting horses do not develop successfully. It is also interesting to note that maturing larval ticks removed from the horses and placed in glass receptacles died within twenty-four hours, while those removed from cattle, and tested in a similar manner, were alive and active at the end of that period. By the nineteenth day many ticks were observed to have become sexually mature; on the twenty-fifth day engorged female ticks were removed from both horses. A number of the engorged female ticks were placed in glass receptacles, and on the fifth day after oviposition commenced. During the following ten days each female had laid between one and two thousand eggs, whose size and form appeared identical with those laid by ticks that had matured on cattle about the same time. On the eighteenth day after oviposition the eggs began to hatch out, and the larval ticks appeared very active.

The life cycle of ticks maturing on horses was thus successfully completed, and from the above description it seems to be practically identical with that passed through on cattle. It was, however, observed that the larval ticks maturing on horses were paler and plumper than those maturing on cattle. and, as previously stated, there was a great disproportion in number between the larval ticks which infested the horses and those that attained maturity. Many of the mature females removed from horses were of greater length but not so round in contour as similar ticks removed from cattle. Unfortunately we had no opportunity of ascertaining the pathogenic properties of these ticks.

#### *Tick Irritation.*

The infestation of horses by larval ticks causes these animals even more irritation than cattle apparently suffer. This irritation is manifested by the horses continually rubbing, scratching, licking, or nibbling the affected parts. Occasionally one horse was observed to be nibbling the other. At other times both were vigorously rubbing themselves against trees or stumps. When the ticks attach themselves to the skin and commence their development they are distinctly located by the small shot-like swellings which they give rise to. As the ticks mature these swellings increase in size and become very prominent. The skin of parts that are grossly infested by ticks becomes denuded of hair, thickened and corrugated, and often raw. Sometimes a sloughing of the skin occurs and the part becomes fly-blown if not dressed. Running in the same paddock as the experimental horses were two others that had, judging from the tick-marks on their skins, experienced their first infestation by ticks a year or two back. While our experimental horses vigorously exhibiting symptoms of tick irritation, the latter were calmly feeding, and apparently indifferent to the presence of ticks. On closer inspection, it was found, however, that these horses were not infested to anything like the same degree that the experimental horses were. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that our introduced experimental cattle also suffered grosser infestation and severer irritation than the Queensland native cattle that had previously been tick-infested. The tick-marks above referred to as indicative of previous infestation are small patches of skin denuded of hair, about the size of a split-pea, usually discrete, but often becoming confluent. They are caused by the tick in its attachment, and are specially prevalent about the face, under the jaw, on the neck, breast, and flanks, and inside the fore-arms and thighs.

*The Detection of Ticks on Horses.*

*Larval Ticks.*—Early on the first few mornings after exposure larval ticks were observed in numbers on the muzzles and legs of the horses, but by mid-day the ticks had disappeared from these parts and could not be found by an ordinary examination. On the hair being closely clipped off likely parts, such as the breast, &c., the larval ticks were found attached to the skin in great numbers; they had been hidden from view by the hair. As the mornings became hotter and the dews heavier there was no difficulty in finding larval ticks, which simply swarmed over the horses.

*Maturing Ticks.*—Owing to the small shot-like swellings the young ticks give rise to at their seats of attachment, it is not a difficult matter to detect their presence when numerous, excepting in the early stages of their development, or when infesting horses with very long coats. Swellings that are not perceptible to the eye can often be felt with the hand, consequently in inspecting horses the hand should always be passed in a flat manner over the breast, flanks, and inside fore-arms and thighs, and under the jaws.

*Matured Ticks.*—The sexually matured ticks give rise to so pronounced a swelling as to at once attract attention during a careful inspection, excepting when they are located in the ears, the mane, or the tail. Often they are found just on the border of the mane. The swellings usually vary in size from that of a pea to the size of a horse-bean. In order to detect ticks in the mane and tail every square inch of the skin on these parts must be thoroughly searched. As many as forty fully matured ticks have been removed from the tail of a horse at one time. Horses that are worked daily and sweated, and those that are well groomed, do not as a rule carry mature female ticks on parts where the hair is short. Still such horses might harbour these ticks in the mane and tail. Consequently these parts should always be carefully inspected.

## ANTHRAX.

Although no serious losses from anthrax have occurred during the past year, deaths from this disease have been reported from several districts. In most cases specimens and blood-smears were submitted for examination, and the presence of the specific micro-organism demonstrated microscopically. No doubt the meteorological conditions the Colony has experienced for some months past have assisted in reducing the prevalence of this disease. Moreover, the adoption of protective vaccination in certain districts on the appearance of the disease has lessened the mortality which usually follows an outbreak of anthrax. It is worthy of notice that stockowners are more generally recognising the advisability of burning all carcases of animals found dead on the run, no matter what the cause of death might be attributed to.

## BLACK LEG.

A few isolated cases of this disease have been reported as occurring in young cattle. It is, however, known that outbreaks of black leg occur almost annually in some localities. The curative treatment of this disease is not practicable in ordinary station cattle. As a preventive measure a number of owners season their young cattle in the dewlap, but I have greater faith in the removal of young stock from the infected paddocks before the period of the year that disease usually manifests itself. Protective vaccination has been proved to be the only successful protective measure, and is being generally adopted both on the Continent and in the United States of America. The vaccination consists in the artificial production of a mild form of black leg from which the animals recover and become immune to further attacks. According to the American veterinarians over 99 per cent. of susceptible animals can be saved if properly vaccinated. The vaccine is of bacterial origin, and can be prepared in a scientific laboratory.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA.

In a few districts pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa has been fairly prevalent, but confined to certain localities. In the majority of outbreaks preventive inoculation was practised with apparently satisfactory results, although considerable difficulty was experienced by stockowners in obtaining reliable virus, and operations were consequently delayed. There is no doubt that preventive inoculation against this disease would be more extensively practised if stockowners could obtain a constant supply of reliable virus, free from contamination, within the Colony. Experiments are now being made with reference to the cultivation of virus, concerning which operations are not sufficiently advanced to make any definite statements.

It is, however, hoped that by next season we will be in a position to supply virus to stockowners who wish to inoculate their cattle.

It will probably interest stockowners to learn that Mons. Edw. Nocard, Professor of the Alfort Veterinary College, France, has succeeded in demonstrating a specific micro-organism in connection with this disease, which he regards as the causal agent. He is now engaged in endeavouring to attenuate the virulence of this micro-organism, so that by its inoculation cattle may be protected against pleuro-pneumonia naturally acquired. Should Professor Nocard succeed in accomplishing this, the protective inoculation of cattle against this disease will be robbed of the many objections now attributed to the use of virus, collected from the lungs, for this purpose.

## ZAMIA PARALYSIS IN CATTLE.

Among the diseases investigated during the year was one of paralysis in cattle, caused by eating the burrawang plant, which is a species of zamia. This occurred in the Moruya district, and was the subject of a special report. Since the report was submitted it has been ascertained that the disease also exists in Western Australia, where the zamia is again reported as the cause. During a recent visit to Queensland it was ascertained that the disease investigated at Moruya is similar to that met with in the northern colony. Dr. J. S. Hunt, who has devoted considerable attention to this disease as it exists in Queensland, is of the opinion that it is unquestionably caused by eating the zamia leaves. The toxic ingredient in these leaves has not yet been isolated, nor has the manner in which it operates been determined by pathologists. The importance of the subject is such as to demand further investigation.

## SPECIMENS FOR EXAMINATION.

During the past year numerous morbid specimens were received for examination. As a rule, they were carefully taken and securely packed. In some cases, however, sufficient care did not seem to have been exercised in their selection and transmission, as they were received in an unsatisfactory condition. All solid tissue specimens submitted for examination should be placed in vessels, such as the jars used in preserving fruit, containing one part of methylated spirits of wine and four of rain water, in the proportion of five volumes of fluid to one of the specimen. All fluids sent for examination should be placed in small strong bottles, which should be previously thoroughly cleansed with boiling water. The bottles, which should be filled up to the neck with the fluid, must be well corked, and sealed. When specimens are forwarded by post or by rail they should be securely packed in strong boxes, and so obviate any risk of breakage occurring. As many of the anthrax specimens have arrived in such a condition as to render a microscopic examination unreliable, owing to the presence of an overwhelming proportion of putrefactive organisms, and a consequent disintegration of the anthrax bacilli, I desire to draw attention to the necessity of forwarding the specimens preserved in spirits, as above described. When anthrax is suspected as the cause of death, all that is necessary is to forward an ear or a foot (from the fetlock downwards) from the dead beast. There is no necessity to forward bulky viscera, and it is not advisable to open the carcase, for when anthrax is suspected there is always a possible risk of the operator becoming affected by inoculation during handling of the carcase unless he understands what he is doing and exercises great care and uses a liberal allowance of some reliable disinfectant.

When cover-glass preparations of blood can be made by the inspector of stock within an hour or so of the animal's death, they alone are necessary, otherwise it is as well to also forward a foot or an ear. In preparing the cover-glass smears, the blood should be spread in as thin a layer as possible upon the glass. This is accomplished by placing a very small drop of blood on one cover-glass, and then pressing down a second cover-glass on the first, and quickly sliding the two apart. This also secures two specimens, which should be carefully dried and wrapped in fine paper, on which the source should be marked. Cover-glass preparations may be packed with surgeon's wool in match-boxes, and forwarded by post.

## EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

Since the outbreak of war in South Africa the exportation of horses from this Colony has been extensive. During the past six months about 10,000 horses purchased in this Colony and in Queensland have been despatched to the seat of war and India. Of this number, almost three-fourths were purchased by officers of the Imperial Government, while the balance has been acquired by the various Colonial Contingents. All the horses purchased were specially selected by officers appointed for that purpose. In the selection particular attention is paid to the colour, age, conformation, soundness, and activity of the horses submitted. By the expressed wish of the Imperial War authorities horses of light and conspicuous colours are not bought. Consequently there is only a demand for horses whose colour can be classed as either bay, brown, black, chestnut, or deep roan. The ages of horses for active service are strictly limited to between five and ten years. Although the confirmation must, to a certain extent, depend on the class the horse submitted belongs to, it might be stated in a general way that the desired conformation consists in the horse possessing an intelligent head, set on a well-formed neck, attached to a well-ribbed up body, of broad chest and of deep girth, which is supported by muscular limbs carrying good bone and hoof.

The horses are classified according to their height, weight, and shape. Major Thompson kindly supplied me with following particulars of each class, *i.e.* :—

- A. *Heavy Cavalry*.—Including upstanding horses of good bone and substance possessing exceptionally strong back and loins. They must be 15·2 to 15·3 high and be up to 17 stone.
- B. *Light Cavalry*.—Including horses similar to the above though lighter in conformation. Still they must be up to 15 stone and stand 15 hands to 15·2 high.
- C. *Mounted Infantry Cobs*.—Stout active cobs with strong back and loins and powerful shoulders and hind quarters; about 14·2 high, and up to 14 stone.
- D. *Horse Artillery*.—Horses somewhat similar to the heavy cavalry horse, but more suitable in conformation for harness work. They must be thoroughly staunch and equal to any pace. Height, 15·2 to 15·3.
- E. *Field Artillery*.—Active draught horses equal to trot 6 miles an hour in team. They must have weight and substance and be active. Height, 15·2 to 15·3.
- F. *Army Service Corps*.—Heavy draught horses suitable for work at port of embarkation.

Prior to purchase every horse is submitted to veterinary examination for soundness, and are tested as to their activity and docility. Unsound horses, "outlaws," and horses that are green or unbroken, are speedily rejected.

APPENDIX D.

TABLE 1.

RETURN prepared by the Board of Health showing the number and proportion of Cattle condemned out of all those slaughtered at the Abattoir, Sydney, 1899.

Description of Animals.	Number slaughtered.	Condemned diseased.		Condemned or bruised or unfit for food.	
		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Bulls .....	314	38	12·10	.....	.....
Bullocks .....	52,498	1,325	2·52	3	·005
Cows .....	19,951	902	4·51	7	·03
Calves .....	15,259	2	·01	2,469*	.....
Pigs .....	52,818	1,400	2·65	1	·001
Sheep .....	1,188,647	25	·002	60†	.....
	1,329,487	3,692	.....	2,540	.....

Quarters condemned as bruised or unfit for food, 22; tongues, 75; head, 1; tail, 1. "Cattle" means all kinds of animals killed for food.

\* Immature. † Smothered in yard.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the total number of Cattle condemned under the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, and the Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, at various Slaughter-yards, and for the Colony of New South Wales generally, 1899.

Abattoir.....	6,232
Flemington .....	225
Other Sale-yards and places (dairies included) .....	10,412
	16,869

"Cattle" means all kinds of animals killed for food.

APPENDIX E.

INCREASE and Decrease of Sheep, year ended 31st December, 1899.

(By the Government Statistician.)

	No.
Sheep on 31st December, 1898 ... ..	41,241,004
Lambs marked during 1899... ..	6,527,597
Sheep imported during 1899 ... ..	498,111
	48,266,712
Slaughtered for food for local consumption (excluding sheep killed on stations and farms) ... ..	1,818,229
Do for food on stations, &c. ... ..	1,154,134
Do for meat-preserving ... ..	654,957
Do for freezing for export ... ..	956,222
Do for boiling down in boiling-down works ... ..	10,304
Do do do on stations ... ..	9,379
Lambs slaughtered for food for local consumption ... ..	192,034
Total slaughtered ... ..	4,795,259
Exported during 1899 ... ..	1,200,331
Killed by dogs ... ..	249,579
Loss, ordinary mortality, and missing sheep ... ..	2,062,050
Loss by drought ... ..	3,745,979
Total deduction ... ..	12,053,198
Sheep on 31st December, 1899 ... ..	36,213,514
Decrease on previous year ... ..	5,027,490

APPENDIX F.

APPENDIX F.

AUSTRALIAN Stud Sheep offered for Sale by Auction in Sydney during the Year 1899.

	Number of Rams.	Number of Ewes.	Total.	
			Rams.	Ewes.
By Messrs. Pitt, Son, & Badgery (Ltd.), on account Messrs. Clark Bros., Vermont .....	22	17	22	17
Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co. (Ltd.), on account various breeders ...	2,340	114	2,340	114
Tasmanian breeders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messrs. Weaver and Perry, on account various New South Wales breeders .....	260	66	.....	.....
Do on account of Hermann Haege, Gadegast, Germany .....	15	3	.....	.....
Do on account of O. Steiger, Saxony .....	2	.....	277	69
Messrs. Hill, Clarke, & Co., on account various New South Wales breeders .....	249	65	.....	.....
Do on account various Victorian breeders .....	149	.....	.....	.....
Do on account various Tasmanian breeders .....	189	.....	.....	.....
Do on account various New Zealand breeders .....	26	.....	.....	.....
Do on account of E. D. Morrison, Esq., Vermont .....	6	10	619	75
Total .....	.....	.....	3,258	275

APPENDIX G.

VACCINATION for Anthrax.

So long as there is no legislation with regard to anthrax, and therefore no obligation on the part of owners or the experts operating to give details as to the result, all that can be done is to accept the returns on the forms here given, but it may be added, if a serious failure had occurred in any case, it would have been known to the inspector and reported to the Department.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of the Vaccinations for Anthrax.

*Vaccinated by Messrs. McGarvie Smith and Gunn.*

Progressive Number.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Progressive Number.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Progressive Number.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Progressive Number.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1	60	.....	54	.....	2,327	107	.....	836	160	.....	12,400
2	12	.....	55	.....	2,240	108	.....	709	161	.....	4,330
3	91	.....	56	.....	1,950	109	.....	2,501	162	.....	3,780
4	159	.....	57	.....	36,973	110	.....	1,144	163	.....	5,218
5	445	.....	58	.....	12,956	111	.....	2,840	164	.....	720
6	174	.....	59	.....	1,064	112	.....	86	165	.....	257
7	44	.....	60	.....	1,432	113	.....	13,373	166	.....	1,050
8	225	.....	61	.....	8,120	114	.....	840	167	.....	5,752
9	80	.....	62	.....	966	115	.....	1,253	168	.....	1,200
10	31	.....	63	.....	8,649	116	.....	1,674	169	.....	1,913
11	20	.....	64	.....	4,320	117	.....	1,431	170	.....	1,555
12	227	.....	65	.....	2,173	118	.....	6,192	171	.....	570
13	106	.....	66	.....	30	119	.....	5,845	172	.....	488
14	16	.....	67	.....	300	120	.....	4,567	173	.....	259
15	90	.....	68	.....	2,392	121	.....	1,150	174	.....	1,550
16	160	.....	69	.....	18,273	122	.....	3,648	175	.....	1,183
17	20	.....	70	.....	3,611	123	.....	5,539	176	.....	1,854
18	39	.....	71	.....	4,453	124	.....	2,700	177	.....	281
19	190	.....	72	.....	2,342	125	.....	55	178	.....	1,232
20	50	.....	73	.....	1,527	126	.....	4,354	179	.....	433
21	196	.....	74	.....	732	127	.....	6,561	180	.....	150
22	30	.....	75	.....	402	128	.....	3,352	181	.....	1,200
23	131	.....	76	.....	222	129	.....	2,432	182	.....	3,867
24	22	.....	77	.....	306	130	.....	3,428	183	.....	3,273
25	.....	8,165	78	.....	1,002	131	.....	662	184	.....	2,870
26	.....	2,555	79	.....	4,274	132	.....	96,349	185	.....	7,977
27	.....	790	80	.....	3,828	133	.....	32,418	186	.....	1,981
28	.....	9,290	81	.....	880	134	.....	468	187	.....	1,020
29	.....	6,660	82	.....	2,577	135	.....	389	188	.....	7,266
30	.....	1,010	83	.....	1,157	136	.....	16,544	189	.....	5,823
31	.....	284	84	.....	2,568	137	.....	230	190	.....	791
32	.....	6,997	85	.....	2,790	138	.....	3,319	191	.....	5,046
33	.....	21,211	86	.....	7,903	139	.....	5,515	192	.....	1,456
34	.....	6,045	87	.....	10,870	140	.....	1,618	193	.....	4,177
35	.....	3,219	88	.....	2,381	141	.....	3,093	194	.....	240
36	.....	6,962	89	.....	5,516	142	.....	10,255	195	.....	5,397
37	.....	4,320	90	.....	2,800	143	.....	3,151	196	.....	6,887
38	.....	1,767	91	.....	5,993	144	.....	730	197	.....	1,383
39	.....	1,550	92	.....	11,166	145	.....	10,314	198	.....	4,424
40	.....	2,055	93	.....	6,241	146	.....	10,165	199	.....	1,600
41	.....	1,850	94	.....	6,548	147	.....	439	200	.....	746
42	.....	3,794	95	.....	1,263	148	.....	1,749	201	.....	4,026
43	.....	2,783	96	.....	8,701	149	.....	202	202	.....	3,131
44	.....	300	97	.....	1,583	150	.....	21,595	203	.....	994
45	.....	98,683	98	.....	3,134	151	.....	1,912	204	.....	1,160
46	.....	10,611	99	.....	88,339	152	.....	6,905	205	.....	736
47	.....	16,022	100	.....	1,332	153	.....	4,015	206	.....	31
48	.....	3,968	101	.....	645	154	.....	2,800	Total..	2,618	1,063,191
49	.....	3,006	102	.....	35,159	155	.....	100			
50	.....	1,265	103	.....	1,850	156	.....	2,680			
51	.....	16,730	104	.....	3,032	157	.....	4,119			
52	.....	3,926	105	.....	2,100	158	.....	1,724			
53	.....	2,179	106	.....	10,380	159	.....	17,774			

Besides these, considerable numbers were vaccinated by the Pasteur Anthrax Laboratory of Australia, particulars of which are not to hand.

APPENDIX H.



## APPENDIX H.

## FOOT-ROT.

DRESSINGS recommended by Mr. E. Stanley, Chief Veterinary Inspector. (For further details see *Agricultural Gazette*, July, 1891):—

*Arsenic Dressing.*

Arsenic, from 1 to 2 oz.; potash, from 2 to 4 oz.; water, 1 gallon.

To be used in troughs for the sheep to walk through. The mixture to be boiled slowly for half an hour at least, till the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved.

*Sulphate of Copper (Bluestone) Dressing.*

Sulphate of copper, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 1 lb., dissolved in a gallon of water, may be used instead of arsenic.

The following healing dressings may be used by hand after the above caustic applications:—

*Tar Dressings.*

Stockholm tar, 20 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part; or, Stockholm tar, 8 parts; bluestone in powder, 1 part; or, oil of tar, 10 parts; carbolic acid, 1 part; olive oil, 1 part.

*Lime Dressing.*

Quick-lime, sprinkled on a dry surface, and the sheep walked through it frequently, will be found very beneficial. Before any dressings are used the whole of the loose horn should be pared carefully from the diseased feet. It is of the greatest importance that the sheep's feet should, on the dressing being applied, be kept thoroughly clean and dry for at least three hours afterwards. They should, therefore, on leaving the troughs, or being dressed, be passed directly on to a battened or wooden floor, if it can be got; and where neither of these is obtainable, they should be passed into a dry yard, in which there is a good coating of straw, cut grass, or dry bark taken from trees which have been rung, or, in fact, any other thing which will keep their feet clean and dry.

The following are the remedies reported by the Inspectors to have been used and the results:—

Application.	Result.	Application.	Result.
Arsenic in troughs .....	Good.	Corrosive sublimate and bluestone .....	Good.
„ bluestone, and carbolic acid.....	Not given.	Carbolic acid .....	Good.
„ and bluestone .....	Good.	„ and oil and butyr of antimony .....	Good.
„ and lime .....	Fair.	„ acid, bluestone, and arsenic ...	Not given.
„ and saltpetre .....	Not given.	Kerosene .....	Good.
Bluestone and corrosive sublimate .....	Satisfactory.	„ and bluestone.....	Good.
„ and arsenic .....	Good.	Lime and tar .....	Not given.
„ and kerosene .....	Good.	„ and arsenic .....	Not given.
„ and lime .....	Good.	Sulphur and bluestone .....	Good.
„ and sulphur .....	Good.	Saltpetre and arsenic.....	Not given.
„ arsenic, and carbolic acid .....	Good.	Tar and turpentine .....	Not given.
Butyr of antimony .....	Good.	„ and quick-lime .....	Good.
„ „ carbolic acid, and oil ..	Satisfactory.	„ and bluestone.....	Good.
Corrosive sublimate .....	Not given.		

*Specifics.*

Cooper's Dip .....	Satisfactory.	Quibell's Foot-rot Cure ...	Good.
Hayward's Dip.....	In some cases.	Graham's Foot-rot Powder .....	Not very satisfactory.
Little's Dip .....	Satisfactory.	Payton's Foot-rot Specific.....	Very satisfactory.
Pottie's Specific .....	Not stated.		

## APPENDIX I.

## NEW MODES OF BRANDING.

A DEMONSTRATION to test the efficacy of Cumings's Vapour brand took place at the Randwick Quarantine Station on the 18th of April, 1900, in the presence of a number of gentlemen particularly interested in branding.

The Vapour brand was tested on sheep and cattle, while some cattle were also branded by means of a chemical mixture applied by specially-devised branding-irons.

The result of the exhibition was not considered satisfactory. Owing to the explanations tendered by Mr. Cumings as to the cause of failure, it is probable that arrangements will be made for another demonstration.

## APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT of the number of the different kinds of noxious animals killed during years from 1881 to 1899; the amount of assessment collected; the amount of Government subsidy paid; and the total expenditure for each of these years.

Year.	* Kangaroos. Number killed.	Wallabies. Number killed.	Native Dogs. Number killed.	Hares. Number killed.	Wild Pigs. Number killed.	Amount of Assess- ment collected.	Amount of Govern- ment subsidy paid.	Amount of Expenditure.
1881	581,753	43,724	2,250	.....	.....	£ s. d. 17,648 19 10	£ s. d. 749 11 2	£ s. d. 15,517 5 4
1882	1,452,829	347,842	6,980	.....	.....	45,772 12 8	25,299 19 2	61,191 14 3
1883	750,846	330,109	7,195	.....	.....	32,781 14 2	16,381 19 6	58,132 7 1
1884	1,403,233	473,609	7,336	.....	.....	48,069 15 8	21,606 10 6	62,121 0 0
1885	855,676	506,372	8,474	5,878	922	61,754 15 4	23,753 3 8	64,672 8 2
1886	1,106,478	594,603	9,560	28,623	562	41,585 0 0	16,168 3 0	67,783 6 6
1887	476,438	388,088	7,739	56,628	664	32,651 13 8	9,589 9 5	37,354 11 1
1888	688,352	653,285	9,619	176,732	12,041	25,474 2 10	9,117 7 6	52,121 9 6
1889	582,200	642,782	9,142	329,683	9,700	33,257 0 3	10,000 0 0	50,525 14 3
1890	267,769	506,161	9,955	397,439	5,292	33,649 0 11	8,792 0 0	39,663 11 6
1891	402,053	705,510	11,530	649,131	20,206	31,664 8 9	8,336 4 1	46,794 10 9
1892	433,578	726,669	11,838	786,230	45,173	37,733 19 8	8,408 17 4	49,987 4 5
1893	284,082	743,017	14,148	734,212	8,802	39,116 15 7	1,766 5 10	46,688 5 8
1894	250,455	796,667	11,279	708,581	25,851	39,466 13 3	1,826 10 1	44,695 6 3
1895	623,383	1,393,253	11,383	700,917	43,965	39,638 14 0	1,052 12 10	45,952 10 2
1896	241,447	655,309	13,138	551,548	23,300	38,252 2 8	1,590 12 3	35,933 18 8
1897	266,244	1,118,473	13,264	599,595	9,524	35,235 3 8	1,566 14 8	40,340 13 11
1898	100,585	570,165	12,000	442,319	15,439	32,720 17 4	3,790 3 2	28,910 13 10
1899	122,855	935,187	12,708	486,518	17,134	27,700 10 10	6,828 18 2	33,078 14 11
	10,890.256	12,130,825	189,538	6,654,034	238,575	694,174 1 1	176,625 2 4	881,465 6 3

\* Includes Kangaroo Rats.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Pastures and Stock Protection Boards during the year 1899.

	Amount of Assessment collected.	Amount Expended.	Kanga- roo.	Kanga- roo Rats.	Walla- bies.	Wom- bats.	Padda- melons.	Bandi- coots.	Native Dogs.	Hares.	Pigs.	Eagle- hawks.	Crows.	Foxes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.												
Albury	372 18 8	258 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5,967	..	..	..	157
Armidale	1,858 7 1	1,813 2 8	.....	8,818	68,467	..	.....	.....	900	45,503	..	..	4,591	..
Balranald	57 18 6	250 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	..	..	977	1,781	25
Bathurst	899 11 3	1,202 18 7	.....	6,362	92,381	.....	.....	.....	60	..	..	..	6,580	..
Berrima	146 10 1	236 14 9	.....	.....	14,993	236	.....	.....	34	..	..	..	..	..
Bombala	150 13 8	200 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	..	..	255	..	..
Bourke	..	303 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	..	..	..	..	..
Braidwood	103 0 6	186 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	16,145	..	..	..	1
Brewarrina	300 12 5	354 0 0	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,980	406	6,248	..	..
Broulee	137 5 7	197 15 6	.....	626	9,573	.....	.....	36	150	2,296	..	..	..	..
Cannonbar	200 5 5	679 9 9	.....	1,807	19,555	.....	.....	.....	94	3,218	..	..	541	..
Carcoar	632 13 6	689 15 6	.....	2,355	30,613	.....	.....	.....	14	25,932	..	..	663	..
Casino	..	152 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	..	..	..	..	..
Cobar	525 1 7	781 16 7	.....	.....	22,386	.....	.....	.....	234	..	..	1,859	..	..
Condobolin	573 17 3	587 19 7	.....	99	62,719	.....	65	.....	574	..	..	446	..	..
Cooma	3 11 6	249 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	..	75	..	..	2
Coonabarabran	551 0 8	769 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,219	..	2,796	..	13,625	..
Coonamble	474 8 1	614 1 6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	2,053	..	..	2,040	504
Corowa	250 15 6	441 14 1	.....	223	.....	.....	299	.....	..	..	..	..	526	..
Deniliquin	301 15 0	336 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	4,285	..	..	631	..
Derrin	276 5 3	299 3 6	.....	1,488	21,539	.....	.....	.....	315	11,535	..	2	1,142	..
Dubbo	838 6 11	854 12 4	.....	7,864	130,095	.....	.....	.....	167	12,489	..	..	..	..
Eden	233 16 7	252 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	8,977	..	..	..	..
Forbes	..	909 4 11	.....	7,030	41,215	.....	3,367	.....	450	8,604	137	1,171	..	..
Glen Innes	947 19 3	1,254 12 7	.....	6,058	13,101	.....	.....	.....	4	101,971	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	960 0 0	1,137 13 4	.....	10,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	415 1 4	144 13 10	.....	.....	2,957	.....	.....	.....	283	20,664	..	..	..	7
Gundagai	1,014 7 4	1,128 11 0	.....	.....	3,585	.....	.....	.....	158	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	59 19 0	112 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	..	..	..	..	..
Hillston	145 2 10	192 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	8,049	..	..	..	18
Hume	379 14 6	191 19 9	.....	2,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	..	..	..	..	..
Ivanhoe	..	198 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jerilderie	212 2 4	348 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	8,497	104	..
Kiama	..	194 0 1	.....	.....	7,294	.....	.....	.....	51	4,524	..	..	..	..
Maitland	494 0 5	498 19 3	.....	235	19,489	.....	2,339	.....	242	8,020	..	..	..	..
Menindee	469 4 10	547 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	..	..	..	..	..
Merriwa	203 11 0	236 8 4	.....	.....	4,471	.....	.....	.....	199	776	413	468	..	..
Milparinka	37 3 0	97 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	..	..	..	..	..
Molong	699 15 10	1,597 13 2	.....	13,691	84,370	.....	.....	.....	134	56,317	781	665	5,649	..
Moree	600 3 3	662 8 7	.....	484	45,587	.....	.....	.....	209	..	..	166	5,702	145
Moulamein	208 3 9	165 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudgee	680 7 1	710 13 1	.....	8,665	..	.....	.....	.....	293	17,121	..	532	6,620	..
Murrumbidgee	1,512 14 1	932 10 8	.....	9,487	56,774	.....	.....	.....	110	10,429	..	374	2,955	..
Narrandera	395 7 5	304 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	..	..	56	1,731	..
Narrabri	253 3 10	304 14 2	.....	.....	1,955	.....	.....	.....	131	6,257	..	80	2,008	..
Picton	219 7 4	151 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	..	..	..	..	..
Pilliga	203 6 7	137 1 3	.....	.....	1,041	.....	1,852	.....	420	120	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie	219 19 3	169 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	14,909	..	..	..	..
Port Stephens	195 0 0	165 0 0	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	11,954	..	12	96	..
Queanbeyan	366 4 1	202 1 3	.....	1,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,216	..	..	..	..
Singleton	415 9 3	247 8 1	.....	.....	16,243	.....	.....	.....	341	..	1,204	7,664	..	..
Sydney	267 18 1	366 17 11	.....	..	2	.....	.....	.....	681	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	1,692 7 9	1,119 0 4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenterfield	767 9 9	648 14 9	.....	6,405	38,064	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tweed-Lismore	2 17 6	72 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urana	174 5 4	221 6 10	.....	1,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	8,441	436	24,979	15	..
Wagga Wagga	853 4 4	1,270 18 3	.....	6,555	.....	.....	10,034	.....	104	3,350	334	13,021	..	..
Walgett	577 9 2	695 8 10	1,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378	..	..	..	..	..
Wanaaring	..	392 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	246	..	323	3,767	..
Warialda	891 11 4	1,199 7 6	.....	6,172	119,956	.....	.....	.....	60	..	..	1,111	..	..
Wentworth	428 18 7	338 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	..	..	..	..	..
Wilcannia	310 5 2	249 3 0	.....	.....	6,762	.....	.....	.....	87	5,499	..	..	..	..
Windsor	..	350 17 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45,637	..	..	..	..
Yass	328 1 11	475 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	16,478	..	352	17,672	3
Young	1,174 19 8	870 6 7	.....	7,302	.....	.....	4,997	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	27,700 10 10	33,078 14 11	1,937	120,918	935,187	236	23,953	36	12,708	486,518	17,134	7,865	142,147	1,527



## APPENDIX M.

LIST showing Names and Addresses of Inspectors whose Salaries are paid from the "Sheep Account."

District.	Name of Inspector.	Address.	Salaries and Allowances		
			Salary as Inspector	Living Allowance.	Salary as Secretary, Pastures and Stock Protection Board
Albury .....	G. E. Mackay .....	Albury .....	£ 325	£ .....	£ .....
Armidale .....	C. J. Vyner .....	Armidale .....	325	...	..†
Balranald .....	Walter Dargin .....	Balranald .....	275	16/10/-	60
Bathurst .....	G. S. Smith .....	Bathurst .....	250	...	53
Bombala and Eden .....	R. W. Dawson .....	Bombala .....	275	...	100
Bourke .....	D. W. F. Hatten .....	Bourke .....	325	32/10/-	75
Braidwood and Broulee .....	H. L. Mater .....	Braidwood .....	275	...	..†
Brewarrina .....	Blakeney Broughton .....	Brewarrina .....	300	18	35
Carcoar .....	C. B. King .....	Carcoar .....	275	...	60
Cobar .....	J. Cotton .....	Cobar .....	300	30	85
Condobolin .....	J. G. Stanley .....	Condobolin .....	275	27/10/-	100
Cooma .....	C. Hudson .....	Cooma .....	275	...	..†
Coonabarabran .....	E. May-Steers .....	Coonabarabran .....	275	...	80
Coonamble .....	T. W. Medley .....	Coonamble .....	250	25	£0
Corowa .....	A. Campbell .....	Corowa .....	250	...	100
Demighuin .....	Joseph Weir .....	Demighuin .....	300	30	..†
Dubbo and Cannonbar .....	R. G. Dulhunty .....	Dubbo .....	325	...	..†
Forbes .....	W. G. Dowling .....	Forbes .....	300	...	200
Glen Innes and Tenterfield .....	M. J. St. Clair .....	Glen Innes .....	300	...	52
Goulburn .....	J. L. Henderson .....	Goulburn .....	250	...	120
Grafton .....	C. W. Sabine .....	Grafton .....	...	...	..†
Grafton, Casino, and Tweed-Lismore .....	A. A. Devlin .....	Casino .....	300	...	..†
Gundagai .....	P. W. C. Palmer .....	Gundagai .....	250	...	..†
Hay .....	B. W. Broughton .....	Hay .....	300	18	..†
Hillston .....	T. Cadell .....	Hillston .....	275	27/10/-	..†
Hume .....	W. A. Mackie .....	Germanton .....	300	...	..†
Ivanhoe .....	E. W. Proctor .....	Mossgiel .....	300	30	..†
Jerilderie .....	J. A. T. Rochfort .....	Jerilderie .....	300	...	50
Maitland and Port Stephens .....	W. J. Powell .....	West Maitland .....	275	...	75
Menindie .....	Joseph Wilks .....	Broken Hill .....	300	30	150
Merriwa .....	W. H. Lowe .....	Merriwa .....	225	...	..†
Moree .....	E. V. Ffrench .....	Moree .....	275	27/10/-	..†
Moulamein .....	J. W. Chanter .....	Barham .....	250	25	..†
Molong .....	E. G. Finch .....	Molong .....	250	...	50
Mudgee .....	C. J. Croker .....	Mudgee .....	250	...	..†
Murrurundi and Denman .....	J. W. Brodie .....	Murrurundi .....	275	...	100
Narrandera .....	W. J. Elworthy .....	Narrandera .....	300	...	120
Narrabri and Pilliga .....	A. H. Farrand .....	Narrabri .....	300	...	..†
Picton, Berrima, Kiama .....	J. Yeo .....	Moss Vale .....	300	...	50
Port Macquarie .....	H. E. Palmer .....	Kempsey .....	250	...	50
Singleton .....	T. Knox-Hill .....	Singleton .....	250	...	15
Sydney .....	R. D. Jones .....	Sydney .....	440*	...	..†
Tamworth .....	W. D. Dowe .....	Tamworth .....	325	...	120
Urana .....	P. R. Brett .....	Urana .....	275	...	50
Wagga Wagga .....	C. Lyne .....	Wagga Wagga .....	275	...	105
Walgett .....	R. Moyses .....	Walgett .....	300	18	..†
Wanaaring .....	T. T. W. Mackay .....	Hungerford .....	325	32/10/-	..†
Warialda .....	R. Kirkpatrick .....	Warialda .....	275	27/10/-	..†
Wentworth .....	D. A. Morgan .....	Wentworth .....	275	27/10/-	100
Wilcannia .....	M. J. C. Tully .....	Wilcannia .....	300	18	75
Windoor .....	C. W. Dargin .....	Penrith .....	250	...	100
Yass and Queanbeyan .....	J. F. Turner .....	Yass .....	275	...	55
Young .....	R. Meadows .....	Young .....	275	...	..†

\* £200 of this salary is paid from vote for "Imported stock."

† In these districts the Inspector is not Secretary.

‡ Paid from vote for "Imported stock."

APPENDIX N.  
SECRETARIES TO P. AND S. P. BOARDS.

District	Name of Secretary.	Address.	Salary.
			£ s.
Albury .....	G. H. Roxburgh.....	Albury .....	75 0
Armidale .....	C. J. Vyner .....	Inspector of Stock, Armidale .....	60 0
Balranald .....	W. Dargin .....	" " Balranald .....	53 0
Bathurst .....	G. S. Smith .....	" " Bathurst .....	100 0
Berrima .....	Jas. Yeo .....	" " Moss Vale .....	50 0
Bombala .....	R. W. Dawson .....	" " Bombala .....	75 0
Bourke .....	Jno. Hedrick .....	Bourke .....	52 0
Braidwood .....	H. L. Mater .....	Inspector of Stock, Braidwood .....	35 0
Brewarrina .....	B. Broughton .....	" " Brewarrina .....	60 0
Broulee .....	H. L. Mater .....	" " Braidwood .....	35 0
Cannonbar .....	R. G. Dulhunty .....	" " Dubbo .....	100 0
Carcoar .....	C. B. King .....	" " Carcoar .....	85 0
Casino .....	G. M. Elliott .....	Casino .....	50 0
Cobar .....	J. Cotton .....	Inspector of Stock, Cobar .....	100 0
Condobolin .....	R. W. D. Weaver .....	Condobolin .....	80 0
Cooma .....	Chas. Hudson .....	Inspector of Stock, Cooma .....	80 0
Coonabarabran .....	E. May-Steers .....	" " Coonabarabran .....	80 0
Coonamble .....	T. W. Medley .....	" " Coonamble .....	100 0
Corowa .....	A. A. Piggitt .....	Corowa .....	65 0
Deniliquin .....	Alex. McCullough .....	Deniliquin .....	100 0
Denman .....	S. J. Dowell .....	Muswellbrook .....	30 0
Dubbo .....	R. G. Dulhunty .....	Inspector of Stock, Dubbo .....	100 0
Eden .....	J. Underhill .....	Bega .....	65 0
Forbes .....	W. G. Dowling .....	Inspector of Stock, Forbes .....	52 0
Glen Innes .....	M. J. St. Clair .....	" " Glen Innes .....	60 0
Goulburn .....	J. J. Roberts .....	Goulburn .....	80 0
Grafton .....	T. T. Bawden .....	Grafton .....	50 0
Gundagai .....	H. T. Turner .....	Gundagai .....	75 0
Hay .....	E. H. Self .....	Hay .....	40 0
Hillston .....	Thos. Cadell .....	Inspector of Stock, Hillston .....	50 0
Hume .....	G. T. S. Wilson .....	Germanton .....	50 0
Ivanhoe .....	E. W. Proctor .....	Inspector of Stock, Mossgiel .....	50 0
Jerilderie .....	J. A. T. Rochfort .....	" " Jerilderie .....	50 0
Kiama .....	J. Somerville .....	Kiama .....	50 0
Maitland .....	W. J. Powell .....	Inspector of Stock, West Maitland .....	75 0
Menindie .....	Jas. Wilks .....	" " Broken Hill .....	150 0
Merriwa .....	C. W. Busby .....	Cassilis .....	40 0
Milparinka .....	R. H. Duffield .....	Milparinka .....	26 0
Molong .....	E. G. Finch .....	Inspector of Stock, Molong .....	50 0
Moree .....	J. T. Crane .....	Moree .....	75 0
Moulamein .....	R. Hindson .....	Moulamein .....	50 0
Mudgee .....	T. J. Lovejoy .....	Mudgee .....	80 0
Murrurundi .....	J. W. Brodie .....	Inspector of Stock, Murrurundi .....	100 0
Narrandera .....	W. J. Elworthy .....	" " Narrandera .....	120 0
Narrabri .....	E. Morath .....	Narrabri .....	50 0
Pictou .....	G. Bradbury .....	Pictou .....	37 10
Pilliga .....	A. E. Powell .....	Pilliga .....	40 0
Port Macquarie .....	H. E. Palmer .....	Inspector of Stock, Kempsey .....	50 0
Port Stephens .....	J. R. Higgins .....	Copeland .....	30 0
Queanbeyan .....	J. F. Turner .....	Inspector of Stock, Yass .....	25 0
Singleton .....	T. Knox Hill .....	" " Singleton .....	15 0
Sydney .....	P. J. Byrne .....	Sydney .....	50 0
Tamworth .....	W. D. Dowe .....	Inspector of Stock, Tamworth .....	120 0
Tenterfield .....	M. J. St. Clair .....	" " Glen Innes .....	60 0
Tweed-Lismore .....	R. J. Spinks .....	Lismore .....	32 10
Urana .....	P. R. Brett .....	Inspector of Stock, Urana .....	50 0
Wagga Wagga .....	Chas. Lyne .....	" " Wagga Wagga .....	105 0
Walgett .....	A. E. P. Skinner .....	Walgett .....	50 0
Wanaaring .....	J. Fetherstonhaugh .....	Wanaaring .....	40 0
Wyallda .....	W. B. Geddes .....	Wyallda .....	75 0
Wentworth .....	D. A. Morgan .....	Inspector of Stock, Wentworth .....	100 0
Wilcannia .....	M. J. C. Tully .....	" " Wilcannia .....	75 0
Windsor .....	C. W. Dargin .....	" " Penrith .....	100 0
Yass .....	J. F. Turner .....	" " Yass .....	30 0
Young .....	F. A. Wildash .....	Young .....	150 0

APPENDIX O.

The following statement is compiled from "The Veterinary Journal," London, and shows the state of Diseases in Stock in Great Britain and Ireland:—

Year ending—	Pleuro pneumonia		Swine Fever.		Glanders, including Farcy		Rabies in Dogs		Rabies in other Animals		Anthrax		Foot and Mouth Disease	Scab in Sheep
	Outbreaks	Slaughtered	Outbreaks	Swine slaughtered, diseased or exposed to infection.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked	Outbreaks	Dogs and other animals destroyed having been exposed to infection	Outbreaks	Animals Destroyed	Outbreak Reported.	Animals Attacked.		
December, 1898 ..	2	76	2,421	33,642	519	989	87	381*	27	...	399	580	Nil.	1,218
December, 1899 ..	Nil	Nil	2,471	34,527	739	1,307	70	374*	14	...	490	948	Nil.	2,748
Increase .....	..	..	50	885	220	318	..	.....	.....	.....*	91	368	...	1,530
Decrease .....	2	76	.....	.....	.....	..	17	7	13	.....	..	...	...	.....



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AGRICULTURE.

(REPORT ON, FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

*Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.*

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Honorable the Secretary for  
Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

31 December, 1899.

In submitting the reports of the Staff of the Department for the year just ended, it affords me pleasure to say that, despite seasons which for the greater portion of the Colony were most unfavourable, the areas of cultivation of all classes of crops have been materially increased. As an instance of this substantial development, I may mention that at the date of my last report the area under wheat alone was 1,605,000 acres, being an increase of 397,930 acres for the year 1898. During the last season the area under wheat comprised 1,839,626 acres, of which 414,661 acres were cut for hay, leaving 1,424,965 acres to be harvested for grain, which resulted in an average of 9·5 bushels for the Colony. Although, as in the past season, the losses from rust were infinitesimal, it is to be regretted that a very wide extent of crops have suffered heavily from the fungus pest known as bunt or stinking smut. This disease is one that is most easily carried from place to place by means of infected seed, infected bags, and possibly by means of threshing machinery in contact with which diseased wheat has been placed. Scarcely any farmers neglect to take some measures, such as steeping the seed in a solution of bluestone, to prevent this disease, but the spores of the fungus are difficult to destroy and will resist treatment sufficiently drastic to impair the germination of the seed they infest. The grain when badly infested with bunt balls is almost useless for milling purposes, and it can, therefore, be understood that the spread of such a pest is a matter that demands our best attention.

The Wheat Experimentalist, Mr. W. Farrer, has been engaged investigating the disease and experimenting with the object of devising means that will be simple, economical, and effective for destroying the spores and preventing the spread of the disease. A full report embodying Mr. Farrer's recommendations will be published in the course of a couple of months, so that planters will have the information at hand just as the sowing season is about to commence.

Experiments with the object of improving the quality and disease-resisting ability of wheats have been continued, and the resulting grains have been milled and tested by Mr. Guthrie.

Everywhere the farmers are keeping pace with the times and availing to a most encouraging extent of improved machinery and appliances, so that with ever increasing areas, more systematic and effective culture, improved varieties and pests under control, it is inevitable that provision must soon be made to cope with a large export of wheat. I have, therefore, availed myself of the opportunity of Dr. Cobb's visit to America to get him to report on the latest and most economical methods of handling and transporting grain in bulk there, and I feel confident that good results will follow dissemination of the information he will be able to gather in respect to elevators and other matters upon which will depend

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to

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to such an extent our ability to compete successfully with more advanced traders in America and Europe. I have also directed Dr. Cobb to look closely into all methods of manipulating produce which may be of interest to the agriculturists of the Colony, and his reports will appear in the *Gazette*.

In addition to important work in connection with the testing of wheat for milling purposes, the Chemist has carried out numerous investigations in respect to the fodder value of the principal indigenous edible scrubs. During the past three years drought has devastated the flocks of a very large tract of the western country, and many pastoralists have had to not only fall back upon anything in the way of edible scrub available, but also to purchase large quantities of hay, straw, chaff, grass, molasses, &c., for fodder. The feeding of sheep under such circumstances in large numbers, if only to such an extent as may sustain life, involves problems upon which the general knowledge is, to say the least, somewhat vague, and it is gratifying to report that, as the result of his researches, Mr. Guthrie has been in a position to publish information that is acknowledged to have been availed of with most satisfactory results.

In no direction is the spirit of inquiry among agriculturists more active than in respect to manures. The keenest interest is taken in all trials of fertilisers, and it is clear that on all sides farmers and orchardists are beginning to find that the careful and intelligent use of fertilisers pays big dividends. Throughout the greater portion of New South Wales the land contains, so far as mere quantity is concerned, sufficient material to provide for the production of many successive crops. The difficulty is that the material is not always in a form that plants can avail of. The restoration of worn-out lands and the general maintenance of fertility are all problems that demand scientific investigation, and an Experimentalist has been appointed in the person of Mr. R. Helms, who will be able to assist Mr. Guthrie in experimental and bacteriological work of extreme value to agriculturists of all classes.

The gratuitous analysis of soils, fertilisers, water, &c., for *bona fide* agriculturists has been continued, but I purpose submitting some regulations which will restrict persons from availing of this privilege for purposes that are beyond the aim of the Department.

During the year the lease of paddocks and premises at Kirkham expired, and arrangements were completed for the leasing of a farm at Berry for the accommodation of the imported stud dairy cattle. The plan of locating the bulls under care of local bodies in various dairying districts has been adhered to throughout the year, and the services of the animals have been largely availed of. Now that we have a permanent place for stud purposes, it will be possible to extend the use of the bulls, and, in order to meet the convenience of those who will be most benefited by the improvement of their herds, arrangements will be made to permit of dairymen in isolated places securing a bull for a specified number of cows in due rotation.

The progeny of the imported stock have exceeded even Mr. O'Callaghan's expectations, and there is ready sale at handsome prices for the bull calves. Some of the youngsters thus disposed of have already figured prominently in the Show ring, and have carried off numerous first prizes. From a commercial standpoint the importation of these cattle will prove a sound investment. But it is on account of the good that these stud cattle will do in improving the productiveness and stamina of the dairy herds that we have best reason for congratulation.

The advances that are being made so far as actual output in butter is concerned have been in some slight degree impaired by some disadvantages in the way of uneven production inseparable from an industry of such rapid expansion, and which time and education alone can mend. The Dairy Expert is doing all in his power to demonstrate the advantages of absolute cleanliness and up-to-date methods of manufacture and manipulation. Mr. O'Callaghan and his assistant, Mr. Pedersen, have travelled from factory to factory and to many creameries, affording information and advice as to the best means of turning out an article that will be fit to hold its own in the London market. To encourage the manufacture of butter of uniform excellence, substantial prizes are awarded from time to time. The conditions of the competition are that no notice shall be given beforehand, but each factory competing must, on receipt of a notification from the Department, despatch by the next train or steamer two boxes of that day's make of butter. On arrival the butter is examined and awarded points. For two months it is stored under conditions similar to what might be experienced in shipment to London, and again examined. Each lot of butter is submitted to bacteriological investigations, and the fullest possible information is afforded competitors as to the reasons their produce has excelled or failed. As the result of his bacteriological researches, Mr. O'Callaghan has been enabled to demonstrate in a series of illustrated articles in the *Agricultural Gazette* how milk, cream, and butter are affected by various organisms. Experiments have also been conducted, in conjunction with the awarding of a complete pasteurising plant as a National prize, to illustrate the advantages of keeping, by means of pasteurisation and the use of lactic acid ferment, the cream and milk under complete control.

Affairs

Affairs at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College are in a most satisfactory condition. The number of applicants for admission, not only of resident, but of special-course non-resident, students, is still in excess of accommodation available. As opportunity has occurred Mr. Valder has extended the area of cultivation, thus affording students practical instruction in breaking up new land and providing a wider field wherein many interesting and valuable experiments can be conducted for the education of students and the solution of problems of importance to the agricultural advancement of the Colony. The principal work in this direction during the past year has been the comparative trial of crops, such as lupins, mustard, lucerne, cabbages, and turnips, for the twofold purpose of fattening sheep and improvement of the soil. The experiments have been carried out on the poor sandy soil which comprises the greater part of the College farm, and which is a class of soil that can produce now and then merely a fair crop of maize. By putting such land during autumn under crop and feeding off with sheep, as will be described by Mr. Valder in the *Agricultural Gazette*, the land is improved mechanically, and enriched to such an extent by the droppings of the animal's depastured upon it, that when it is planted for maize in spring a large crop is produced, and it is thus possible for the farmer to keep his land in use all the year round and reap the advantages of the sale of two or three fat sheep per acre and the production of a heavier crop of grain.

One of the most prominent features of the College farm is the piggery, which may safely be regarded as one of the most interesting stud establishments in the Colonies. In addition to representatives of the best local blood, there are located there boars and sows of all the most improved breeds, from the leading herds in Great Britain and elsewhere.

No animal deteriorates so rapidly in consequence of inbreeding as the pig, and, therefore, it is a matter for small surprise that Mr. Valder finds breeders throughout the Colony eager to procure progeny of this imported stock. The actual results of this importation are that the College piggery, besides well fulfilling its function as an educational factor, is a paying concern. This fact is, however, of minor importance compared to the good we hope to be able to do in inducing farmers to devote more attention to the development of the bacon and pork industry. In Canada and Denmark pig-raising has advanced step by step with dairying, until at the present time their output of bacon and hams is prodigious. Here we have, besides a rapidly-expanding dairying industry, greater facilities for the production of cheap supplementary foods, in the shape of grain and pasture, for competing with first-grade cured meats for a large share of the British trade those countries now enjoy. All sorts of crops have been grown on the farm during the year, and Mr. Valder and the College staff are to be congratulated upon the thriving condition of the whole establishment. Visitors have, as usual, been numerous, and all are agreed that the Hawkesbury Agricultural College is well worthy of the reputation it bears throughout the Colonies and elsewhere.

At Wagga Experimental Farm, Mr. McKeown has continued experiments to test the productiveness of a wide variety of fodder crops, and has carried out a large number of comparative tests of wheat sown in various ways, and manured and unmanured.

For many years now the Department has advocated the rotation of sheep and wheat as being the most profitable method of farming in the western districts, and the Manager at Wagga has devoted a considerable area to experiments in this connection.

A number of students were admitted during the year for instruction in the various operations of the farm and orchard. The whole time of the students at this farm is devoted to practical work, and the young men have, therefore, a good opportunity of learning the rudiments of agriculture in a way that will well fit them for the laborious tasks they will have to surmount when they take up land and commence farming on their own account.

The original idea with respect to the establishment of the Bathurst Farm was that it should be devoted to the demonstration of a system of mixed farming—crossbred sheep and crops—to which the greater portion of our table-land country is so well adapted. To this end Mr. Dunnieliff has devoted much of his attention to the raising of crossbred sheep, and the production of food, in the shape of harvested crops and pasturage, for them. A large number of interesting experiments have also been carried out in co-operation with the wheat experimented upon, and on the small riverside area all kinds of crops have been grown under a system of very simple and cheap irrigation.

The accommodation for students has been fully availed of during the year, and the lads have been well grounded in all the operations that appertain to a mixed farm where the raising of live stock is carried on in conjunction with the growth of cereals, roots, and fruit.

Work at the Coolabah Farm, in the Bogan scrub country, has been carried out under climatic conditions that can scarcely be regarded as favourable. Still, with a rainfall of only 10 inches, Mr. Peacock has done valuable work, which has added much to the knowledge which it will be necessary to possess before the millions of acres of now almost useless land, of which the farm is typical, can be turned

to

to good account. Mr. Peacock is to be commended for the assiduous attention he has devoted to the conservation of indigenous fodder plants, the trial of grasses, and problems concerning the treatment of land that has become barren in consequence of the eating out and destruction in other ways of all vegetation. His articles in the *Gazette* on these subjects have evoked the commendation of many western pastoralists, and will no doubt lead to good results.

Experiments in the growth of fruit and various crops under irrigation have been continued at the Pera Bore Experimental Farm. There has been some difficulty about the diminution of the water supply to the holders of cultivation blocks in the Settlement, but with soil of the peculiar character of that at Pera successful production, I am inclined to think, depends more upon scientific treatment of the soil and incessant cultivation with suitable implements than upon the lavish and indiscriminate use of water. Mr. Gorman is doing his best to encourage the settlers to adopt good systems of culture, and it is clear that those who work their land judiciously will make good returns.

While the red soil at Pera, owing to its slight alkalinity, is apt to set as hard as a rock in dry weather, the land at Moree Bore, where a small experimental farm was established in September last, is typical of a large tract of very rich black soil, that in consequence of its gluey nature is exceedingly difficult to cultivate. The productiveness of this soil is wonderful, and Mr. Thomson, the Manager, will devote his attention to experiments with the object of ascertaining methods by which such land can be best treated to overcome the mechanical difficulties that now debar its fullest utilisation.

The greatest activity has prevailed during the year in connection with the fruit industry. The orchards at Wagga, Bathurst, Richmond, and other establishments are in a flourishing condition, which reflects credit on Mr. Allen and his assistants. At most of these places the trees are now beginning to bear fair quantities of fruit. From Richmond a good quantity beyond the requirements of the College is disposed of fresh, and the rest is used for preserving in various ways for the instruction of students. It is out of the question to expect an orchard like that connected with the College, and used absolutely for educational purposes, to yield anything like a substantial monetary return, still the commercial results achieved are satisfactory. But at Wagga and Bathurst, where the number of students is less, it is fair to expect the orchards to become a source of revenue, and that such will be the case as soon as the trees have attained full bearing I have little reason to doubt. At present, Mr. Allen is using the suitable varieties of fruit available at Wagga for the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of drying, canning, and pulping. Samples of the produce are exhibited at Agricultural Shows, and these, in conjunction with numerous articles on the subject which appear in the *Gazette* and are reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution, are doing much to stimulate the fruit-preserving industry, for which, even so far as local consumption is concerned, there are such opportunities. Strenuous efforts continue to be made to induce fruit-growers to adopt the latest and most improved methods of combating insect and fungus pests, and if the sale of spraying appliances and the demand for information is anything to go by, it is clear that a majority of our fruit-growers realise that preventive and remedial means for pests are an indispensable part of the routine of orchard work. During the earlier part of the year, Mr. Allen, with the assistance of Mr. Chomley, conducted in one of the leading centre fruit districts a series of comparative tests of spraying mixtures and methods for the destruction of red scale, and later on experiments of a very comprehensive nature were made to demonstrate the practicability and efficacy of fumigating the trees with hydrocyanic acid gas. The results of these experiments were published, and it is reasonable to suppose have led to growers attacking the pests with greater vigour than ever.

In connection with viticulture, the time of the Expert has been almost solely devoted to the inspection of vineyards and treatment of phylloxera. This work is certainly the most thankless that falls to the lot of the Department. In the incessant search for the disease and rigid measures for its extinction, we are merely guided by the experience of other countries where, through neglect to prevent its spread, phylloxera has devastated thousands of vineyards and inflicted damage to the viticultural industry that only time and great expenditure can make good. No doubt many vigneron who have the misfortune to hold vineyards in which the disease is discovered feel that the eradication of their vines is a hardship, but as the trouble is confined to a limited area, it is necessary that the interests of the rest of the vine-growers throughout the Colony be implicitly safeguarded.

It is generally concurred that in the use of resistant vine-stocks lies the only practicable preventive against the inroads of this pest, and accordingly the Department has made provision for the establishment of nurseries wherein the best of the resistant varieties of American vines can be propagated for the use of vigneron throughout the Colony. By next season it is expected that several thousand rooted cuttings will be available. During vintage time Mr. Blunno visited the various centres of wine production, delivering lectures and affording personal advice concerning the making and maturing of wines. In  
co-operation

co-operation with some of the leading vigneron, experiments have been conducted with the object of producing wines fitted for export purposes. It is satisfactory to note that the area under vines is gradually increasing, and vine-growers are readily availing of more scientific methods of production.

The Entomologist has visited, as opportunity occurred, a large number of fruit-growing districts, and delivered lectures, as well as giving verbal information in the orchards, on insects and the means to be adopted to destroy them. As the efficacy of any treatment for insect pests depends much upon our knowledge of the insect's life-history, arrangements have been made for a well-fitted insectarium in which Mr. Froggatt may be able to work out for the information of farmers and fruit-growers, all the details that will assist them in combating such pests. The most serious trouble with insects during the year was the appearance, in countless millions, of the plague locust over a very wide tract of our pastoral country. The Entomologist obtained from the Cape cultures of a fungus with which to inoculate the locusts. It had been discovered in South Africa that by the infestation of a few insects with this parasitic fungus, the whole swarm of locusts would become affected and succumb. Mr. Froggatt conducted a number of tests with satisfactory results, and published in the *Gazette* full details of the treatment with particulars of measures that should be taken to prevent further invasions of the pest.

The inspection of imported and fumigation of exported fruit has proceeded smoothly, and there can be no doubt that, as a result of this enactment, the quality of fruit sent to New South Wales is vastly superior to what it used to be.

During the last few months the Board for Exports were invited by the Imperial authorities to supervise the grading and shipment of preserved meats, flour, fodder, &c., for use in the South African campaign. The quantity of produce despatched was very large, and the fact that no complaint whatever has been made speaks well for the skill and care of the Export Members of the Board who undertook the task of grading it.

Throughout the year poultry to the number of many thousands have been dispatched to London and South Africa, and poultry-farmers have fully utilised the cool storage accommodation for eggs.

Rabbits and hares are still a big item, and are dispatched in such great numbers as to more than cover all the costs of preparation and shipment.

Provision having been made for the establishment of cool stores and other facilities for export at Darling Island, the Board has made full investigation into the matter of building requirements, and in due course these matters will receive attention.

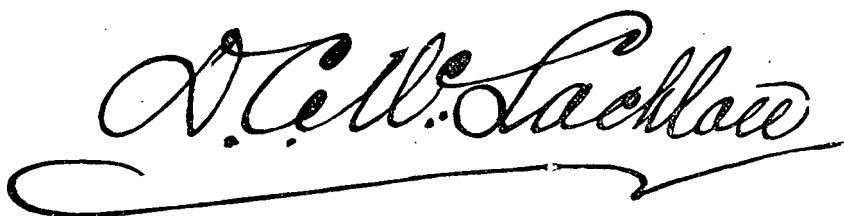
The Travelling Instructor in Agriculture has been able to afford great assistance in connection with the distribution of prizes and subsidy to Agricultural Societies. The system of allowing subsidy only on such amounts as the societies devoted to approved objects is now working satisfactorily. In addition to the subsidy there have been granted for competition under the auspices of various societies several important prizes in the shape of implements, &c., for the best-kept farm, best collection of produce, &c.

The *Agricultural Gazette*, by reason of its uniform excellence, can lay claim to a high place in the esteem of the agriculturists of the Colony. In order to keep thoroughly in touch with the requirements of readers, an invitation was extended to them in January last to suggest subjects for treatment. They were also asked to say in what direction, if any, they had benefited from the information imparted. The replies, to the number of over 5,000, left little reason for doubt that the efforts of the contributors and editor of the *Gazette* (Mr. W. H. Clarke) to make the publication a useful one have been successful. Messrs. Grosse, Burton, and Chambers are also to be congratulated on the excellence of their illustrations that form so attractive a part of the Departmental publication, and I must take this opportunity of expressing the Department's indebtedness to the Government Printer and his staff for the skill and attention they bestow upon our work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,



Report



## Report of the Chief Inspector of Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual reports of the Principal of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, of the Farm Managers at Wagga Wagga, Bathurst, Wollongbar, and Coolabah, as well as those of other officers connected with the Department of Agriculture.

The reports from Hawkesbury and the other farms give details of the work carried out by the managers. Some of the farms have suffered from the late severe drought which prevailed throughout many parts of New South Wales, but under the circumstances the results have been far better than could have been anticipated.

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College has become a very prominent establishment in the Colony, and so much are its advantages appreciated by the public that it is impossible to satisfy the whole of the numerous applications made for the admission of students.

The work performed by the students there has been satisfactory, and the knowledge and skill many of them have acquired at this College will be made good use of in the future by them when engaged in those branches of agriculture they intend to follow for their livelihood. It is most satisfactory to know that a large proportion of those students who have already passed through the College have either settled down to agricultural work on their own farms or obtained situations in various capacities in connection with agriculture.

The alterations and various improvements made on the farm by Mr. Valder are proving satisfactory, and I have no doubt other important improvements which are under contemplation cannot fail to facilitate the educational work of this important establishment.

The farm at Wagga has suffered to a considerable extent from the late drought, as well as from late frosts and the ravages of caterpillars and locusts, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the yield of produce has been far beyond expectations, being the best on record, and most creditable to the thorough work of the Manager, Mr. McKeown. Some extensive experiments with manures tend to show that a judicious use of some may prove remunerative even in such seasons as that just passed through.

I may state here that there is evidence on all sides to show that very soon our farmers and orchardists will find it imperative to make more extensive use of manures than they do at present. Some are finding out to their cost that continuous cropping impoverishes their land to such a degree that its productiveness is failing.

Signs are not wanting that before long fertilisers will be used extensively, and I hope to see the time arrive when we shall retain in this Colony for our own necessities the whole of the valuable fertilisers which are now being exported to Japan and New Zealand, and other Colonies, to our great loss.

The orchard, where an immense number of various fruits are being tested, is an admirable object lesson in good culture to the numerous persons who visit this farm, as well as to the students who are located there, for, notwithstanding the severity of the drought, the trees were in the perfection of healthy growth throughout the season.

At Bathurst the drought has been severely felt, and late frosts killed down many crops, but the results of the Manager's, Mr. Dunnicliff, work have proved satisfactory, thus demonstrating to the farmers of the district the value of practising good methods of working.

The success of the orchard shows that there should be a great future for fruit-growing in this district, and that excellent fruit—far better than the bulk that we import annually in vast quantities—can be produced in soil that appears to be of an indifferent quality at first sight.

Hitherto it has been necessary to make use of some of the most inferior parts of this farm for the growing of crops in consequence of the best portion being made use of for a racecourse; but I am pleased to say that as the racecourse has been given up, Mr. Dunnicliff's intended improvements will make a marked difference in the whole place, which has, since its inception, suffered the want of this racecourse area.

The work of the students here has been satisfactory, and I believe most, if not all, of them intend to settle in various parts of the Colony to agricultural pursuits.

The Wollongbar Experimental Farm, which is situated in our most humid semi-tropical district, continues to be a most useful and interesting object lesson to all visitors. Considerable improvements have been carried out by the Manager, Mr. Jackson, during the year, and an extensive area has now been cleared with a view to the establishment of a small agricultural practical school and more extensive work in dairying. The keenest interest is taken in the district in this experimental farm, and I have no doubt its establishment has resulted in much good.

The Coolabah Experimental Farm, situated in one of the driest districts in this Colony, has the very antithesis of climate to that at Wollongbar. The work carried out by the Manager, Mr. Peacock, has been of a most trying nature and most heart-breaking in the struggle against a continued drought; but I am pleased to say that the results of the experiments have been highly satisfactory under the circumstances. These experiments are of great importance towards the development of an immense district, and will, I think, in time solve the problem of mitigating the effects of drought sufficiently to permit of the profitable production of crops, and of increasing greatly the stock-carrying capacity of this sort of country.

It will be observed in Mr. Peacock's report that the total rainfall for the year was 10·79 inches, and the previous year it was less, consequently the soil was extremely dry when the experiments were begun, yet the yield of crops per acre justifies the expectation that when once the soil becomes thoroughly saturated again, good methods of working the land will result in satisfactory yields.

The interest taken by the settlers in this farm for more than a hundred miles around is very great, and the results obtained are looked upon with great surprise; but when the Manager can work this farm in connection with stock, I have not the least hesitation in anticipating still more remarkable results.

The experiments being conducted by Mr. Farrer in his work of "making" new wheats and testing them, are of exceptional importance to this, as well as to other wheat-growing Colonies of Australia, and the report of his year's work is of great interest.

Any

Any improvements that may be effected in wheats to make varieties rust-resisting or drought-resisting, and at the same time of a superior milling quality, must be of an almost incalculable value, but the work of improvement is tedious and trying, and considerable time must elapse before new varieties can be proved.

As will be seen from Mr. Guthrie's, the Chemist, report, the milling value of wheats bred by Mr. Farrer is tested in the Department in Sydney. This is an invaluable check, and prevents the continuation of further field work with varieties of low value.

Mr. Guthrie also tests wheats for the public, and this will, I think, lead to some of the old and well-known varieties of wheats to be discarded and thrown out of cultivation. Similar work to Mr. Guthrie's is likely to be carried out in other Colonies, as the Agricultural Departments are becoming alive to its value.

The systematic course of experiments which Mr. Guthrie has been good enough to undertake, with Mr. Helms' assistance, should prove of inestimable value eventually. There is an almost inexhaustible field open for such work, for at present but little is really known of the value of our soils, the best means of mitigating droughts, the proper treatment of our natural pastures, our soil temperatures, nor of various other matters which effect our real wealth and means of subsistence.

I may remark, with respect to wheat-growing generally in the Colony, that, to a considerable extent, this branch of agriculture may be considered at present to be in a pioneer stage of development, and carried out by persons, in numerous instances, who, perhaps, never saw wheat plants growing before they viewed their first crops. The work of clearing the land, ploughing it, and sowing the wheat is rough in the extreme, and it is not to be wondered at, apart from droughts, that statistics show the averages of our wheat yields to be low in comparison with the averages of countries where skill and good management obtain.

I have observed, in visits to wheat districts, that last season great losses resulted in some places from the shelling out of wheat before it could be harvested; as much, in many instances, as from 2 to 4 bushels per acre. This was due to variety and hot winds, or to the use of the stripper—an implement useful for pioneer work, but one which I feel sure it would be in the interests of the farmers to discard as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding present severe losses from drought, I believe the area under wheat next season will equal, if not exceed, that under crop last season; and should sufficient rain fall, the crop will be heavy, and there should be a considerable surplus beyond our requirements for export.

With respect to the dairying industry, there has been a considerable increase in the area devoted to that branch of agriculture, and from year to year it will continue to increase, until a lower price of dairy produce may not justify a further extension.

It would be a judicious practice of the dairy farmers to vary their dairying with the production of something besides their one product—milk; and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that this may become all the more necessary in view of, I may say, a certainty of an enormously increased production of butter and cheese in countries situated nearer than we are to the great world's market. There is also the possibility of a considerable increase in the dairy produce in England and Ireland, for great efforts are being made towards educating farmers and others to that end. In any case, before very long our butter for export will all have to be "the choicest" to hold its own against strong competition.

The Vegetation Diseases Act continues to be carried into effect satisfactorily, in so far as preventing the importation of insect and fungus pests. The inspectors have been vigilant, and have performed their unpalatable duties most satisfactorily, and have been most kindly assisted, as previously, by the Collector of Customs and his officers.

The fumigation of exported fruits and plants works well, and the experts in other Colonies are quite satisfied to admit all that is fumigated, having subjected scale insects which have been treated to all tests, but fail to find any alive.

So far as our orchards are concerned, various pests are only too abundant; but I trust that before long a Bill enabling the Department to take action will be introduced to Parliament, and become law. Until this comes to pass, the chances of any pests becoming eradicated, or even kept in check, seem hopeless.

Mr. Froggatt, the Entomologist, and Mr. Allen, the Fruit Expert, are unsparing in their efforts to spread a knowledge of means to keep fruit and plant pests in check, and have performed most useful work; but in a large Colony like this it cannot be expected that they can make much progress, and, indeed, can make none amongst those who prefer not to learn.

The efforts made by Mr. Blunno to eradicate the phylloxera have been unceasing, and he has been well supported by the vine inspectors; but I fear these efforts will be unavailing, in view of the strong hold the insect has gained in a certain portion of the Colony. It may be possible to prevent its spread to other districts, in any case until vignerons have time to renew their vineyards on resisting stocks, but I fear that some other districts are likely to suffer in consequence of their proximity to phylloxera-infested places in the adjoining Colony of Victoria. I cannot ascertain that any locality in Europe or in America which has become infested by this insect has ever been freed from it, no matter how gigantic have been the efforts made to eradicate it.

I have every reason to think that the recipients of our departmental publication, the *New South Wales Agricultural Gazette*, make good use of the information which it contains. The editor, Mr. Clarke, spares no pains to make this work as comprehensive as possible, and I think he is to be commended for his valuable efforts.

The illustrations by Mr. Grosse and assistants are admirable, and no doubt invaluable to readers in connection with the text.

I beg once again to invite particular attention to the wanton destruction of timber and shrubby vegetation throughout the Colony, particularly in the western districts.

This will, in a very few years, be most bitterly regretted, when extensive areas of country will be laid waste by unchecked sweeping winds, and become useless for cultivation.

I have noted during this last drought the large areas of wind-swept plains where *the whole of the surface soil has been carried clean away*, exposing a rock-like hard subsoil upon which probably nothing can grow, until time and exposure may break it into soil to be swept away again during the prevalence of any severe dry weather.

Miles and miles of wire-netting fences have become banked up with drift soil, so much so that one can drive over them anywhere with ease. Probably millions of tons of surface soil have been carried in air-currents far away, and sometimes to the ocean. I traced one dust-storm from beyond Wagga to Sydney, noticing it all along the railway. In Sydney it was considered to be smoke, but this was not so; it was simply dust from the far-away plains travelling out to sea.

If no extensive shelter-belts of forest are preserved in this western country, the surface soils of cultivated areas will, in times of drought, travel off to sea also, and it is not difficult to imagine the consequences. I have been most strongly advocating for years, officially and otherwise, the urgent need that action should be taken to compel owners and lessees of land to retain a percentage of forest to clearings made.

In conclusion, I may state that my observations lead me to think that lately settlers and farmers are becoming alive to the necessity for improvement on the usual rough system of farming which only too generally obtains, and I believe the efforts of the Agricultural Department are assisting considerably in this desirable course. I find that many of the farmers and settlers are extremely anxious for any reliable information they can obtain that may be likely to assist them in their different kinds of work, and so on. As soon as they become wise enough to join together and form farmers' clubs, farmers' combinations, farmers' improvement unions, or something of that nature, they will find much greater facilities for acquiring knowledge than by remaining isolated. Two or three unions of this kind are in existence and are working well; the expenses are almost nothing, but the good effected in various ways is considerable. The members meet monthly at one another's farms, talk over matters for individual and general benefit, read papers on various subjects, ask questions, carry out experiments, and come into close touch with the Department of Agriculture.

I have, &c.,  
WALTER S. CAMPBELL,  
Chief Inspector of Agriculture.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Report of the Manager, Experimental Farm, Wagga Wagga.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report of operations for the year closing 31st December, 1899.

WHEAT.

The area devoted to the cultivation of wheat for seed is less than has hitherto been sown, viz., 109 acres, exclusive of the Wheat Experimentalist's plots.

In all, 339 acres were sown for hay and grain, but, as all early sown crops suffered from the effects of frosts, combined with the absence of rain at a critical period in their growth (20 points only having fallen from 9th August to 10th October), it was decided to cut 230 acres for hay. The yield was 220 tons of hay of excellent quality.

The rainfall of October and November arrived in time to ensure good crops from the remaining area of 109 acres, which having been sown later escaped the frosts which damaged those sown earlier.

These crops, which consist of several of the most popular varieties, have been reaped and stacked, but threshing has not yet been possible.

All late-sown crops suffered to some extent from the ravages of grasshoppers, which ate all the "flag," leaving only the straw and the ears, thus causing the grain to ripen somewhat prematurely.

Notwithstanding this, the yield promises to be the best on record, and a supply of good seed will be available for sale.

Appended is a table showing yields as far as practicable, the reaping and stacking having only just been completed.

Supplementary Report on 1898 Crops.

Date Sown.	Variety.	Area.	*Grain Yield.	Hay.	Remarks.
		a. r. p.	bhl. lb.	t. c. qr. lb.	
April 25-29	Farmer's Friend .....	31 0 8	16 40	.....	Balance cut for hay; fair grain.
" 30	} Marshall's No. 3 Purple Straw	21 1 13	18 0	.....	Poor grain.
May 3					
" 4-5	Marshall's No. 8 .....	14 3 30	73 28	.....	Medium grain.
" 6	Early Lambrigg .....	3 1 39	6 24	.....	"
" 6	Late Lambrigg .....	2 0 16	3 20	.....	"
" 7	Blount's Lambrigg .....	9 2 16	26 44	.....	"
" 7	White Essex .....	5 2 8	.....	1 11 3 14	.....
" 8	Tardent's Blue .....	4 2 29	5 28	.....	Pinched badly.
" 9	Hudson's Early Purple Straw	6 0 33	8 14	.....	Good quality.
" 13, 14	White Lammas .....	9 2 35	.....	2 16 3 24	.....
" 17	White Naples .....	5 0 27	.....	1 5 1 8	.....
" 18, 19	Talavera de Bellevue .....	9 2 18	35 6	.....	Badly pinched.
" 23, 24	Red Straw .....	9 0 8	17 50	.....	Poor grain.
June 1	Ward's Prolific .....	6 0 0	10 2	.....	"

All more or less destroyed by hot winds; unmanured.

\* From 6 acres.

## SUBSOILED.

Two comparative Plots sown side by side, as described, No. 1 subsoiled about 14 inches, No. 2 ploughed in ordinary way.

Date.	Variety.	Area.	Grain Yield.	Straw.	Remarks.
July 14 .....	1. Early Baart .....	a. r. p. 0 2 0	bhl. lb. 2 22	cwt. qr. lb. 4 0 18	Poor grain. All more or less destroyed by hot winds. Land harrowed and seed sown with drill. In all respects but ploughing treated alike.
„ 14 .....	2. Early Baart .....	0 2 0	2 46	3 3 22	

Date.	Variety.	Area.	Grain Yield.	Hay.	Remarks.
June 1-3 ...	Allora Spring .....	a. r. p. 20 1 0	bhl. lb. .....	cwt. qr. lb. .....	Grazed off.
„ 3-4 ...	Steer's Early Purple Straw ...	12 2 0	8 34	.....	Poor grain.
„ 6 .....	Velvet Pearl .....	4 1 11	.....	.....	{ Grazed off. Part of Allora Spring, with part of No. 1, stripped, for 5 bags.
„ 6-11 ...	Allora Spring .....	89 2 0	.....	.....	
„ 13 .....	King's Jubilee .....	3 3 8	.....	.....	Grazed off.
„ 14 .....	Steinwedel .....	9 3 4	.....	.....	„
„ 18 .....	Zealand .....	20 1 9	.....	8 3 1 10	„

## MANURED CROPS (No. 4 ON LIST EXCEPTED).—Previous Crop, Sorghum.

Date.	Variety.	Manure per Acre.	Area.	Grain Yield.	Straw.	Remarks.
June 24	1. Australian Talavera	76 lb. C.S.R. Co.'s B super-phosphate.	a. r. p. 3 0 0	bhl. lb. 12 28	c. qr. lb. 27 1 14	{ Grain medium.
„ 24	2. „	75 lb. C.S.R. Co.'s No. 1 super-phosphate.	3 0 0	14 28	24 1 30	
„ 24	3. „	112 lb. Thomas phosphate	3 0 0	13 12	23 2 20	
„ 24	4. „	No manure	3 0 0	11 48	16 2 6	{ Grain fair.
„ 28	Golden Drop .....	75 lb. C.S.R. Co.'s B super-phosphate.	1 2 0	11 10	15 2 0	
„ 28	Grosse's Prolific .....	„	1 0 0	5 22	5 1 0	Grain medium.
„ 28	Algerian .....	„	1 0 0	.....	12 0 0	{ Grain worthless.
„ 28	Medeah .....	„	1 0 0	.....	12 2 0	
„ 28	Early Baart .....	„	1 2 0	.....	7 2 0	
„ 28	Canning Downs .....	„	2 0 0	.....	.....	Failed.

## Results of the Crops sown for Grain, 1899.

Grain Crops not yet threshed—Weight of Straw and Grain given.

Date Sown.	Variety.	Area.	Seed Sown per Acre.	Yield.	Remarks.
1899.		a. r. p.	bushel	t. c. qr. lb.	
June 16 ...	Zealand .....	19 3 13	$\frac{3}{4}$	21 14 0 4	Unmanured.
July 5 ...	Hudson's E. P. Straw .....	9 2 0	$\frac{3}{4}$	8 12 1 0	„
„ 6 ...	„	10 1 12	1	7 2 1 24	„
„ 6 ...	„	9 1 5	1	9 12 2 2	Manured with 80 lb. superphosphate per acre.
„ 7 ...	Farmer's Friend .....	9 1 5	1	10 0 0 12	„
„ 7 ...	„	9 3 20	1	8 0 2 24	Unmanured.
„ 8-10	Marshall's No 3 .....	7 2 32	1	5 6 3 8	„
„ 8-10	„	4 2 33	1	3 18 3 8	Manured with 80 lb. superphosphate per acre.
„ 8-10	„	3 3 23	1	3 3 3 26	Manured with 50 lb. superphosphate and 30 lb. sulphate of ammonia per acre.
„ 12 ...	Marshall's No. 8 .....	15 0 0	1	15 4 0 24	
June .....	Stud plots (7 varieties) ...	9 3 17	.....	10 1 2 2	

## Results of the Crops sown for Hay, 1899.

Date Sown.	Variety.	Area.	Seed Sown per Acre.	Yield.	Remarks.
1899.		a. r. p.		t. c. qr. lb.	
July 11 ...	Medeah .....	3 0 30	1 bus.	0 19 3 26	Treated with Mitchell's Wheat Preservative. Following cow-peas.
May 23 ...	Farmer's Friend .....	7 1 16	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	5 16 2 18	
„ 18-20	Hudson's E. P. Straw .....	50 1 5	$\frac{3}{4}$ „	49 6 3 10	
„ 17 ...	Australian Talavera .....	7 0 17	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	8 8 0 20	
„ 26-27	„	12 1 10	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	11 18 0 8	
„ 12-17	„	64 2 14	25 lb.	57 1 0 26	
June 20 }	„	70 3 28	$\frac{3}{4}$ bus.	66 12 2 14	Not fed off—broadcast. Fed off—broadcast. Drilled—fed off.
July 14 }	„	„	„	„	
„ 11 ...	Marshall's No. 3 .....	16 0 0	1 „	20 4 2 14	
April 27 ...	Rye (common) .....	25 0 0	80 lb.	6 11 2 20	
„ 27 ...	„	25 0 0	80 „	8 17 3 16	
May 10-14	„	40 0 0	60 „	9 5 1 20	

1898 Crops.  
POTATOES.

The land selected, about 3½ acres in area, was a free red loam of fair depth which had not previously been cropped. It was first ploughed some months before planting time and allowed to lie fallow till July, when it was again ploughed and the soil thoroughly pulverised.

Appended is a table of the rainfall for 1898, showing the conditions under which the crop was raised. The yields of the respective varieties are shown hereunder:—

Variety.	Yield per Acre.				Remarks.
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.	
Snowflake .....	1	5	1	9	Tubers small.
Lord Tennyson .....	1	3	2	8	75 per cent. large tubers.
Goulburn Redskin .....	1	2	2	18	50 „ tubers large.
Brownell's Beauty .....	1	2	0	9	Tubers small.
Early Vermont .....	1	0	2	21	Tubers medium.
Snowdrop .....	1	0	0	0	Small.
Bliss' Triumph .....	0	19	3	14	All large tubers.
Herd Laddie .....	0	17	2	9	Small.
Early Manhattan .....	0	15	1	10	„
Australian Monarch .....	0	13	2	5	All large tubers.
Eclipse .....	0	13	0	13	Small.
Avoca .....	0	11	2	4	„
Exeter Russet .....	0	7	1	10	„

Planting was carried out in the month of August. The tubers were cut into sets, leaving two to three eyes on each, and were planted in drills which were struck out in the way usually adopted with extensive field crops. The land was not manured.

The drills were opened to a depth of 6 inches, 3 feet apart, and the sets were placed 15 inches apart in the drills and covered with the plough, the land being twice harrowed with a lever harrow before the crop appeared above the ground.

The land was afterwards cultivated with the Planet Junior horse-hoe, and the crop was not hilled till the tubers were advanced in growth, the operation being then carried out to protect them from the heat.

The foliage of all the varieties suffered considerably from the scorching winds which were prevalent from October to December, the effects being especially noticeable in Eclipse, Snowflake, Avoca, Exeter Russet, and Australian Monarch.

RAINFALL.

Points.				Points.			
January ...	...	...	23	August ...	...	...	151
February ...	...	...	193	September ...	...	...	71
March ...	...	...	8	October ...	...	...	239
April ...	...	...	41	November ...	...	...	92
May ...	...	...	116	December ...	...	...	139
June ...	...	...	196				
July ...	...	...	164				
							14.83 inches.

The following varieties were planted in September last, and have not yet (31st December, 1899) been harvested:—Adirondack, Goulburn Redskin, Bliss' Triumph, Early Rose, Lord Tennyson, Scotch Grey, Magnum Bonum, Australian Monarch, Beauty of Hebron, Brownell's Beauty.

FODDERS.

*Maize*.—Ten varieties are now under trial in areas of an acre each, with a view to obtaining suitable varieties for green fodder or ensilage, as, with our climate and soil, it is realised that except in wet seasons there is little probability of maize succeeding as a grain crop.

All varieties have suffered from insufficiency of moisture and the effects of hot winds which have prevailed during the past few weeks. With the exception of a small patch occupying the bed of a creek, last year's crops were destroyed by hot winds.

*Sorghum*.—The crops standing at date of last report were greatly injured by hot winds, a few varieties in experimental plots in a sheltered part of the farm only escaping. The greater proportion of the flag was thus destroyed, rendering it unfit for ensilage. The yield in consequence was light, very little of the crop having reached the flowering stage before early frosts set in.

The new varieties from India also were comparatively unsuccessful, their growth having been slight, very few varieties having borne seed. Experiments with these varieties are being continued this year; but the ravages of grasshoppers have greatly decreased their chances of success.

A field crop of 27 acres, consisting of the old varieties, now looks fairly well.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS.

*Cow-pea*.—A portion of one of the wheat paddocks, in area 12 acres 1 rood 10 perches, which was under cow-pea at date of last report, produced a light crop, the rainfall having been insufficient to bring the plants to perfection.

Sheep were placed in the paddock to eat the vines, but they did not appear to like them. After having been partly eaten off the vines made a second growth. They were then ploughed in and the land was sown with wheat for hay, the yield, 11 tons 18 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lb., being about 2 cwt. per acre in excess of the average obtained from adjoining land.

Portion of the oldest paddock on the farm, about 40 acres, was sown with cow-peas in October last, but the crop has suffered severely from recent hot winds, which scorched the foliage.

*Florida Bean*.—A small test plot sown in 1898 made more vigorous growth than that attained by any other leguminous plant. The vines were, however, destroyed by an early frost. Flowers appeared on the vines, but no seed resulted.

*Clover*.



## 11

*Clover*.—Crimson clover was sown in the ordinary way in a half-acre plot, but the result was unsatisfactory. About 4 acres were also sown with wheat, but the result was nominal only, the supply of moisture in both cases having been insufficient to produce a satisfactory growth.

*Lucerne*.—50 acres were sown in August last on the most suitable part of the farm. A fair growth has resulted, and sheep are now being fed on it. It is intended to increase this area next season.

*Vetches*.—Early sown made poor growth, and those sown later were destroyed by grasshoppers.

*Serradella Sulla*.—Failed.

*Lupins*.—Made poor growth—destroyed by grasshoppers.

## RYE.

Trials of several varieties have been made in experimental areas, but as the grain is not yet threshed results cannot be furnished.

## PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.

Almost all varieties sown in 1898 were destroyed by hot winds. Thirty-six kinds are again being tested, but at the present time their success appears doubtful, high temperatures and hot winds being prevalent.

## BARLEY.

A 10-acre block was sown with Chevalier, drilled in at half a bushel per acre, with Colonial Sugar Co.'s B superphosphate at 80 lb. per acre. The weight of straw with grain was 26 tons. Owing to dry weather which prevailed when the grain was forming it will be very light and inferior in quality. A small area of skinless barley, sown with 75 lb. superphosphate and during growth top-dressed with a similar quantity, has given excellent results. Three cuttings of green fodder were obtained from a portion of the land and the remainder was reserved for grain, which has not yet been threshed.

Walhalla, from France, and a malting variety received from Dookie College, gave unsatisfactory results.

## ORCHARD.

New varieties of fruit-trees are each year coming into bearing, and the value of the experimental portion of the orchard is thus being demonstrated apart from the commercial value of the fruit.

Considerable interest is being shown in the operations carried out in this and other departments of the farm, and much information is disseminated by practical demonstrations to visitors and by means of correspondence.

The orchard is also being availed of by persons desirous of obtaining scions of fruit-trees true to name, and they are supplied at the prices approved by the Department, the sales being limited to such varieties as have borne fruit here.

The crop of apricots, sultanas, and other fruits promises a fair return during this season.

## STUDENTS.

Fifteen students have attended the farm during the year, and have received practical instruction in the various branches of farm work.

The respective terms of a number of them expired in April, July, and December.

At the date of the annual examination the number on the books was six, and of these, three purpose returning after vacation.

It is hoped that during the coming year the course of instruction, which is now of a purely practical character, may be improved by the addition of lectures by the Travelling Instructor, the Entomologist, the Chemist, the Dairy and Fruit Experts respectively, and that practical demonstrations may be given by a competent wool-classer.

## SHEEP.

With judicious stocking the carrying capacity of the farm is fast increasing, and there are now 1,000 sheep in the paddock all in forward condition.

During the year 1,329 sheep were purchased, and 819 were sold at a good profit. A sum of £401 6s. was expended in the purchase of 1,031 sheep in July and August last. These sheep were shorn in September, and the wool realised £257 16s. 3d. net.

## HORSES.

The stock has been increased by the purchase of one horse and by the birth of a foal by the Suffolk Punch stallion "Brigand."

Four draught mares have recently been stinted by "Brigand," and a hackney mare has been sent to the thoroughbred stallion "Fairy King."

## CATTLE.

With the exception of two, the working bullocks have been fattened and sold, as they were no longer required. The prices ranged from £7 12s. 6d. to £8 10s. per head.

The young heifers on the farm at date of last report have calved, and are now in milk. The Jersey bull "Newman" and one of the crossbred cows having proved tuberculous, were destroyed. "Newman" has been replaced by the imported Kerry bull "Aicme Chin."

It has been necessary to hand-feed all dairy stock during the last two years, with the exception of a couple of months in the spring of each year. For this purpose wheat "headings" and straw chaff, with the addition of concentrated food, have been utilised.

## PIGS.

The additions to the stock by purchase consist of a pair of small Yorkshires and a pair of large Yorkshires, bred from the stock imported by the Department.

A number of young Berkshires from the old stock are now available for sale. It is intended to sell all the Berkshires of the old type and to replace them as early as possible with better animals.

## POULTRY.

POULTRY.

New breeds have been added, comprising Australian Game, White Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons. It is intended next season to discard all varieties for which the climate has proved unsuitable. The results of experiments so far have proved the superiority of Leghorns, Orpingtons, Minorcas, and Wyandottes.

PADDOCK EXPERIMENTS.

The following experiments have been carried out in paddocks Nos. 1 and 4 (not separated) for the purpose of testing rotation crops in wheat land, to be fed off by sheep.

Area, 182 acres. Half of this area was sown with rape, and the rest with common rye; the former broadcast at the rate of 5½ lb. per acre, the latter drilled at half to three-quarters of a bushel per acre.

Owing to the dry weather which succeeded the sowing of the rape the crop proved a failure. The seed germinated freely, but with the exception of patches representing about 15 per cent. of the whole, the plants died before reaching a height of 2 inches. As the more vigorous portions (which occupied the dampest spots) advanced in growth they were badly attacked by aphids.

The rye remained green till late in December, but as it became necessary in October to plough a portion of the land to test another catch crop, the carrying capacity of the paddock was considerably curtailed.

Appended will be found the results from a commercial point of view, the statement showing a loss.

The following experiments in paddocks Nos. 2 and 3 were carried out under special instructions from the Department. A total area of 318 acres was sown partly with common rye alone for hay, and partly with rye and grey peas to be fed off by sheep.

Part of the area was sown with rye at 56 lb. seed per acre and part at 80 lb. per acre, broadcast, and 40 acres were sown with the drill at 60 lb. per acre.

The rye and peas together were sown at the rate of 1 bushel of the former, and from 30 to 60 lb. of the latter per acre.

The superiority of the system of drilling over broadcasting was in this instance demonstrated very decisively, as seed sown with the drill from 10th May to 14th May showed freely above ground before the 27th instant, while that sown broadcast between 16th April and 5th May showed only a few blades before the 18th June. The drilled seed, therefore, gained an advantage of six weeks over the earlier sown portion of the broadcasted area. There was sufficient moisture to start the drilled seed, but not enough for the broadcasted seed—a good deal of which perished.

It was decided to retain for hay a portion only of the area specially sown for that purpose, and the result was very poor compared with that obtained from wheat. From rye, the seed of which alone cost 6s. 9d. per acre, the hay yield cannot be valued at more than 6s. 6d. per acre. On the other hand, 230 acres of wheat, costing for seed alone 2s. 10d. per acre, yielded hay worth £2 17s. per acre.

The rye stubble is proving very troublesome. Sheep and cattle preferring to “go hungry” rather than eat the aftermath, thus rapidly losing condition.

It has therefore become necessary to cut portions of it in order to clear the paddock.

Appended are commercial results.

DEBITS AND CREDITS TO FIELD CROPS, 1899.

*Paddocks Nos. 1 and 4, 182 acres.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Disc-ploughing, harrowing, rolling, sowing	51	5	2	By Increase in value of 620 sheep grazed	41	13	5
„ Seed .....	19	2	3	41 days .....	1	17	8
„ Freight on seed .....	1	19	9	„ Agistment of 11 cattle for 24 days .....	1	4	0
				„ „ 12 horses for 14 days .....	27	12	1
				„ Balance .....			
	£72	7	2		£72	7	2

*Paddock No. 2—155 acres.*

To Disc-ploughing, harrowing, rolling, sowing	42	12	6	By Increase in value of 712 sheep grazed	38	10	4
„ Seed .....	33	1	6	33 days .....	1	7	5
„ Freight on seed .....	5	2	6	„ Agistment of 16 cattle for 12 days .....	40	18	9
				„ Balance .....			
	£80	16	6		£80	16	6

*Paddock No. 3—183 acres.*

To Disc-ploughing, harrowing, rolling, sowing,				By Increase in value of 595 sheep grazed			
harvesting .....	69	7	11	29 days .....	28	5	9
„ Seed .....	60	7	6	„ Increase in value of 465 sheep grazed			
„ Freight on seed .....	9	8	5	15 days .....	11	8	8
				„ Agistment of 16 cattle for 19 days .....	2	3	5
				„ Hay (on hand) .....	25	0	0
				„ Balance .....	72	6	0
	£139	3	10		£139	3	10

The above credits are based upon an increase in value of 4s. per sheep, although during part of the period of four months they were feeding on natural grasses. The cattle and horses are credited at ordinary agistment rates. Credits are therefore on a liberal scale.

RAINFALL

RAINFALL FROM 1891 TO 1899.

					Inches.	
1891	...	...	...	...	26.35	Taken from Wagga records.
1892	...	...	...	...	21.31	
1893	...	...	...	...	25.66	
1894	...	...	...	...	33.99	
1895	...	...	...	...	17.08	Rainfall in town is always about the same as on the farm.
1896	...	...	...	...	20.31	
1897	...	...	...	...	14.98	Farm records.
1898	...	...	...	...	14.33	
1899	...	...	...	...	16.46	

RAINFALL DURING 1899.

				Points.					Points.
January	...	...	...	135	July	...	...	...	110
February	...	...	...	79	August	...	...	...	275
March	...	...	...	51	September	...	...	...	10
April	...	...	...	126	October	...	...	...	178
May	...	...	...	24	November	...	...	...	223
June	...	...	...	396	December	...	...	...	39

16.46 inches.

Average for 25 years—22 inches.

I have, &c.,  
Bomen, 31st December, 1899. G. MAURICE McKEOWN, Manager.

Mr. Principal George Valder to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,  
Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 31 December, 1899.  
I have the honor to submit the Eighth Annual Report, together with the reports of the outside Examiners to the College.  
A large number of improvements are still being made, and I have to thank you for your hearty co-operation and able assistance in this direction.  
The College is full, and the applications are more numerous than ever. Provided we have a fair season, there is every prospect of another successful year.  
Yours, &c.,  
GEORGE VALDER.

VISITORS TO THE COLLEGE.

The number of visitors to the College and Farm is steadily increasing. Large parties of farmers from Camden, Liverpool, Penrith, Castle Hill, and other smaller centres now make periodical visits. And scarcely a day passes but some few visitors, coming from all parts of this and the neighbouring Colonies, may be seen inspecting and making inquiries regarding the improved methods adopted in the various branches of the farm. This necessitates the experts devoting a considerable portion of their time to looking after the visitors, but I consider that this should be encouraged, as in imparting instruction in this way they are doing extremely valuable work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from all parts of the Colonies are received, making inquiries regarding subjects connected with agricultural pursuits. Often these are very numerous, and in answering them it entails considerable time and attention from the various experts. Every endeavour is made, however, to give them our prompt and best attention.

OFFICE WORK.

As the various branches of the farm are steadily growing, the work entailed in checking operations and answering correspondence steadily increases; but, notwithstanding this, the books are kept well up to date, and the work is carried out in a most efficient manner by our registrar, Mr. S. F. Adams.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to report that during the past year the general health of the students continued good.  
One case of fractured fore-arm, from machinery accident, occurred; another student sustained a severe injury to his foot and ankle; and a third had a bad abscess in connection with his lower jaw. These made good recoveries. A number of cases of influenza, in addition to several minor ailments and accidents, also came under observation.  
I have, &c.,  
JOHN GIBSON, M.D.

THE COLLEGE.

The new chemical and botanical laboratories have proved of great value, enabling the students to receive more demonstrations and laboratory work. The whole of the College buildings were thoroughly painted during the year, and many improvements have been made. Finding that the laundry, store-rooms, servants' quarters, &c., were inadequate for our requirements, the Minister approved of new and more commodious buildings being erected, and these have already been commenced. The applications for admission are still increasing, and the question of extending our accommodation will shortly have to be considered. A museum for exhibiting specimens of farm produce, different types of grain, and other objects of interest in is badly required.  
THE

## THE SCIENCE MASTER'S REPORT.

The Science Master, Mr. E. C. Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E., reports as follows:—

*Chemistry.*—The instruction in Chemistry has been carried out as usual by means of experimentally demonstrated lectures; and a large amount of laboratory work has been done, embracing a two years' course. Also it is to be noted that the students have had superior advantages in the improved equipment of the chemical laboratory, whereby they have been enabled to undertake practically all kinds of investigations generally required in connection with agricultural industries.

I have found it advantageous, however, to rearrange the work in certain respects—that is, by curtailing some of the descriptions and demonstrations formerly included in the lecture course, and putting the students through more practical exercises on such subjects at their benches. This also allows of somewhat fuller geological descriptions in the chemical lecture course. In fact, whatever portions of the work it has been practicable and advantageous for the students to take over for experimental study at their own benches have been relegated to that section of the chemical instruction.

There will apparently always be a great disparity in the natural abilities and the preparatory training of our students, and I consider that in a subject such as practical chemistry, where a considerable amount of mental discipline is necessary in order to obtain successful results, the difference between pass and honour standards will be great. Of ours it may be said, as perhaps of all agricultural colleges, the young men vary considerably in both the preparedness with which they enter and their adaptability for the various subjects they are required to study. I find that most students like chemistry, but they all regard it as their most difficult subject; still they appear to have realised its importance, and they are to be commended for their perseverance in following out the principles of the science very carefully. The curriculum, moreover, adapts itself to the requirements of all students. There is a certain amount of regular or fundamental bench-work to do—the students not repeating the preparation of gases, &c., as done experimentally for them in the theoretical lectures, but at once beginning the study and classification of the reactions of bases and acids—and after this they apply their skill to the examination of substances practically concerned with agriculture.

*Examinations.*—I have examined the first-year students each Saturday fortnight throughout the year in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry and Surveying. The results are tabulated side by side with the marks I have awarded them at the annual examinations recently held in the respective divisions of chemistry.

The second-year students have devoted attention, first, to the general principles of gravimetric and volumetric analysis, and afterwards to the practical analysis of various samples, such as milk and butter, manures and soils. The average marks obtained at the fortnightly examinations by the students of this class in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry and Mechanics are also furnished in an Appendix herewith.

*The Laboratory.*—During the year I have been enabled to undertake a considerable amount of analytical work, sometimes for the purpose of advising persons upon chemical matters outside the College, and sometimes investigations in connection with manures or produce of the farm; whilst it has been possible to set the students' exercises invariably upon the manures, &c., used on the farm and the actual soil they cultivate.

It is gratifying to recognise in this connection that good results are now being attained in realisation of our anticipations when introducing the teaching improvements some two years ago. I consider the standard of the laboratory work now gone through as equal to that of any other agricultural college except, perhaps, Cirencester.

*Analyses.*—In addition to my regular teaching duties I have during the year made and reported upon the following analyses:—

Eleven samples of milk, submitted at various dates by the Richmond Borough Council, of which several proved to have been extensively adulterated.

Two samples of milk for a resident also of this town.

Samples of butter for the College dairy.

Three samples of water, viz., from a well in Richmond, a spring of reported medicinal value near Windsor, and a sample of water from a stock tank in the interior of the Colony.

Some patent chemical compounds sent from various places for experimental trial by the Poultry Expert.

Soils and manures of the College farm, some of which were also given to the students for analytical practice.

Some Sydney firms kindly supplied me with a good variety of manures, both simple and mixed, and these have also afforded excellent practice for students.

*Engineering.*—The courses of instruction in Mechanics and Surveying have been carried through as usual with few modifications.

## ENGLISH MASTER'S REPORT.

The English Master, Mr. C. T. Musson, F.L.S., reports as follows:—

Courses of lectures have been delivered in my subjects as usual—Elementary Botany (1st year), Economic Botany (1st year), Vegetable Pathology (1st year), Agricultural Entomology (2nd year)—the matter being so arranged as to be specially adapted to agriculturists.

In English (1st year), lectures on Political Economy have filled the time with other usual work.

Book-keeping (2nd year) has occupied a considerable amount of time, the work after two introductory lectures consisting of practise examples worked out by students individually, assisted by occasional explanatory demonstrations.

Much more time has been devoted to laboratory work than in previous years, whilst frequent walks have been taken for purpose of observing plants in the field and becoming familiar with our grasses, weeds, and other detrimental plants, and for the study of insect pests and parasites. Amongst

Amongst other things dealt with in a practical way in laboratory, students doing the work under supervision, may be named :—

- Use of microscope in examining plants and insects.
- Determination of causes of plant disease. Nearly all the common fungus parasites have been studied and drawings made.
- Examination of insects, especially with regard to structural details. As insect pests and their parasites are exceptionally plentiful, students have every facility for becoming well grounded in this important branch of knowledge.
- Sisal hemp fibre has been extracted.
- Starch has been obtained from arrowroot and other plants.
- Seeds (wheat, Kaffir corn, imported grasses, and clovers, &c.) have been artificially germinated in order to ascertain fertility.

The orchard has been regularly visited for purpose of seeing and helping in all the operations carried on there, e.g., pruning (winter and summer), grafting, budding, topping, treatment for disease (spraying and fumigating), transplanting, &c.

The farm and experimental plots have been visited frequently to give opportunity for general observation and to study certain special matters in detail, such as eelworm on vetches, root bud-galls on turnips, burning out trees infested with fluted scale, observe method of taking meteorological observations, study the native and exotic trees, &c.

Among the more interesting observations made during the year may be noted :—

- Occurrence of the European fruit-fly in our peaches ; Calosoma, a beetle, feeding (in larval and perfect conditions) on army worm larvæ.
- Species of Phytomyza (leaf-mining flies) on sow thistle, mangel and other plants, proved to be largely parasitised by a minute Hymenopterous parasite (a Proctotrupid).
- Teia anartoides, a hairy grub attacking leaves of apple and pear, has proved largely parasitised by a Hymenopteron (Rhyssota semipunctata).
- Pea weevils attacking pods of Desert pea, and a Dolichos.
- Large root-galls on peach. (Cause ?)
- Imported walnuts badly damaged by the Cadelle beetle.
- Eelworms very plentiful on vetches, lupin, &c.

In addition to my instructional duties, the meteorological observations have been continuously taken by myself, assisted at times by Mr. Wicken and students. A tabulated statement is attached.

Numerous plant and insect specimens have been sent in for identification and report. Material is being accumulated for a herbarium and general museum.

Photographs have been taken, notably the series dealing with methods of fumigation published in *Agricultural Gazette*.

I have also completed some observations on soil temperature, details as to which are being communicated to the *Agricultural Gazette*.

Other ordinary detail work has been duly attended to.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, RICHMOND.

Rainfall.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
January .....	7.851	2.511	10.425	2.797	1.093	4.040	1.209
February.....	3.191	4.259	6.118	3.443	1.220	5.546	.421
March .....	7.139	16.217	1.123	2.885	1.962	1.312	1.967
April .....	5.054	2.359	1.059	0.232	2.798	.448	2.784
May .....	1.002	0.229	1.223	0.873	1.875	5.266	1.897
June .....	4.527	1.229	0.252	5.730	5.527	3.678	2.553
July .....	2.031	0.582	0.270	0.282	5.017	.861	2.968
August .....	0.803	0.779	0.947	0.499	.731	2.678	9.517
September .....	0.814	2.844	4.485	1.219	.528	2.036	2.401
October .....	2.502	1.381	0.535	1.718	1.560	3.489	2.196
November .....	4.317	0.968	2.633	3.210	.340	.411	3.695
December .....	2.094	2.539	2.629	1.790	4.325	1.099	.....
Total for the year .....	41.360	35.895	31.762	24.713	26.277	30.864	.....
Average annual fall .....	33.63	33.79	33.65	33.03	32.679	32.577	.....
Over years .....	13*	14	15	16	17	18	19

\* Records for the previous twelve years taken by T. H. F. Griffin, Esq.

Temperature. (No corrections made.)

	1893.			1894.			1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
January ..	95.0	50.5	70.0	90.2	51.6	73.7	99.1	53.6	69.9	112.5	53.2	78.0	101.6	44.1	72.80	104.5	55.6	73.390	104.0	48.0	74.613
February ...	92.5	49.0	67.9	86.6	52.5	68.3	96.2	45.4	58.94	94.1	47.0	69.9	95.2	43.6	67.55	87.3	44.5	68.940	95.8	44.8	70.163
March .....	81.2	43.6	61.7	83.3	35.5	64.3	86.2	37.6	63.47	85.8	37.9	61.5	93.6	43.6	66.10	84.8	57.8	61.970	91.2	40.9	64.373
April .....	75.7	32.6	56.0	75.4	31.6	53.2	78.4	31.6	54.5	85.4	31.6	56.7	85.0	29.6	56.40	74.0	28.3	54.877	76.1	32.6	55.406
May .....	69.2	29.2	51.4	69.2	30.5	50.9	76.9	24.5	50.33	72.0	30.3	52.0	71.6	32.5	52.90	68.9	28.5	52.450	65.6	32.0	52.870
June .....	68.2	25.8	49.8	72.2	25.5	48.5	70.2	18.8	44.7	72.8	25.5	46.9	69.2	31.0	50.26	73.8	27.2	49.8.0	68.4	27.7	50.32
July .....	74.8	31.5	53.3	79.4	27.3	51.0	79.8	26.7	53.9	78.6	25.9	50.4	71.7	31.5	52.0	74.9	32.4	53.004	74.2	30.6	51.883
August .....	88.8	31.2	57.3	82.5	31.6	54.7	90.8	30.0	58.4	83.5	30.1	56.4	88.1	35.3	57.88	91.8	28.8	58.848	84.9	37.8	60.526
September ...	88.5	41.3	64.7	84.1	43.6	64.2	94.5	42.1	66.3	102.0	37.5	64.0	97.0	30.4	61.96	100.2	36.8	64.122	91.0	35.1	60.930
October .....	93.5	46.3	69.2	101.6	43.5	71.2	94.3	47.3	68.1	98.4	47.5	66.4	103.0	43.2	71.71	100.4	44.1	70.053	102.9	44.1	66.773
November ..	102.0	46.2	71.8	99.9	47.1	72.8	101.8	50.1	76.6	106.0	53.9	72.4	103.0	50.3	70.57	104.0	46.3	69.290	.....	.....	.....
December ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean for year	61.87			61.91			61.41			62.32			62.71			62.378			.....		



Evaporation		
	1898.	1899.
January .....	.....	7·322
February.....	.....	5·333
March.....	4·381	5·533
April.....	3·357	2·940
May.....	2·771	2·501
June.....	1·703	2·063
July.....	2·225	1·576
August.....	2·032	1·537
September ..	3·856	2·917
October.....	5·556	4·278
November.....	6·665	4·726
December.....	6·381	.....
	for 10 months.	
Total per year in inches...	39·025	.....

Wind in miles per day.			
	1898.	1899.	
January .....	.....	114·5	
February.....	.....	108·57	
March.....	.....	91·31	
April.....	.....	71·876	
May.....	.....	51·933	
June.....	89·8	92·3	
July.....	125·86	53·74	
August.....	80·193	82·7 *	
September.....	108·486	..... †	
October.....	133·558	129·169	
November.....	135·503	92·116	
December.....	111·7	.....	

\* 23 days. † Anemometer under repairs.

SHEEP AND WOOL CLASS.

The Sheep and Wool Expert, Mr. A. Hawkesworth, reports as follows :—  
It is gratifying to state that there was a general inclination to pay great attention to the lectures and practical work. The lectures were continued weekly, until the end of May ; after, there was nothing but practical work till the end of the term.  
Skirting, rolling, and piece-sorting of Merino wool was earnestly carried out, by which the students obtained most serviceable instruction, which helped them considerably during shearing time.  
Early in April the ewes were classed into different grades, suited to be put to particular rams. The ewes and rams were put into different paddocks, the result being a satisfactory lambing in August and September.  
Whilst the sheep-classing was proceeding, a selection of fat wether lambs (Shropshire and Romney Marsh) was made, and sent to the Royal Show, Sydney, when favourable comments were made as to their suitability for the market. After the show the forty-seven lambs were sold, the purchaser being Mr. Woolfe, a butcher of high standing, who pronounced them as being in every way suitable for the market. This was high commendation, as the lambs were brought in from the bush paddocks, and in no way artificially fed. Prices obtained were—Shropshire (5 months), 8s. 9d. ; Romney Marsh, same age, 7s. 3d.  
The students, in August, commenced shearing the ewe hoggets, and right good progress did they make in this branch. Afterwards lamb-marking was undertaken with most satisfactory results, many of the students being both quick, careful, and safe in this delicate work. The general shearing work continued on and occupied two days a week until the end of October, and the sheep were both much better and more speedily shorn than in the previous year. All the sheep were afterwards dipped in Cooper's Dip. The ewes were again classed in November, and suitable rams selected for the separate flocks. There were many dry ewes, which it was deemed advisable to put in with the rams again, and should lamb in April, 1900. It is only right to mention that all the work was done exclusively by the students.  
Taking the time at the disposal of the students for this class, the results of the examination were very encouraging.

THE FARM.

At the commencement of last year the area of cleared land totalled 2,180 acres and uncleared 1,250 acres. During the year another 24 acres was cleared and 300 acres scrubbed. The pasture is gradually being improved, in order that the grazing area will carry more stock. At present there is not sufficient to carry enough sheep and cattle to supply the College with meat, but it is hoped that before long these improvements will enable us to do so. The land that has been lately cleared, and also that that has been scrubbed, is being divided into smaller paddocks in order that portions of the land may be spelled in turn, and also to admit of a rotation of crops and pasture being gradually adopted. Four of these paddocks have been netted in with netting of a wide mesh, this being necessary to keep the sheep from mixing or getting into the cultivation paddocks. The breeds we have here—Romney Marsh and Shropshire—are noted fence-breakers, getting through the ordinary wire fence (which would keep a Merino in check) with the greatest of ease. The netting prevents this, and when the sheep get accustomed to being in netted paddocks they do not attempt to get out. Another of these paddocks, which has a large swamp in it, is being netted in with marsupial wire, and, when completed, it will be utilised as a pig run. The swamp is a permanent one, and, as there is plenty of shade, it should be a very suitable paddock for this purpose. A stockman's cottage is being erected at the eastern end of the estate. This has been found necessary, as at present there is no building within a considerable distance of the paddocks at this portion, and great trouble has been caused by people breaking open the gates and putting in stock, carting off firewood, &c., and also by dogs getting in and worrying the sheep. The stockman who is at present employed on the farm will act as caretaker of these paddocks in addition to his present duties.  
The Farm Foreman, Mr. George Cobb, reports as follows :—  
The farm operations for the year just closed have been very satisfactory, especially those in connection with most of the cereal crops. The following varieties of wheat were grown for hay :—  
Blount's Lambrigg.—30 acres sown in April, harvested in November ; yield, 3 tons hay per acre. A good, bright sample and perfectly free from rust.  
White Lammas.—38 acres ; yield, about 2½ tons per acre. Good, sound hay.  
Australian Talavera.—35 acres. Much lighter ; badly affected with rust.  
Purple Straw.—6 acres. Hay very rusty ; bad sample.  
Steinwedel.—30 acres cut for hay ; sown early. Swayed down badly with too much rain in August ; very rusty ; experienced great difficulty in cutting it with the binder. Allora

Allora Spring.—25 acres cut for seed, not yet threshed; estimated yield, 20 bushels per acre. This is evidently a specially suitable variety for our climate, maturing very early. I have sown it side by side with a large number of varieties, and it gives surprisingly better results in a dry season than any other.

Macaroni Wheats.—A few acres of these wheats, of the Belatourka and Medeah varieties, were sown and cut for grain; estimated yield, 21 bushels per acre. They produced a heavy crop of straw, as they almost invariably do, causing a great disadvantage and loss of time in threshing. They are very suitable for ensilage, yielding heavy crops of green feed.

Oaten Hay.—150 acres sown of the following varieties—White Tartarian, Black Tartarian, Algerian, Potato, and Dun—gave an average yield of 35 cwt. per acre, the Black Tartarian giving the heaviest and the Dun being freest from rust.

Cape Barley.—50 acres sown, 25 acres cut for grain, yield light; 15 acres cut for green fodder, the balance cut for ensilage mixed with rye.

Rye.—About 30 acres sown, 15 cut for ensilage mixed with barley, alternate loads, balance cut for grain; estimated yield, 25 bushels per acre. The grain will be used for feeding to pigs.

Potatoes.—3 acres were planted. Early Rose and Brownell's Beauties promised well for a time, but the dry, hot weather during latter end of November and December gave them a severe check, from which they did not recover, consequently the yield will be very light. Potatoes are a very unprofitable crop as a rule in our poor sandy soil.

Maize Crops.—About 200 acres sown. I commenced sowing early in September and continued up to date (31st December). The early sown grain did not come up very well owing to land being too cold and wet at that time, but came on well a little later; and the crops sown later are looking fairly well, but feeling effects of the dry weather that has prevailed for the past five or six weeks. Should the weather continue hot and dry during January, I am afraid we shall have a poor yield.

Early Amber Cane.—15 acres, sown during December. Not sufficient moisture to germinate seed; very patchy.

Turnips.—20 acres were sown; variety, Anderson's Imperial Purple-top; gave an average yield of 13 tons per acre. Some 50 tons were marketed, but, owing to low prices ruling, it was decided to feed the balance off with sheep, which gave highly satisfactory results, the sheep doing remarkably well, besides returning manure to the soil. Maize now growing on this paddock promises heavy yield with favourable weather.

Rape (Dwarf Essex).—20 acres of this crop was sown, also fed off with sheep, with similar results as turnips. Land now under corn looking very well.

Water-melons.—24 acres sown. Promised well in the early stage, the land being new and recently cleared of scrub, it dried up fast. The melon vines are withering off in consequence of this, and unless rain comes soon the crop will be a very poor one.

Pumpkins.—32 acres sown, mostly of the large varieties, for stock. Promised a record crop for a time, but in spite of good cultivation was affected by continued dry weather.

Most of the maize sown in 1898 had to be all cut down for green feed and ensilage early this year, as it failed to produce grain, the season being a very bad one. It is almost a hopeless task trying to grow corn on this light, sandy soil in bad seasons, as unless there are good rains during the summer months the cobs will not mature. The hot, dry, loose nature of this sand and pipeclay causes the moisture to evaporate very quickly, and the corn then scorches up rapidly. Cultivation appears to do good in retaining the moisture, but it is not nearly as effective on these soils as on the river flats.

Stock.—The horses now number sixty-six, including six mules. They are all in good condition. We had the misfortune to lose two of our best brood mares this year, both suckling foals. One died of paralysis and the other inflammation following dry colic.

The new Massey-Harris binder purchased this season has given great satisfaction.

In reference to the students, I have from twelve to fifteen under my control every day. It affords me pleasure in testifying to the progress made by them at the various branches on the farm. With few exceptions they take a keen interest in the practical use of the many different implements on the farm.

I always do my utmost to instruct the students in all practical work, also the use of all machinery and implements, and endeavour to impart a knowledge generally of stock and all routine in connection with farming operations. The conduct of the students whilst under my control on the farm has been all that can be desired.

The Fencer, Mr George Stead, reports as follows:—

During the year my time was principally devoted to erecting dividing fences on the land lately cleared. The fencing on the main farm road was all post and top-rail with six wires, and the subdividing fences were partly the same as this and partly post and six wires, with barbed wire on the top. Altogether this measured a little over 5 miles. Besides this, I erected a 6-foot post, netting, and barbed wire fence round the orchard, of about 1 mile in length; also a drop fence along both sides of the avenue, measuring 1 mile, and other smaller jobs of paling, picket, and three-rail pig-fence, &c. Five small paddocks were netted in for the sheep, about 4 miles of netting being used. A number of new gates were erected, and others moved and repaired. Some few repairs to fences had to be made; but, taken altogether, I think that it can be said that the fences on this farm have proved to be of excellent material, and have been well erected. I have always had one or more of the students working with me; they behave well and do their share of the work in a very satisfactory manner.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

The Experimentalist, Mr. P. Wicken, reports as follows:—

Nearly 200 acre plots have been worked during the year, two crops being obtained off every plot. The land has been thoroughly cultivated, a good portion of it subsoiled, and the whole is now in first-class order. This result has been obtained by strict attention to manuring, both stable manure and the ploughing in of green crops, such as cow-pea, rape, &c., and also by a thorough system of rotation of crops, which is a large factor in keeping up the fertility of soils. With regard to the white pipeclay land, of which such a large part of the experimental ground consists, I have been very successful in obtaining some heavy crops of green feed and cereals from it during the winter and spring months, when the ground is fairly moist; but when the hot weather comes on it dries as hard as a rock, and it is difficult to grow anything on it. During the year we have had sufficient hurdles

made to enclose an acre of land, and we have been carrying out some interesting experiments in the feeding of sheep, and also topping up lambs for market, with most successful results, and by doing this on the poorer land we hope to increase its fertility to a marked degree.

I have also prepared collections of farm produce, and exhibited at the various agricultural shows in all parts of the country, including a large exhibit at the Sydney Show.

A number of experiments have been undertaken on behalf of Mr. Farrer, the Wheat Experimentalist, to which a considerable amount of time has been devoted.

I have also distributed to farmers in various parts of the country 1,320 lb. parcels of varieties of early maize imported from America, and also 1,814 packets of other seeds for trial in various districts.

#### *Root Crops, 1899.*

**Swede Turnips.**—Owing to the favourable season and the method of deep cultivation carried out this crop did remarkably well; the turnips were splendid for table and well flavoured; the size was regular and even, and the average weight was about 6 lb. One acre block of Anderson's Purple-top Swede was sown on 15th March and harvested as required in July. The total yield from the acre was 13½ tons.

The land was subsoiled for the previous crop, viz., wheat, and was ploughed up and well worked before sowing the turnips. They were sown in drills 3 ft. apart, and when well up were thinned by the hoe to about 16 in. apart.

The manure used was Colonial Sugar Company's No. 2 superphosphate, drilled in over the whole of the ground at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre.

**White Turnips.**—An acre block of white turnips were sown and did exceptionally well, the roots being large and sweet, heavy yielders, and good eating. Three-quarters of an acre was sown with White Pomeranian Globe. One-quarter of an acre was sown with Yellow Tankard.

The Pomeranian Globe grew quickly and yielded a splendid return; they were planted 16th March and harvested early in June; the roots were of large size, and when quite sweet and tender the average weight was nearly 7 lb.; in addition to the roots they yield a large amount of tops, which were used for the sheep.

The Yellow Tankard is a long yellow turnip, a good yielder; it not so good for table purposes as the previous variety, but is very valuable for feeding to stock.

They were planted in rows 3 ft. apart and thinned out by hoes; the land was thoroughly worked before planting, and was subsoiled for the previous crop (wheat).

The yield from the acre was 13 tons 11 cwt., and the manure used, Colonial Sugar Company's No. 2 superphosphate, at rate of 3 cwt. per acre, drilled in over all the ground, but not put in the drills with the seed.

A block of turnips was put in containing the following varieties for purpose of testing same:—

Sutton's Champion Purple-top Swede.	Green-top Yellow Aberdeen.
East Lothian Swede.	Early White Stone.
Skirving's Purple-top Swede.	Orange Jelly.
Scarlet Kashmyr.	Nepaul Turnip.
White Model.	Green-top Stone.
Red American.	Krempin's Best of all Swede.
Purple-top Yellow Aberdeen.	Long White Turnip.
Red-top Munich.	White-fleshed Swede.

Sown March 16th, harvested in July. For table purposes, White Nepaul, Red American, Scarlet Kashmyr, and Orange Jelly gave the best results. The Swedes were all very even in quality, and there was very little difference in the yield. The Aberdeen turnips gave a good return of even roots of excellent quality for feeding to stock, but the yield was not nearly equal to some of the white turnips, such as Pomeranian Globe. The land was manured with Sugar Company's No. 2 superphosphate, applied at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre.

**Kohal Rabi.**—An acre was sown, half each of the green and purple varieties; they yielded well, although not nearly as heavy a crop as the turnips. They were used for feeding to pigs with very satisfactory results, both tops and bulbs being readily eaten.

The purple variety seems to do the best, the yield being 6 tons 9 cwt. per acre of this variety, and 5 tons 4 cwt. of the green.

The ground was well worked before sowing, and was subsoiled for the previous crop (wheat). The manure used was Colonial Sugar Company's No. 2 superphosphate, drilled in all over the ground at rate of 3 cwt. per acre.

**Chicory.**—An acre of this plant was put in for a test; it grew very slowly on the poor soil, the yield of plant being too light to pay to grow for feed purposes.

**Jerusalem Artichokes (Purple).**—An acre block of this plant was put out and proved successful, the roots being used for feeding to the pigs, which did very well on them.

The land was well worked, and drills struck out 3 ft. apart, the artichokes being placed about 18 inches apart in the drills. Previous to planting, a dressing of stable manure was put into the drills at the rate of 5 loads per acre.

The crop was planted on 10th August with tubers raised here the previous year; the plants grew very slowly at first, but after rain came they soon made headway and were ready for harvesting in May. The yield was 4½ tons. The tubers were of a good size and shape.

**White Artichokes.**—A sample of these was received and planted, and although they grew quicker than the purple and yielded heavier clusters, the tubers were very much smaller, and not suitable for table purposes.

**Potatoes.**—A 2-acre block of land was specially prepared for a crop of potatoes. Hitherto we have not been successful with this crop; but this season I have made an effort to try and raise a good crop, and have succeeded with several of the varieties which were under trial.

The land was subsoiled during the winter, and a dressing of stable manure spread over the ground and ploughed in and the ground well worked up; drills were struck out 30 inches apart, and a light dressing of 250 lb. per acre of a mixed manure was spread in the drills. The tubers were planted 16 inches apart in the drills and harrowed in.

The

The varieties are as follows :—

Early Rose Potato.—This appears to be one of the best varieties for this district ; it is early and yields well. Planted in August, they were ready for digging in November. They proved to be of good quality for cooking, boiling firm and floury. It brought top price on the market, finding a ready sale.

Bliss Triumph.—This is another red potato, which is in good demand, nearly all ours being readily bought up for seed. It is of good quality, and nearly always yields well.

Ruby Potato.—These potatoes struck very well, there hardly being a miss in the ten rows that were sown. The yield was heavy, and the sample a good market one.

Brownell's Beauties.—This potato did fairly well, but is not such a regular cropper as those mentioned above.

Breeze's Prolific.—This variety gave the heaviest crop, yielding 6 tons 14 cwt. to the acre, but being a white variety, it does not sell so well on the market.

The following varieties were also grown, but in most instances failed to return seed :—

Early Vermont.  
The Bruce.  
Reading Giant.

Emperors.  
Beauty of Hebron.

The only potatoes that will suit our soil and climate are those that are hardy and mature early, before the very hot weather comes on.

Mangels.—An acre of these were grown, half Long Red Mangels and half Yellow Globe Mangels ; they were sown as an autumn crop on 13th March, and were harvested in October and November, and did very well ; the yield per acre was 25½ tons. Many of the roots of the Long Red variety weighed up to 50 lb. each. The Long Red is much the heavier yielder of the two, although the Yellow Globe are very uniform in size and weigh well, some going 30 lb. each.

Sugar Beets.—An acre of these were grown, and although the ground was by turns wet and boggy, and then dry and hard, they did fairly well, yielding 7 tons 7 cwt. per acre. They were used for feeding to pigs and sheep.

Carrots.—Half an acre of these were sown, but the yield was very light ; they were used principally for table purposes, and a few loads for the pigs.

The Long Red and the Alkingham were the varieties grown.

Parsnips.—Half an acre of Hollow-crown parsnips were planted, but the roots were forked, and they did not do much good. They were used for feeding to the pigs.

Arrowroot.—Half an acre block of this plant was grown, and yielded 57½ cwt. They form a valuable addition to the pig feed during the winter, the tubers when boiled being eaten by the pigs with great relish.

Sweet Potatoes.—A crop of these were planted out from cuttings, and, as usual, did very well ; they are good yielders, and come in very handy when vegetables are scarce. They also kept well when packed away in dry sand.

#### *Pumpkins.*

This is a crop which is generally very successful in this district, and it is also a profitable crop. A large number of varieties were grown, two sowings being made—one early in the spring, which was harvested in March, and another lot after the wheaten hay came off in November, the stubble being ploughed up and the crop sown as early as possible.

The early bed, sown 30th September, contained the following varieties :—

Cattle Rios.	Ohio squash.
Tuble Rios.	Connecticut Field pumpkin.
Crown pumpkin.	French Pot-iron squash.
Small Button pumpkin.	Cut Yellow Netted pumpkin.
Hubbard squash.	Japanese Ironbark.
Banana pumpkin.	Golden Oblong.
Warren squash.	White Crookneck.
Chinese Scarlet Sugar.	Large Grey Cattle.
Gregory Sugar.	French Striped pumpkin.
Red Cattle pumpkin.	

The above varieties were all grown from our own seed saved from the previous year's crop, and all gave very satisfactory results. Samples of the different varieties from this bed were exhibited at Sydney and other agricultural shows during the season. A large Red Cattle pumpkin shown weighed 86 lb. and several others over 75 lb.

The second bed sown 29th November from seed just received from America. Although it was late and the ground very dry, it was thought better to sow them than to keep the seed for another season. The following were the varieties :—

Fordhook squash.	Cashaw pumpkin.
Large Toms pumpkin.	Marblehead squash.
Hubbard squash.	Pineapple squash.
Faxon squash.	Der Wing squash.
Sweet Nut squash.	White Chestnut squash.
Bay State squash.	Golden Yellow Mammoth.
Large Red Etampes squash.	Early White Bush squash.
Large Yellow Mammoth squash.	Golden Custard Bush squash.
Essex Hybrid or Warren squash.	Yellow Summer Crookneck.
Winter Crookneck squash.	Japanese Pie pumpkin.
Large Cheese squash.	Red China squash.
Pike's Peak squash.	Brazil Sugar squash.
Cook's Favorite squash.	Golden Oblong pumpkin.
Tennessee Sweet Potato squash.	Golden Marrow pumpkin.
Boston marrow.	Hundredweight pumpkin.

Quaker

Quaker Pie pumpkin.  
 Winter Luxury pumpkin.  
 Calhoun pumpkin.  
 Delicata squash.  
 Silver Custard squash.  
 Jonathan pumpkin.  
 Jumbo pumpkin.  
 Early Prolific squash.  
 Tarton's Brazilian squash.

Vaughan's Prize pumpkin.  
 White Summer Crookneck squash.  
 Green Mountain squash.  
 Pie pumpkin.  
 Kentucky Field pumpkin.  
 Cream-colored Crookneck.  
 Long Island White Bush.  
 New Cocozelle Bush.  
 Crown pumpkin.

They experienced a long spell of dry weather after planting, and, the ground being dry after the wheat crop, it was January before they came up; but they made quick growth, and we soon had a very fair crop of pumpkins. They were, however, cut down by early frosts before most of them were fully matured. I was unable to save much seed. I hope next year to be able to get them sown earlier, so that they may have a better chance. Some of the varieties should turn out really good pumpkins for this district. I like the Bay State pumpkin and the Warren squash, as they are very hard-skinned, like the Ironbark, have a deep red flesh, and boil firm and dry.

Rios.—A crop of Rios was sown at the same time as the late pumpkins, and, although they were cut down by the frost before they were fully matured, they yielded a heavy crop and came in very useful for feeding to the pigs during the winter.

#### *Marrows and Squashes.*

The following varieties were grown and used for table purposes:—

Green Bush marrow.	White Bush marrow.
Pineapple squash.	Custard squash.
Delicata squash.	Summer Crookneck squash.

#### *Water-melons.*

An acre of water-melons was grown and contained the following varieties:—

Ice Cream.	Cuban Queen.
Kolb's Gem.	Volga.
Red-seeded Sugar.	Dixie.

They came on fairly well; the season was not a good one for melons, but some fine specimens of Ice Cream, Cuban Queen, and Dixie varieties were obtained.

#### *Rock-melons.*

The following varieties were grown:—

Banana Rock-melon.	Shiro-uri Rock-melon.
Japanese Rock-melon.	Osage Musk-melon.
Large Yellow Cantelope.	Nutmeg Musk-melon.
Silver-skinned Rock-melon.	Banquet Musk-melon.
Maruka Rock-melon.	

Of these, the ones that grew best and were of the finest quality were the Banquet and Banana.

#### *Preserving Melons.*

A very heavy crop was obtained, but prices being low, the melons were fed to stock. Pulped and mixed with chaff, they are valuable for this purpose.

#### *Leguminous Crops.*

Pigeon Pea.—This plant grows to a medium-size bush and has a yellow flower; it looks very nice when out in blossom, and yields a large quantity of seed, which is valuable for feeding to pigs. A half-acre was sown on 28th November, 1898, and, although it suffered severely from the dry weather in the early stages of growth, it afterwards came on very well. Part of the plot was harvested for seed on 15th May, and remainder was cut down and fed to pigs. It will not stand frost. The first frost we had turned the leaves black.

Florida Velvet Bean.—The seed of this bean has been lately imported, and comes to us with a great record. It has done very well here, and a quantity of the seed has been secured, although it matured late. This has been resown, and we hope that this season the plants will mature earlier. It should be a good crop for green manuring, as it makes a luxuriant growth.

Black Vetches or Tares.—A block of this variety was sown 18 inches apart in drills, and, although it made slow growth at first, it came on very well towards the spring, and was ploughed in for green manure.

White Lupin.—This plant made very slow growth in its early stages. It was sown in March, and in July was only 18 inches high, but by October had grown to about 7 feet high, and will yield large quantities of seed. This is a very suitable plant for green manuring, as it yields a great mass of foliage.

Yellow Lupin.—This crop with us is not nearly such a heavy yielder as the white lupin. One acre was grown. The plants looked very nice when out in flower. It was fed off by sheep in September, but the sheep do not seem to care much for it.

Chick Pea.—This plant does not succeed well with us. It has been tried several times, and at different seasons. Although it always comes up well, the yield is very light. It was ploughed in for green manure in October.

Scarlet Clover.—A 1-acre block was sown in April, and did remarkably well. It was cut the first time in September and the crop carted off, and then grew very rapidly, and when all in head it looked a picture. It was fed off by sheep, 100 sheep being fourteen days on the acre block.

A second block of 2 acres in area was sown later for green manuring, and it came on so well that it was cut and made into hay, the yield being 1½ ton per acre.

Lucerne.



Lucerne.—The 4-acre block of lucerne sown last year continues to do well. During the year we had five cuttings, three of which were used for green feed and two for hay, which was stacked at the dairy for future use. A small load of lucerne is also, when available, cut daily for feeding to the sty pigs. An acre block of a special variety of lucerne, said to be suitable for shallow soil, the seed of which was imported from France, has been laid down, but so far the yield is not nearly equal to that of the common variety.

#### *Sorghums.*

Seventy varieties of sorghums and millets were received from one of the Agricultural Colleges in India, and were sown together with thirty varieties procured locally, making 100 in all; but owing to the exceptional dry summer the sorghum did not grow sufficiently for the test to be of any great value.

The following varieties were grown in acre blocks and used for green feed for the dairy cows:—

Yellow Milo Maize.	White Dari.
African Sorghum.	Chinese Cane.
Kaffir Corn.	Red Dhourra.
Early Amber Cane.	Early Orange Cane.
Planter's Friend.	

Of these, the Amber Cane and Planter's Friend again gave the best results.

#### *Millets.*

These are a very useful crop to us—they are mostly very quick-growing, can be put in late, and will yield heavy crops of green feed.

Hungarian Millet.—This is one of the best; it can either be cut and used for green feed or else made into hay and chaffed. The seed is also used for feeding to birds. An acre block was grown, and yielded 3 tons of hay per acre, which was cut into chaff and fed to sheep.

Other varieties of this kind, with larger seed-heads, which gave heavy crops, were:—Golden Wonder, Saltzer's Dakota, and Panicum Italicum.

French Millet.—This is a very quick-growing crop and stands the dry weather well. A block was sown on 10th December, and harvested for seed on 21st February. At the present time we are feeding off another block with sheep, and they are doing well on it.

Johnston Grass, or Evergreen Millet.—This block, which has now been sown two years, still continues to grow well, and yields several cuttings during the summer. At the present time I have enclosed the acre, and am feeding it off with sheep, which eat it down to the ground, and seem to do well on it.

#### *Cereals.*

Skinless Barley.—This crop did fairly well, but was on a poor piece of pipeclayey land. Sown 23rd June, harvested 1st November; yield, 15 bushels grain and 2 tons straw.

French Skinless Barley.—This was a very fine sample of grain imported from France by Mr. Farrer, and it turned out to be a bearded skinless barley; it is quick-growing and a heavy yielder. It is suitable for early green feed, and it promised to yield a heavy crop of grain; but the rain laid the crop down nearly flat, and it never recovered; as a result, much of the grain was lost. The yield was 28 bushels grain and 2 tons straw.

English Barley.—This crop did very well this year, but was very much laid about by the wet. The grain turned out to be a bright, clear sample, and much above our average crop.

The yield was 28 bushels grain and the straw  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton. Sown 13th May, harvested 1st November, threshed 3rd November.

Rye—Saxon Spring Rye.—This was one of the varieties of rye imported from France by Mr. Farrer. It did very well, yielding 16 bushels of grain per acre and a crop of straw nearly 7 feet high, and which averaged 3 tons to the acre.

#### *Wheat.*

French Bearded Wheat.—A 2-acre block of this variety was sown, and grew very well until early in October, when the rust took possession of the crop, and it simply died off, leaving very little grain.

Canning Downs Wheat.—A 2-acre block of this wheat was grown, and at first did well, but having a very weak straw, it was beaten down by heavy rains, and had to be cut with scythes.

It was threshed, and yielded 36 bushels of grain, or at the rate of 18 bushels to the acre.

Belatourka Wheat.—A 2-acre block of this wheat was sown and did very well, the straw growing over 6 feet high. It is one of the Macaroni wheats, and is valuable for pig and poultry feed. Yield per acre, 18 bushels.

Medeah Wheat.—2 acres of this were sown; it is a large black-bearded wheat, and is very suitable for pig and poultry feed, and not for milling: the straw was all over 6 feet in height. Yield per acre, 21 bushels.

#### *Oats for Hay.*

Dun Oats.—An acre of this variety was grown and did fairly well. This is the best variety tried for hay, the stems being thin and light. It was of a good colour, and yielded 2 tons per acre.

White Tartarian Oats.—An acre of this variety was grown and did very well, some of the stalks reaching between 7 and 8 feet in height. It was cut with the reaper and binder and made into hay; the hay was a good bright colour, and the yield 3 tons.

Black Tartarian Oats.—An acre of this variety was sown, but did not do any good; the stalks were very thick and coarse, and unsuitable for hay, and just after running into head the plants were attacked by rust.

#### *Fodder Plants.*

Large Dutch Rape.—An acre of this variety was sown, and came in very well for winter feed for the sheep. It was sown on 13th March and on 8th August; 130 sheep were turned into it, and were fattened for killing, being taken as required. An average of 100 sheep remained on this acre until 7th September, a period of thirty days; the land was then ploughed up and sown with maize.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—An acre of this was planted for the purpose of feeding sheep, and gave some very good results. This block, together with  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of White Mustard, were fenced in and fed to sheep, with the following results:—

Thirty

Thirty Romney Marsh weighed 59 lb., and after being on the rape for forty days, and taken off, weighed 79½ lb. each, or an increase of 20½ lb. per head.

Eight Shropshire ewes weighed 64½ lb. each, and after being on the rape for forty days weighed 94½ lb. each, or an increase of 30 lb. in the forty days.

Total increase in weight, 847½ lb., from 1¼ acre of rape and mustard, and then we had to put on other sheep to finish eating it off.

White Mustard.—A plot of about ¼ acre was sown on 13th March, the seed germinated well, and the young plants made a rapid growth, this plot being ready for feeding off before any other fodder sown in March.

#### *Green Fodder.*

Rye.—An acre of this was sown for green feed for cows on 20th April, and was cut the first week in August; owing to good rains during the winter the yields of all green stuff were very heavy. It was cut as required, and used for the dairy cows. Yield per acre, 11 tons 16 cwt.

Barley and Tares.—Sown for winter green feed on 18th March and cut in first week in July, yielding 13 tons 6 cwt. of succulent green feed, which was used for feeding sheep.

Potato Oats.—This crop is a heavy yielder, and if cut young makes a splendid feed for the dairy cattle. It was sown 12th April and cut in October. Twenty-five loads were carted from the acre block and fed to cows.

Wheat and Peas.—Half an acre of these were sown and yielded well, but after the first cutting the peas did not grow again, and the wheat came on alone.

Wheat and Tares.—Half an acre was sown and used for green feed. After the first cutting the tares grew very strongly, and the second cutting the tares were as high as the wheat, and yielded a heavy mass of excellent feed for cattle.

Cape Barley.—A block of this was grown, and was used for green fodder for cattle and horses.

Sheep's Burnett.—An acre of this plant has been sown, but up to the present time it has not done at all well.

#### *Green Manures.*

Cow-pea.—A block of very poor land, 8 acres in extent, was sown with cow-pea, 2 acres each of the four varieties, viz. :—

Whip-poor-Will Cow-pea.  
Clay-coloured Cow Pea.

Black Cow-pea.  
White Cow-pea.

They were sown in January and ploughed in in April; the crop was not heavy, but they made a wonderful difference to the succeeding crop of wheat, which grew very strongly.

Rape.—A 4-acre block was sown in some of the pipeclay land during the winter, and ploughed in previous to sowing maize and sorghum. This pipeclay responds well to green manuring, and has evidently been much improved by the rape.

Wheat.—A 4-acre block of white pipeclay land was sown with wheat, which, when about 2 feet high, was ploughed in, and this was followed with a crop of cow-pea, which now looks very strong and healthy.

#### *Cabbages.*

Succession Cabbage.—An acre of this fine cabbage was planted out in April, and in July the crop was fit to cut. A total of 170 dozen cabbages was obtained for table use and sale from this acre, and also 5 tons for the pigs and sheep for feed purposes.

Ox-heart Cabbage.—Half an acre of these were grown, and yielded very well; they were used for sheep and pig feed, and came in very handy at a time when feed was very scarce.

Thousand-headed Kale.—Half an acre of this valuable fodder plant was grown, and yielded 7½ tons of green feed from the ½ acre, or at the rate of 15 tons per acre. This is a splendid crop to grow for sheep, as they eat it readily and do well on it.

#### *Grasses.*

*Paspalum dilatatum*.—This is our most valuable grass. We have tried cutting it down and feeding to stock, and it grows again most rapidly, and is ready to cut again in a few weeks' time. We have also tried feeding it off by turning sheep on to it, and although they eat it right down to the roots, in a few days it is up again. It is very hardy, and the dry weather does not affect it. It does better in the sandy ground than in the hard pipeclay.

Cocksfoot Grass.—An acre of this grass was planted out, and has been utilised for feeding off by sheep. It was planted out in March from seed, and in September was ready for feeding off, when 120 sheep were turned on to it and kept there for twenty-one days; it was then left, and was ready for feeding off again early in December, when another lot of sheep were put on.

Prairie Grass.—An acre of this grass was planted out, and has given exceptionally good results. It was planted in March, and by September was over 4 feet high, and a perfect mass of splendid feed. It was cut for feeding to dairy cows, and yielded 31 loads, or 18 tons 16 cwt., from the 1 acre, and the cattle ate every scrap of it.

It was left to grow again, but did not do so well. It was cut on 1st December and made into hay, and gave a good yield of grass hay, which has been stored for winter use.

Perennial Rye-grass.—An acre of this grass was sown in March, and during the winter and early spring months it looked a picture with its dark green colour, and the crop was perfectly level. It was fed off by sheep during October, and lasted 100 sheep for twenty-eight days. The unfortunate part about this grass is that it will not stand hot or dry weather, and since feeding off it has come on very poorly, and I do not anticipate it making any growth until the autumn.

Johnston Grass.—This grass still continues to do well, and the hot dry weather does not affect it, and it does well on our white pipeclay plots, where we cannot get anything else to grow. We have tried cutting it and feeding to stock and also feeding off by sheep, and it does well either way. The sheep eat it well down right to the roots, and would, I think, in a dry season eat the succulent roots in the ground.

*Fibre*

*Fibre Plants.*

**Sisal Hemp.**—This plant still continues to grow, but makes very little headway, the rate of growth being only about 1 foot per annum. It seems fairly hardy, and did not suffer so much from frost this last winter as it did the previous year.

**Ramie Fibre.**—This plant is very hardy and grows well, reaching between 3 and 4 feet high, but will never make the growth here that it does on the Northern rivers.

**New Zealand Flax.**—This plant grows well, and the fibre is very handy for a number of purposes. Any farmer or orchardist should have a few plants of flax about the premises, as they will save many a shilling in string for tying up plants, &c.

*Miscellaneous Plants.*

**Giant Russian Sunflower.**—This is a very useful plant, good for ensilage and the leaves for fodder. The seeds are eaten by either pigs or poultry, the flowers are good for making dye, and the stalks for fibre. It is hardy and stands dry weather well, and is well worth growing.

**Tagosaste, or Tree Lucerne,** continues to do well; it requires cutting back about twice a year, and the prunings are eaten by sheep.

**Old Man Saltbush.**—This has been replanted out, and the area increased to 1 acre. It was planted out from cuttings taken from the few plants we had; about 75 per cent. of the cuttings have taken root. This is a valuable fodder plant, and promises to do well in this district.

**Buckwheat.**—This is a very useful plant where there are bees about, but the yield for seed or forage is very poor.

**Sulla.**—This stands the dry weather well, and is worth further trials. I hope to put out an acre block in the autumn.

## THE DAIRY.

The Dairy Instructor, Mr. S. Martin, reports as follows:—

During the year there has been an excellent attendance of students; in fact, the applications for admission to the special dairy course have been far in excess of the vacancies. Most of the students had been more or less successful at the diploma or first-year examinations last year, or had had some training at the College; but there were a few who had had no previous education at this institution. Others had a fair practical training in some of our best factories or creameries, and came here for the purpose of receiving a more complete theoretical as well as practical education before entering into the responsibilities of taking a position on their own account. It is surprising to see with what interest the students take up the work of this section of the farm, although it is to be regretted that some few lack this enthusiasm. Taking all things into consideration, however, the dairy has passed through a very successful and prosperous year. At the present time we have students from both the North and South Coasts as well as from the city, and it is pleasing to note that the majority intend following dairying as a means of gaining a livelihood.

The course is still fixed at six months, and ten students are admitted each term; but some of them often find it necessary to remain longer before presenting themselves for the examination, which I may say is becoming harder each time. No alteration has been made in the sessions, as they commence on the 1st January and 1st July respectively. The work done during the course is practically the same as in former years, viz., butter and cheese making, separating, pasteurising, milk and cream testing with the Babcock and Gerber machines, cultivation and uses of lactic ferments, the milking, feeding, breeding, and management of stock, calf-feeding; in fact, all branches of dairy farming which are likely to occur in a factory or on a dairy farm. An excellent way of gaining useful practical information has been afforded the students by being allowed to visit the most prominent creameries in Sydney, and also some of the private dairies of some of the largest suburban milk-vendors. It was highly pleasing to see with what interest the various managers and owners of these dairies took the students in hand and explained anything of importance to them. Those students who completed their term last June and were leaving the College, accompanied by Mr. Cassidy, went on an excursion to the South Coast, and there inspected such noted dairy herds as Mr. D. Hyam's at Terara, Messrs. E. Pritchard's and W. Watts' at Numba, Mr. Dudgeon's and Mr. Lindsay's at Jamberoo, Dr. Hay's dairy herd and Coolangatta Estate, Berry butter factory, Berry, Jindiandy, and Worragee creameries, Mr. Binks' cheese factory at Cambewarra, Denham Brothers' bacon factory, Bomaderry, and other places of less importance. This proved of great educational value to the students, who were one and all loud in their praises as to the amount of valuable information they had obtained. In a tour of this description one is able to see the different systems adopted as regards method of feeding, kind of bails and yards, different kinds of separators, churns, &c., the handling of large supplies of milk and cream for butter-making purposes, and also to note the points of some of the best dairy cattle in the Colony.

As was done last year, the second-year or diploma students were again given three days' practical work and instructions prior to their final examination this month, and by their working and answers in general gave promise of becoming very proficient in this branch. I believe that six of the diploma class intend taking the special dairy course next session, and I have no hesitation in saying that they ought to be highly successful in their studies, considering the extensive theoretical training they have received during their two years' course.

**Dairy Herd.**—No alterations have been made in connection with the stock, only that we have had the services of some of the imported bulls. The herd consists of Ayrshires, Ayrshire and Jersey crosses, a few Jerseys, and South Coast cattle. We are now getting the progeny of the imported bulls; but as it will be years before we can expect any profit from them, it would be unsafe to predict as to their ultimate adaptability to the College pastures and climate. From general appearances the stock sired by the Red Poll bull from South Coast and crossbred mothers will make large and robust animals, but, being very heavy feeders, will be totally unsuited to the poor and scant pastures we have here. The majority of them are bulls, and being unfit for sires, would make good workers. Such a cross as this would, I think, be admirably suited to the heavy pastures of the South Coast, and would be almost certain to produce large quantities of rich milk. As regards the Holstein bull, we were unfortunate in having only three cows served, of which two gave birth to bulls. These two bulls are about the largest I have seen, and I think, like the Red Poll cross, would be a success on heavy pastures. We have a few really first-class pure

Ayrshires

Ayrshires by the imported bull "Mischiefmaker," one in particular being a really excellent animal, and which should in time command a very high price. As the pasture is not heavy enough for Shorthorn, and the Jersey is too delicate, I would suggest that in future we keep nothing but pure Ayrshires. It is not to the sale of milk, butter, or cheese that we have to look to for revenue, but to the sale of pure-bred stock, which, coming from such a reliable source as this, would command extremely high prices. Without a doubt Ayrshire cattle of any high breeding qualities are very scarce in this Colony save in a few herds, and as we now have some really first-class pure animals, I consider we have an excellent foundation for the building up and maintenance of ideal animals. All that we require are bulls of high breeding and from a tried milking strain, and then our future would be ensured. I think we have sufficient proof of this when we compare the calves sired by the imported bulls and those sired by our own, as in the former case they are fully 50 per cent. better.

The testing for tuberculosis is carried out twice a year, and all diseased animals have been destroyed. The disease seems to be on the decrease, as every time the test is conducted the reacting animals are fewer. No tuberculous animal is knowingly kept on the College farm, although there are two suspicious cases at present. These will be tested again early in the year, and should they show the slightest signs of reaction, will be immediately destroyed.

The work of testing the percentage of butter fat as given by each cow is carried out regularly, as also is her milk yield; and by this means we are not only able to ascertain which particular animal or breed is the most profitable, but also what cows are not worthy of a place in the yard. By this means I was enabled, towards the end of the year, to cull out some of our worst animals, which, I may say, did not nearly pay for the grass they ate.

As usual, cocoa-nut oilcake has been used very largely for calf-feeding purposes, and also cattle molasses. This latter concentrated food, when mixed with boiling water, makes an excellent mixture for moistening lucerne or oaten chaff for cow-feed. At the present time we have about 215 head of cattle on the College farm.

During the year the total amount of milk obtained totalled 385,900 lb., of which 89,400 lb. were used for calf-feeding and domestic purposes; 196,086 lb. were separated, and produced 9,843 lb. butter; whilst 100,414 lb. were made into cheese, producing 10,041 lb.

#### PIG FARM.

Mr. George Daley reports as follows:—

I have had all the students working with me in their turn, and have found them very willing to work, and anxious to learn all they can. The greater part of our time has been occupied feeding, pig-raising, cleaning out pig-stys, and liming the main buildings and out-houses, which tends to keep the pigs in proper health. I try to impress the students with the fact that cleanliness and kindness are the two main points—being the first steps towards successful pig-farming. Killing and dressing sheep, pigs, cattle, curing bacon, and carting feed from different parts of the farm has also taken up a considerable portion of our time. During the winter I killed twenty pigs for bacon, part of which was supplied to the College, the other being disposed of at a satisfactory price. I might mention that our time for bacon-curing is very limited, as we are only able to cure in the winter months, the other seasons of the year being too hot for us to cure properly without the aid of a refrigerator. At present I have fifty pigs grazing out in a grass paddock, which will be ready to kill for bacon by the beginning of May. They are fed once a day on wheat screenings, barley meal, and potatoes, mixed together and boiled. Then they are supplied with a load of cattle pumpkins, which keeps them occupied all day. This is the way to get nice, intermarbled bacon, well streaked with fat and lean. The stock at the piggery consists of fifty-six brood sows, eleven hogs, and one hundred and sixty-five young stock, which are all in fair condition and good health. During the year we have disposed of two hundred and twenty-eight pigs for stud purposes. In addition to the piggery, I have in my charge four hundred and ninety-five stud sheep, of the following breeds:—Romney Marsh, Shropshire, and Southdown. This season we had a splendid clip of wool, which realised a good price. We also had a very fair percentage of lambs, being about ninety-five; forty-three wether lambs were disposed of at the Royal Agricultural Show, Sydney; fifty-two killed for College consumption, and one hundred ewe hoggets kept for stud purposes. I have had four students on with me during the year taking special course of killing, bacon-curing, and general management of a pig farm; two of these passed the examination and received their certificates.

#### POULTRY AND BEE FARM.

The Expert, Mr. J. J. McCue, reports as follows:—

##### *Poultry Farm.*

Many improvements have been made during the year.

The area has been enlarged by utilising 5 acres adjoining for a duck farm. The necessary buildings, ponds, &c., are finished, and ready for the coming season of 1900.

A new incubator-house of special design is being built, which will give room for the incubation of 2,000 eggs at a time.

The laying season was good, and the fertility of the eggs fair, but the result in chickens and ducklings was poor, the young birds dying just before and after leaving the egg.

The imported birds laid well, but their eggs were poor in fertility, which may be accounted for by their late arrival in the season.

The deaths and losses on the farm were few—not more than 5 per cent.—and the majority of losses were through accidents.

The inquiries for poultry and poultry information have increased twofold. From 1st January to 22nd December I answered 734 letters, made up as follows:—New South Wales, 611; Queensland, 25; Victoria, 51; South Australia, 4; West Australia, 13; New Zealand, 18; Tasmania, 1; and England, 11.

The

The papers on poultry that appeared in *Agricultural Gazette* brought many inquiries relating to the management, &c., of poultry.

Visitors to the farm have been many, the average per week for year being 43.

During the year I made a number of careful experiments in artificial incubation, a summary of which will appear in the *Agricultural Gazette*. I also made experiments in the feeding of chicks and ducklings, making special notes of the cost and kinds of food, weight of birds each week, and the time the birds took to be ready for market.

The students attending the farm have taken a great interest in their duties, worked well and willingly, and were well-behaved.

#### Bees.

The honey season was only fair. Every colony went through the winter comfortably, and were very strong in the spring. Swarms were not as numerous as last year, which may be accounted for by the scarcity of the honey-flow. I expect to get most honey during January and February in next year. All colonies are strong, and free from disease.

#### FOREMAN CARPENTER'S REPORT.

The Foreman Carpenter, Mr. A. Brooks, reports as follows:—

The number of students who have received instruction in carpentry during the year has been much the same as the previous year, including the "specials," who are of much value as assistants. The class of work done has been of a mixed kind, taking in almost all branches of the building trades, and also wheelwrights' work.

Of the latter, in addition to the many repairs done to the carts, we have built two new carts and a four-wheeled truck for carting liquid manure and water. Even furniture-making has not been neglected, as the students have made several tables and other articles for their own dormitories.

A good deal of their spare time has been devoted to making small articles, such as picture-frames, deck-chairs, easels, various forms of boxes, insect cases, &c.; and I might mention that students Gibson and Faviell made and exhibited at our local show models of farm gates, which secured first prize.

I regret that my own time is so much occupied in supervising work outside the shop that I cannot arrange to have more model-making done by the students, as we could then get together a very fine exhibit. It should not, however, be forgotten that at each show the carpenters' shop is represented with the cases, &c., in which our fruits, &c., are exhibited.

During last year I carried out by day-labour various works, which cost nearly £800; and supervised the painting contract, which cost over another £400. The former included the enlargement of our stable accommodation by adding another five loose boxes and three stalls, also the building of the "cannery" in the orchard, the insectarium building, a new pig-sty shed with twelve stys, two additional rooms to the orchardist's cottage, as well as the painting of the whole of the various buildings and cottages.

It having been decided to utilise as far as possible the rain-water from the roofs of the several buildings, a sum of £400 was granted to carry out the work in connection therewith. The site of the buildings being almost a dead level all over, it was necessary to construct a large underground tank to receive the water, and from there to pump it into elevated tanks of sufficient height to supply to the different points required.

To carry out this idea, all the receiving-drains were brought to discharge into a 6-inch main emptying into the underground tank of 65,000 gallons capacity, into which the existing underground tank of 30,000 gallons was drained to overflow. The elevated tank, as supplied by the Department, was erected on a strong-framed stand 20 feet clear of the ground, and the water from both underground tanks connected to a "Blake" steam pump set in the boiler-room at the electric light plant. This delivers the water through a 1-inch pipe into the elevated tank, which discharges into the same service-pipes as are connected to the existing mains, which are shut off when the tank water is being used. There is also provision made for a supply to the nursery at some future time through a 3-inch pipe, which is all ready to connect to. The elevated tank is covered in with a light timber-framed roof, covered with boarding and ruberoid.

This work, which was commenced in 1898, was finished early in the year.

The work done by myself and students in and out of the carpenters' shop has entailed an expenditure of £126 for materials, and the value of the labour performed has been £204, exclusive of the time taken in the supervision of the building work before mentioned.

All the several buildings on the grounds are in good repair, and I am pleased to say that the damages to doors, windows, &c., have been much less than in former years.

At work the students are, fairly speaking, of good behaviour, and very attentive to their work and the instructions given.

#### BLACKSMITH.

The Blacksmith, Mr. I. Shaw, reports as follows:—

The year has been a very busy one for this branch. I have been kept continuously at work repairing and cleaning implements and machinery, shoeing horses, &c. The exceptionally dry season caused a considerable increase in the wear and tear of implements, necessitating constant care and attention. I am pleased to state the students I have had with me have been very obedient, attentive, and always willing to learn.

#### ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

The Engineer, Mr. Ausburn, reports as follows:—

During the past year many alterations and additions have been made to our machinery. A steam cooking-plant has been fitted up in the kitchen, and also steam service laid on to the laundry. This necessitated an additional boiler being put in, which has proved of great assistance, although it is too small for relieving the existing boiler. In the new engine-house, however, boilers of a larger size are to be fixed. I have also fitted up a steam plant in the canning-house at the orchard. In June last an assistant was appointed, and with his help I have been enabled to devote a considerable portion of my time to repairs, and several very extensive ones have now been completed. One boiler has been re-tubed



by the Government Architect's Department, and we have overhauled and repaired all the other boilers and engines on the farm. I am now pleased to be able to report that all the machinery in my charge is in good order and working satisfactorily. I have changed the pattern of the fire-grate in the dairy boiler with very satisfactory results, and a considerable saving has thereby been effected. Many small extensions and alterations have been made in the electric light branch, and at the present rate of increase this plant bids fair to soon become too small. We have not been without lights for a night during the year, but much difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the same, owing to heavy loading, small boiler capacity, and the unsuitable building in which the machinery is kept. During a very heavy storm in May last our mains were struck by lightning, causing considerable damage to light circuits, and rendering our telephone service useless. I had to rewind the whole of the machines before they could be again used.

However, considering all things, the past year has been a very successful one. I have had one or more students with me always, and have pleasure in reporting that their conduct has been very satisfactory. They have at all times shown a keen interest in, and have been very attentive to, the work of this branch.

#### PRIZE FUND DONATIONS.

I am indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen for their liberal donations to the Prize Fund, which enabled me to present valuable book prizes to all deserving students :—

The Hon. J. L. Fegan, M.P.	J. Heane, Esq.
Mrs. Sydney Burdekin.	G. Stenning, Esq.
Mrs. M. Wilson.	N. A. Joubert, Esq.
J. Paul, Esq.	Dr. T. Pickburn.
J. S. Peterson, Esq.	G. H. Pepper, Esq.
W. H. Burgess, Esq.	Mrs. C. Caughey.
T. Pridham, Esq.	C. J. McMaster, Esq.
F. Wilson, Esq.	T. Campbell, Esq.
F. Kanematsu, Esq.	Mrs. E. A. Wallace.
Capt. H. Olive.	W. Rigg, Esq., M.P.
C. G. Warburton, Esq.	J. Allan, Esq.
J. Richardson, Esq.	Mrs. M. George.
W. L. Carter, Esq.	T. O'Neill, Esq.
A. M. McPhillips, Esq.	W. Teitkins, Esq.
T. Wilkins, Esq.	J. Ford, Esq.
G. A. McKillop, Esq.	J. Stevenson, Esq.
G. Froome, Esq.	W. G. Bradley, Esq.
Rev. J. H. Price.	T. Harrison, Esq.
Dr. Samson.	D. Wilson, Esq.
J. F. Buchan, Esq.	H. G. McKinney, Esq.
T. H. Houghton, Esq.	J. Penzer, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Cameron.	Dr. Gibson.
W. Morgan, Esq., M.P.	B. Hall, Esq.
T. C. Worboys, Esq.	

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### *Diploma Students, 1899.*

1. E. Heane, Dubbo	... ..	Dux of College, gold medal, Burdekin medal, diploma, first aggregate book prize.
2. K. O. Warburton, Singleton	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal, second aggregate book prize.
3. E. H. Stevenson, Dubbo	... ..	First in practical examination, Minister's prize, diploma, Burdekin medal, third aggregate book prize.
4. A. E. George, Araluen	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal, fourth aggregate book prize.
5. D. Price, Richmond	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal, fifth aggregate book prize.
6. R. F. Weir, Cape Colony	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal.
7. F. Stening, Darlinghurst	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal.
8. H. P. Chapman, Manning River	... ..	Diploma, Burdekin medal.

##### *Special Book Prizes—Practical Work.*

W. Barrie, Marrickville	... ..	Best in dairy, practical certificate.
R. F. Weir, Cape Colony	... ..	Best on farm.
E. H. Stevenson, Dubbo	... ..	Best in orchard.
K. O. Warburton, Singleton	... ..	Best with carpenter.
A. E. George, Araluen	... ..	Best with blacksmith.
R. F. Weir, Cape Colony	... ..	Best with engineer.
A. E. George, Araluen	... ..	Veterinary science prize, presented by Mr. S. C. Pottie.
J. L. Wilson	... ..	Practical certificate.
G. L. Peacock	... ..	Practical certificate.

##### *First-year Students, 1899.*

1. J. T. Pridham, Turramurra	... ..	First-year certificate, first aggregate book prize.
2. R. G. McKillop, Narromine	... ..	First-year certificate, second aggregate book prize.
3. W. R. Fry, Freeman's Reach	... ..	First-year certificate, third aggregate book prize.
4. J. D. Richardson, Raymond Terrace	... ..	First-year certificate, fourth aggregate book prize.
5. M. Kanematsu, Japan	... ..	First-year certificate, fifth aggregate book prize.
6. H. C. Marks, Sydney	... ..	First-year certificate.
7. T. H. Samson, Victoria	... ..	First-year certificate.
8. H. C. Henderson, Petersham	... ..	First-year certificate.
9. J. Froome, Plattsburg	... ..	First-year certificate.
10. H. Warburton, Rhodes	... ..	First-year certificate.

*Special*

Special Book Prizes—Practical Work.

T. W. O'Neill, Bermagui ...	... Best in dairy.
J. T. Pridham, Turrumurra ...	... Best in orchard.
J. Froome, Plattsburg ...	... Best on farm.
J. Froome, Plattsburg ...	... Best with carpenter.

Practical Students, 1899.

C. Johnson, Wallsend ...	... Farm certificate, first aggregate book prize.
H. C. D'Elboux, Koorawatha ...	... Farm certificate, second aggregate book prize.
G. R. Campbell, Burrendong ...	... Farm certificate.
H. C. Olive, Sydney ...	... Farm certificate.

DIPLOMA STUDENTS, 1899.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Practical Agriculture. (Officers' Marks).	Principles of Agri- culture.		Practical Agriculture. Diploma Examiners.	Farm Diaries.	Sheep and Wool.	Veterinary Science and Practice.	Chemistry.				Mechanics and Heat.			Botany.	Farm Book- keeping.		Ento- mology and Zoology.		Conduct.	Total.		
			Sessional.	Fortnightly.					Theoretical.		Practical.		Surveying.	Sessional.	Fortnightly.		Sessional.	Fortnightly.	Sessional.	Fortnightly.			Sessional.	Fortnightly.
									Sessional.	Fortnightly.	Sessional.	Fortnightly.												
	Class Average .....	80	70	71	76	76	67	52	46	55	53	59	62	47	55	70	67	48	66	42	92	2,000		
1	*Heane, E. ....	76	83	88	77	95	86	59	75	81	90	88	80	81	82	77	85	77	90	73	94	1,637		
2	*Warburton, K. ....	83	80	92	78	80	78	50	64	75	70	90	83	58	57	86	98	95	61	71	96	1,545		
3	*Stevenson, E. H. ....	81	87	86	83	85	80	59	63	74	80	74	83	68	77	71	75	55	77	53	95	1,506		
4	*George, H. E. ....	90	74	88	77	85	47	67	51	76	55	94	78	50	83	82	75	55	72	70	100	1,469		
5	Joubert, A. ....	79	61	66	72	82	62	36	67	76	85	87	70	61	86	69	60	58	90	65	96	1,428		
6	Barrie, W. ....	77	75	87	79	88	57	56	43	83	45	93	56	44	79	77	90	55	75	70	92	1,426		
7	*Price, D. ....	78	84	86	75	85	66	53	51	81	70	86	37	38	61	80	75	43	78	75	98	1,405		
8	*Weir, R. ....	90	73	87	82	85	85	51	46	52	55	57	75	44	58	69	75	70	82	66	100	1,402		
9	Rigg G. ....	83	70	85	71	75	83	50	54	36	55	58	46	56	33	60	48	57	66	18	95	1,199		
10	Peterson, A. ....	79	64	67	72	65	57	...	47	51	70	66	71	44	78	65	65	50	55	37	92	1,195		
11	*Stening, F. ....	84	72	66	82	70	76	53	39	49	65	35	37	44	...	56	50	40	85	49	92	1,144		
12	Allan, W. ....	74	71	53	75	...	44	...	45	77	50	83	85	38	70	66	60	20	70	...	87	1,068		
13	*Chapman, H. ....	80	62	81	75	...	...	...	50	42	65	58	51	30	59	61	70	55	56	...	89	984		
14	Cockburn, A. ....	73	65	43	...	...	...	...	47	41	...	...	75	...	35	70	80	33	...	64	85	708		
15	Wilkins, T. W. ....	78	57	44	77	30	49	...	11	25	...	28	48	...	72	48	18	24	...	87	696			
16	McManus, V. ....	73	50	44	67	60	...	35	9	21	10	...	31	...	17	52	48	28	41	...	80	666		
17	Ford, G. ....	79	66	49	73	...	...	...	25	...	40	...	62	...	...	70	45	...	30	...	81	620		

\* Takes Diploma.

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS, 1899.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Practical Agriculture.	Principles of Agriculture.		Farm Diaries.	Chemistry.				Surveying.		Botany and Vegetable Pathology.		English and Arithmetic.	Conduct.	Total.
			Sessional.	Fortnightly.		Theoretical.		Practical.		Sessional.	Fortnightly.	Sessional.	Fortnightly.			
						Sessional.	Fortnightly.	Sessional.	Fortnightly.							
	Class Average.....	71	62	62	65	52	28	60	34	49	27	51	44	51	92	1,400
1	*Pridham, T. ....	78	81	86	85	84	63	86	71	70	78	88	83	77	100	1,130
2	*McKillop, R. G. ....	69	62	72	80	76	52	90	71	60	51	68	69	76	94	990
3	*Fry, W. R. ....	75	79	81	70	68	33	65	57	54	56	92	77	57	99	963
4	*Richardson, J. ....	73	67	80	90	58	61	75	54	45	45	69	63	58	96	934
5	*Kanematsu, M. ....	74	63	74	90	63	61	63	66	60	40	66	52	54	100	926
6	*Marks, H. C. ....	69	76	70	60	78	45	71	52	84	39	57	53	59	98	911
7	*Samson, F. H. ....	68	74	71	75	78	28	83	54	50	37	59	65	71	97	910
8	Cook, G. S. ....	72	70	65	55	62	42	77	56	63	78	48	58	57	93	896
9	*Henderson, H. ....	78	69	68	70	58	44	83	71	51	24	52	50	60	94	872
10	*Froome, J. ....	80	70	74	70	58	27	55	39	60	39	54	49	58	80	823
11	Burgess, T. J. ....	75	50	60	75	21	42	57	31	40	38	44	44	41	100	718
12	*Warburton, H. ....	72	64	63	50	59	17	73	17	42	3	51	39	50	95	695
13	Warburton, E. ....	72	62	57	60	35	22	47	26	40	22	45	49	47	96	680
14	Douglass, B. ....	77	64	65	60	50	13	56	9	44	3	48	23	53	97	672
15	O'Neill, T. W. ....	72	43	34	50	23	17	55	4	35	15	34	28	33	89	532
16	Wellings, C. E. ....	69	41	32	...	35	10	73	16	44	22	32	20	39	98	531
17	Bruce, R. B. ....	63	55	52	65	21	...	...	25	25	...	37	24	50	89	506
18	Marks, R. A. ....	65	68	78	50	...	36	...	41	...	21	...	44	...	93	496
19	Houghton, R. W. ....	73	64	62	50	34	...	...	...	...	...	52	38	34	85	492
20	Savage, H. C. ....	65	64	58	65	27	11	...	10	32	6	...	7	26	82	453
21	Colquhoun, C. ....	56	54	61	60	...	5	...	...	...	1	62	39	27	72	438
22	Pickburn, R. O. ....	63	39	39	40	...	11	...	...	...	1	17	28	40	79	357
23	Paul, W. O. ....	65	56	28	60	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	85	320

\* Takes certificate.

FARM STUDENTS, 1899.  
Second Year.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Practical Agriculture.			Total.	Average.
		Farm.	Dairy.	Orchard.		
	Class Average.....	78	78	71	30	....
1	Wilson, J. L. ....	78	83	82	243	81
2	*Peacock, G. L. ....	75	77	74	226	75
3	Olive, E. C. ....	80	75	56	211	70

\* 80 Dairy (Farm).

FARM STUDENTS, 1899.  
First Year.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Practical Agriculture.		Farm Diary.	Conduct.	Total
		Diploma.	Officers.			
	Class Average.....	73	77	61	96	400
1	Johnson, C. ....	76	78	70	96	320
2	D'Elboux, H. C. ....	73	85	60	100	318
3	Campbell, G. R. ....	75	79	60	95	309
4	Wilson, A. A. ....	73	75	55	98	301
5	Wallace, N. ....	71	69	.....	91	231

ELEMENTARY FARM STUDENTS, 1899.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Practical Agriculture.	Farm Diaries.	Conduct.	Total.
	Class Average.....	..	..	..	300
1	Silcock, E. F. ....	73	80	99	252
2	Bradly, C. ....	66	65	100	231
3	Harrison, F. M. H. ....	63	65	95	223
4	Teitkens, J. ....	60	70	92	222
5	Stafford, D. W. ....	51	55	93	199
6	Buchan, C. A. ....	77	...	100	177
7	Tanner, H. V. ....	64	25	80	169
8	Wilson, E. L. ....	70	...	98	168
9	McVicar, D. S. ....	69	...	90	159
10	Sharp, H. W. ....	66	...	90	156
11	Wallace, D. ....	66	...	89	155
12	Stewart, R. M. ....	62	...	92	154
13	Carter, R. T. ....	63	...	84	147
14	Singleton, E. S. ....	55	...	91	146
15	Daly, J. H. ....	63	...	82	145
—	Keigs, J. H. ....	48	...	97	145
17	King, R. H. ....	57	...	76	133

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1899.

*Agriculture.—Diploma Students.*

Examiner: F. B. Kyngdon, M.R.A.C.

Three and a half hours allowed. Marks—100.

Introduction.—Answer in the order given. Begin an answer on a fresh sheet, and each section of an answer as a fresh paragraph.

1. What means are available in Australia to provide a supply of humus in a soil deficient in organic matter? Give the percentage of organic matter in a black soil, and in the soil of a Hawkesbury River flat of the best sort.
2. Describe briefly the leading features of the various forms of ploughs to be met with in Australian agriculture, and name their particular use.
3. Give the most desired features of the heavy, medium, and light types of military horse. What breeds or crosses would you use to produce each?
4. How much capital is required to purchase outright—(a) 100 acres of unimproved land of good dairying quality, say, on the Northern Rivers; (b) the sums needed to clear, fence, and lay it down to pasture; (c) the cost of farm buildings and a residence of six rooms; (d) the money to be invested in the necessary live stock (horses, cows, swine); and (e) implements, utensils, and vehicles?

5.

5. Outline the treatment of the mare, cow, ewe, and sow preparatory to, during, and after parturition noting—
  - (a) The accommodation and appliances to be provided ;
  - (b) The nature and composition of the diet and feeding of the mother during the same period ;
  - (c) The rearing of the young.
6. Enumerate the particular features of the present system of dealing with the ripe fruit crops of County Cumberland. Describe the preparation of citrus fruit for distant markets, or for keeping till the main crop has passed. Also state the advantages of co-operation, and the lines that should be followed by the orchardists of the county.
7. Give the weights of fertilisers (naming each) desirable in a compounded dressing for a cereal crop, a potato crop, and a vineyard. What would be the cost of each dressing, at Sydney prices ?
8. (a) What is the chemical composition of ordinary farm-yard manure, and its money value per ton ?  
(b) Describe the treatment necessary to produce a well-rotted dung ?
9. Give a rotation of crops suited for a mixed Hawkesbury farm, and explain what are the advantages of a rotation.
10. An earth dam is to be thrown across a stream : What methods of construction are necessary—(a) to secure solidity ; (b) to make the dam water-tight ; (c) to provide for the drawing off, when required, of the impounded water ; (d) to permit surplus water to overflow ? Describe any forms of cheap and simple dams for small streams.

*Sheep and Wool.*

Examiner : William Hayes.

Time allowed—Three hours.

1. Describe Australian Merino wool.
2. Describe Shropshire Merino wool.
3. Describe pure Romney Marsh.
4. In Merino wools, what do you understand by the terms combing and clothing ?
5. (a) What is a staple of wool ?  
(b) Describe a crimped wool.  
(c) What are serrations ?  
(d) Explain the difference between lustre and brightness.
6. What consideration would you give pasture when breeding sheep ?
7. At the present time, what do you consider the most profitable cross—Romney Marsh-Merino, or Shropshire Downs-Merino—for early lambs ?
8. What is considered a good weight for sheep required for the English market—(a) Merino, and (b) Lincoln-Merino ?
9. What treatment should sheep receive when fattening for the butcher ?
10. At what age should lambs be marked, and would you give the weather any consideration when performing the operation ?
11. What season of the year is the best for lambing, and give your reasons why ?
12. Explain the appearance of the broad teeth of sheep of the following ages :—
  - (a) 1 year.
  - (b) 4 years.
  - (c) 6 years.
13. What is a fair number of ewes to mate with a ram, and what percentage of progeny would you expect (say) from Romney-Merino cross in a good season ?

*Veterinary Science and Practice.*

Examiner : Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Officer, Health Department.

Time allowed—Three hours.

Students should answer twelve questions.

1. Describe the structure and function of the lungs.
2. Describe the structure and function of the liver.
3. Give the cause, symptoms, and treatment of hoven in cattle.
4. Describe strangles in horses, and the treatment.
5. Describe the Queensland Cattle Tick disease.
6. Describe pleuro-pneumonia in cattle ; give symptoms and treatment.
7. Name three hereditary diseases in horses.
8. State the comparative points of conformation required in a draught and in a race horse.
9. State the comparative points of conformation required in dairy and in beef cattle.
10. Name six important conditions of unsoundness in horses.
11. Name six conditions of meat warranting condemnation.
12. What veterinary instruments should be kept on a farm.
13. Describe a horse's foot and lamenesses associated with shoeing.
14. Name and describe six medicines most useful amongst farm animals.
15. Describe the processes of digestion of grass during its conversion into blood.

Maximum, 100 ; Pass, 50 ; Honors, 75.

*Chemistry.*

*Chemistry.—Diploma Examination.*

1. Describe briefly the chief physical properties that determine the agricultural value of soils.
2. Why does a soil generally receive greater benefit from the application of caustic lime than from crushed limestone?
3. Distinguish between organised and unorganised ferments.
4. Explain the deposition of dew. How would you estimate the weight of moisture in a given volume of air?
5. Calculate the weight of air at 20° C. and 750 mm. pressure in a room measuring 5 metres square by 3 metres high. (11.2 litre = 14.4 grm. at 0° C. and 760 mm.)
6. A sample of bone-dust has been found by analysis to contain 25 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3.5 per cent. nitrogen. Calculate the equivalent ammonia and tricalcic phosphate. (Ca = 40, P = 31.)
7. Mention the principal wet and dry reactions for copper.
8. Describe the estimation of potash in a sample of soil.
9. Describe the estimation of curd and fat in butter.
10. What are the functions of the three principal groups of food constituents essential to animal maintenance?

*Practical Chemistry.*

Two simple salts, marked A and B, are supplied for analysis. The student is required to find the base and the acid in each, and to describe the tests that establish the results arrived at.

In a third sample, marked C, containing a chloride, the percentage of chlorine is to be determined by volumetric analysis.

*Applied Mechanics and Heat.*

Examiner: Mr. S. H. Barraclough, M.M.E., Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.

1. Define the term *Horse-power*.  
Taking the average power of a man as  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a horse-power, and the efficiency of the pump used as 0.4, in what time will 3 men empty a tank measuring 50 feet x 30 feet x 6 feet, filled with water, the lift being an average height of 30 feet?
2. A chain hanging vertically 520 feet long, weighing 20 lb. per foot, is wound up: How much work is done during the process?
3. A railway train is moving at the rate of 30 feet per second: Explain clearly, by means of a neatly drawn diagram, how a stone must be thrown from the window so that it shall leave the train laterally at 5 feet per second, but have no velocity in the direction of the train's motion.
4. Describe by means of sketches the essential parts of a cream separator, and explain clearly its mode of action.
5. Sketch any form of sheer-legs, and show how to determine the stress in the back leg or stay when a load is being lifted by the sheers.
6. Write down Boyle's law and Charles' law.  
A certain mass of gas occupies a volume of 1 cubic foot at a pressure of 1 atmosphere and a temperature of 70° F.: What will be its volume if the pressure is increased to 4 atmospheres and the temperature to 200° F.?
7. What do you understand by the term *latent heat*? How much boiling water would be required to just melt 10 lb. of ice?
8. Explain clearly the action of a vacuum pan and of a digester.

*Entomology.—Diploma Examination.*

Students may answer any 10 of the 12 Questions.

Time allowed—Three hours. Each Question, 10 marks.

1. To what family of insects does the Woolly or American Apple-blight belong? Give its scientific name. Where does it come from? what injury does it do? and why are some kinds of apple-trees exempt from its attack?
2. Explain the method of treating trees with hydrocyanic acid gas—the action upon insect life. What happens if the dose is too strong?
3. Give a brief outline of the life-history and food-plant of six of our commonest moths that are known as orchard or farm pests.
4. What spray would you use to destroy vine moth caterpillars; what spray for peach aphis; and what for red scale?
5. Give a list of the chief insect pests attacking the apple-tree.
6. What are "Fruit Maggot-flies"? Give the names of the two commonest species and the fruits to which they do the most damage in the county of Cumberland.
7. Why are introduced insects often so much more destructive to plants than native species? Give an instance.
8. To what order of insects do white ants belong? Do they ever attack fruit-trees?
9. What is the best formula for resin wash, and for what class of insects do you consider it most effective?
10. What are the chief points of difference between "Red Spider" and Pear Mite? What damage do they do to the tree?
11. Under what conditions do the different Colonies accept our fruit and plants at their ports?
12. What are cut-worms? How would you rid a tomato patch infested with them?

*Book-keeping.*



*Book-keeping.—Examination for Diploma.*

Examiner : Alfred Armstrong.

Time allowed—Three hours and a half. Marks—100.

Journalise and post into Ledger the following transactions. Draw up a "Trial Balance," "Profit and Loss Account," and Balance Sheet.

On 31st December, 1898, the position of Victor Neary was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in Commercial Bank	560	0	0
Cash in hand	35	0	0
Stock, valued at	250	0	0
Crops, valued at	150	0	0
Implements and Machinery	250	0	0
Sundry Debtors—			
John Patterson	25	12	6
William Jones	30	0	0
Thomas Porter	23	10	0
Bills Receivable—			
Arthur Johnston, due 4th March	40	0	0
Joseph Roberts, due 15th March	35	10	0
His Liabilities consisted of—			
Acceptances current, Nos. 23-26	300	0	0
Amount due to F. Lassetter & Co.	45	10	0
Amount owing to S. Burdekin for rent...	75	0	0
1899.			
January 1.—Sold to Alfred Moon, 100 bushels barley, at 2s. 3d.	11	5	0
" 2.—Received from William Jones, cheque	28	10	0
Allowed him discount	1	10	0
" 4.—Sold to R. Stevenson, stock amounting to	45	0	0
" 6.—Paid by cash—wages	17	10	0
" 6.—Cash sales from dairy	7	7	0
" 10.—Paid at Bank my acceptance No. 23	75	0	0
" 11.—Received from John Patterson, cheque	25	12	6
" 13.—Paid wages, by cheque	15	15	0
Cash sales of butter and eggs	6	0	0
" 15.—Consigned to A. Mitchell, of Newcastle, to sell on my account and risk—			
Stock, valued at	80	0	0
Paid freight and insurance on above, by cheque	20	0	0
" 16.—Paid, by cheque, to S. Burdekin, amount of rent due	75	0	0
" 17.—Sold for cash—			
50 bushels barley, at 2s. 3d.	£5	12	6
75 bushels oats, at 2s.	7	10	0
	13	2	6
" 19.—Discounted at Bank, A. Johnston's p.n. for	40	0	0
Discount charged	1	10	0
" 20.—Sold to William Jones, 3 tons of chaff at £3 10s.	10	10	0
" 20.—Cash sales for week	6	12	6
" 20.—Paid wages, by cash	16	0	0
" 20.—Received from A. Mitchell, sight draft for part sales of consignment	75	0	0
" 22.—Honoured my acceptance No. 24...	100	0	0
" 23.—Sold to H. Kain, for bill at 2 months, stock, valued at...	35	0	0
" 25.—A. Mitchell, advise selling balance of consignment for ... and enclosed draft at sight, less his commission 10 per cent.	65	0	0
" 29.—Bought of A. Forsyth & Co.—			
1 ton harvest twine	25	0	0
Valuations—	£	s.	d.
Stock	175	0	0
Crops	140	0	0

*Agriculture.—First Year.*

Examiner : George Valder.

Time allowed—Three hours.

1. What are the various methods employed in improving poor soils?
2. Describe the different types of ploughs in use in this Colony.
3. What are the benefits derived from draining? Mention some of the causes of failure.
4. What are the necessary conditions for successful irrigation? From what sources is our water supply for irrigation purposes obtained?
5. Give a few notes regarding the selection of site and construction of stables and cow-sheds.
6. Describe the following fences, giving what you consider the best measurements for the posts, rails, &c., and cost of each fence per mile :—
  - (a) Post and single rail.
  - (b) Post and wire.
  - (c) Drop fence.

7. By what means should the farmer conserve the natural riches of the soil?
8. From what sources do we obtain our principal phosphatic manures? Give a few particulars regarding each of them.
9. Give a full description of the laying down of temporary and permanent pastures in our coastal districts, mentioning the grasses and fodder plants you would use.
10. Why are leguminous plants so valuable to the farmer? Give the names of the chief varieties, and state when they should be sown.
11. Describe fully the selection and preparation of land for wheat-farming. Give a few notes on the cultivation of wheat, mentioning the chief varieties grown in the Colony.
12. Give a full description of the cultivation of the following root crops:—
  - (a) Turnips.
  - (b) Mangolds.
  - (c) Chicory.

*Agricultural Chemistry.—First Year.*

Examiner: Mr. E. Clarence-Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E., &c.

Three hours allowed.

N.B.—Sketches of apparatus and chemical equations are always taken into account in marking the value of your answers.

Marks.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 12 | 1. Explain the terms: oxide, hydrate, sulphide, sulphate, chloride, anhydride, alkali, acid, fatty acid, base, organic substance, and combustion.  |
| 12 | 2. Describe the preparation and properties of hydrogen.  |
| 12 | 3. Describe nitrogen, and note those compounds of it which are of most importance in agriculture. Explain the mode of its occurrence in Nature, and how you could obtain it in quantity. How could you detect it in the composition of a substance?  |
| 12 | 4. Describe carbon and its varieties. Explain its connection with the soil and plant and animal life. What use is made of it in the arts and manufactures generally? In what minerals is it chiefly contained?   |
| 16 | 5. Describe the manufacture and properties of sulphuric acid. Which are the most useful sulphate manures? Explain their origin, and point out their respective merits as fertilisers. What will result from the action of strong sulphuric acid upon paper, sugar, common salt, potassium cyanide, sodium acetate, water, alcohol, nitre, and bone-ash respectively? |
| 12 | 6. Explain the composition of calcite, dolomite, quartz, orthoclase felspar, mica, gypsum, hæmatite, fluorspar, and clay ironstone; also of glass, porcelain, and steel.   |
| 12 | 7. Describe the varieties of sugar and where they occur in Nature. By what means would you be able to derive acetic acid from starch?  |
| 12 | 8. Describe the properties and preparation of common alcohol.  |

100

*Practical Chemistry.—First Year.*

Examiner: Mr. E. Clarence-Wood, M.A., B.Sc., B.E., &c.

Four hours allowed.

No marks will be given for *mere statements* of bases or acids present. You must supply the full bench notes of all the experimental work from which your conclusions are drawn. The results of preliminary examinations should always be confirmed.

Marks.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 20 | Examine the substance (A) for one acid and one base. |
| 20 | Examine the substance (B) for one acid and one base. |
| 60 | Analyse the powder (C).                              |

*Mensuration and Surveying.*

MENSURATION.

1. How many gallons of water would be required to cover a field 1 acre in area 1 inch deep, and what would be the weight of the water?
2. What number of fencing posts, averaging 7 feet long by 4 inches by 8 inches, could be split out of a log 35 feet long, 9 feet in circumference at one end and 2 feet in diameter at the other, allowing one-sixth as waste timber?
3. How many square yards are removed in excavating a tank 30 ft. x 15 ft. at the surface, and 8 feet deep at one end, the sides being perpendicular? State also how many gallons it would contain when the water is 4 feet at the deepest part.
4. Find the surface and contents of a sphere 10 feet in diameter.

SURVEYING.

## SURVEYING.

1. Lay out a 20-acre paddock with sides in the proportion of 3 to 1, and give the dimensions, first in links, and second in feet and inches.
2. The following are the bearings and lengths obtained by the aid of a prismatic compass and chain of certain lines which form the boundaries of a field. Make a plot of the field and calculate the area by scale:—
 

1.	25° 10'	320 links.	6.	90°	1,580 links.
2.	340° 30'	419 "	7.	164°	440 "
3.	10°	680 "	8.	239°	360 "
4.	45°	510 "	9.	180°	1,485 "
5.	359°	380 "	10.	270°	1,855 "
3. A rectangular block of land, 20 chains by 28 chains, is measured on the side of a hill, the fall of which is even, and equal to 1 vertical in 5 horizontal: What is the surface area?
4. The area of a triangular paddock A B C is 15 acres. Given perpendicular B D, find A C.

## LEVELLING.

Draw up the field notes of a section of levels containing twelve or more readings of the staff; reduce the levels, plot the section to a convenient scale, and give the grade or grades adopted.

*Botany and Vegetable Pathology.*

Credit will always be given for the intelligent use of diagrams to illustrate an answer.

1. What is a microfungus? Explain the structure and development of one which causes severe injury to any cereal crop.
2. Give a full explanation of the "damping off" of seedlings, and explain what steps you would take to endeavour to remove the disease from a given area.
3. The effects of what maladies of stock are commonly attributed to their eating poison-plants? I heard an eminent man say: "As a very general rule, the attributing of the deaths of stock to poison-plants in Australia is bunkum." Examine the statement.
4. What are the principal economic plants likely to be commercially profitable in the coast and coast-mountain districts, arranging them under the heads of fibres, oils, and perfumery plants? Give an account of the cultivation of any one such plant, and of the harvesting and preparation of its product of another.
5. Compare and contrast, in parallel columns, the structure and arrangement of the floral organs of the *Gramineæ*, *Vinifera*, *Cucurbitaceæ*.

*English and Arithmetic.—First Year Students.*

Time—Three hours.

1. Describe the meteorological instruments in use at the College. Give details as to methods of observation.
  2. Write an essay (limited to 60 lines) on "The Winter of 1899."
  3. Write a short account of the three requisites for production of wealth.
- 
4. Calculate the cost of spraying 3 acres peach-trees (80 to acre) with Bordeaux Mixture, 3 sprays winter strength, 1 gallon to every 3 trees. (Sulph. copper, 22s. 6d. per cwt.; lime, 2s. 9d. per cwt.; water, 1s. 6d. per 100 gallons; labour and machinery, 1d. per tree per spray.)
  5. 30 acres wheat, yielding  $21\frac{1}{2}$  bush. per acre, which cost when bagged £2 2s. 7d. per acre: Show profit per bushel if sold at 3s.  $1\frac{2}{3}$ d.
  6. Give cubic content of a tank required to hold  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of rain falling on  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of ground.
  7. Find cost of a mile of post and 3-rail fence. (Timber, £4 13s. 11d. per 100; erection, 1s. 3d. per rod.)
  8. Find compound interest on £111,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  years at  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum.
  9. Find square root of 1952472 to 5 places of decimals.

## EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

Sir,

Deanery Cottage, Bowral, 16 December, 1899.

Herewith please find results of the examination in Advanced Agriculture. The examination may be regarded as a highly satisfactory one, indicating careful instruction; and the students, judging from their answers, have been well grounded in the principles of Australian agriculture.

George Valder, Esq.

Yours, &c.,

F. B. KYNGDON.

Sir,

Sir,

Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, 16 December, 1899.

I have the honor to forward herewith the results of the recent diploma examinations in Chemistry at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and have pleasure in noting the increased knowledge of practical chemistry shown by the students.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. W. WALTON.

The Under Secretary, Department of Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

15, Norton-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 28 December, 1899.

I beg most respectfully to forward you herewith the results of the students who presented themselves for examination in Bookkeeping at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and I am pleased to say that this year's papers show a marked improvement in this important subject. Paper number 14 deserving special mention.

Yours, &amp;c.,

A. ARMSTRONG.

George Valder, Esq., Principal.

Sir,

The University of Sydney, P. N. Russell Engineering Laboratory,

27 December, 1899.

I have the honor to append hereto the marks gained in the recent examination in Applied Mechanics and Heat. The first paper (No. 7) was highly satisfactory, but the work on the whole was only fair. The most noticeable fault is that the candidates do not answer the precise question put to them, but in many cases supply a considerable amount of outside information which they have apparently committed to memory.

It should be stated that the ground covered by the course is fairly extensive, and it is possible that the College time-table does not allow sufficient time for a thorough treatment of all parts of the subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. HENRY BARRACLOUGH.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.

The Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Richmond,

I commenced the examination of the twenty-four students on Thursday, 14th December, on Practical Agriculture. I am pleased to report:—

The students all behaved splendidly throughout the examinations, and showed a very keen interest in all the various branches of farm work. The examination lasted three days, from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., outside work; and from 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. inside on questions. Eight students were examined each day. The first section in which they were examined was ploughing and management of horses. The students as a body in this section were hardly equal to that of last year, although a few of them that obtained the highest marks did work of exceptional merit. The chief test in ploughing was striking out and opening up the work by splitting open the ridges—first with a single plough and two horses, and then with a two-furrow plough and three horses, which is a very severe test. The management of horses is one of the most important points in connection with farm work, and I am pleased to say most of the students came out fairly well on that point, handling their teams in a satisfactory manner. Next they were put through a series of harvesting operations, including the working of the reaper and binder, stocking, pitching and loading and carting in sheaves. Their working of the binder was fairly good, but in the other operations they were a little slow, and this is a point which is of very great importance in the harvest field. Next they were tested on the working of a steam chaff-cutter and bagger, and, considering the small amount of practice they get at this kind of work, they did very well. They were asked to give a demonstration in the erection of post and rail fencing, each student putting up one panel; some of them put up their fence in a workmanlike manner and in good time, whilst others were very much too slow. They were also examined regarding their knowledge of the various crops grown on the experimental plots, especially those not generally found on ordinary farms, and in this section they nearly all proved very competent. They were also examined with regard to their knowledge of the different and principal breeds of poultry and their special qualities. I may say that most all of them showed that their training in this direction was very complete. The piggery was then visited, and the students were examined on the characteristics of six of the leading breeds, and the result again proved what an interest the students take in farm stock, most of them obtaining full number of marks. In the evenings they were examined with regard to their knowledge of what is required when taking up land, the probable cost of clearing and fencing, ringbarking, &c., the best method of cultivation, and the way to manage horses and cattle, and the proper way to market produce, and the proper time to sell it. This portion of the examination proved very interesting to the students, as it gave them the opportunity to ask questions with regard to the special requirements of the different districts. In concluding my report, I might say the students complained very much of not having sufficient practical work, and I think there is plenty of room for complaint in this respect. It would be much better for the students, and the College too, if they could have more practical work. If the principle could be adopted that all students who had not previously had some experience on a farm should be sent for six or twelve months on one of the experimental farms, where they could get principally all practical work before coming to the College, it would be a great help to them. The result of the examination is as follows.

THOS. C. WÖRBOYS.

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 18 December, 1899.

Appended please find results of examination of the nineteen students whom I examined in Practical Fruit-growing, including the general management and cultivation of the orchard.

The students conducted themselves in a very creditable and gentlemanly manner throughout the three days which were occupied in putting them through the test.

The

The manner in which they handled the teams while ploughing, cultivating, &c., was very creditable when it is taken into consideration that many of the students there told me that they had never handled such implements before attending this College. This in itself shows one of the benefits which the students are deriving from the large area now under cultivation, thus giving them a better drilling in the practical work.

Particularly good work was done in budding, some of the students putting in as many as five buds in three minutes and doing first-class work. Summer pruning was neatly and well done; in fact, the majority of those examined had a fair idea not only as to the best soils to choose for fruit-growing, the manner of laying out the orchard, the best trees to purchase, and also the best varieties of fruits of their respective kinds, and what same should cost.

Although fruit-drying does not form a prominent feature of the orchard work at this College, many of the students could explain how to dry the different fruits, and appeared to have a fair grasp of this subject.

Generally speaking, replies to my questions were given without hesitation. I consider the results reflect great credit on the instructor in this particular branch, and demonstrates that the work is being done in a thoroughly sound and up to date manner.

I have, &c.,

W. J. ALLEN,

Examiner.

Geo. Valder, Esq., Principal, H. A. College, Richmond.

#### Report of Examination in Practical Dairying of Students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

I HAVE the honor to report that on Wednesday, the 13th December, I was requested by the Department of Mines and Agriculture to undertake the examination in practical dairying of students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The examination was commenced at 4.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 14th December, and finished at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th December.

In all, nineteen students were examined—on Thursday, numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 40, and 43; on Friday, numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 41, and 42; on Saturday, numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

The subjects examined in were a practical demonstration by each student of—

1st.—Milking and handling of stock.

2nd.—Treatment of milk, pasteurising and separating.

3rd.—Milk and cream testing by Babcock process.

4th.—Knowledge and judging of dairy stock.

5th.—Questions on above subjects, organisms in milk, and effect of pasteurisation on same; also questions of a general character pertaining to dairying, working out computations, &c.

The highest number of points that could be scored in each of the above subjects was fixed at 20, the aggregate being 100.

With regard to the result of the examination, I consider it to be very satisfactory, many of the students showing considerable aptitude, a fact which reflects credit on the instruction imparted at the College.

It gives me very great pleasure to report that the general conduct and behaviour of the students during examination was excellent.

In conclusion, I desire to sincerely thank the Principal (Mr. Valder) for the kindness which he extended towards me during my stay at the College, also Mr. Martin, the Dairy Instructor, for assistance rendered me in carrying out the examination.

D. C. PRYCE,

Examiner.

#### Report of the Wheat Experimentalist.

Sir,

Lambrigg, Tharwa, 28 December, 1899.

I have the honor to furnish a report of the wheat experimental work which has been carried on by me during the year 1899.

Experiments with selected old varieties and with fixed, partially fixed, and unfixed cross-bred wheats of my own making have been carried on at five different places, viz., (1) At the Wagga Experimental Farm; (2) at the Bathurst Farm; (3) at the Hawkesbury Farm; (4) at the Coolabah Farm; and (5) at Lambrigg. Experiments with bunt (stinking-smut) have also been initiated at Lambrigg and at the Wagga Farm, and will be continued during the coming year.

##### *The Wagga Experimental Farm.*

An area of about 6 acres was occupied with the wheat experiments at this farm. Of this, about 2 acres were devoted to the testing of cross-breds or of new varieties (including those which were recently imported by the Department from Hungary, Eastern Russia, Asia Minor, and Persia), which were planted in drills. These drills were about 50 feet long and 16 inches apart, and each contained about 100 plants. The remaining 4 acres or thereabouts were occupied with fixed cross-breds and old varieties which were planted for the purpose of testing their suitability for the Wagga climate, with the object of propagating on a large scale those which were found to behave the best in it. All these wheats were manured with a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate of lime, which was placed in drills midway between those in which the seeds were planted. This is the manner I have adopted as the best for manuring my experimental wheats at Lambrigg; but it would probably have been better if I had left the land at Wagga unmanured; and I should have done so if I had realised how much richer it is than that in which I am in the habit of growing my experimental wheats at Lambrigg. The season at Wagga turned out to be on the whole very favourable for wheats, and very much more so than it promised to be at planting time. The result of the favourable winter and of the manuring, which was somewhat heavy for such strong land and so moist a season, was that the plants grew much taller than did plants of the same varieties at either Bathurst or Lambrigg; and that when some very severe thunderstorms occurred early

in



in November, much damage was done to the straw of all the earlier varieties, which at Bathurst and Lambrigg have remained uninjured. One part of the land at Wagga was manured with soluble superphosphate and the other with the reverted or citrate-soluble form; and the wheats on the former appeared to have been injured by the storms the most. As in 1893, when I manured my wheats at Lambrigg with soluble superphosphates, they also showed a greater degree of straw-weakness than they had ever done before or have done since, I think it desirable that I should next season carry on some comparative experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether soluble superphosphate exercises, as I am disposed to think it does, an undesirable effect on the quality of the straw.

The results of the experiments at Wagga have not yet been ascertained; but I have seen enough to report that while many of the cross-breds and varieties which were tested there will have to be rejected as unsuitable for the climate, others promise to suit it well, and will be planted there next year with a view to their propagation on a large scale. A few of the wheats grown were not entirely free from rust (mostly *P. dispersa*) this year; but there was so little of this pest, or at any rate of the form (*P. graminis*) which, as I think, alone damages the grain, that it may be said to have been for all practical purposes absent altogether; and what little there was, was on plants which had been knocked down more or less by the November storms. Of the new wheats, "Jude" is the one which was affected the most; but as it comes from a cross between "Purple Straw" and "Early Baart," no power of resisting rust could be expected in it. As it appears to be a productive variety, is earlier than Purple Straw, and appears to hold its grain better than that variety, I do not propose to discard it, and think it likely to prove a valuable variety for the drier part of the Colony.

I may mention in connection with these experiments at Wagga that, although wheats were unusually late in ripening there this season, one at least, and, if I recollect correctly, more than one of the new cross-bred varieties were ripe enough to be marked for earliness of ripening before the end of October, and many of them very shortly afterwards. This circumstance shows that it is quite possible to get varieties which are early enough to harvest in an ordinarily early season before the end of October in the climate of Wagga. I find it to be a matter of little difficulty to make varieties that are exceedingly early; but to endow such early varieties with straw of sufficient height and strength to be suitable for harvesting by machinery I find to be exceedingly difficult, for weakness of straw seems to be a necessary accompaniment of earliness. The only solution of the difficulty seems to be content with shorter straw than we have been accustomed to. A serious drawback which is attached to such wheat is, of course, that they are quite unsuitable for hay.

In connection with the bunt experiments, I find that the treatment of the seed-grain that I suggested, viz., washing it in several changes of water—although at Lambrigg, at any rate, it has given very fair results—has not on the whole given the good results I had expected from it. I therefore withdraw my suggestion that this treatment be given a trial. The experiments, however, that I have made at Lambrigg have convinced me that for any treatment of the seed-grain to be really efficient, the bunt balls it contains must be got rid of before it is subjected to any spore-killing agent at all. Mr. D. W. Armstrong, engineer in the Roads Department, has very kindly designed and furnished me with a model of a simple apparatus by means of which I think this can be done expeditiously and easily. As this machine (if it deserves that name) can be made quite easily on a farm, and at a cost of only a few shillings, I propose to test it this autumn, and, if it answers its purpose satisfactorily, to have it described in the *Agricultural Gazette* at an early date.

At the Wagga Farm, as well as at Lambrigg, I made this year a trial of Schering's (Concentrated) Formalin Solution as a substitute for bluestone in the treatment of bunt-infected seed-grain. It appears to answer admirably for this purpose, and, indeed, has given better results than I ever saw from the use of bluestone. The solution tried—one part of the solution as purchased in 390 parts of water—did the work of killing the bunt spores perfectly, but it caused the grain to be slow in germinating and killed a small percentage of it. I am about to make some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining what solution is the strongest that can be used without injuring the germinating quality of the grain. When that has been learnt, I shall be able to make some experiments next season which I think will enable me to make precise recommendations in connection with the treatment of seed-grain with this substance.

The experimental wheats at Wagga were attended to by Mr. Robert Hurst, and he has managed them admirably. I was afraid that the area under his charge was too large to be done justice to by a single man, but he succeeded not only in doing what was required of him, but in doing it well.

#### *Bathurst Farm.*

An area of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres was devoted to wheat experiments at this farm. Of this, about 1 acre was occupied by small lots in single drills, which were of the same length and arranged in much the same manner as were those at the Wagga Farm. The manures used at this farm were on one part of the land a mixture of sulphate of ammonia and reverted superphosphate, and on the other a mixture of nippo and the same superphosphate. Although the experimental plots were in a position where they were exposed to violent winds, I found when I was last at the farm (on 11th and 12th December) all the wheats, except a few with specially weak straw, to be standing up well. I find it far less difficult to select wheats that are suitable for the cool climate of Bathurst than for Wagga or Coolabah. On account of the fact of the climates of Bathurst and Lambrigg being so much alike, that varieties which are suitable for the one thrive well in the other, it is my intention to cease almost entirely from the testing of small lots at Bathurst, and instead to propagate there varieties which have proved themselves to be good at Lambrigg. I may state that two of the best of the Minnesota Fifes (which, from being pure Fifes, are much superior for the strength of the flour they yield to the Manitoba wheats, which appear to be for the most part only half-bred Fifes), viz., Power's Fife and Minnesota Blue Stem, were grown this year at Bathurst on a sufficiently large scale to provide seed enough for a few acres of each next season. Other good pure Fife varieties, which, however, are unsuitable for the warmer parts of the Colony, will be sent from Lambrigg and grown at this farm next year. These wheats are likely, I think, to be largely adopted in the Bathurst and Orange districts, as much on account of their being such good hay-wheats as for the high quality of the grain they produce.

Mr. Walton, a student, has attended to the experimental wheats at this farm. He has done his work so well that I think he ought to be given a substantial reward for his services.

*Hawkesbury*

*Hawkesbury Farm.*

An acre and a half was devoted to wheat experiments at this farm. The seeds were planted about the end of April in drills, in the same manner as at the other farms. They were also manured in the same manner. This land was planted almost entirely with single drills, mostly of cross-breds, of which there was an interesting collection. The season at first was favourable, and the germination prompt; but so much rain fell in the early winter that, when I inspected the plots on 26th July, many of the earlier sorts were in ear. As I saw the weather would be too cold to ripen the grain of these early ears, I had one-half of the plants in each of these drills cut down to within a few inches of the ground, and the other halves left. This I did for the purpose of watching what would happen. The result of this experiment was that neither of the halves did any good, the fresh growth made by the halves which had been cut down being meagre and unsatisfactory. This circumstance has shown me that, if very early wheats are to be grown in the coastal counties—and until now we have been in the habit of thinking that wheats could not be made too early for these districts—it will be necessary—in moist seasons, at any rate—to have them grazed down and prevented from running up before the winter is over. I do not think, however, it would be safe to do this with sheep, on account of their biting too close; but it is not likely that much damage would be done to the crop of grain if the grazing were done by horses, provided it were not too close. At the time of my visit, on 26th September, all the earlier varieties were in flower, and some had even gone out of bloom. The straw had then, also, been much knocked down by the rains. I am told that the rains which fell afterwards laid the wheat so badly, and that rust and sparrows played such havoc with the grain, that it was found necessary to plough the crop in. At any rate, when I visited the farm in December, I found that this had been done. Some Macaroni wheats, which I sent to this farm in larger quantity, fared better than the small lots, and will yield some grain. At present I am inclined to think that these will prove to be the best hay-wheats for our coastal counties, and certainly better than such varieties as Steinwedel, the hay of which, from usually being very rusty, can hardly be wholesome for stock.

I propose next season to continue to give special attention to Macaroni wheats at this farm, and shall furnish it with some fresh varieties for trial. It is useless, however, on account of the sparrows, to hope to raise stocks of new varieties from small samples at this farm. This will have to be done at the other farms and sent in lots of at least 3 or 4 lb.

*Coolabah Farm.*

At this farm an area of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre was given to the experimental wheat, which consisted for the most part of cross-breds. These were planted in single drills in the same manner as at the other farms. The planting was begun on 14th April, but the soil was so dry at that time that the seed did not germinate for some weeks. The land was also manured in the same manner as at the other farms. When I inspected the plots on 19th September, I found that owing to the patchy nature of the soil a very uneven growth had been made, and that it had happened that in many apparently barren patches most of the seeds had failed to germinate, and that even where germination had taken place in them the plants were meagre and stunted; while in the other parts the "stand" was good and the growth of the plants vigorous. I have not yet received from Mr. Peacock a detailed report of these experiments, but I understand from him that on the whole they were fairly successful, and that he has made selections of the most promising kinds for further trial next season. In regard to the cultivation of wheat in so hot and dry a climate as that of Coolabah, I think it will eventually be found that the best results are given by varieties which approach the type of those which are grown in India; that is to say, by varieties with scanty foliage, which stool little, with short straw, and which (a most important quality) are drought-resisting in the respect that they possess in a high degree ability to produce plump grain in the face of severe drought. I know that there is a disposition to deride at drought-resisting varieties of wheat, but of their existence I have no doubt whatever, and one of the most valuable lessons I have learnt from the droughty seasons we have been having of late is that so great a difference in the ability of varieties to produce good grain in dry seasons exists. In selecting varieties for Coolabah, I shall give special attention to this quality. I also hope to be able to make good use of the Coolabah Farm for the purpose of testing the drought-resisting qualities of cross-breds.

This year Mr. Peacock himself looked after the experimental wheats, but he has found that they require so much of his time (and that cannot but be the case) that he will need to have some one to look after them next year.

*Lambrigg.*

The wheat experiments I have now been carrying on here for fourteen years were carried on this year on their usual scale. As has now been the case for many years, the work here consists almost entirely of the making and fixing of cross-breds. This work requires my undivided attention from the time the earliest plants begin to head until the harvesting has been completed. It is this circumstance which makes me to be so dependent on reliable and capable assistants at the other farms. This season I have made as many crosses as I usually do (and that, I fear, is almost too many to do full justice to), and have added some other experimental work to my usual routine. These additions consist of a series of preliminary experiments (I have already alluded to them in my report on the Wagga Farm) connected with dealing in the best manner with the bunt (stinking-smut) pest of some manurial experiments which have for their purpose an investigation of the effect of different nitrogenous manures on the constitution of the grain. I have also done something in the way of testing the comparative effects of thick and thin sowing on the yield of grain.

The season of 1899 has been on the whole a favourable one for wheats at Lambrigg, although the drought, which has continued since 7th November, will necessarily cause much of the grain to be pinched. This drought, however, cannot but be considered to be favourable for my experiments, inasmuch as it is likely to give me an opportunity of discovering some drought-resisting varieties.

At the time when my early wheats were in flower, towards the end of October, we had some excessively and unseasonably cold weather, and many of the hills to the south of Lambrigg had snow on them for a short time; this caused the wind which was blowing over them to be so cold as to force me to leave the paddock. It was at this time, I believe, that thousands of acres of wheat in different parts of the Colony are said to have been so blighted as to yield no grain at all. Although many crops in this district

are

are said to have been ruined, and amongst them one only some 3 miles from here, which was situated on ground that is not appreciably higher than my own paddock, my own plots containing varieties in flower, which—coming, as they have done, from India and other hot climates—might be expected to be specially tender, seem to have received no injury whatever. The precise cause of this widespread mischief is not clear, and this matter deserves, as I have suggested elsewhere, to be made the subject of a careful inquiry.

The results of my experiments with bunt, &c., have not yet been fully ascertained. They will shortly be given in the *Agricultural Gazette*.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that I have received great help from my assistant, Mr. George Norris. Without him, in fact, my other duties would have made it necessary to curtail my work here, and that I should not have been willing to do. Mr. Norris has proved to be a satisfactory assistant in every respect.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FARRER.

The Under Secretary for Agriculture, Sydney.

Report of the Manager, Coolabah Experimental Farm.

I HAVE the honor to present herewith my report of the Coolabah Experimental Farm for the year 1899.

Before entering upon the work carried on at this farm, it will be necessary to give some idea of the climatic conditions under which we have laboured, and also something of the nature of the soil upon which we have been operating.

This farm is a portion of the West Bogan scrubbed lands; the average rainfall estimated from observations taken since 1882 being 17·96 inches. The rainfall for the present year, up to the present date (6th December), being only 10·79 inches, comprised in the following falls :—

	Points.		Points.
Jan. 19	38	July 14	14
„ 28	34	„ 16	5
Feb. 28	38	„ 17	14
Mar. 26	14	„ 31	40
„ 27	32	Aug. 21	5
April 4	50	„ 22	52
„ 5	23	„ 23	28
„ 21	1	„ 24	248
May	0	„ 25	1
June 3	9	Sept. 12	136
„ 4	27	„ 28	1
„ 7	16	„ 30	5
„ 9	3	Oct. 15	36
„ 12	6	Nov. 7	26
„ 23	27	„ 16	2
July 8	9	„ 5	5
„ 9	87		
„ 10	47	Total	10·79

This inadequate rainfall, coming after the disastrous drought of 1898, in which the rainfall at this farm did not exceed 8 inches, was not equal to the same amount, if preceded by the rainfall of an average season, the soil and sub-soil being perfectly devoid of all appreciable moisture, upon which to commence the year's operations. We were thus dependent solely upon the falls during the current year. This fall proved of a most patchy nature, and in its relation to the growth of cereals, anything but satisfactory; the slight rainfall early in April causing the early sown wheat to germinate, only to be afterwards almost completely destroyed by the following droughty conditions, prior to the light rains in June, which brought a large percentage of the crop above ground during that month. The succeeding months of July and August were most favourable, as also was the early portion of September, but the rainfall of the 12th of that month terminated the beneficial rains so much needed during the critical months of October and November, the few points recorded since that date doing practically no good. During the ploughing season, seven samples of soil from three different portions of the farm were analysed by the Departmental Chemist, Mr. Guthrie, proving the soil to be of a generally sour nature, deficient in lime, phosphates, humus, and nitrogenous matter. This was, to a great extent, due to continuous overstocking in the past, recurring dry seasons, and a heavy growth of scrub, which had been removed in its green state prior to cultivation. The nature of the soil is a red, light, sandy loam, which, being devoid of vegetable matter, lacks the mechanical condition of a richer soil, needing great care in the working to prevent its cementing together.

Of the many crops experimented with, wheat has received the most attention, over 300 varieties being under cultivation, as well as many hundreds of crosses, under the direction of the Wheat Experimentalist, Mr. Farrer. The majority of these were planted in but small quantities, many in single rows. The total area devoted to the cultivation of wheat was 130 acres. The varieties grown in areas extending from 3 to 10 acres being Hudson's Purple Straw, Australian Talavera, Steer's Purple Straw, Farmer's Friend, Steinwedel, Rattling Jack, Berthoud, White Lammas, Allora Spring, King's Jubilee, White Tuscan, Golden Drop, Early Lambrigg, and White Naples. The varieties grown in stud plots of about one-sixteenth of an acre in extent, comprising those above enumerated, as well as Early Baart, Marshall's No. 3, Tall Neapolitan, Medeah, Early Para, Tardent's Blue, White Essex, Red Straw, Canning Downs, Talavera de Bellevue, Red Clawson, and White Velvet. All these were also sown in single rows for comparison, as well as others, such as Dart's Imperial, Yandilla, and others. Over 300 others were cultivated in the nomenclature plot, as well as 900 rows for the Wheat Experimentalist.

A number of other wheats obtained by the Department from Asia Minor, Persia, Hungary, and Russia were experimented with. Out of the whole number over 80 per cent. matured fair grain. In many of the cases where the varieties completely failed the patchy nature of the soil was accountable for the failure. Owing to the low rainfall of the season, the drought resistance of the different varieties was severely tested, many only being fit for hay, whilst others matured good grain and were kept for wheat. The varieties in large areas which were kept for grain being Steinwedel, Steer's Purple Straw, Hudson's Purple Straw, Farmer's Friend, Allora Spring, and King's Jubilee. Some others would have matured good grain, but were cut for hay owing to their being grown from seed containing more than one variety. Others did so well as to be worthy of future trials, as the distribution of the rainfall this season certainly favoured quick-growing, early varieties. As a fair quantity of hay was required for the use of the farm horses, 79 acres were cut for hay, leaving 51 for grain; the estimated yield of hay being slightly over 50 tons, and the yield of grain to range from 4 to 10 bushels per acre, with an average for the 51 acres of about 6 bushels, the actual results of which will be given after it has been threshed.

The other cereals tried were malting, Cape, and skinless barleys, as well as two varieties of rye, all resulting in comparative failure, the skinless barley doing the best.

Grasses.—Owing to the very dry weather during the spring, nothing of much importance could be done with the native grasses of the district, the Mitchell grass being the only one which made any headway; the other principal grasses cultivated being *Paspalum dilatatum*, Couch, Kentucky Blue grass, and perennial rye grass.

The other forage crops under cultivation being lucerne, two varieties; clovers, four varieties; trefoil Spurrey, Sheep's Burnet, and several varieties of sorghums and millets. The severe dry weather preventing most of these from doing any good.

A number of leguminous plants from France were tried, a few of which have done fairly well, and are worthy of still further experiment.

Sorghums, maize, millets, cow-peas, cotton, &c., were planted, the drought affecting them more or less seriously. Ten acres of cow-peas are under cultivation to be ploughed under as a green manure for some of the experimental wheat plots of next season. A manure experiment has been carried out with different manures, upon the wheat-plant, the results so far proving that the manurial constituent most lacking being phosphates, the complete results of which form the substance of an article in the *Gazette*.

During the months of October and November over 100 interested persons—farmers, squatters, and others—visited the farm.

In reviewing the work here of the last twelve months, I have been agreeably surprised at the results obtained under such very adverse conditions, and, having taken the opportunity of visiting some of the farms around Girilambone just prior to harvesting, made comparisons which confirmed my belief, that the comparative success attained here would not have resulted but from *thorough cultivation* and *light sowing*, and I am convinced that these two principles are the key to successful wheat-farming in the Western district. There are millions of acres in this area adapted for wheat-culture, and under fair average seasons would produce profitable crops, with reasonable cultivation and the selection of our best drought-resisting varieties.

During the year I have devoted considerable attention to fodder problems, as they affect the Western squatter and agriculturist, and have contributed several papers on the conservation of edible scrub, the reclamation of scalded plains, and kindred subjects to the *Agricultural Gazette*, in addition to a number of papers in respect to experimental work.

I have, &c.,  
R. W. PEACOCK.

Report of the Manager, Experimental Farm, Wollongbar.

DURING the year the work of opening up the land has been steadily persevered in, with a view to as soon as possible having sites prepared for necessary buildings, and paddocks for stock put under grass and properly fenced.

Interest in the work of the farm in the district is unabated, and a large number of visitors from all parts have been received at the farm and shown the various crops and given any advice that certain of them might seek. In the early part of the year the work of burning off the fallen timber in what are to be the future paddocks was completed as far as circumstances would permit, 78 additional acres being brought under control, sown with grass-seed, and subdivided.

Four hundred and sixty-eight rods of split-rail fencing were erected, and 150 chains of wire fence; and about 3 acres on Marom Creek on a dark chocolate soil was placed under cultivation for trial plots of onions, maize, &c.

The total area cleared and under grass is now about 116 acres, with 46 acres comprising orchard and experimental blocks, 80 acres of fallen scrub, and some 21 acres of standing scrub.

The Rainfall and Temperature.

Month.	Average Temperature.		Rainfall.	Number of days on which rain fell.
	Maximum.	Minimum.		
January.....	92·7	64·3	10·01	7
February.....	77·08	59·5	6·62	20
March.....	78·6	58·2	2·79	13
April.....	72·38	53·6	5·93	18
May.....	65·01	45·69	7·09	13
June.....	61·8	42·4	4·91	11
July.....	59	40·06	18·42	21
August.....	61·1	41·29	11·08	21
September.....	68·47	47·1	7·08	17
October.....	74·9	48·2	3·54	11
November.....	85·38	52·8	1·99	8
December.....	87·6	54·6	10·43	11

By the following table the number of dry days in each month is shown. It will also be seen from the statement that while the conditions, generally speaking, throughout the year were moist, at the same time the rain most frequently came in flushes, with dry spells between.

Statement of Rainfall showing dry days.

Month.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Dry days.	
January	21		60			1						305							15											129	470	24	
February	2	3	23	30	151	49	5	135	68	13		2	52	11			5	15	5		3		53	34	6							8	
March				1		26	16	48	10	11	38	56	43	47	45	8	1				5											18	
April	16		4	146	20					59	10	32	9	68	2	5	13	6	3	18		48	6			54						12	
May																																18	
June				10	3												18	94	60	127	3	3										19	
July						1	36		47	558	523	280	102	15	1	10	1					8	44	19	3	24	30	75	24	40	1	10	
August	14	45	32	7		2						6	33					137	75	64	88	290	243	45	4	6	11	1	1		1	10	
September				8	1	2	22					20	60	3	1			10	23	173	35	1					2	13	273	61		13	
October	3								5												2	4	33			90	12	53	140	8	7	2	
November				5				5									30									2			83			6	
December					50	7						23	113	212	3								38						13	465	4	285	20

The district is not altogether adapted to the growing of cereals for grain, the moist conditions of the climate being unfavourable.

*Wheat.*—Last year an experiment was made in growing about an acre of Allora Spring wheat. Particulars of this experiment appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*, and it was shown that though sown late some seed was harvested.

The experiment was therefore followed up this year by sowing an acre with the seed saved previously. In the earlier stages this crop grew exceedingly well. It was sown on 18th March and met with 5 points of rain on the 20th, followed by eleven days dry. Slight showers fell in the first week of April. Then continuous showers from the 10th to the 19th of that month, and three light showers between that date and the 30th of April. From the 29th April to the 8th May no rain fell. Then there were nine days of continuous showery weather, followed by ten days dry. Then five days' rain at the end of May. In June no rain to speak of fell until the 17th, when there were six days' rain, followed by two or three showers between that date and the end of the month. On 9th July heavy rain commenced, and did not cease until the 17th, over 14 inches having fallen. After an interval of four days it rained continuously until the 4th August, when, after five days' cessation of rain, it rained more or less continuously until the 31st of that month. This rain laid the crop over considerably, added to which flocks of birds invaded the grain-plots and devoured the grain as rapidly as it came towards maturity. In September showery weather continued to prevail, and the idea of saving grain was out of the question. On 2nd October the block was cut and the straw saved. Rust had appeared at the last moment. Under the circumstances this Allora Spring wheat kept free of rust for a longer period than might be expected, and that was the only satisfactory feature in the experiment. The previous year there was no rust in the wheat, but that season was a droughty season in comparison with the one we have just passed through.

*Oats.*—The same remarks apply to the experiments in oat-growing as regards the weather conditions prevailing in the wheat experiment. Oats are rarely grown for seed, and it would appear the climatic conditions are such that it is the exception, not the rule, to be able to grow oats as a grain crop. Excellent oaten hay, however, can at times be made. This being the first experiment with oats on a broad scale, the crops were left to grow to a finish, in order to conclusively show whether any grain could possibly be obtained. Had the weather taken up at one stage of the experiment there is no doubt some seed would have been procurable. On the other hand, if the endeavour to grow for grain had been absolutely abandoned, there was a time when splendid hay could have been made if the weather had held up. As it stood, some hay was saved. The varieties sown were White Tartarian, Black Tartarian, Carter's Prolific, and Algerian. The Black Tartarian made a very poor growth, and was very coarse in the straw. The White Tartarian made good growth, but was also very coarse in the straw. Carter's Prolific oat made a beautiful crop as a green fodder, but so soon as it commenced to pass beyond that stage rust went through it like a fire. The Tartarians also rusted badly. The Algerian oat grew excellently, in fact was a marvellous crop with very fine straw, and visitors who were interested in such matters appeared greatly impressed with the result of the Algerian oat experiment. It certainly rusted in the end, but not till very late, and in every way as a crop proved the best variety. Owing to the conditions it was cut for hay, no seed being saved.

*Barley*—Small trials were made with Skinless and Cape barley, but in both cases were complete failures as grain crops.

*Rye*—Some small trials were made with Emerald rye, Mammoth rye, and Arctic rye, and half an acre was sown with White rye from seed of a previous crop. The Emerald rye was fine in the straw, and would make very fair hay. The Mammoth rye certainly grew very robust, but was not of a healthy appearance. The Arctic rye, when young, was fine in the flag, and would, no doubt, be fair grazing; but the whole three varieties were inferior in quality as they advanced towards maturity, and the grain was pinched.

The ½ acre of White Rye was an excellent crop, bright and clean in the straw and of a good length. The yield was 16 bushels of grain and 2 tons of straw per acre, the straw being worth £3 per ton in the local market,

*Lucerne.*—The lucerne plots have turned out much better than was expected, in the face of persistent statements that lucerne will not do here, or that, even if it grows for a while, it runs out eventually. Each plot has been mown every few weeks, and given as green food to stock or made into hay. The growing of lucerne appeared to be a source of much interest to visitors, especially those from the Hunter River districts.

*Maize.*



*Maize.*—The last season was very unfavourable to the maize crops in this locality, and consequently yields were mostly light. At the same time, these higher lands do not apparently at any time produce the quality of maize grown on the rich flats of the lower country. The following varieties were harvested and gave results as stated :—

		Name.	Yield per acre.
Sown in September, 1898	{	Golden Drop ... ..	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
		Ninety-day ... ..	18 "
		Golden King ... ..	22 "
		Large Yellow Flint ... ..	21 "
		Red Nibbed ... ..	23 "
		Sixty-day ... ..	12 "
		Hawkesbury ... ..	37 "
		Mastodon ... ..	33 "
Sown in October, 1898	{	Leaming ... ..	42 "
		Conqueror ... ..	37 "
		Golden King ... ..	17 "
		White Maize ... ..	36 "
Sown in December, 1898	{	Sixty-day ... ..	30 "
		Ninety-day ... ..	Failed.
		Yellow Flint ... ..	"
		Red Nibbed ... ..	33 bushels.

This season the following varieties have been sown for trial :—

Hickory King, Queen of the Prairie, Early King, Red Hogan, Ninety-day, Sixty-day, Pride of the North, Clarke's Early Mastodon, Iowa Silver-mine, Iowa Gold-mine, Compton's Early Field Corn, Large Yellow Flint, Legal Tender, Early Missouri, Star Leaming, King Phillip, Long Yellow Field Corn, Early Mastodon, Early Butler, Improved Leaming, Riley's Favorite.

#### *Millet.*

Some seventy varieties of millet seed were received from India, under Indian vernacular names. In most cases the seed was found very hard to thresh, and as grain, would only be of value for fowl-feed and for seed purposes. As green fodder, however, they were in many cases very good, though there was nothing apparently very superior to the sorghums and millets already in use in this locality. The following are some of the varieties and their yield of green fodder :—

Name.	Field of green fodder per acre.
Nerio Perio ...	Failed
Deshi ...	"
Gund ...	"
	tons cwt.
Kachi Kachi ...	4 17
Kati ...	4 10
Palasi ...	6 7
Chapti ...	5 3
Mungari ...	5 15
Sakkar Mukkar ...	5 9
Uairagad ...	3 12
Javori Jola ...	4 1
Koirdal... ..	5 3
Sholapan ...	3 6
Magar Wain ...	6 1
Collier Jowar ...	5 6
Bile Jowar ...	6 19
White Wain ...	6 7
Rati ...	4 17
Amber Jowar ...	2 14
Deshi Perio ...	5 15
Jowla ...	4 17
Gangad... ..	6 13
Sadgar ...	5 15
Perio ...	5 3
Gund ...	7 17
Gidgia Gempu ...	4 17
Khowdi ...	2 8
Kempu ...	3 12
Saragad ...	7 8
Dakshini ...	6 7
Imphi ...	4 5
Yellaspuri ...	5 12
Utawali ...	4 17
Paramsali ...	6 7
Kala Bondi ...	2 14
Dhawala ...	4 13
Wain Perio ...	4 12
Nilwa ...	5 9
Nirmali... ..	3 12
Nealo ...	6 4
Fulgar ...	11 4
Garwa ...	3 15
Sadhi ...	7 17

The seed of the Indian millets was in small paper packets, and a large quantity could not be sown. A small quantity of seed, however, was saved from the varieties grown, and a sowing has been made of such seed in order to, if possible, obtain seed in sufficient quantity to distribute to farmers, so that they can test some of these varieties themselves.

Root Crops.—Potatoes.

A number of varieties of potatoes were sown, as per tabulated statement:—

No. 1 Plot.—Seed presented by Arthur Yates & Co., Sydney, for trial.

Date sown.	Name.	Harvested.	Yield per acre.			
1899.		1899.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Aug. 9...	Premier .....	Nov. 30...	2	3	1	0
" 9...	Prizetaker .....	" 30...	1	3	0	19
" 9...	Herd Laddie .....	" 30...	3	4	3	14
" 9...	Early Manhattan .....	" 30...	3	4	3	14
" 9...	Victorian Early Rose .....	" 30...	3	14	0	16
" 9...	Dargaville Merit .....	" 30...	3	15	2	21
" 9...	Pink Perfection .....	" 30...	2	6	1	10
" 9...	New Zealand Early Rose .....	" 30...	2	9	1	20
" 9...	Brownell's Beauty .....	" 30...	3	4	3	4
" 9...	New South Wales Early Rose .....	" 30...	2	14	0	7
" 9...	Bliss' Triumph .....	" 30...	1	18	2	13
" 9...	Adirondach .....	" 30...	3	17	0	26
" 9...	Avoca .....	" 30...	4	0	1	8
" 9...	Australian Monarch .....	" 30...	5	8	0	14
" 9...	Goulburn Redskin .....	" 30...	4	1	3	13
" 9...	Beauty of Hebron .....	" 30...	5	14	1	6
" 9...	Peerless Rose .....	" 30...	2	6	1	10

In their order of merit for yield and quality they rank as follows:—

Beauty of Hebron	Adirondach
Australian Monarch	Dargaville Merit
Goulburn Redskin	Victorian Early Rose.
Avoca	

No. 2 Plot.—Purchased Seed Potatoes.

Date sown.	Name.	Harvested.	Yield per acre.			
1899.		1899.	tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Aug. 14...	Beauty of Hebron .....	Dec. 8...	5	18	1	17
" 14...	Australian Monarch .....	" 8...	5	14	2	24
" 14...	Goulburn Redskin .....	" 8...	5	12	0	12
" 14...	Brownell's Beauty .....	" 8...	5	8	1	25
" 14...	New South Wales Early Rose .....	" 8...	4	11	1	18
" 14...	Victorian Early Rose .....	" 8...	4	1	3	12
" 14...	Lord Tennyson .....	" 8...	3	3	3	6
" 14...	Adirondach .....	" 8...	3	1	1	1
" 14...	New Zealand Early Rose .....	" 8...	2	17	2	18

In comparing the product from Nos. 1 and 2 plots, it is noticeable that Beauty of Hebron, Australian Monarch, and Goulburn Redskin top the yield. Besides the abovenamed, a small plot was sown with New Freeman potato with seed obtained from potato eyes originally supplied by the Herbert J. Rumsey Seed Company, near Goulburn. A small plot was also sown with fresh eyes from the same firm, the yield being 4 tons 13 cwt. per acre. This potato is a good-sized, sound potato, and excellent when cooked.

Onions.—A considerable area was sown with onions in trial plots. The following varieties were sown:—Red Tripoli, Flat Danvers, Brown Globe, Early Globe, Yellow Globe, Danvers, Giant Rocca, Early White Italian Tripoli, Brown Spanish, Giant White Italian Tripoli, Early Flat Red, Early Barletta pickling onions, Silverskin pickling onions, tree onions, and garlic. Some of the seed was imported from America, others were obtained from New South Wales seedsmen, and some was obtained direct from a grower on the Hunter River. None of the packet seeds obtained from different sources produced such good onions as those resulting from a bulk parcel of seed obtained from the Hunter River. Hunter River grown Red Tripoli seed gave a return of 4 tons 3 cwt. per acre. Hunter River grown seed of Brown Spanish gave a return of 3 tons 18 cwt. per acre. Some very fine onions were produced on both of the abovenamed blocks.

Mangel-wurzel.—The growing of mangels and such-like crops for cattle fodder has not yet been taken up by local dairy farmers. The fact is that in this locality, in ordinary Richmond River seasons, there is so much feed from artificial grasses that the necessity for a stand-by in the shape of root crops or of silage is seldom felt; but in some localities, where winter feed at times becomes scarce, a few of the younger rising scientific farmers have gone in for agricultural crops for stock-feeding a little more extensively. There is no doubt the mangel well repays its cultivation. It is much appreciated by stock, and in suitable soils gives a heavy yield. In some cases the nematode worm appears to infest the soil, attacking potatoes, mangels, and beets. This season two blocks were put under mangel-wurzel. No. 1 plot was on a slight slope, on an elevated portion of the farm. Previous crops grown on the area at various times had been millet, potatoes, maize. On this block the long yellow mangel gave a yield of 14 tons 12 cwt. per acre; the long red gave a yield of 14 tons 6 cwt. per acre. This was grown from Anderson and Co.'s seed. No. 2 block had previously been cropped with beans, then barley, followed by maize. At the time the beans were

were growing on this block it was noticed that *nematode* worms affected the roots; and the crop of mangel-wurzel, sugar beet, and red beet this season on this particular plot proved a complete failure through the attacks of the *nematode* worm.

Plots of Turnip, Thousand-headed Kale, and Kohl Rabi were sown, the yield being as follows:—

						Per acre.			
						Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Champion Purple-top Swede	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	2	16
Improved Purple-top Swede	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	0	24
Pomeranian White Globe...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	0	0
Green-top Swede	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	20
White Stone or Early Snowball	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	1	1
Orange Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	3	0
Thousand-headed Kale	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	0	0
Kohl Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	0

*Cabbage*.—The following varieties of cabbage were sown:—Drumhead Savoy, Late Flat Dutch, Henderson's Succession, Dwarf Green Curled Savoy, Pe-tsai (Chinese cabbage), Sugar Loaf, Flat Dutch, Early Drumhead, Prize Red Pickling. The Flat Dutch and Drumhead Savoy cabbage appeared to be superior, though Henderson's Succession produced large clean plants. The Dwarf Green Curled Savoy was very stunted. Prize Red Pickling cabbage made splendid growth, and was in every way excellent.

*Spinach Beet*.—In the course of trials it has been found that the spinach beet is a most useful vegetable stand-by for the settler. There are times when even to the most experienced it is difficult to keep up a good show of vegetables. The spinach beet, however, appears to hold its own through all dry times, giving abundance of green foliage for culinary purposes.

Plots were also sown with varieties of lettuce, spinach, carrot, parsnip, chicory, salsify, artichokes, ginger, and turmeric.

*Pumpkins*.—The following varieties were grown:—Mammoth Cattle, King of Mammoth, Turk's Cap, Rio pumpkin, Bullock's Heart, Connecticut, Early Sugar, Mammoth Green Cattle, Globe Mammoth Table, Mammoth Trombone Rio, Large Button, Crown, Premier, Ironbark.

*Squashes*.—Hubbard, Essex, Hybrid, White Chestnut, Warren, Perfect Gem, Snakeskin marrow, Early Custard, Crookneck, Delicata.

*Water-melons*.—Kleckley's Sweet, Black Spanish, Ice-cream, Cuban Queen, Cole's Early, Wonderful Sugar, Red-seeded.

*Melons*.—Great Combination Rock, Columbus Rock, Mango Peach, Pie-melon, Japanese Silver-skin melon, English preserving melon, Citron preserving melon, New Colorado.

*Cucumbers*.—Short Green Pickling, Giant Pera, Fordhood White Spine, Snake, Japanese Climbing, Gherkins.

*Tomatoes*.—The following varieties of tomatoes were grown:—Buck Eye State, Stone, New Purple King, Golden Trophy, Matchless, Powderosa, Livingstone's Beauty, Fordhood First, Trophy, Tucker's Favorite, Dwarf, Red Trophy, King Humbert, Dwarf Aristocrat, Ignotum, Pear, Peach. The whole of these varieties grew exceedingly well. King Humbert, Trophy, Golden Trophy, and the Stone tomatoes were, if anything, the most free from blemish, and were vigorous in growth. The Peach tomato was also excellent.

*Beans*.—Varieties sown were Cherries, Governor Denison, Marrowfat, Best-of-all, Davis's Wax, Saddleback, Improved Golden Wax, Valentine, Golden Cluster Wax Climbing bean, Lima, Scarlet Runner, Madagascar, Windsor broad bean, Pale Dun, Yosemite Mammoth Butter bean. Most of these varieties had been grown previously, and the Governor Denison bean still proves to be the most vigorous cropper. The Golden Cluster Wax climbing bean was the only new variety; grown from imported American seed, this has proved to be a most excellent bean, vigorous, hardy, quick growing, and a most prolific bearer. Seed of this variety has been saved, with the object of raising a sufficient quantity for stock and distribution.

*Peas*.—The peas sown were Maclean, Pride of the Market, Telephone, Queen of Queens, Stanley, Yorkshire Hero, Trophy, Heroine, Duke of Albany, Telegraph, President Garfield.

Yorkshire Hero, Heroine, and Duke of Albany proved the best croppers.

*Coffee*.—The coffee-trees have so far grown fairly well, but the severe frosts experienced late on, together with the very high winds prevailing, caused them to suffer considerably, and it was only those in exceedingly well-sheltered situations that had as healthy and vigorous an appearance as a grower would wish for. Some seedling coffee-trees that had been planted out in an open situation, as a trial, were killed right out with the frost. If the situation is not naturally sheltered, it is necessary to provide the same by growing belts of bananas or some such quickly-growing plant. Some seedlings that have been raised will be planted out at the first favourable opportunity.

*Tea*.—Some seed of varieties of the tea-plant having been received from Ceylon, it was sown in seed-beds, and there is now a small plot of seedling tea-plants. These will in due course be planted out.

*Sugar-cane*.—Experiments have been continued in growing new varieties of cane. Twelve months ago an area of about 2 acres was planted out with specimen rows, for comparison, of every good variety of cane on the farm—there being over fifty different sorts on the block. There are nearly 100 varieties of cane being experimented with. The particulars of analysis and notes of observation will be prepared in due course.

*Fibre Plants (Furcraea)*.—Experiments are being continued with plants producing valuable fibre. Plants of the *Furcraea gigantea* have now commenced to make an excellent growth, and I anticipate very shortly being able to obtain leaves from the plants and treat the green stuff by means of Faure's decorticating machine.

*Sansevieria*.—Some plants of *Sansevieria zeylanica* were obtained some time ago; also, in the early part of this year, a few plants of other varieties were received, viz., *S. cylindrica* and *S. guineensis* and *S. zeylanica*. This plant has not made sufficient growth to produce leaves suitable for trial in fibre productions, and it does not seem to adapt itself to the climatic conditions here as readily as the Fourcroya and other fibre-producing plants.

Ramie

*Ramie Fibre.*—The machinery for decorticating ramie stems has been completed. Five acres are under *Boehmeria nivea*, but owing to the droughty conditions prevailing in 1898 the young growth appeared to receive a check from which it was a considerable while in recovering. Then, again, the whole of the land comprising the farm is comparatively new, and consequently more or less sour; therefore, when the crop of ramie should have reached the cutting stage in March, it did not turn out so well as could be wished. In the absence of the Manager, who had been called to Sydney, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Chief Inspector of Agriculture, visited the farm, in order to observe the operations attendant to the harvesting and decorticating of ramie. Some ramie fibre was obtained from the machinery, but the resultant fibre did not appear to be produced in satisfactory quantities; whether such was due to inferiority of crop or to the work of the machine, could not then be determined. Only sufficient ramie was obtained for a specimen to be sent to London, and for exhibits, but no record was taken of the yields. At a later period the crop was again cut as a waste crop, and in October the whole 5 acres of ramie was cut and the material passed through Faure's decorticating machine. Report on this trial run was forwarded to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture on 30th November. The records of the trials show that 31,714 lb. of green stuff was obtained from 5 acres, and the product from the machine through which this material passed was 534 lb. of good dry ramie fibre, and 313 lb. of dry waste fibre. From the trial it was evident the crop was not yielding the quantity of sound well-grown ramie canes that it should do, and that consequently the yield of fibre from the weight per acre of green stuff was about one-half at most of what it should be. It is intended to continue cropping this area systematically, in order to work out the experiment to something conclusive.

*Sisal Hemp.*—There being a small nursery plot of sisal hemp plants, some of the plants were treated by means of the ramie decorticating machine, and the resultant fibre forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, in order that a sample might be sent to London to ascertain its value. After treating the more mature plants, the young plants were removed and planted out as a small plantation.

*Musa tentilis* (Manila hemp).—There being a small nursery patch of this plant also, the matured plants were treated with Faure's decorticating machine and some fibre obtained, the young plants being also planted out as a plantation.

*Arrowroot.*—Last year an experiment was concluded in the growing of purple arrowroot, and it was therefore followed up by an experiment in the growing of *Maranta arundinacea*—the true white arrowroot. Half an acre was sown, and the plants grew wonderfully well. When the proper time arrived to harvest the bulbs and have them treated, continuous rain prevented such being done. So soon as the weather permitted, a ton of the bulbs was sent to Mr. Barlow's mill at Teven Creek, for treatment. The result was practically a failure. Owing to the length of time the bulbs had to remain in the ground a large proportion of the starch was evidently lost. Many of the bulbs were inferior in appearance, and no arrowroot of any value in quantity or quality was obtained. The yield of tubers was about 7 tons per acre.

*Pineapples.*—The pineapple block gave its first crop of pineapples this season, the block consisting principally of the variety known as the Queen, some five rows only being what are known as the Smooth Cayenne. No manure has been applied to these pineapples, but the rows were limed, and between the rows the land has been occasionally cultivated with a Planet Junior cultivator. The cash sales of pineapples amounted to about £10, or equivalent to about £5 per acre; but this cannot be taken as a criterion of what the plot actually yielded, as pineapples have to be supplied from the area for show exhibits, and visitors occasionally have some. The Smooth Cayenne pineapple being a winter variety, comes in early, and being of large size, apparently commands a better price in the Sydney market than do the ordinary Queens. The plants of special varieties obtained from Ceylon and America have come on very slowly, no suckers yet being obtainable from them, but some of the Ceylons are showing signs of forming fruit now. The varieties at present growing at the farm are as follows:—Smooth Cayenne, Queen, Red Ceylon, Green Ceylon, Long Variegated, Giant New, Golden Queen, Abbadar, Porto Rico, Black Antigua, and common. Some losses were met with in the pineapple crop through the depredations of the rice weevil, as also ants. During one period of the harvesting of the Queen variety the quantity of culled pineapples, blemished in one way or another, was equal in point of numbers to the well-grown and clean pineapples packed for market. It does not appear to be advisable to ship ordinary Queen pineapples to the Sydney market when once the Queensland pineapples are coming in. In order to test the market, I sent twelve dozen Queen pineapples of excellent quality to Sydney, and after paying all expenses got about 2s. per dozen net. The pineapples of second-grade quality, and culls more or less blemished, brought 3s. per dozen in the local Lismore market.

*The Orchard.*—Owing to the deciduous fruit-trees not fruiting, in the winter of 1898 they were severely root-pruned. I am glad to say the operation had a beneficial effect upon some varieties. The Burbank Japanese plum, the Blood or Red Heart plum, as also the Ketsey, were thrown into fruit. The Wild Goose plum, the Shanghai peach, and one or two of the apple-trees were also thrown into fruit, though the quality was nothing to speak of. However, having been brought to fruit-bearing, it is hoped with age the crop on the trees will improve each year. The Japanese chestnut-trees are making heavy growth, and seem to do well in the locality. They bore a few nuts only this season, being the first crop. The native Bush nut tree, *Macadamia ternifolia*, commonly called the Queensland nut, has also flowered this season, and borne a few nuts. The citrons, lemons, and oranges, on the whole, are not doing so well as I could wish. Citrons and lemons especially suffer from the attacks of the borer in spite of every care. The orange-trees are becoming large in dimensions, and are fairly clean and healthy. In order to bind the soil, cow-peas at one time and rape at another have been grown in the orchard. Owing to the rapid growth of weeds, however, in this climate, the growing of such cover-crops is not satisfactory from a picturesque point of view, and, as the orchard is visible from the main thoroughfare, it looks in the distance as if it was very untidy and very uncared for, and I have been obliged, for the sake of appearances, to plough such crops in and keep the orchard land clean. Owing to the formation of the orchard site, which is a steep slope, there is a considerable loss of the upper layer of soil in heavy weather, causing the roots of fruit-trees to become more or less exposed, thereby requiring frequent attention to rectify this surface erosion. An addition has been made to the collection of fruit-trees, in the shape of two plants each of ten varieties, of mangoes, named as follows:—Strawberry, De Cruze's Favorite, Malda, Rose, Bindobunn, Kysapatie, Alfonso, Gopal Bhoj, Batavie, Bombay. These plants were obtained from Mr. Williams' nursery, Mount Gravatt, Brisbane. They were excellent plants, in pots, and since they have been planted out have done very well. A quantity of seedling oranges had been raised, and Mr. Allen, the Fruit Expert, visited the farm in the month of October, and some two hundred stocks were budded with different varieties of oranges and lemons.

*Grape-vines.*

*Grape-vines.*—Towards the end of winter the grape-vines were heavily mulched with refuse of one kind and another from the bull stable. At a later period this manure-mulch showed its beneficial effect in the wonderfully robust growth of the vines. Last season there was a very excellent crop of grapes, which, no doubt in consequence of the droughty conditions prevailing, ripened early. This season the grapes are much later, but the crop is quite as heavy as that of the former season. The first grape to mature this season is the Madeline Royal, while Early Chasselas and Golden Chasselas come next. The grapes generally are fairly clean and free from disease, the western end of the vine trellises alone showing an attack of oidium to be combated. The grapes on these trellises so affected are Royal Ascot, Black Damascus, Black Prince, and Esperione. The usual remedies have been applied. The varieties of grape-vines struck from the cuttings, originally obtained from France as phylloxera-proof varieties, have this season made robust growth. When cleaning up the plot in the winter the prunings were made into cuttings and used to fill up the gaps caused through any misses of the original cuttings. Should cuttings be required for other places in the coming winter, judging by present appearances, there will be no difficulty in supplying a moderate quantity.

*Stock.*—The horses on the farm consist of four draught mares and one spring-cart horse. Two of the mares have each a filly foal at foot by Daley Bros.' draught entire horse "Young Champion." They are very fine foals. In milking cows, there are four, Richmond River bred animals. One of these cows has calved since she was purchased. It is a heifer calf, by the Government imported Durham bull "Cornish Boy." Another of the cows has a bull calf to Mr. Dixon Cooke's Durham bull "Sir Robert." Two imported bulls are at present depastured on the farm, viz., the Durham bull "Lord Sandgrave" and the Jersey bull "Golden King." A pure-bred Tamworth sow is the only member of the pig family at present in stock.

A shed containing milking-bails has been completed, and the milking-yard has been properly stoned with broken metal, and now only awaits a top-dressing of suitable blinding. Proper drafting yards and small paddocks have been provided, a suitable bull stable has been erected in No. 2 bull paddock, and drafting yards and crush-pen erected, so that young stock can be properly handled, branded, &c. A small double pig-sty was erected and proper yard fenced in for same. It is proposed to shortly erect a building for a small separating plant, and when that is in working order, and an additional number of milking cows are provided, an extension will be made in providing for an increased number of pigs to utilise waste products and bring in some revenue. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a hay-shed, stable and loft, and two workmen's cottages, and plans are being made for a building for students' quarters, for a barn, implement shed, and other necessary buildings.

*Visitors.*—The visiting day has been considerably availed of, sometimes as many as forty people being present on one visiting day.

*The Tick Pest.*—Considerable anxiety having been shown by the district dairymen as to the possibility of the Queensland cattle tick invading this part of New South Wales, various arrangements were made by the Stock Department to make provision for dealing with this scourge, and in connection therewith eight heifers were sent to this farm for a series of experiments. These animals were put under the tuberculin test, were inoculated for tick fever, and, at later period, when pleura broke out at Bexhill, near Lismore, the animals were inoculated with pleura virus. These animals at a later period were moved to Casino. Any particulars as to temperature, &c., that were noted were in due course handed to Mr. Stewart, the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

*The Distribution of Plants.*—There has not been such a heavy demand for cuttings of varieties of sugar-cane this planting season. I attribute this to the fact that so many persons had their wants supplied last season. The Rous Mill Sugar Company have also a fine plantation now established of canes originally supplied from this farm, and cane-growers in that direction can obtain cuttings without coming so far as this farm. There has been a considerable inquiry for good varieties of pineapples, sweet potato cuttings, bananas, coffee seed or plants, and roots of *Paspalum dilatatum* grass and Guinea grass, &c. The total distribution of roots and cuttings amount to 10,620.

*Conclusion.*—Although the farm is small in area, the intensity of weed-growth in this district necessitates on a place that must, perforce, be kept clean, an amount of labour for which, in a manner of speaking, there is no return. There are many things continually under trial, and, as the general work of the farm is continually extending, the Manager will not at all times be able to be present to attend to certain work himself or supervise it when being done by others. Therefore, when the whole of the buildings are completed, and it is seen what live stock will be provided for, it will probably be necessary to revise or rearrange the working staff. So far that staff, in point of ability, meets present requirements. Before very long, however, it will be necessary to have a thoroughly good working gardener. By working gardener, I mean one who will do his own work and not expect to oversee, and who has also a knowledge of pruning and spraying and is competent to attend to orchard work without having to be shown or overlooked by the Manager personally. With the extended area brought under control, notwithstanding the multifarious matters requiring attention, where experimental crops are being grown, and changes, additions, and improvements made, the number of employees has not for the present been altered or permanently increased. At the same time, the farm generally has made an advance during the year in the direction of reaching its second and final stage of usefulness. The first stage, with simply a small area under cultivation, has enabled certain experiments with sugar-cane and other crops in various directions to be followed out, and in some cases brought to a conclusion. With the erection and completion of proper farm buildings in the near future, and the means of receiving a few students, the educational character of the farm will enter into another phase. In the past the work has been in the interest of the local farmer, whether that interest lay in the direction of cane-growing or of field crops, or of improving a dairy herd per medium of the service of imported bulls. Being a dairying district, which, owing to its climatic conditions, is usually well grassed, the main interest is centred in cattle, and the growing of crops for market or as fodder is only followed to a limited extent. There is no doubt, however, some of the farmers are now keenly alive to the necessity of improved methods all round and to a more wide system of actual cultivation.

I have, &c.,

31st December, 1899.

H. V. JACKSON.



## Report of the Manager, Bathurst Experimental Farm.

I HAVE pleasure in submitting the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1899 :—

The work in connection with the farm has been continued with satisfactory results. Unfortunately, the bad seasons from which the Western district has suffered for several years have so seriously affected the agricultural area around Bathurst that many of the farmers have suffered severe losses, while in some instances their crops have been complete failures. Notwithstanding the unfavourable soil which is to be found on the greater portion of this farm, some of the crops have yielded fairly well, while others have failed. The result of careful cultivation in the past, deep ploughing, and frequent working is to be seen on every hand. The soil consists mainly of granite and poor, stiff clays; but, in order to improve the quality, deep ploughing and subsoiling have been extensively resorted to.

As a result of experiments made, cereals and fodders which were never before known to grow in this district have been successfully cultivated, and have resisted the drought. Many stockowners and agriculturists who have seen the success of these experiments have been induced to cultivate crops of a similar character. In addition to the severity of the drought, the district last year was visited by severe frosts late in the season and destructive wind-storms. This not only retarded the growth, but in many instances cut off and completely destroyed the crops.

During the year frequent visits have been made to the farm by local residents, and a keen interest has been taken in the work carried out. Not only has a greater amount of interest been taken by these, but visitors from a distance have not failed to call when in town. Mr. H. W. Potts, President of the Board of Technical Education of Victoria, in company with members of the Board, were amongst the visitors; and in an interview subsequently with the local Press representatives he paid a very high compliment to the farm and management generally. Satisfaction has been expressed on every hand at the progress of the work; and, with the prospect of more favourable seasons, the farm should make great improvements in the near future.

At the various agricultural exhibitions, both in Sydney and in the Western districts, the farm has been well represented. Exhibits of produce, fruit, and vegetables have been carefully selected and tastefully arranged, making these displays instructive and attractive features of the shows. One or more students accompany the exhibit, and take the opportunity of bringing the farm under the notice of the public.

### *The Students.*

Twelve students have resided in the College during the year. Their work has, on the whole, been satisfactory. They have applied themselves diligently, and have shown a desire to gain all the information possible. Their time has not been altogether devoted to what may be termed agricultural work; but, in order to qualify them to thoroughly manage either their own estates in the future or the properties of others, instruction is given in carpentry, blacksmithing, fencing, &c. On several occasions exhibits of work done in wood and iron have been placed in the Royal Agricultural Association Exhibition, in Bathurst, and elsewhere, and it has always been favourably commented on. The conduct of the students, both on the farm and in the College, has been good. Care has been taken to make their home life as attractive as possible, and thus prevent them from forming associations outside the College which might be prejudicial to their future. The health of the students has been good, and in no instance has it been found necessary to call in the assistance or seek the advice of a medical man.

### *The Orchard.*

The orchard continues to be well cultivated. The trees are perfectly clean and healthy. This is the first year the trees have borne fruit, and the yield on the whole has been good. When the stone fruits were forming the district was visited with severe and successive frosts. As a result, all stone fruit, excepting cherries and plums, were completely spoiled. The apples were exceptionally good, both in quality and size.

### *Sheep.*

The experiments of last year in the cross-breeding of sheep have been continued with varying results. The breeding has been from pure rams, viz., Shropshire, Southdown, Border Leicester, Lincoln, Romney Marsh, Dorset, and English Leicester, mated with selected Merino ewes. This year we have proceeded with a trial in second crosses, particulars of which will be given by Mr. Alex. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock. The growth of the lambs was retarded by the scarcity of green fodder. While there was an abundance of other supplies on hand, yet, owing to the continued absence of rain, it was impossible to produce the necessary green and succulent food when it was most required. Immediately after the rain fell the improvement in the condition of the flock was marked and rapid. After the lambs had been fattened and topped up on rape, about 100 were sent to the Sydney market, and realised satisfactory prices. A portion of the females have been retained for breeding purposes. The percentage of lambs marked this season was 80%.

### *Cattle.*

Last year, following up the usual custom, the two bulls stationed on the farm were exhibited at the shows at Bathurst and Orange. In each instance they attracted great attention on the part of owners of dairy stock, and as a result their services have been well sought after. There is a marked improvement in the appearance of the young stock in the district. The Ayrshire bull "General" has been transferred to the north, and, as no suitable animal has since been procured, he has not been replaced on the farm. In number the stock remain the same as in last report.

### *Horses.*

The draught stock in possession of the farm consists of nine head. They are barely sufficient for all the work on the establishment, and an addition of a few good upstanding horses would be an advantage. Two light horses are kept for College use.

### *Improvements.*

*Improvements.*

In October last that portion of the Farm formerly used as a racecourse and recreation ground was closed against the public, and opportunity has since been given to erect subdivision fences and make other necessary improvements. A great portion of this land is the best in the whole area for cultivation, and the results of operations thereon will, undoubtedly, be more satisfactory than on the land hitherto worked. The subdivisions referred to consist of a mile of substantial fencing with nine wires and one mile with wires and wire netting. In addition to this, three quarters of a mile of rabbit-proof netting has been placed on the boundary fence. There have also been constructed and erected twelve large farm gates and two extra large gates (14 feet). This work will be continued until the plan of subdivision is complete.

A large shed, 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, averaging 18 feet high, with louvred roof overlapping, has been erected on a convenient site. The shed is closed on three sides, the front being formed by seven pairs of gates. This building has been largely used as a granary, and contains the threshing and cleaning plant, engine and chaff-cutting plant, and other machinery and implements. The stabling has been enlarged and accommodation provided for all the horses.

The dams have been kept in repair and planted with ornamental shrubs and trees. Notwithstanding the long period of dry weather, the water has never failed, there always being sufficient for stock and other requirements throughout the year. Considerable attention continues to be paid to the work of protecting the banks of the main creek and its tributaries. Three hundred basket willows have been planted in suitable spots, and have taken root, already diverting the courses of the currents into their proper channels. These trees are rapidly proving a shelter and protection to the stock, and they will also tend to beautify the farm. Two large weirs have been constructed across the main creek, and have proved useful in holding water for the stock. Two culverts, needed for the convenience of farm traffic, have also been built. About 500 ornamental shade and shelter trees have been planted over the farm. A large number of these, however, have failed owing to the drought and dry scorching winds, notwithstanding the continued care bestowed upon them.

In consequence of the failure of the water supply in the river, it was deemed necessary, in order to obtain water, to sink a considerable depth below the bed of the river and thus drain the sand. With this end in view, a wooden drum 8 feet in diameter was driven into the sand 8 feet below the surface, and from this an apparently inexhaustible supply of water was obtained for irrigation purposes.

It may be noted that the whole of the foregoing work, with the exception of the erection of the shed, was executed by the ordinary farm labourers, assisted by the students.

*Farm Crops.*

The area under cultivation has been increased by only 18 acres this season, this being new land broken up. The whole of the old land has been faithfully ploughed to a good depth, and, where considered necessary, was worked two, or even three times. About 370 acres are now under cultivation. One feature of the work is the growth of pure grain for seed purposes.

*Wheat.*

Fifty-three acres were devoted to various varieties of wheat, including White Lammas, Australian Talavera, Blount's Lambrigg, Farmer's Friend, Golden Drop, Early Lambrigg, Steinwedel, Allora Spring, Rattling Jack, Tardent's Blue, Manitoba, and Algerian. As with other crops, so with these, the late frosts and drought greatly interfered with the growth. Blount's Lambrigg withstood the adverse conditions most successfully, giving a return of 12 bushels per acre. Golden Crop came second with 11 bushels, Steinwedel returning 10 bushels. The remainder gave various returns, the average yield being 9 bushels.

*Oats.*

The farmers in this district have for years past been content to make wheat their principal crop. Feeling convinced that it would be profitable to devote more attention to oats, I have sought to find varieties most suitable to soil and climate. A few of the results are given below. Sixty acres of oats were planted, the four chief being—Carter's Royal Prize Prolific, Algerian, Dun, and White Tartarian. Of these the former returned 25 bushels per acre, while the others were less prolific. As an all-round oats for general purposes, Carter's is by far the best. The remainder, whilst yielding well, are suitable for hay only. Under separate conditions—the seed being sown a month later—six other varieties were tested: Algerian, Clydesdale, Wideawake, American Banner, Welcome, and Swedish. The relative value and productiveness of these is given below in the order named. The Algerian withstood the drought the best, the product being specially adapted for hay purposes, Clydesdale is specially suited for chaff, while with the remaining four there were no special features. A third series of oats was sown in August. The reason for this was that the seed was not obtainable earlier, while some of the varieties should have been sown three months before. The collection consisted of Peerless White Bonanza, Carter's Royal Cluster, British Hardy Winter Dun, Black Winter (English), Lincoln, White Bonanza, Dun (Colonial), Potato, Swedish, Red Rust Proof, Hopeton, Giant French Yellow, Egyptian, and Canadian. The five principal of these were: Peerless White Bonanza, a splendid oat for chaff trade; the Royal Cluster is good for feed grains, hay, or chaff; the British Hardy Winter Dun stands dry weather well and makes a fine race-horse hay; while the Black Winter (English) possesses the same qualities; the Lincoln is suitable for general purposes in a damper district; the balance are unequal in value to the foregoing.

*Barley.*

The barley crops were more or less burnt off by the hot winds before they had matured; only sufficient was saved for seed purposes and small exhibits to show the different types. In addition to the usual malting barleys planted, three new introductions from Japan were tested, and two French skinless barleys.

*Rye.*

Six varieties of rye were grown including the common rye, Winter, Arctic, French, Spring, and Emerald. The latter may be called the speciality for this season. Besides being a decided novelty, it is a valuable acquisition, being the only rye which is thoroughly adapted for hay purposes. The straw, whilst being sufficiently strong to stand all weathers, is of a soft nature. As hay it is palatable to all kinds of stock,

stock, particularly horses. It may be sown at almost any period of the year, and being quick in growth and very productive is particularly adapted for grazing purposes. Although only 4 lb. of seed to the acre was sown, the yield was good and bulky. The Bathurst Spring Rye can be sown in the spring, much later than any other variety. This strain is the result of careful selection on my own part for several years. A special feature in it is that the straw is very suitable for fine collar-making, in addition to its value as a fodder.

#### Hay.

The hay crops were grown on 107 acres, and consisted of 42 wheat, 22 oats, 21 rye, 22 Hungarian millet. The average return was 18 cwt. per acre.

#### Green Fodders, &c.

Sixty-three acres were devoted to green fodders—rape, lucerne, maize, Early Amber cane, and imphee. All these suffered more or less from drought.

Ten acres roots, consisting of swedes, sugar beet, and carrots were fairly successful, having been planted just prior to a fall of rain. Forty acres of miscellaneous crops—potatoes, broom millet, tomatoes, and onions, &c.—are now suffering from the effects of the drought and promise to be comparative failures. Thirteen acres maize, including nine new varieties recently introduced, and 4 acres pumpkins are total failures.

#### Experiments, &c.

A large number of comparative wheat trials were made with various crossbred and fixed varieties supplied by Mr. Farren, the results of his own experiments, together with selected strains obtained from various foreign and colonial sources. With these were also included a collection of White Lamma wheats, gathered with considerable care from the most likely colonial growers, with the object of recovering, if possible, the old White Lamma grown in this district some twenty or thirty years ago and from which the present strain seems to have deteriorated. 1,250 descriptions were planted separately with single grains, every 6 inches, in rows 18 inches apart, the whole occupying about 4 acres. By this method every individual plant could be critically examined and its varied characteristics observed and recorded. From these plants a large number of selections have been made in each section, with a view to future competitive trials. Portions of these plots were manured with superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia, and superphosphate with nippo. This was worked in between the rows, but owing to the dryness of the season no beneficial influence on the plants was noticeable. Detailed particulars of all this work have been given elsewhere. The foregoing experiments, together with 3 acres of similar lots of oats, barley and rye, and the Nomenclature Plot, were under the care of student S. A. Walton, who has developed special aptitude for this important work. The "Nomenclature Plot" was continued this year and consisted of 300 selected and named standard varieties of wheat in single rows. This experiment has proved valuable in giving growers and others an opportunity of seeing at once the different characteristics and habits of the plant during all stages of its growth, when sown under exactly the same conditions.

These experiments have attracted considerable attention from all classes of visitors and favourable comment has been freely expressed on the work. In the report for 1898, reference was made to 3 acres having been laid down with Prairie, Cocksfoot and Perennial Rye-grass, and withstanding the fierce heat of the summer. It is gratifying to be able to state that, although these plants have been grown on poor soil on the uplands, they have been proof against the severity of a second trying season. Amongst the grasses which have been most successful may be mentioned *Paspalum dilatatum* and two new varieties, viz., *P. virgatum* and *P. stolenifera*. The former promises to be equally valuable and popular with the well-known *P. dilatatum*. The latter promises to be a very valuable acquisition in districts having a fair rainfall with only light frosts. The analysis by the Chemist shows its nutrient value to be very good. The following are also standing well the present drought on poor upland soil:—Perennial Red Clover, Alsike and Yellow Clovers, Sainfoin, Lucerne, Timothy, Meadow Foxtail, Crested Dogstail, Smooth Meadow Grass, and Sheep Burnet. The latter, which grows an abundance of herbage for a number of years, is very nutritious and is much relished by sheep. This plant has attracted the attention of visiting sheep-owners, who, in consequence of what they have seen, intend laying down their lands with it. In this connection I would mention that we have had 17 acres of rape sown for winter and spring feed, which, although grown on comparatively poor land, produced such a large quantity of rich, fattening food as to be a theme of conversation amongst sheep-owners, who made special visits to the farm. As a result of their investigations, they intend planting several hundreds of acres for themselves during the coming autumn. The several varieties of saltbush have also made vigorous growth, and from these it is proposed to plant out half-acre lots of each for feeding and seed purposes. Attention has also been directed to some of the best of our native grasses, which are now being brought into regular cultivation on the farm.

#### The Rainfall.

During the year the rainfall was only 17·43. This was the lowest record for twenty years, with the exception of 1888, when the registered fall showed 15·04.

#### Farm Implements.

Economy has been observed in the purchase of additional machinery and implements during the year. The most valuable and useful addition was the Union oil and gas engine, 6 h.p., which has been the means of saving labour and time in the various operations of threshing, chaff-cutting, clearing, &c. A good chaff-cutting plant has proved of very great value, as also a large seed-drill, a double-furrow subsoil plough, drill plough, and hill-side plough.

#### Expenditure.

Whilst the labour of the farm and the money returns have considerably increased for the year, the expenditure has remained stationary. There is no doubt that, with the return of favourable seasons, the reports from this farm in the future may be of an eminently gratifying nature.

A. A. DUNNICLIFF,

Manager.

Report

## Report of the Government Botanist.

My work, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture during the year, has mainly consisted of three divisions, viz. —

- (1.) Naming and reporting upon plants sent by correspondents of the Department all over the Colony.
- (2.) The preparation of articles on economic botany for the *Agricultural Gazette*.
- (3.) The supply of cuttings and plants for the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and the various Experimental Farms of the Department, and the supervision of the gardens and grounds around the Caves House, Jenolan Caves.

(1.) A mere list of the reports (sometimes of considerable length) would be useless here without copies of the reports themselves. The increasing number of plants sent for identification points to an increased knowledge on the part of the people of New South Wales of the advantages open to agriculturists and others to obtain technical information in regard to matters affecting their interests. Following are a few of the subjects, showing their miscellaneous character:—

- a) The vegetation of Mount Kosciusko.
- (b) Bracken fern and its eradication.
- (c) The establishment of collections of Australian grasses at the various Experimental Farms.
- (d) Notes on ensilage.
- (e) Red-gum leaves as fodder.
- (f) The collection of saltbush seed.
- (g) Weeds of New South Wales.
- (h) Tree-planting.
- (j) The sand-drift problem.
- (k) The Valonia Oak and tanning materials.

(2.) List of Articles published in the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales during 1899:—

Some Exotic Grasses.—No. 2.—*Paspalum dilatatum*, Poir. No. 3.—The Carpet Grass of the Southern United States, America (*Paspalum compressum*, Nees).  
 Useful Australian Plants.—No. 51.—*Agropyrum velutinum*, Nees. No. 52.—*Agrostis venusta*, Trin. No. 53.—*Agrostis muelleri*, Benth. No. 54.—*Agrostis scabra*, Willd. No. 55.—*Apluda mutica*. No. 56.—*Aristida arenaria*.  
 Some Native Australian Fodder Plants: Tagosaste or Tree Lucerne (*Cytisus prolyferus*).  
 Two Cruciferous Weeds new to the Colony.  
 Indigenous Vegetable Drugs.  
 Native Food-plants.  
 A new White Clover from Africa.  
 The Weeds of New South Wales, systematically arranged (in part).  
 Abnormal Flowers.  
 Supposed Poisoning of Sheep by Native Fuchsia.  
 A variety of *Panicum decompositum* (a so-called Native Millet Grass).  
 A Burrless Trefoil.  
 Edible and non-edible Red-gum leaves.  
 The Valonia Oak.  
 A second contribution towards a Flora of Mount Kosciusko.  
 The Noogoora Burr or Cockle Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*).  
 Effects on Cattle by eating *Macrozamia* Roots.

I have, &c.,  
 J. H. MAIDEN,  
 Government Botanist.

28 December, 1899.

## Report of the Chemist.

I HAVE the honor to submit a short report on the work done in the laboratory of the Department during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

The analytical work includes:—

Soils.....	102
Fertilisers .....	119
Wheats .....	148
Butter, milk, &c. ....	62
Waters .....	19
Fodders and plants .....	46
Miscellaneous .....	38

Under "Miscellaneous" are included analyses of agricultural products not previously enumerated, such as wines, tobacco, preservatives, insecticides, &c., &c.

There is, in addition, a large amount of unrecorded work, such as personal interviews and advice to farmers and others, analyses and investigations for other officers of the Department, &c., &c.

The number of official papers dealt with during the year was 785.

A comparison of these numbers with those furnished in my reports for the previous years shows that the chemical work of the Department is continually and rapidly increasing in amount, and during the past year especially it has severely taxed the resources of our small staff.

This has rendered necessary the appointment of an additional assistant in the laboratory, and in August of 1899, applications for the position having been invited, the Public Service Board appointed Mr. T. H. Laby (who was the successful candidate at the examination held for this purpose) to the position. Mr. Laby had no previous experience in laboratory work, but I am glad to be able to report that his progress has been very satisfactory.

*Soils and Manures.*

The nature of the work done under these headings has been fully dealt with in previous reports, and it will not be necessary to enter into further details in connection with it.

*Wheat-testing.*

The wheat-testing mill has been at work with very little interruption throughout the year. It is becoming more and more availed of for testing the milling quality of grain by millers, wheat-buyers, and farmers, and also in examining Mr. Farrer's new varieties. It has been unfortunately impossible to examine all the wheats for Mr. Farrer which he required, but I believe it has, nevertheless, been of some service to him. As Mr. Gurney could not be spared for this work during the entire year, Mr. Farrer sent his assistant, Mr. Norris, down for two months to learn our method of wheat-testing. Mr. Norris took a great interest in the work, and his services were of very great value to us in enabling us to examine the more important of Mr. Farrer's crossbreds, and in relieving Mr. Gurney at a time when the pressure of other work was considerable.

I hope that a similar arrangement can be made during the coming year, as otherwise Mr. Gurney's entire time threatens to be occupied with the mill.

I stated in my last report that Governments of the other colonies were making inquiries about the testing-mill, with the object of establishing similar ones.

During the year the South Australian Government have erected a similar testing-mill at the School of Mines, Adelaide, which will be at work in a very short time.

In Victoria, also, the advisability of so doing is being strongly forced on the Government.

The large amount of routine analytical and advisory work has made it impossible for me to undertake any systematic investigations of any importance during the year. Amongst the more interesting of the work which was not routine work were the following :—

*The Fodder-value of Scrub-plants.*

A number of the commoner scrub-plants were collected from stations in different parts of the Colony by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., and forwarded to me for examination.

The subject of the feeding-value of the different native scrub-plants is one of special importance to stockowners during dry spells such as we have recently experienced. Cutting scrub for feeding stock is only resorted to as a last expedient, and the examination referred to showed fairly conclusively that very few indeed of the common scrub-plants could be regarded as good feed. The nutritive value is in all cases low and insufficient by itself to keep stock in good condition for any length of time. In addition, the excessive proportions of indigestible fibre and of astringent matters in a large number of cases render them objectionable as fodders. There seems to me, however, no doubt that most, if not all, the scrub could be profitably used in conjunction with purchased feed, and the stockowner who understands the principles of stock-feeding should have no difficulty in providing a suitable ration at reasonable cost by mixing the cut scrub with proper proportions of such food as grain, molasses, &c.

The analyses of these plants, together with some notes on the interpretation of similar analyses, and the feeding of stock were published in the *Agricultural Gazette*.

*Composition of the Air in Collieries.*

Analyses of some samples of air from the return air-way of the Wallsend Colliery, at Newcastle, were made in order to report upon the suitability of the air-way in question as a travelling way.

As I am not aware of analyses of such air having been made in any Australian coal-mine, it may not be without interest if I briefly summarise the results.

Of four samples taken from different parts of the return air-way, all showed a deficiency in oxygen and an excess of carbonic acid compared with ordinary air. The figures being as follows :—

	Deficiency in oxygen.		Excess of carbonic acid.	
Sample 1 ...	...	0.85 per cent.	.....	0.16
„ 2 ...	...	1.55 „	.....	0.24
„ 3 ...	...	1.59 „	.....	0.28
„ 4 ...	...	0.85 „	.....	0.21

*Examination of Water from the neighbourhood of a Gold-dredging Machine in the Macquarie River.*

This examination was undertaken in order to ascertain to what extent the operations of the gold-dredge affected the water in the river, the opinion having been expressed that the river would become polluted by the stirring up of mud and sand, &c., to such an extent as to render it unsuitable for drinking, and even to destroy the fish. The result of the examination of water obtained from the immediate neighbourhood of the dredge and from different parts of the river which had been disturbed by its passage went to show that this was not likely to be the case, that the disturbance was of a very local and temporary nature, and did not affect the general condition of the water.

*Appointment of Experimentalist.*

Late in the year steps were taken to fill the position of Experimentalist provided for on the Estimates of the previous year. Applications for the position having been invited by the Public Service Board, a committee was appointed, consisting of Professor Liversidge, Dr. Tidswell, and myself, to examine the applications received.

The report of the committee was in favour of the appointment of Mr. R. Helms, formerly connected with the Agricultural Department of New South Wales, and at present holding the position of Biologist to the Government of Western Australia. Mr. Helms was accordingly appointed to the position, and will enter upon his duties by the end of January, 1900.

*Experimental Work.*

The benefit to the Department of the appointment of an officer like Mr. Helms, who will be able to devote himself to the carrying out of systematic experiments in subjects of interest and value to farmers, will be very great. In



In my previous report for 1898, I submitted a general outline of the kind of work which could be advantageously carried out by the Chemist, provided he had the necessary assistance.

During December I visited the different farms attached to the Department, and consulted with the farm-managers as to the possibility of their co-operating with me in this work. I am glad to say that I found them all fully convinced of the necessity for carrying out systematic work of the kind and eager to co-operate.

The following is briefly the nature of the work I propose to carry out in conjunction with the farm-managers at the different farms:—

At Coolabah, Wagga, and Bathurst a series of experiments will be carried out in triplicate, with the object of testing the kind and quantity of manure, and the treatment of the soil, which gives the best result for certain crops. These experiments will be carried out in small plots, and they will be so arranged as to be of an educational as well as experimental character; that is to say, a part of them will be laid out on well-known lines, so that students and farmers will be able to see the actual effects of the different manures on different crops. Other plots will be of an experimental nature, and will test new manures and new combinations of manures. In addition to these, which will be conducted systematically at the farms mentioned, similar experimental plots on a larger scale, say 4 or 5 acres each, will be arranged by Mr. Peacock at Coolabah, and Mr. McKeown at Wagga.

The object of these larger plots will be to confirm the results obtained from the smaller ones, and also to afford an object lesson to farmers who may be inclined to doubt the results obtained on small plots. These plots will, necessarily, be fewer in number, and will be confined to those experiments whose results are fairly well known beforehand.

At Bathurst, Mr. Dunnicliff, in addition to the plot experiments, has promised to have carried out a number of pot experiments. The advantage of these experiments is, that they can be conducted with much greater accuracy than is possible with experiments in the field, and are more under control. These pot experiments will be carried out in duplicate in the Sydney laboratory.

A series of experiments will also be carried, under Mr. Dunnicliff's supervision, into the feeding value of a few of the fodder plants found to be most suitable to the district. These experiments will be carried out on sheep, in order to test the digestibility of the different fodders. These experiments will have to be carried out with extreme care, and the laboratory at Bathurst, which has been already partly fitted up, will be used in the chemical examination of the fodders, &c., &c.

In the laboratory at Sydney, in addition to the pot experiments already referred to, special attention will be devoted to soil bacteriology. The effect of different treatment of the soil upon its nitrifying power will be particularly studied, and the best means of increasing and maintaining the power of nitrification.

This will also afford invaluable information as to the fertility or otherwise of soils sent for examination, and assist in suggesting means for improvement of the soils in question.

Mr. Helms has worked with me on this subject just before he went to Western Australia, and as soon as he arrives here this part of the work can be at once proceeded with.

As time permits, the subject of the constitution of the wheat, grain, and the possibility of its improvement, in which some work has already been done, will be continued.

#### Publications.

The following articles, dealing with matters connected with Agricultural Chemistry, appeared during the year in the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

"The Milling Qualities of Wheats commonly grown in New South Wales."	June.
"Chemical Notes".....	} June.
"On the Germination of Grain passed through Sheep".....	
"Analyses of some Scrub-plants".....	
"Analysis of Sea-weed".....	} July, Sept., Dec.
"Formulae for Preparing Fertilisers".....	
"Soil Analysis and its Value".....	September.
"The Fodder Value of some common Scrub-plants".....	} October.
"The Interpretation of Analyses of Fodder and Feeding Stuff".....	

Also, in conjunction with Mr. E. H. Gurney.

"Analyses of Commercial Fertilisers—1899 List".....	May.
"Milling Notes on the Lambrigg Harvest of 1897".....	September.

In conjunction with Messrs. Allen, Blunno, and Froggatt.

"Insect and Fungus Diseases of Fruit-trees and their Remedies".....	January.
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This article, together with those appearing in the *Gazette* for 1898, were collected and published as a separate publication.

Mr. Gurney also contributed a series of articles, entitled:

"Explanation of some Scientific Terms met with in Agricultural Literature"	Jan., Feb., May.
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In conclusion, I wish to express my great indebtedness to my assistants (Mr. E. H. Gurney, F.C.S., and Mr. Barker) for the valuable and reliable assistance they have always given me.

I have, &c.,

F. B. GUTHRIE.

#### Report of the Dairy Expert.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 2 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the dairy industry of the Colony for 1899:—  
Compared with previous seasons, we have been blessed with a good rainfall, and in consequence have had what might be considered good feed for the bulk of the dairy cattle throughout the Colony. This, together with the increase which has taken place in dairying during the past twelve months, has led to a very greatly increased production of butter over that of 1898.

The export from New South Wales for the season 1898-99 amounted to 48,589½ cwt. (for the year ending 30th June, 1899). For the season 1899-1900 we shall almost double this, as with little more than half the season over I find that 101,574 boxes—or equal to 50,787 cwt.—were shipped up to last week, and add in

adding this week's shipment, which will amount to about 2,500 cwt., it brings the total up to about 53,287 cwt. for the season to date. This, as it is seen, means a big increase on the whole of last year's export. There is no better way of judging of the strides which dairying is making in this Colony.

This increase in export goes to show that not only is the industry advancing here, but that our butter is gaining in popularity in England. There is yet very great room for development in this Colony, and with good seasons in a few years time I expect to see the number of dairy cattle in the Colony multiply by leaps and bounds. It is a remarkable fact that while during 1898, when all other classes of live stock showed a falling off in number, the dairy cattle showed an increase. This is evidence that, despite droughts and bad times, the dairying industry was regarded by the farmer as the one which was to be his stand-by. Dairying means ready money, and unlike wheat or maize growing, even if we have a drought it is impossible to lose the work of a whole year in the industry.

During the year a good deal of my time has been given to the investigation of what may be termed milk and butter diseases. When I state that 325 samples of milk, cream, and butter have been subjected to bacteriological examination, and reports issued on same, some idea can be formed of the amount of this work done. I might mention that I consider this work is only in its initiatory stage, because when factory managers recognise the fact that, as Professor Lloyd pointed out in his report to the British Government, nearly all taints of dairy products are due in some way to the action of micro-organisms, they will avail to the fullest extent of the facilities placed at their disposal by this Department in discovering the causes of taints and troubles, and procuring a remedy therefor.

A considerable amount of attention has also been devoted to the question of pasteurisation, as I have foreseen the trouble which we are going to experience with butter containing undue percentages of preservatives. The British Dairy Farmers' Association, which is perhaps the most powerful body of its kind in the world, has passed a resolution which has been submitted to the Select Committee at present making inquiry into the question of preservatives, to the effect that the use of preservatives, other than common salt, should be altogether forbidden in butter-making. Many experts who gave evidence are of opinion that manufacturers ought to be allowed to use half of one per cent. of preservatives, such as borax or boracic acid, in the manufacture of butter, and if any quantity be allowed it is not probably that more than this half per cent. will be approved of. This will mean that a great many of our factories will have to alter their methods considerably in order to put a butter on the English market of fair keeping quality.

All experience goes to show that, when properly done, pasteurising is the one thing which will take the place of excessive preservatives, so as to ensure that our butter keeps well until consumed. It is a remarkable fact that at the two State Butter Shows which have been held by this Department the highest marks have been obtained by pasteurised butters, in the face of the fact that there were at least twelve unpasteurised butters for the one pasteurised exhibit.

I find that the Department of Agriculture of the United States has been making some experiments with regard to pasteurisation of butter for shipping to England, and it is significant that, though those who were entrusted with the experiments had no previous experience of the work the butter which they made, comprising about twenty samples, in every instance was awarded a higher total of points than butter made from the same cream unpasteurised. The scoring of points was done by a committee of experts, who had no idea whatever of the different conditions under which the butter was manufactured, and in summing up the United States authorities state that it is probable that pasteurisation will become general in America, and will be a distinct advantage if butter is to be manufactured for export.

In connection with this question of pasteurisation, I desire to point out that, as I previously stated in the *Agricultural Gazette*, the running of sour cream through a pasteurising machine does not mean pasteurising in the proper sense of the word. The cream must be treated as it leaves the separator, or either the milk must be pasteurised, because, whether it be the milk or cream thus treated, it must be pasteurised before fermentation has made any progress. Pasteurising sour cream may in some instances do good, but at best it is a very unreliable method, and it will be found in this Colony, where our temperatures are so high as to aid the rapid development of fermentation, pasteurising the whole milk before separation will give the best results.

In connection with this question of pasteurising, the Department has been supplying, free of cost, pure cultures of *bacillus acidi lactici* (lactic ferment) to those factories that have pasteurisation. Some trouble has been experienced in getting the managers of the separating stations to observe sufficient care in the cultivation of the *starter* from these lactic ferments. It means that the utmost cleanliness must be observed and the milk to which the ferment is added must be thoroughly pasteurised or almost sterilised if good work is to be done. Some factories have been merely running the milk through a machine for one minute, and then adding the *starter*. This is ridiculous, as the milk should be pasteurised for at least one hour at a temperature of 165 degrees before the ferment is added. Unless these instructions are strictly carried out, good results will be more a matter of chance than certainty. This ferment has, when intelligently used, been highly spoken of everywhere, and one large factory on the North Coast found it so vigorous and so pure that they were enabled to keep cultivating it and doing good work from it for three months without getting a renewal of the ferment. It is also worth pointing out that this ferment has been adopted, even by factories which do not pasteurise, for the purpose of ripening their cream during the cooler months of the year, and thus enabling them to have a uniform butter. The Unanderra Factory, which won the Government prize at the Berry Show for unpasteurised cream, ripened their cream by ferments supplied by this Department.

To encourage progress along this line, the Department has given a couple of pasteurising plants as prizes—one on the South Coast and one on the North Coast.

There are many districts in the Colony where dairying is too primitive or too scattered to fully avail of the advantages which may be gained by pasteurising. This is owing to the fact that the farmers are living too far from separating stations and can only utilise the hand-separator, and this, of course, means that to such people pasteurisation on proper lines is impossible.

In connection with the pasteurisation of butter, one of the large firms in Sydney, namely, the Fresh Food and Ice Company, have been paying  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. extra for butter properly made from carefully pasteurised cream. This has resulted in material benefit to the people in some districts, and I have noticed that this gain in price meant over £300 a month to the farmers of Shoalhaven during the summer of this year. It may be mentioned that the factories in this district were encouraged to take up pasteurisation by this Department.

"Fishy" Butter.—The cables from London tell us that a considerable number of complaints have been received of "fishiness" in Australian butter; and this is not to be wondered at. A couple of months ago, when the first intimation of "fishiness" was received, I made investigations at some of our separating stations, which went to show that the organism which, in my opinion, causes "fishy" butter, overruled everything else present in some of these factories. Shall we be surprised at this when I state that though some of these separating stations have been in existence for ten years, they have never received a coat of lime-wash or any other substance which would serve to destroy injurious micro-organisms. I have no doubt whatever but that "fishiness" in butter is due to the action of a micro-organism, and in some of these factories, though there is no bad smell, the dust on the wooden rafters and ceilings has not been disturbed for years save by the currents of wind which transfer this dust, bearing as it does fermentation organisms, to the milk and cream. Sterile milk exposed in one of these factories for a couple of months showed scarcely anything else but myriads of the organism which, in my opinion, causes "fishy" butter; and I have since found out that butter made from this cream turned out "fishy" on its arrival in London.

I would like to see an Act passed making it compulsory for every separating station and butter factory to lime-wash their premises inside and out at least twice a year. If this be done, I am certain that it will save hundreds of pounds annually to the dairying industry of this Colony.

#### *Imported Stock.*

The imported stock which this Department brought from Europe have been making good progress. The animals have been transferred from the farm at Camden to one at Berry, which is in a larger dairying centre. The cows and young stock are looking remarkably well, and are milking very heavily. Some of the young bulls have been sold at good prices, and I anticipate a very keen demand for the progeny of these imported animals. In no way can dairying be advanced so much in this Colony as by the general improvement of our dairy cattle, and in no way can the Department possibly bring about this improvement as well as by the grading and distribution of sires throughout the Colony. The bulls which were not required at the stud farm have been lent to the agricultural societies for utilisation by the dairy farmers. In some instances their services have been very fully employed, but in others, owing to want of facilities in getting the cows to the centre where the bull was stationed, the animals have not been the success that one should expect. A scheme is under way for the better distribution of these imported sires, and I have no doubt that they will be in a position to be more utilised by the dairy farmers under that system should it be adopted.

#### *Education.*

Our educational institute at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College has been doing good work, and some very capable students have been turned out there during 1899. We have, however, felt the great want of a commercial training, *i.e.*, the handling of butter in large quantities, for these students, and I am pleased to say that the Department has now made arrangements with one of the principal factories of the Colony, *viz.*, the Berry Central Factory, whereby students can be admitted thereto for education in the manufacture of butter in large quantities. This is bound to have a very material effect on the industry in time, because we shall there be enabled to turn out men who should do credit to the Colony as factory managers, and it must be borne in mind that progress must to a great extent depend on our factory managers.

#### *Condensed Milk.*

I have given some attention to the question of the manufacture of condensed milk in the Colony, and find that the troubles due to organisms of fermentation make it in this warm and moist atmosphere rather difficult to manufacture with success. There are, however, certain districts in the Colony where milk can be produced which would reach a condensing factory in a suitable condition for condensing, and no doubt in time some of these districts will be availed of, because this is an industry for which there is a good opening in this Colony. Concentrated milk, or unsweetened condensed milk, will in consequence be used to a much greater extent.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

The question of tuberculosis in dairy cattle has received from me some attention, though not so much as in 1898, because we have now attached to the Department Mr. Stewart, whose duty this more particularly is. From work done at Wagga and elsewhere, it is very evident to me that there is a good deal yet to be learned regarding this disease, and I am preparing for the *Agricultural Gazette* an article, a copy of which will be read at the Science Congress to be held next month in Melbourne, which will go to show that there is much yet to be learned regarding the use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis in cattle.

I have found considerable benefit from the assistance given me by Mr. Field Assistant Pederson, and my laboratory assistant, Mr. Denston.

I have, &c.,

M. A. O'CALLAGHAN

To D. C. McLachlan, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

### Report of the Fruit Expert.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a condensed report on the work accomplished under my branch during the year 1899.

During the year I have given numerous practical demonstrations and lectures in the different fruit-growing districts of the Colony. The meetings were, as a whole, well attended, and particular interest is always shown in the practical part of the work—especially so in pruning fruit-trees in the winter, spraying and fumigating for insect and fungus pests, processing fruits, &c. In many instances I have advised intending orchardists which fruits would succeed best on their particular soils, and this information is greatly appreciated, as many mistakes have been and are still being made by the inexperienced intending orchardists beginning without any knowledge as to which fruits are best adapted to their soil and climate. This is one of the many causes why so many growers have become disheartened with fruit-growing. Certainly there are many other reasons why growers have failed to make this business pay—among these being a want of proper cultivation, planting poor varieties, selecting unsuitable soil, not manuring when the soil has become impoverished, and last, but not by any means least, proper drainage—this latter being most essential on all land which has a heavy subsoil. On the other hand, those who have given due intelligence and attention to this industry have been and are still doing well, and I find many such increasing the area under fruits—which fact is in itself the best proof that fruit-growing is paying them.

#### *Advising Irrigation Settlements.*

During the year I have made two trips each to the Hay and Wentworth Irrigation Settlements for the purpose of advising how best, when, and how often to irrigate, how to work the holdings, &c., as also to advise which fruits were most suitable for each holder's allotment, there being a great diversity in the nature of the soils even of adjoining holdings. The Secretary of the Hay Settlers' Irrigation Committee met me and drove me around to each of the different holdings, when I had an opportunity of meeting each individual settler and inspecting his land and advising as to his particular needs. I regret to say that while some of the allotments are very good, many of them are almost worthless for fruit-growing, and it is matter for great regret that any poor soil should have been put under water for this purpose when there is good land available.

At Wentworth, Mr. Wilson, the engineer in charge of the irrigation scheme, drove me over that area which is under water, and I can only reiterate what I have said in my previous reports—that as far as fruit-growing is concerned, a worse place could possibly have been chosen.

It is to be regretted that some one irrigation scheme has not been started on land, all of which would have been such as was most suitable for fruit-growing, as New South Wales has to import all of her dried fruits, while we have land which would produce the very best fruits, and instead of being importers we should be exporters of raisins, sultanas, currants, and other dried and canned fruits, as also of apples and pears, which at present are imported in large quantities. Oranges and lemons could also be profitably grown both for local requirements as also for export on some of the best lands in the interior, and I predict that before many years all the best lands along the river where a good supply of water is available will be taken up for fruit and cereal growing, but principally the former.

In March I acted as arbitrator for the Department in the case of Beckingham v. the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, in which the former sought to recover compensation for the destruction of his vineyard. Mr. Beckingham was represented by Mr. Zani, and Judge Backhouse as umpire in the event of our not agreeing as to the compensation.

During the year some interesting experiments have been carried on in spraying and fumigating at Galston, Richmond, and Kurrajong—detailed reports of which were furnished from time to time, and have already appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*, so that it is needless for me to go into figures in this report. The results in each case I might, however, mention were very gratifying. At the present time the Entomologist and myself are conducting experiments at Mittagong with the codlin moth—results of which will not be known until autumn. All these results should prove of great value to the intelligent fruit-growers, as I have no doubt they will, and I am pleased to say that this year, after the publication of the results of the fumigating experiments, I had many inquiries and letters as to this process of dealing with scales, not only from correspondents in our own Colony, but even from South Australia and Victoria.

The work of preparing models of the different fruits has made satisfactory progress this year, and I am pleased to say that we will have about seventy to eighty new specimens to add to our present collection. These will be of great assistance for purposes of identification, and in order to facilitate growers in identifying their own, as well as to give them an idea of the better varieties of their respective kinds of fruits to grow, I have had recently published with each month's Orchard Notes cuts of the better varieties of fruits. These will continue to appear, when space permits, throughout the year.

Besides the Monthly Orchard Notes, I have contributed to the *Gazette* various articles pertaining to the growing and processing of fruits, the destruction of orchard pests, &c., as well as answering numerous inquiries through the *Gazette* and hundreds of inquiries which have been addressed to me personally. All this, with my official correspondence, has had to be done without assistance in the limited time which my travelling engagements allow me at headquarters, and necessitates a great deal of night-work and hard work.

I have been asked and have judged at many of the larger shows all over the Colony; in most instances acting singly, but occasionally in conjunction with others. Many requests have had to be refused owing to previous engagements. Also, acting under instructions, I have attended the meetings of the committee appointed for the purpose of selecting competent judges to act at any of our larger shows, a list of these having already been published.

In September last, with other New South Wales delegates, I visited Melbourne in order to attend the Conference held there to consider the best means of dealing with the Phylloxera question, and for the enactment of a Vegetation Diseases Act which would act satisfactorily for all the Colonies.

*Fruit*

*Fruit Exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Show.*

Last season some fine specimens of both dried and bottled fruits were put up at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Wagga orchards, the dried sultanas, peaches, and apricots being of especially good quality; and I had staged at the Royal Agricultural Show a good exhibit, comprising both dried and bottled fruits, which occupied a space of 180 square feet. This exhibit proved very attractive and instructive, and received favourable comment from all visitors to the Agricultural building and the metropolitan papers, the latter classing it as the best fruit exhibit ever staged in New South Wales.

This exhibit was afterwards broken up, and portions of it shown in different parts of the Colony; but I do not consider that such exhibits will do the most good educationally unless they are accompanied by a person who is competent to explain the methods of processing the different fruits.

A considerable portion of my time has been spent at the various Departmental orchards supervising, and at times assisting in doing the work; and I consider the condition of all these orchards is such as to reflect in every way great credit on my department. The orchardists at the Hawkesbury College and Wagga orchards, Messrs. Alford and Hogg, have in every way done their utmost to carry out my instructions, and have done their work in a thorough and creditable manner. At Pera Bore, Mr. Gorman, the Manager, who has had considerable experience in orchard work, has given the orchard thorough attention, and has done as good work as could be accomplished under existing conditions.

A few of the better varieties of citrus-trees have been ordered from California, which, on arrival, will be planted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College orchard; and, when the trees have made a good growth, buds from same will be available for distribution, our aim being to assist the growers in every way possible to obtain the very best fruits of their respective kinds.

At the different orchards many new fruits have come into bearing this year, the names of a few of those showing worthy of special mention being given below.

Twice during the year I have examined students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in orchard work; in June I examined the special course students in both practical work and theory for certificates, and in December I examined the diploma students in practical work.

*Hawkesbury Orchard.*

Notwithstanding the fact that the greater portion of the land here is poor and altogether unsuitable for orchard purposes, we will have a good crop of fruit this year. To protect this we have been compelled to erect a 6-foot wire-netting fence with a barbed wire at top, bottom, and centre. This, I consider, will be a barrier to the outside public, and will help to save much of the fruit, a large quantity of which was destroyed by night hawks last year.

A good collection of all fruits grown were bottled and made into jam, and some of the varieties suitable for the purpose were dried, and we were successful in turning out a good sample of these fruits.

Citrus fruits are looking fairly well; some, however, have gone off, owing to the poor soil in which they are growing.

Pears are making a fair growth, and a few trees are carrying a little fruit this year.

Peaches are carrying a medium crop, the quality being excellent. Those which are doing best are the Alexander, Lady Palmerston, Susquehanna, Elberta, Henrietta, Lovell, and Early Crawford.

There are many varieties of Japanese plums growing on the poor white sand, and these are cropping well.

Persimmons are carrying a good crop of fruit again this year.

Apples are planted on some of the very worst soil in the orchard—on soil which is in every way unsuitable for their growth—consequently these are not doing well, and are no credit to the orchard.

A good many of the grapes have been grafted to better varieties, and most of the vines are carrying good crops of excellent fruit. The Gordo Blanco does particularly well on the deep, red sand here; but it is too early as yet to give any reliable information as to the other varieties recently grafted.

Sultanas are very susceptible to the black spot in this district, and it is a question whether they will prove profitable here in consequence.

The cannery and packing-house has been completed with an 8-h.p. boiler, the steam from which is used for cooking the bottled fruits and jams. The house is used for packing and storing any fruits we have.

There is a small nursery in connection with this College from which last year we distributed a few hundred dormant bud oranges in lots of from one to four. This will help to distribute these better varieties over the Colony, so that those who wish may in the future take buds from them for the purpose of working over any worthless stock in the orchard.

*Wagga Orchard.*

I am pleased to have to report that this is the best season we have experienced at Wagga for the last four years, and, although we had succeeded by a thorough system of cultivation in keeping the trees and vines growing well, they are this year, owing to the late spring rains, doing even better than we had hoped. The quality and size of the fruit is good, and many new varieties are this year bearing fruit for the first time.

The apricot-trees have now quite recovered from the damage done them last year by the grasshoppers, and we have just completed drying and canning the crop. The size and quality of the fruit was excellent, and the trees carried a fair crop. Most of the trees had to be thinned to keep them from bearing heavily, as when trees are allowed to overbear in this dry district the fruit either drops before ripening or withers slightly about the time of ripening, in which case it makes only an inferior dried fruit. Therefore, to enable us to get the largest and best quality of fruit, we have to thin systematically and always do our work in such a manner that there is no more fruit left on the tree than it can properly develop in a dry season.

The following varieties of apricots have done well this season viz.:—

1899.				1899.			
St. Ambrose	...	Ripening	14th December.	Mansfield Seedling	Ripening	23rd December.	
Newcastle	...	"	3rd December.	Warwick	...	"	14th December.
Luiyet	...	"	17th December.	Moorpark	...	"	27th December.
Hemskirke	...	"	22nd December.	Alsace	...	"	26th December.
Peach	...	"	30th December.	Kaisha	...	"	28th December.



Peaches.—Although the trees grow well, they have not yet borne heavy crops. I consider, however with age that they will bear larger crops. The following varieties have borne good fruit, viz. :—

1899.				
Lovell	...	...	Ripening 24th February	Freestone ; large, yellow flesh, good drying and canning.
Alexander	...	..	26th November	Early ; one of the best dessert varieties here.
Bonanza	...	...	10th April	Freestone ; white flesh, medium size, good flavour.
Comet	...	...	10th April	Freestone ; yellow flesh, medium size, good canning and drying.
Shanghai	...	...	2nd February	Large ; yellow flesh, good canning and drying.
Elberta	...	...	27th February	Freestone ; large, yellow flesh, good canning and drying.
George Fourth	...	..	23rd November	Freestone ; large, yellow flesh, good quality.

Cherries.—The young trees of some varieties have borne from 5 to 10 lb. this year, the following being some of the most promising kinds, viz. :—

1899.					1899.				
Elton	...	...	Ripening 10th November.		Louis XVIII.	...	Ripening 14th November.		
Black Eagle	...	..	13th November.		Kirkland's Mammoth	..	3rd November.		
Centennial	...	..	12th November.		Harrison's Heart	...	10th November.		
Yellow Spanish	..	..	14th November.		Twylford Bigarreau	..	31st October.		
Governor Wood	..	..	7th November.		Early Strawson	...	24th October.		
Black Tartarian	..	..	30th November.		Tally-Ho	...	9th November.		
Napoleon Bigarreau	..	..	14th November.		Scarlet Bigarreau	...	10th November.		
Rockpat	...	..	9th November.		Elizabeth	...	10th November.		
Black Hawk	...	..	9th November.		Bigarreau d'Hollande	..	10th November.		
Florence	...	..	20th November.		Bedford's Prolific	..	4th November.		
Bigarreau de Mezel	..	..	9th November.		St. Margaret	...	12th November.		

Plums.—Most of the plum-trees are carrying small crops of fruit this season, the following being some of those which fruited last season, and up to the present appearing to be the most promising for this district, viz. :—

1899.					1899.				
Kelsey	...	...	Ripening 30th March.		Diamond	...	...	Ripening 3rd February.	
Prunus Simonii	...	..	7th February.		Prune de Catalogue	..	..	16th February.	
Tragedy Prune	...	..	25th January.		Perdrigon Blanc	...	..	10th March.	
Fotheringham	...	..	20th January.		Prince of Wales	...	..	20th January.	
Washington	...	..	29th January.		Evans' Seedling	...	..	9th December.	
Oullin's Golden	...	..	5th March.		Purple Gage	...	..	10th November.	
Dennison's Superb	..	..	31st January.		Reine Claude de Bavay	..	..	20th January.	

Prunes are growing well, and many of them are carrying a little fruit, but they appear to be rather small. We will dry some this season as a sample.

Apples.—About fifty varieties are carrying a few apples this season for the first time. The trees are making a good growth, and the young fruit is free from codlin moth, although many are affected with the disease known as bitter pit, notwithstanding the fact that the trees have been sprayed with salt, sulphur, and lime, and Bordeaux mixture.

Figs are not doing as well as I would like, the dry seasons having affected them more than any other trees.

Pears are making satisfactory growth, and some of the trees are carrying fruit. Last year the crows took them before they were fully grown, but owing to the fact of there being so few it does not pay to keep a boy there to shoot the crows.

Olives.—Last season we made a very fair sample of oil, as also some pickles. The trees are doing very well, and are showing for a good crop again this year.

Grapes.—These have made a very good growth, and nearly all the varieties are carrying more or less fruit. As there were a greater number of table and wine grapes growing here than were profitable, I had a few of each variety grafted with Sultanas, this being the most profitable grape we grow here, the dried product last year selling at 7d. per pound. It will be interesting to growers to know how Sultanas will take when grafted on the different kinds of wine and other grape vines. The most useful lesson, however, I consider to be gained from this experiment for the vigneron will be the results shown from grafting Sultanas on the three resistant stocks, Riparia, Rupestris, and Solonis.

On the former stock the grafts took well, and the vines are making good growth and showing a fair crop.

Rupestris are showing nearly as well as Riparia, while the Solonis did not take the grafts so well ; the growth has not been nearly so vigorous, and the vines are carrying very little fruit. This is the second season since the grafts were put in, and gives a fair conception as to which of these three is the best stock to work upon in this district. Summing up, I consider the Riparia good, and the best stock of the three—the

the *Rupestris* following closely; but from the results we have had with the *Solonis* it is valueless as a stock for the *Sultana*, being too weak a grower. The following is a list of the varieties grafted to *Sultanas*, and which did well, together with a list showing those varieties on which the grafts did not take well, viz. :—

Varieties which took well.

Allen	Calabrian raisin	Ciotat	Linto
Leveir	Black Muscat	Golden Chasselas	Folle Blanc
Catawba	Baxter's Sherry	Black Damascus	Malbeck
Rebecca	Waltham Cross	Cook's Seedling	Black Burgundy
Delaware	Burgundy	Champion Muscat	Grand Turk
Lincoln	Sauvignon	Royal Vineyard	Cinsaut
Wilder	Zinfandel	Baxter's Sherry	White Hermitage
Elsinburg	Golden Queen	Chasselas Rose	Pride of Australia
Bell's Seedling	Golden Champion	Morrillon	Gonais
Salem	Carignane	Late Riesling	Thompson's Pride
Miles	Syrian	Mataro	Black Malvasia
Diana	Red Lombardy	Mission	" Morocco
Ihnas grape	Early White Malvasia	Shepherd's Riesling	Raisonette
Hermitage	Early Chasselas	Trebbiano	Emperor
Trentham Black	Mrs. Pearson	Aucarot	Semillon
Dutch Sweetwater	Chasselas de Sillery	Shiraz	Riparia
Black Muscadine	Cornichon Brown	Verdot	Alicante
Black Hamburg	Lady Downes	Grenache	Duc de Magenta
Riesling	Cornichon Blanc		

Varieties on which grafts have not taken well.

White Prince	Corinth	Jerusalem	Chili Rose
Cabernet Sauvignon	Royal Ascot	Dr. Hogg	Barbarossa
Gros. Guillaume	Chasselas Musque	Gros. Maroc	

*Bathurst Orchard.*

This orchard is making fair headway, the trees putting forth fairly vigorous growth from year to year. Last season a few varieties bore a few odd fruits of good quality for the first time, and this year most of these varieties are again showing a few fruits.

Apples.—There are almost seventy-five varieties of apples planted in this orchard, most of which are doing very well, and about thirty varieties of which are carrying some fruit this season. Codlin moth has made its appearance here this year, and precautions are being taken to exterminate it.

Pears.—These trees are growing well, and the Bartletts are carrying a few pears this year. During the time of pruning one tree was found to be badly affected with San José scale. This tree I painted twice in the same day with pure kerosene, which appears to have exterminated the disease, as I have not been able to see or find one live scale. I may state that I treated this tree in the presence of a large audience who were present at one of my practical demonstrations in pruning and spraying. Many of those present feared that the treatment would kill the tree, and have since visited the orchard to observe its effects, and at present there is not a pear-tree which has put on more growth nor is there a healthier-looking tree in the orchard.

Cherries.—This fruit does exceptionally well in this district, some of the varieties having borne particularly good fruit this year; but the trees are as yet too young and small to carry very great crops. The St. Margaret's, Bigarreau de Hollande, and Florence bore the best quality of fruit this season of those trees which have fruited.

Peaches.—Although the late frosts were very severe in this district, they did not destroy the little fruit which had set. Consequently there will be a few on four or five varieties this year. The trees are making very good growth.

Apricots.—These trees are growing well, and in the spring there was a very big showing of fruit on them, but the late frosts destroyed all of it.

Plums and prunes are making excellent growth in this orchard, and there are sixteen different varieties bearing more or less fruit this season.

Walnuts are making satisfactory growth.

Almonds are also making satisfactory growth, but both walnuts and almonds having been planted barely eighteen months, it is as yet too early to form any opinion as to whether or not they will be a success here.

*Pera Bore Orchard.*

This orchard is looking well, most of the trees and vines making fair growth.

Citrus-trees.—These trees at present are doing as well as could be desired, and are quite free from all diseases, consequently spraying has not been necessary as yet. Some of the trees which have borne have produced a good quality of fruit, and such as should find a ready sale in any market.

Apricots.—These trees have borne a little fruit for the first time this year, which has been dried. This is the first which has yet been processed at this farm; however, each year should see an increase in the quantity of fruit until the trees have attained the age of 12 to 16 years.

Peaches are growing well, but as yet have not shown any good fruiting qualities.

Olives.—These are doing well, and are carrying a little fruit. This tree will, I consider, do exceptionally well in this climate.

Prunes.—These trees continue to look very bad, and I fear will never prove profitable here.

Vines.—These are making good growth, although as yet they are too young to bear any fruit. Judging from a few grapes I have picked on the settlers' holdings, these should prove profitable here.

Mr. Gorman has done his best to make this place a success, but has been handicapped in not having sufficient water at times. If sufficient water is available, however, the quantity of fruit should increase from year to year from now on.

*Wollongbar*

Wollongbar Orchard.

This is the smallest of any of the Departmental orchards. Oranges and lemons do fairly well here. Pineapples are doing very well and should prove a profitable crop to grow, especially the Cayenne.

Owing to the prevalence of fruit-fly, it is almost impossible to make a success of raising medium and late season soft fruits, while the orange and other citrus trees suffer from scales and borers in this district.

Olives.—I do not consider that these will ever prove of any value in this district.

Lemons.—This fruit crops well here, but as the tree attains to any age the fruit is inclined to get very thick-skinned.

Oranges.—These make the best growth of any trees in the orchard, but so far the quality of fruit taken from the trees has been very ordinary. When the trees are older they may produce a better quality of fruit, as I found on some of the older trees in this district some very nice specimens of this fruit.

I have, &c.,  
W. J. ALLEN.

Report of the Inspector under Vegetation Diseases Act.

TIMBER AND AGRICULTURE.

Fruit.

I HAVE the honor to submit the attached schedules of particulars showing the duties performed by me under the Vegetation Diseases Act from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

The number of steamers carrying fruit and plants to Sydney attended to were 740, and 848 inspections were made on those steamers. Mr. Inspector Chomley accompanied me during about a third of the inspections.

The number of cases of fruit and plants fumigated for export were 84,399, and 2,450 certificates were issued for such fruit, and copies of the certificates were forwarded to the Colonies that imported the fruit.

PARTICULARS of Fruit and Plants Fumigated for Export, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

Month.	Queensland.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		South Australia.		West Australia.		The Islands.	
	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.	No. of Certifi- cates.	No. of Cases.
January .....	6	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .....	24	713	9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	56	1,403	10	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	45	266	21	1,537	9	136	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	46	676	56	4,058	6	82	5	147	...	...	...	60	11	24
June .....	68	435	89	7,889	...	...	10	121	10	256	34	662	8	16
July .....	46	430	86	7,148	33	784	18	642	4	210	4	4	2	2
August .....	86	1,912	97	7,463	31	721	34	783	14	150	12	291	4	6
September .....	103	1,718	185	15,133	36	624	22	685	5	108	10	354	6	8
October .....	89	1,779	86	5,284	4	63	24	832	6	500	6	340	1	6
November .....	211	3,247	134	5,153	57	750	104	2,057	3	200	6	440	6	20
December .....	180	3,440	17	314	22	197	121	2,859	...	...	3	3	...	...
Totals .....	960	15,102	790	54,130	198	3,357	339	8,141	43	1,424	82	2,154	38	82

PARTICULARS of Fruit and Plant Inspections, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

Month.	No. of Steamers carrying Fruit and Plants to Sydney.							Cargo of Fruit and Plants.			Condemned.			No. of Steamers inspected.	No. of Inspections.
	Queensland.	Victoria.	New Zealand.	Tasmania.	Fiji & Islands.	America.	Europe.	Bananas. No. of Bunches.	Fruit. No. of Cases.	Plants. No. of Cases.	Bananas. No. of Bunches.	Fruit. No. of Cases.	Plants. No. of Cases.		
January .....	22	16	4	8	3	2	1	52,171	24,148	30	921	165	4	56	65
February .....	18	21	7	6	6	1	2	36,920	24,326	2	601	1,950	1	61	39
March .....	20	25	11	6	4	1	3	49,778	44,813	4	1,462	1,069	4	70	75
April .....	17	24	13	7	3	...	3	66,280	84,710	...	2,284	3,239	...	67	70
May .....	19	28	13	8	5	...	1	85,300	74,497	40	1,867	2,613	...	74	85
June .....	15	21	9	9	2	...	...	48,700	44,490	120	1,264	1,269	...	56	65
July .....	21	21	10	8	4	...	...	47,740	64,436	138	696	2,312	...	64	73
August .....	20	30	10	7	4	...	...	44,996	35,200	145	939	1,004	1	71	80
September .....	18	15	7	5	2	...	...	82,560	23,375	61	3,465	1,371	5	48	52
October .....	20	14	6	4	4	3	...	64,240	25,125	36	2,417	7,814	2	51	61
November .....	23	18	7	3	3	1	1	52,759	26,237	19	789	2,809	5	54	63
December .....	23	22	7	7	3	2	4	61,700	29,721	34	36	8,396	4	68	79
Totals ...	236	255	104	78	43	10	15	693,133	506,078	629	16,731	34,011	28	740	848

Timber for Export.

Some of my time was taken up in the classification of timbers, and I have inspected 666,586 superficial feet, which were exported to various countries, and have issued sixty-six certificates for the timber inspected.

The distribution of seed imported by the Department was carried out by me. I also supervised the Departmental exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Show.

I may state that I have been engaged on public duties overtime to the extent of 766 hours during this year, also on all the public holidays, with the exception of two.

J. MARTIN, JUN.  
Report

### Report of Inspector under Vegetation Diseases Act.

I HAVE the honor to report that during the year 1899 I have supervised the fumigation of 175,941 cases of fruit, and issued 4,378 certificates, as shown by accompanying sheet, in addition to which I have inspected various consignments of fruit and plants from the other Colonies and foreign countries, particulars of which are furnished by Mr. Martin.

Acting under instructions, I spent some time at Galston carrying out tests with various spraying solutions, the result of which is included in a report by Mr. W. J. Allen, and has appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette*. The administration of the Vegetation Diseases Act has had a very good effect on the condition of Queensland bananas, and has also prevented the importation of tomatoes and peaches affected with the Queensland fruit-fly; there has been a great improvement in Tasmanian apples, although large quantities have been condemned for black spot—carelessness in packing is noticeable, as good and bad fruit are included in the same case. The presence of San José scale and codlin moth on fruit locally grown and exposed for sale in our own markets shows how necessary it is in the interests of the fruit-growing industry that the provisions of the Act should be extended to prevent the wholesale distribution of fruit so affected. On 20th December I visited the Department's fumigating-room at Wallangarra, and found it to be well made and quite suitable for the purpose. I also instructed the Sub-Collector of Customs in the method of working the chamber. The concessions made to importers of Californian apples and Italian oranges and lemons seems to be working very well; and is a distinct advantage to importers, while the danger to our orchards is reduced to a minimum.

I have, &c.,

J. G. CHOMLEY.

#### PARTICULARS of Fruit and Plants Fumigated for Export, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

Month.	Total.	Total.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Cases.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Certificates.	Victoria.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Miscellaneous.
January.....	2,467	101	866	1,069	84	148	.....	.....	300
February.....	11,180	294	321	10,177	241	296	.....	.....	145
March.....	5,673	205	193	5,001	479	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	3,318	150	194	2,933	182	.....	9	.....	.....
May.....	5,592	177	4,542	341	708	.....	.....	.....	1
June.....	19,134	412	16,486	340	932	428	412	530	6
July.....	28,391	681	24,027	1,154	1,530	541	410	625	4
August.....	28,656	677	21,700	2,154	2,360	1,090	828	524	.....
September.....	37,020	754	23,844	3,418	2,209	6,561	544	444	.....
October.....	36,442	597	24,905	3,460	2,302	5,117	218	440	.....
November.....	3,267	121	1,012	1,428	250	577	.....	.....	.....
December.....	4,901	209	1,133	2,799	225	744	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	175,941	4,378							

### Report of the Entomologist.

I BEG to submit the following report upon the work carried out by the Entomological branch during the last year. A good deal of time has been taken up with the amount of correspondence passing through my hands dealing with the identification of insects, the naming of specimens, giving advice regarding the destruction of pests and the formulæ for the making of remedies to destroy them. Besides the papers coming through the head office, others come through the Stock and Forestry branches, the Director of the Botanic Gardens, and many other branches of the Service. There are also a number of visitors calling with specimens for identification which frequently take up a lot of time.

The following is a rough list of correspondence:—

(1) Insect pests of garden and field	...	...	...	...	400
(2) Ticks and animal parasites	...	...	...	...	25
(3) Collections of specimens to name	...	...	...	...	50
(4) Miscellaneous diseases	...	...	...	...	55
(5) Letters and reports on fumigation	...	...	...	...	60
(6) Foreign correspondence <i>re</i> exchanges	...	...	...	...	30

#### Exchange Collections.

Exchange collections have been made with the following:—

Dr. L. O. Howard, Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.: Specimens of our injurious insects, for which we received a typical collection of well-known American pests. A collection of *Diptera* (flies) was also reported upon by him, and the specimens named up by their specialists. Mr. F. V. Theobald, Wye College, Kent, England, received a similar collection of injurious insects. Specimens of American *Coleoptera* were exchanged with Mr. E. R. Ryan, Indiana, U.S.A., and specimens of fruit-flies were forwarded to the Horticultural Board, Launceston, Tasmania. Specimens of various groups have been forwarded to the following foreign specialists to determine:—Dr. Hovari, Hungary (*Hemiptera*); Mr. R. Newstead, Chester, England (scale insects); Professor Berlese, Italy (*Coccidae*, or scale insects); Dr. Forel, Switzerland (ants); Mr. W. Ashmead, Washington, U.S.A. (*Hymenoptera*); Mr. E. E. Green, Ceylon (*Coccidae*). Early in the year Major-General F. N. Wilson wrote from Penguin, Tasmania, asking for live ladybird beetles to destroy the scale insects in his orchard. After some trouble about 200 specimens of *Orcus chalybeus* were collected and forwarded to him, about half arriving in good condition.

Shortly

Shortly afterwards a similar collection was forwarded to the Government Entomologist at Cape Town (Mr. C. Lounsbury), but they were all dead on arrival, as they had been packed to go in the vessel's cool chamber, and the machinery broke down on the way. I found great difficulty in obtaining a good supply of suitable food for them during the voyage, and am in treaty to introduce the live cochineal coccus into the country to breed them as food for travelling ladybird beetles. An exchange collection of ladybird beetles was received from the Cape—*Exochomum nigromaculata*, a species said to be very useful to destroy woolly aphids. About forty were alive on arrival, and were taken up to the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, where they were liberated on an infested apple-tree enclosed in cheese-cloth. In May last Sir J. F. Price called at the office on behalf of the Tea-planters' Association of Southern India to see if we could send them any ladybird beetles to destroy the brown olive scale (*Lecanium oleæ*), which was very destructive to the tea-plants. I promised to do my best; but it was not until four months later that I obtained a suitable species, and in October and November we despatched nearly 1,000 larvæ and pupæ of one of our best species (*Rhizobius ventralis*) in two lots, but have not yet received notice of their arrival. About 200 specimens of this species, in fulfilment of a former promise, were forwarded to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Wellington, New Zealand.

#### *Appointment of an Assistant.*

On the 19th of June last, my assistant, Mr. S. A. Giraud, was appointed, and up date we have been able to get through a lot of office work which was getting very much behind; and this has enabled me to devote much more of my time to original investigation.

We have also been able to arrange and name up a number of specimens and mount for microscopic work microscope slides of minute insects and insect preparations. Mr. Giraud also looks after the office in my absence in the country, and visits the insectarium at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

#### *Insectarium.*

I am glad to be able to report that a small insect-house has been built by Mr. Brooks from my plans at the Hawkesbury College. It consists of a square room with a green-house at one end. Here we have a number of shrubs and plants potted out, and will place them in the breeding-cages so that the life-histories can be worked out. This is a most important branch of Economic Entomology, as very little is actually known of the earlier stages of some of our commonest pests, such as the peach aphid, &c. This building was finished too late in the season to do much work, but I hope to report good work next season.

#### *Lectures.*

I have still continued delivering lectures upon "Useful and Injurious Insects," "Economic Entomology," &c., and have found a great deal of interest taken by the farmers and orchardists in the descriptions given and the lantern views shown. On several occasions as many as seventy and eighty have attended the lecture, and we have an interesting discussion and interchange of views upon the different pests. I lectured at Brengelly, Branxton, Sydney (to the members of the Horticultural Association of N.S.W.), Tumut, Gundagai, and Penrith.

#### *Fumigation.*

In consequence of the interest that was being taken in the early part of the year in the question of fumigation of citrus-trees with hydrocyanic acid gas, I obtained a small outfit, consisting of a tent 9 feet x 9 feet and chemicals, for experimental purposes. When ready, I had applications from a number of different orchardists offering their orchards and assistance. I therefore visited the following places, treating the trees and explaining the methods and formula as we went along:—

Mr. Wrench, Kenthurst. Orange and lemon trees for Red scale.

Mr. S. Hawk, Orange. Apple-trees for woolly Aphid.

In June I visited Captain Phillip's orchard at Gosford, and treated trees both for San José scale and Red scale on orange and apple trees.

At Emu Plains I treated oranges for Red scale, and at Branxton I experimented on plum-trees attacked by San José scale and Red scale on oranges. Afterwards at the Botanic Gardens we tented trees infested with Olive scale and Indian Wax scale, but the latter were not destroyed. At Cardiff, at Mr. Peatte's place, I had one of my largest meetings, about eighty people turning up, many of them bringing specimens of pests to hear something about them. My conclusions as to fumigation have been submitted in a previous report, but I am still more strongly of opinion that it is too expensive a method for small orchardists or even large ones unless their trees are all of a size handy for tenting. In South Africa fumigation has been tried on a large scale, the Government advancing £25 to any society wishing to purchase an outfit, and selling them the chemicals at cost price, each society appointing their own manager at £12 per month, who takes charge of everything. Nine societies fumigated over 24,000 trees. The average expense of each tree was from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.; but it is to be remembered that fruit is much dearer in that country than in New South Wales. In regard to nursery stock, green-houses, or in a small well-kept orchard, fumigation will be found most useful.

#### *Inspection of Nurseries and duties as Fruit Inspector.*

During the year, at the request of a number of nurserymen, I visited and reported on their plantations regarding the absence of pests, and instructed them as to the treatment of some of the more serious pests. I might here point out that until there some regulations introduced or incorporated with our Vegetation Diseases Act to make the registration of plant nurseries compulsory, and have an annual inspection by an accredited entomologist, it is of no use thinking that we can check the spread of either fungus or insect disease among our plants. The Vegetation Diseases Act has done a great deal of good; but we must remember that it should have come into force at least ten years before it did, for during that time we have introduced nearly all the most serious pests, most of which are rapidly spreading. As Entomologist and Fruit Inspector, I have as occasion demanded visited the different wharfs, but since the appointment of regular inspectors, have not been acting as fruit inspector regularly, but only as a referee when foreign pests were expected or when an inspector was away.

*List*



*List of Papers contributed to the Agricultural Gazette.*

- (i) "*Insect and Fungus Pests of Fruit-trees and their Remedies.*" I wrote the additional entomological portions to be published in book form.
- (ii) "*Phylloxera on the Vine.*" In conjunction with Professor Blunno, I compiled a general account of this pest.
- (iii) "*The Common White Butterfly (Pieris teutonia).*" A native species attacking all forms of capers in the Botanic Gardens.
- (iv) "*The Fig Branch Borer (Hylesinus porcatus).*" A small beetle very destructive to the young wood.
- (v) "*The Lucerne Web Moth (Tortrix glaphyriana).*" A serious pest to lucerne-growers in the Morpeth and Maitland districts.
- (vi) "*Notes on Fruit-flies, with descriptions of new species.*" With two plates. This is a general account of them up to date, with the technical descriptions of two new species bred from introduced fruit.
- (vii) "*A Leaf-mining Caterpillar (Bedellia somnulentella).*" The life history of a small moth whose larvæ are very destructive to creepers in the gardens.
- (viii) "*Entomological Notes for 1898.*" Various pests are described and figured: *The Honey Beetle (Phyllotocus macleayi)*; *The Leaf Beetle (Galleruca semipullata)*; *Thrips and Persimmons*; *French-bean Fly (Agromyza phaseoli)*; *Light Apple Moth (Caecocia postvittata)*; *Horse-radish Moth (Godara comulis)*; *The Cherry-tree Borer (Cryptophaga unipunctata).*
- (ix) "*Australian Bag Moths.*" A popular description of the different species of our bag moths, with figures of the cocoons.
- (x) "*Lac Insects of Australia, with the description of a new species.*" A general account of commercial lac and descriptions of all our Australian species.
- (xi) "*Caterpillars.*" An account of the caterpillar plague, with notes and descriptions. Map of distribution.

*Special Visits to the Country.*

Caterpillar Plague (*Agrotis infusa*).—Early in July reports began to come in with regard to the ravages of these caterpillars. I therefore visited Narrabri, Boggabri, and Gunnedah, collecting information and specimens in the centre of the infested districts. On my return, at the request of the Forbes wheat-growers, I went all round that district, and later in the season went to Gundagai, Tumut, and Adelong. The report upon the fungus destroying this pest has been furnished to the Minister.

The Locust Pest (*Epacromia terminifera*).—This year has also been remarkable for the infestation of the south-western districts by the grasshoppers. I visited Wagga, and afterwards the Condobolin district, to experiment with the African locust fungus, but the experiments were carried on too late in the season to give any practical results.

San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).—A great deal of attention has been given to this terrible scale insect and methods of checking it, but during my visits to the country, Milton, Sutherland, Branxton, Adelong, Narrabeen, Pymble, Bankstown, Beecroft, Balmoral, Pennant Hills, East Hills, Somersby, Fairfield, Burrowa, Paterson, Cowra, and Seven Hills have all been found infested with San José scale, and, as all these are fresh infections since my last report, some idea may be obtained as to how widespread it has become, and yet we have no power to stop nurserymen from sending out diseased plants all over the country.

White Ants (*Termes lacteus*).—Early last May I visited Bourke and several of the artesian bores to report upon the damage done by the white ants to the fruit-trees. At Pera I found that, as the ground had been well cultivated, they had done very little damage, but further north—at Native Dog and Eugonia—they had destroyed a great number of the trees, but in both these places the trees had been sadly neglected. Various experiments were undertaken, the results of which will be reported this season.

Fruit-flies (*Tephritis and Haltophora*).—A number of visits were paid to orchards on account of this pest, which was very destructive to the late peaches and persimmons in particular in the county of Cumberland, and active up to the middle of May, many orchardists pulling and boiling all their late peaches.

Peach Aphis (*Aphis Persice-niger*).—This is, without doubt, the most serious pest that the growers of summer fruit have to contend with, and, as it has spread all over the Colonies, and winters both upon the roots and lower branches of the trees, it is very difficult to deal with. I have visited several orchards in regard to cures and remedies, but the constant spraying until the fruit is set seems to be the only check. In the southern districts many young trees were killed by the combined attacks of frost and aphid.

Indian Wax Scale (*Ceroplastus ceriferus*).—This introduced scale, though well known in our gardens, has only within the last few years appeared as an orchard pest, and, now that it has started, is spreading rapidly upon orange, mandarin, and persimmon trees. Several orchards have been visited around Sydney during the year, and a number of specimens sent in asking for remedies. Lime, salt, and sulphur has been found effective in winter, but the time to deal with it is before the scale has produced sufficient wax to protect itself—about new year. In India, its native country, it is very rare, on account of its numerous parasites. These might be profitably introduced.

Codlin Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).—The interest taken in this pest induced me to suggest last year that it would be advisable to take over a small apple orchard handy to Sydney, where experiments could be tried on checking the ravages of this moth. Mr. Allen and myself were commissioned to find such an orchard, where the owner would allow us to treat the trees after our own methods. Early in the year I found one at Mittagong, after visiting a number in the Goulburn and other districts, and all the trees have been treated, Mr. Allen attending to the spraying and I looking after the cleaning, bandaging, &c., a report on which will be given at the end of the season.

*Removal*

*Removal to 140, George-street North.*

On 13th April I removed from 40, Young-street to the Old Naval Depot Buildings, George-street, where I have much better accommodation for working and getting at the collections than in the old quarters.

The collections of specimens of economic entomology and the naming-up of specimens for reference has been regularly attended to, and many valuable additions have been made from specimens received from correspondents, and those collected by me during my visits to the country have totalled up a good many thousand, both new and duplicates.

In conclusion, I would point out that at no time in the history of agricultural science has economic entomology been so prominently brought before the public as during the last year, through the Vegetation Diseases Act and the regulations for the export and importation of fruit and plants that have been passed both at home and elsewhere, as well as the progressive measures that have been taken in observing the habits of the different pests, and not only noticing the action of the sprays and mixtures used, but in visiting foreign countries to obtain the parasites of the different introduced pests in their native country, and in this manner fighting insect against insect. At the present time there are numbers of trained entomologists sent out by their different Governments to obtain this information, and, as regards San José scale, it would pay to visit Japan (its supposed native home) to see if its parasitic enemies could not be introduced here. Not only is much of my time taken up with answering correspondence, but seldom a day passes without several coming to the office for information.

I have, &c.,

WALTER W. FROGGATT.

### Board for Exports.

#### Report of the Secretary.

I HAVE the honor to report that during the year the operations of the Board have made further satisfactory progress, and that the opening of the season 1899-1900 gives promise of a still larger increase in the business and scope of the Board.

It is now two and a half years since the inception of the handling of perishable produce under Government auspices; and, notwithstanding adverse predictions, it may be claimed that operations have been conducted in such a manner as to give the producers of the Colony a maximum of assistance at a minimum cost to the taxpayer. The steady increase in demand for the Board's services by those interested in the production of exportable produce is, perhaps, the best answer to the critics who so bitterly attack the principle of Government inspection and grading, especially as British buyers have now such confidence in the Board's export brand that they make full advances on store warrants without question or personal inspection.

Early in the year the export of poultry to London began, one of the leading merchants there having established an agency in Sydney for the purpose of making advances on all stock passed by the Board. This system has been found to work well, and there are now several firms making advances against consignments for London and South Africa. The earliest shipment consisted of a small lot of ducklings, which were sold at the very satisfactory price of 4s. each, leaving the owner the handsome net return of over 6s. per pair for nine weeks old birds.

Throughout the season prices varied for ducklings from 2s. 9d. to 4s. each, and for chickens from 3s. to 4s. each. These figures, after paying all expenses, shows an average profit on local rates of from 40 to 60 per cent.; and we are informed by the merchants that the demand is practically unlimited.

Another favourable feature, and one on which we may congratulate ourselves, is that our poultry is acknowledged to be the best that reaches London from abroad. This flattering comment is due to the fact that a rigid system of selection was adopted from the first, and that all birds under a certain standard were rejected.

As the knowledge of poultry-raising increases, we can do still better in quality; and, having a market capable of absorbing 20,000 to 30,000 per week during five months in the year, we need not be afraid to increase our stocks a hundredfold.

The figures given in the table show a large increase since last year, and there is every reason to expect that the season now opening will exhibit a still larger improvement, and that the question of making poultry-raising pay has at last been solved.

The export season lasts for about five months; but, with the improved quality and better stocks, the local market will also benefit materially, and consumers who have held off purchasing on account of the poor quality of the birds hitherto available will be encouraged to purchase the neat, healthy stocks left after the British season is over.

Considerable progress has been made with the producers, and several pamphlets dealing with poultry have been published and circulated, including a reprint of Mr. Bradshaw's "Profitable Poultry Breeding," for which there is a great demand.

Exhibits of export poultry, &c., have been sent to various agricultural shows, and lectures on the export question generally have been delivered at various important centres, as mentioned later on.

In last annual report was mentioned the fact that about 10,000 dozen eggs were stored for the winter market, on behalf of various owners. This proved, as anticipated, a great success, several owners making quite 100 per cent. clear profit. The immediate result has been a tenfold increase, no less than 92,000 dozen having been stored on account of seventy-five holders.

Some fears have been expressed as to the large quantity held, in case the winter price should not rise as usual, but, although this may be the case to a limited extent, the difference is not expected to exceed 2d. per dozen, which would still leave a margin of from 60 to 80 per cent. after paying store charges. Recent information shows that in the United States immense quantities are now stored annually, Boston alone having put down 700,000,000, and although our figures, compared with these, are very small, it is satisfactory to know that we are not behind in adopting the most modern principles.

It

It may be justly claimed that more has been done during the last two seasons towards placing the poultry-raising industry in its proper position as a valuable adjunct to mixed farming than had previously been done in half a century of subsidising agricultural and poultry societies, which, almost without exception, catered more for the "fancy" than the utility classes of birds. The remarkable facilities we have for rearing and fattening poultry, at a season when we have the best market in the world to ourselves, are so self-evident as to require no comment, and the extent of the demand may be gauged by the fact that the agent of one firm alone is now advertising for half a million ducks, fowls, geese, and turkeys, and offering liberal advances on all birds handled and graded at the depôt of the Board for Exports.

Hares have been in good supply, and the quantity handled is about the same as last year—want of organisation and unfavourable weather having prevented the expected increase. This disadvantage will in future be obviated, as far as organisation is concerned, as several new firms are completing arrangements for making advances on all approved consignments. The season's price average has not as yet been made up, but advices received give quotations of from 2s. 9d. to 4s. per pair in the wholesale market, with an upward tendency. Since the initiation of the export scheme, upwards of 300,000 hares have been destroyed. The actual returns in cash exceed £25,000, while the "scalp-money" and the quantity of pasture saved make up a further handsome sum.

During the winter seasons from 200 to 400 men have been found employment in trapping, shooting, carting, packing, &c., and have earned good wages.

It is satisfactory to note that not a single complaint has been made as to quality, condition, or packing of any hares or rabbits which have passed through the Sydney depôt, although frequent complaints of the bad condition of those arriving from the other Colonies have appeared in the Press.

Rabbits, owing to the extent and severity of the drought, have not figured largely, but present reports point to a great increase in this pest, and the coming year should see the resources of the Board taxed to their utmost to accommodate the trade. It seems probable that in future the rabbits will come to hand throughout the whole year, instead of, as at present, only during the winter months. Small quantities have been coming in during the last two months, and from their condition on arrival it appears that, except in extremely muggy weather, they will carry sound and good from points as far away as Narrandera. The local value of rabbit carcasses and skins has been so high that the price was prohibitive for export, and it is a curious fact that several consignments of frozen carcasses were obtained from Melbourne to supply the Sydney demand.

Butter has not been stored in any quantity, the opposition of some firms to Government inspection and handling being still very strong; but the National Butter competitions are bringing many of the factory managers and owners together, and the prospect of a fair share of the trade being done through the depôt is now reasonably assured. In connection with the National competitions, it is interesting to note that the exhibits of butter were stored at two different temperatures—one box of each lot being kept at an average temperature of 32°, and the other at about 14° Fahrenheit. It was found on comparison that the samples kept in the colder range gave better results than the higher, as much as ten points separating the samples when judged at the end of two months from date of storing. From this it may be inferred that the temperature of 35° guaranteed by the shipping companies is not low enough; but further experiments will be made to verify this conclusion.

A feature in the question of Government inspection *versus* non-inspection is the number of inquiries now made for certified samples, especially from firms not represented by experts in this market. This is expected ultimately to bring a large proportion of the output under *visé*.

Fruit has not been a prominent feature for the season, the weather having been very much against the citrus-trees, while in apples and other deciduous fruits the supply has only been moderate. A few experiments have been made, and it has been shown that apricots, peaches, and other tender fruits can be kept for a long time practically unimpaired when the proper conditions of ripeness, temperature, and ventilation are observed. A few commercial lines of apricots, gooseberries, and plums have been tried during the past month with considerable success, considering the difficulties under which we work in the present stores as to ventilation and proper temperatures combined. The work so far done, however, will furnish data for the further series of experiments provided for in the present season's estimates, and the Board hopes to demonstrate the possibility of sending to British markets, not only citrus fruits, but some of the more tender sorts, without damage and with great financial success. This is the more certain on account of the result of the Board's first trial shipment in 1896.

Some two years ago the Board was instrumental in inaugurating the shipment of fruit pulp to Europe, and it is satisfactory to report that a trade has already sprung up from this small beginning, which promises to relieve the local market of a large proportion of its surplus, especially in apricots, some pulp made from which realised up to £26 per ton in London. One of the leading firms engaged in this industry gives the Board's experiment the credit for awakening the public to the possibilities of the export trade, and is sanguine of an enormous business resulting from the British demand.

In small goods not a great deal has been done, but what business transpired was of a satisfactory nature, and the services of the cold stores have been duly appreciated by those who have used them.

The present war in the Transvaal opened up a prospect of business in supplying H.M. troops engaged there with food-stuffs, and tenders were accordingly called, at the instance of the Board, for such lines of produce as our Colony could supply. The call was fairly well responded to, but on account of the continued droughts, and an apparent desire to profit by the opportunity on the part of tenderers, the prices on the whole did not encourage business, although orders to the extent of over 1,000,000 lb. of tinned meats and 500 tons flour, of the total value of over £27,000, have during the last two months been booked, and are now in course of execution. The War Office stipulates expressly that all supplies must be inspected and passed by experts under the Board; this also applying to some orders placed direct by London agents of New South Wales companies. This recognition by the British authorities gives the Board a higher standing, and further emphasises the contention that all supplies, especially of food-stuffs, should be duly and carefully inspected and certified to before being allowed to leave the Colony.

For the latter part of the year it has been found necessary to again increase the cold-storage space, in order to find room for the quantities of eggs, fruit, &c., coming forward. The rent, which was previously £1,200 per annum, has increased to nearly £1,700; but such has been the demand, that even with the increased facilities, large quantities of fruit, &c., have had to be refused. The increase of business is very satisfactory,

satisfactory, and at present the revenue from goods stored more than covers rent, and it is expected that, throughout the coming year, the total cost of working will be defrayed from revenue—thus leaving the Vote for outside expenses, such as experiments, prizes, travelling, and other unavoidable disbursements.

In last report it was mentioned that a recommendation had been made by the Board in connection with the utilising of Darling Island as a centre where the whole of the export arrangements could be provided for. A scheme was roughly drafted and submitted to the Works Department for report; more recently, a sum of £100,000 has been placed on the Loan Estimates, and passed by the Parliament, for the carrying out of the proposed improvements. It will be necessary, however, to make some arrangements immediately, and a subsidiary scheme is now under consideration.

In April the usual amount of money was offered in prizes at the Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, and a fair amount of competition resulted—some of the produce shown being of high quality and fit to compete in any market in the world.

At the Show of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association, £50 were offered in prizes for the best exhibits of export sheep, and thirteen exhibits were shown in the various sections. Ten of these exhibits were afterwards passed by the judges as being fit for export, and shipped for London by the ill-fated steamer "Thermopylae," which deposited herself and her cargo on the rocks of the South African coast. The loss of the mutton has been borne by the Board's funds, and the owners compensated for the full value of the carcasses lost.

It may be mentioned that the first prize for jams, jellies, &c., at the Royal Agricultural Show was awarded to Messrs. Taylor Bros., Annandale, who afterwards generously presented the whole exhibit, properly packed, to the Board, on condition that it should be distributed among the leading personages and merchants of Britain for report.

During the year the Secretary has visited and lectured at many of the leading towns and villages in the Colony, with the result that the export question is gradually becoming more generally understood. It is really wonderful how little some of our well-informed producers know of the possibilities of the export trade, and when the requirements of Britain alone are mentioned, the statement is received almost with incredulity. This shows the necessity for a much more extended campaign in the producing districts, combined, of course, with strict attention to the actual handling of the exports.

Then there is the question equally important of watching the interests of our producers, and tracing their shipments from farm to consumer. The Board has always held the opinion that this can best be done by appointing a commercial agent for Europe, empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to discover and rectify abuses, stop leakages in the shape of improper or unnecessary profits, and generally keep producers in touch with the best methods and means of reaching the actual consumer of their produce. The usefulness of such an official would not be confined to this only, as a smart commercial man would be of the utmost service in introducing Australian business to new buyers and fresh markets, keeping in touch with the march of events, and taking every opportunity of pushing the Colony's interests.

In many other ways besides the foregoing the Board has endeavoured to assist the man on the land, and I am glad to report that every individual member has at all times been ready and willing to give advice on any point affecting the particular industries represented by each, and that from all parts of this and the adjoining Colonies constant inquiries and letters of thanks for information supplied are received at this office.

The clerical work of the branch has very much increased, and in June Mr. J. V. Turner was appointed as probationary junior clerk. No other additions have been made to the staff, which now consists of four: Secretary, poultry expert, storekeeper, and clerk. All skilled and unskilled labour is employed as required, and is fully provided for in the charges made for handling goods.

The Board has met twenty-four times, the following list representing the attendance of each member:—

Chairman (absent in Europe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Hon. A. Kethel, Vice-Chairman	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Thos. Jessep, Esq., M.L.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
J. L. Thompson (travelling)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Geo. Maiden	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
C. F. Lindeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
John Wildridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
H. W. Lee (since resigned)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
T. C. Worboys	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Throughout the year the Chairman has been absent in Europe on private business, but has kept in touch with the Board, and is always ready to further the interests of producers by advice as to shipments, markets, &c.

The other members have given a great deal of valuable time to the Board's affairs, and, outside of regular meetings, are in constant consultation with the Secretary on various matters relating to production and handling of export goods.

The amount of funds voted for the encouragement of producers on the local and export markets amounted, for the year ending 30th June, to £2,250, and considerably less than this amount was actually expended.

It will be understood that the expenditure represents the total cost of the Board to the Colony, and includes all prize moneys, cost of experiments, cold-store rent, office rent, wages and salaries, travelling expenses, members' fees, packing material, implements, and fittings. Although it has been possible to manage the export dépôt and materially assist producers at such a small cost, it is not thought expedient that such an important work should be allowed to languish for want of funds, although it is anticipated that the amount recently passed on the Estimates, totalling about £3,000, will be amply sufficient for the current year's expenses, it being found that the revenue derived from store charges will practically cover expenditure on actual operations, thus leaving only the educational work as a charge against the taxpayer.

The

The quantity of goods passed through the hands of the Board during the current year is as follows :—

*Produce treated in Cold Stores.*

Hares	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,030
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,598
Fowls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,870
Ducks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,034
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799
Geese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,096 dozen
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 cases
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 boxes
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 cases
Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	...	699
Marsupial tails	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

*Shipped under Board's Certificate.*

Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,780 cases
Oats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 sacks

*Orders on hand and in process of execution.*

Meats	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000 cases
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 sacks

These figures show considerable improvement on last year's record, and the business already under way and promising for 1900 is of such magnitude as to assure a further great advance before the end of the financial year.

In conclusion, it may be well to point out that, although the neighbouring Colonies have spent very much larger sums in encouraging production and export, the Mother Colony has recently made good progress, and with very slight expenditure has at length begun to assert her proper position on the world's markets. It remains only for producer, merchant, and Government to combine in a further strenuous effort to place New South Wales products fairly before the consuming public, and, by aiming at the maintenance of the highest standard of quality, attain to the coveted honor of being first of the exporting Colonies.

I have, &c.,

JAS. STEPHENSON,  
Secretary.



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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(REPORT OF ADVISORY BOARD ON MANAGEMENT OF.)

*Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.*

Sir,

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 27 June, 1900.

In accordance with a request made by you for an investigation into the management and control of Agricultural Societies in this Colony, and their educational value, we, the appointed Board, have the honor to submit the result of our investigation.

At our first meeting, a carefully-prepared circular (marked "A") was drafted, and agreed upon to be sent to every Agricultural Society in the Colony participating in the Vote for Subsidies and Grants to Agricultural Societies. The questions asked in the circular are, as will be seen, of a searching, although of a not too inquisitorial, nature, when it is remembered that these institutions are public bodies. The circular was sent out on the 11th January, 1900; but we regret to say that the whole of the Societies have not responded, and that many Societies only responded after a reminder was sent to them. The following Societies (Appendix C) have omitted or declined to send their returns.

A thorough digest of the answers to the circular has fully impressed us, as it will, no doubt, impress you, that there was a great need for the investigation in which we have been engaged. The main unsatisfactory factors of the analysis are—

1. The support given by graziers and agriculturists for whose benefit these Societies were established has only been of a lukewarm nature.

2. The general body of Societies has also evidently overlooked the aims for which they were brought into existence—(a) Not giving sufficient encouragement to the breeding of the most suitable stock; (b) the promotion of scientific farming; (c) supplementing these two primary objects with giving lectures on them at opportune occasions, and distributing to their members pamphlet literature on subjects of vital importance. We find, instead, that too much prominence has been given to objects calculated more to draw the people for amusement than for the sake of education.

The money given for jumping and trotting events has been abnormally large in proportion to that given for the right objects. We see no objection to prizes for the encouragement of breeding the best class of hunters and trotters, but our long personal knowledge of the body of horses that compete for these prizes lead us to the conclusion that the right stamp is met with few and far between.

3. The want of a universal standard of quality for various classes of the domestic breed of animals that compete has also tended to defeat the practical utility of shows. Here, again, our practical knowledge has convinced us that first prizes are often awarded to stock that do not in the least deserve them; whilst, in the Agricultural Section, prizes are given to small quantities of grain or produce, carefully picked by the exhibitor, without the committee taking any steps to find out whether these samples represent the quality of the whole of the exhibitor's produce. We are aware, however, of two notable exceptions to this practice—at Wagga and Grenfell—where the competitors' exhibits of wheats are collected at threshing time by the committee, who take them from the bulk, seal up in bags, and secure until show and judging time.

4. We consider, judging from the nature of the replies, that an efficient system of book-keeping has not been adopted by many of the Societies; also, that the amounts given, representing the value of the improvements on the show-ground, is, in many cases, open to query, as are likewise some of the replies to questions.

5. We consider that the annual subscription is, in many cases, far too low.

The above are the main unsatisfactory features we have extracted from the replies. There was sufficient evidence before us that Societies have leaned too much on the support, monetary or otherwise, they have obtained from the Government, and thus brought into existence a far greater number of Societies than would have been the case if they had been compelled to rely wholly on self-support.

A map submitted to the Minister shows that, in several districts, there are far more societies than are needed. The existence of so many in one district has resulted in several evils. One is the professional showman, who travels with a few superior exhibits from show to show within a comparatively small

circle, and thus obtains a large sum, most of which could have been given to suitable objects of local production. Another objection to the multiplicity of shows in one centre is, that their dates often clash with shows of far greater importance within easy access by rail, thus depriving the more important of exhibits, and nullifying the educational value of these sections.

A drastic reform of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is necessary, if the interests of the high educational elements of the agricultural industry, in all its branches, is to be considered. This, after due consideration, can best be obtained by advising your Government to cease giving any more subsidies or grants. But, as it is advisable to give encouragement to breeding certain classes of stock, and to agricultural and horticultural objects, we would recommend that a certain sum be granted annually for these purposes, and that only money prizes be given.

For the better interests of this purpose, we beg to suggest that the control of this sum be given to a small Board, of which the Minister, for the time being, shall be the head.

We beg to invite attention to the accompanying replies from Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, as to practices adopted with respect to subsidies to Agricultural Societies (papers 12,616). From these it will be seen that no subsidies are given in New Zealand, Tasmania, or Western Australia, and that in South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria the grants are exceedingly small compared with that given in New South Wales.

We have, &c.,

WALTER S. CAMPBELL.  
GEORGE VALDER.  
E. D. E. VAN WEENEN.

### C.

No replies to circular from the following Societies :—

Berrigan	Liverpool Plains (Tamworth)
Bathurst	Liverpool
Bulli and Woonona	Mudgee
Berridale	Murrumbidgee
Bourke (Central Australia)	Minni
Coonabarabran	Namoi
Cobargo	Nepean
Delegate	Newcastle
Forbes Farmers' Union	National
Fruitgrowers' Union	Royal (Sydney)
Goulburn	Sheepbreeders' Association
Gwydir	Wellington
Guilgong	Willoughby
Gundaroo	Carcoar
Gunning	Quirindi
Horticultural (Sydney)	Marulan
Lismore	Bungendore.

### A.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ADVISORY BOARD.

Department of Agriculture, January, 1900.

To the Secretary of the

Sir,

In view of a rearrangement of subsidies by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, we should be glad to receive at an early date the following information respecting your Society :—

1. Number of paying members.
2. Number of agriculturists that are members.
3. Amount of annual subscription.
4. Actual amount of prizes given by the Society, irrespective of donations.
5. Amount of donations from members living in the district.
6. " " outside members, firms, &c.
7. " " subsidy, special grants, and special prizes from the Department of Agriculture.
8. If shows have been held annually.
9. Revenue from subscriptions, donations, other sources, given separately.
10. Expenditure, salaries and wages excepted.
11. " " amount of salaries and wages.
12. Amount of prizes and donations given to Stock.
13. " " " " Agriculture.
14. " " " " Dairy Products.
15. " " " " Jumping events.
16. Amount spent in improvements.
17. Area of Show-ground.
18. Nature of improvements.
19. Age of Society.
20. Has any work been done to forward the aims of an Agricultural Society beyond giving annual shows?

The receipt of the above information will greatly assist the Government in determining the question of subsidy.

We have, &c.,

W. S. CAMPBELL, Chairman.  
J. L. THOMPSON.  
E. D. E. VAN WEENEN.

Place.

Place.

Date.

To the Chairman of the Agricultural Societies Advisory Board,—

Sir,

In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following replies to your questions:—

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I have, &amp;c.,

Secretary,

Society.

## Reply from New Zealand.

Sir,

Wellington, N.Z., 6 December, 1899.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo. In reply, I have to say that no subsidies are paid in New Zealand. In one or two special instances, however, the Government has given small grants towards the building of agricultural halls and purchase of sites.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN D. RITCHIE, Secretary.

The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

## Reply from Western Australia.

SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Sir,

4 December, 1899.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I have to inform you that this Colony has no method in paying subsidies to Agricultural and kindred Societies.

When a Society is formed the secretary generally makes an application to the Treasury, usually through the member for the district, and a grant is made, varying, according to the importance of the district and size of the Society, from £10 to £50.

A good deal of agitation has been going on lately with a view to a more equable distribution of funds in this direction, most of the Societies suggesting a subsidy of £ for £ on their subscriptions, but nothing definite has resulted up to date.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. LINDLEY COWEN, Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales.

## Reply from Tasmania.

Hobart, 6 December, 1899.

To D. C. McLachlan, Esq., Under Secretary for Agriculture, Sydney, N.S.W.,

In reply to yours of 23rd ultimo, I beg to state that, apart from a small sum voted for the purpose of maintaining an Agricultural School at Ulverstone, this Government does not subsidise.

T. A. TABART, Secretary.

## Reply from Queensland.

Sir,

Brisbane, 30 November, 1899.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, on the subject of the subsidising of Agricultural and kindred Societies.

Subsidy to Agricultural Societies in this Colony is paid in one form only, in accordance with the regulations and subscription lists, of which copies are forwarded, and, with regard to the latter, attention is drawn to the foot-note, that provides safeguards for the transaction of the financial business of Societies through a bank. The accounts of Societies are audited by Government Audit Inspectors, by which means illegal claims for subsidy are detected. In such cases, the Society is asked to refund the over-endowment, failing which a deduction is made from the next endowment.

I have, &amp;c.,

PETER McLEAN, Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney, New South Wales.

## Reply from Victoria.

Sir,

Melbourne, 29 November, 1899.

In reply to your letter of 23rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that the vote for Agricultural and kindred Societies is distributed in accordance with the enclosed regulations.

I have, &amp;c.,

D. E. MARTIN, Secretary for Agriculture.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.

Reply

## Reply from South Australia.

Adelaide, 27 November, 1899.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 23rd instant (99-11,974 A), I have to inform you that, in this Colony, assistance to Agricultural Societies is given (1st) to the Royal Agricultural Society and (2nd) to country Agricultural Societies.

The former Society holds two shows each year in Adelaide, and receives from the public funds £800 per annum, provided that at least an equal amount is raised from other sources, and is paid each year in prize money.

The grant to country Societies is £1,500 per annum. No Society within 20 miles of one already established receives assistance. The money is awarded *pro rata* amongst Societies raising from other sources and giving £100 or more in prize money. In the outside scattered districts, Societies giving less than this amount are allowed to participate, as are Field Trial Societies. The average amount received by the Societies varies from 18 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the prize money paid by them; last year it was 22·85 per cent.

In addition to these subsidies, special prizes to the amount of £15 are offered for poultry suitable for export, exhibited at the S. A. Dog and Poultry Show, and also at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show of Poultry.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. MOLINEUX, General Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.



1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**VINE DISEASES ACT OF 1893.**

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN VINEGROWERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PRAYING FOR REPEAL OF.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 July, 1900.*

---

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

We, the undersigned Vinegrowers,—

HUMBLY PRAY :—

That you will repeal the Vine Diseases Act of 1893, for the following reasons :—

Firstly.—That the Act has utterly failed to accomplish that for which it was passed, viz., to eradicate the insect known as phylloxera.

Secondly.—That we feel sure that the insect known as phylloxera here is almost harmless, and in no case has it been proved to have destroyed a single vine.

Thirdly.—That it has been very hard on those who have been unfortunate enough to have come under its operations, inasmuch as they have been deprived of their livelihood; and we have every reason to believe that the insect is still in the ground.

Fourthly.—That taking into consideration the small amount of compensation allowed to growers, and the immense expense caused to the Colony caused by the working of the Act, it would be more to our combined interests and to the interest of the Colony as a whole were the Government to leave the vinegrowers to cope with the insect themselves.

And we, your humble Petitioners, shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

[*Here follow 177 signatures.*]

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VINE DISEASES ACT, 1893.

(VINEYARDS CONDEMNED UNDER.)

*Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.*

RETURN to an Order, dated 5th July, 1900, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of vineyards condemned by the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Vine Diseases Act of 1893.
- “(2.) The date of condemnations; the area of such vineyards; names of owners; and the name and qualifications of the Inspector upon whose report action was determined.
- “(3.) The ratable value of the condemned vineyards, and how it was arrived at.
- “(4.) The value fixed by the Government Inspector.
- “(5.) The amount of compensation paid in each case.
- “(6.) The number of claims referred to arbitration as provided in clause 15 of the Vine Diseases Act of 1893.
- “(7.) The amount of award, and the amount recommended by Government Inspectors prior to such reference.
- “(8.) The number and particulars of claims still undealt with, and the cause of delay in dealing with same.”

(*Mr. Kidd.*)

(Question 1) Thirty four  
(Questions 2, 3 4, and 5 )

Name of Owner	Area	Date Condemned	Condemned by Inspector	Rateable Value	Compensation fixed by Government Inspector	Compensation Paid
Messrs M & G Power	3	28 Nov , 1892	W Sanderson	£ s d 60 0 0	£ s d 171 9 6	£ s d 171 9 6
Mrs Luke	1	28 " 1892	" "	*5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
H Knox	1 1	13 Feb , 1894	J Despeissis and J Gorus	Fixed by Vine Diseases	110 0 0	110 0 0
P Legge	1	13 " 1894	J Despeissis	Board under Act of 1886	15 0 0	15 0 0
J Brodie	1	13 " 1894	Not reported diseased, but destroyed because of proxi- mity to Knox and Legge		25 0 0	25 0 0
W Smith	1	8 Oct , 1894	W Sanderson and J Gorus		Fixed by Cumberland Board	30 0 0
M Reddan	2	13 " 1894	" "		41 5 0	41 5 0
E Strangier	1 1	13 " 1894	" "		22 10 0	22 10 0
J Gill	3 1	26 Feb , 1895	W Sanderson		91 0 0	77 13 4
G Gallop	1	12 June, 1896	C Fuller		3 0 0	3 0 0
P Fuchs	1	18 Feb , 1896	J Gorus		3 15 0	3 15 0
Mrs Stinger	1 1	12 June, 1896	C Fuller and J Gorus		41 3 8	41 3 8
Mrs. Reddan	1 1	12 " 1896	" " W Sanderson		25 15 0	25 15 0
P Adams	1 1	19 Nov , 1896	W Sanderson and M Blunno		11 5 0	11 5 0
T Murray	1 1	29 Dec , 1896	" "		26 5 0	100 0 0
Mrs Fincham	2 1	13 Jan , 1897	" "		37 10 0	137 10 0
E Beckingham	1	19 April, 1898	" " and M Blunno		23 10 0	85 0 0
J. Hines	150 vines.	20 Aug , 1898	H Adams and M Blunno		0 15 0	Not settled
L Sanderson	3	11 " 1898	" "		48 5 0	116 18 0
D McGarry	7 1	4 Nov , 1898	" "		238 9 0	Not settled
Mrs Loftus	2 1	12 " 1898	" "		58 2 0	58 2 0
W Davis	6 1	17 " 1898	M Blunno		260 0 0	300 0 0
G Groat	1	4 Jan , 1899	Ellis and M Blunno		48 0 0	Not settled.
S Johnson	2	25 " 1899	Wilkinson and M Blunno		26 0 0	
T. Carey	1	6 Mar , 1899	" "		12 10 10	12 10 10
J Walker	4	27 June, 1899	" "		99 0 0	Not settled.
E Brohan	3 1	30 Sept , 1899	Ellis and M Blunno		92 19 0	"
M Cooley	1	24 Oct , 1899	" "		13 11 0	"
Mr Podesta	5 sq yards	23 Nov , 1899	Wilkinson and M Blunno			No claim yet.
J Zani	258 vines	16 Dec , 1899	Adams and M Blunno		4 8 0	Not settled
H. Williams	6	12 " 1899	H Lackie and M Blunno			Not settled, vineyard not yet all des- troyed.
Mrs Pegg	38 perches	10 Jan , 1900	Ellis and M Blunno		10 12 0	In course of payment.
C Baker	2 1	2 Mar , 1900	Wilkinson and M Blunno			No claim yet.
Mr Herbert	1	26 " 1900	" "			"

INSPECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS

W Sanderson	Inspector of Vineyards since 1888
J Despeissis	Member Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; studied Viticulture in France and Italy, Viticultural Expert to the Department of Agriculture, N S W , until January, 1895
J Gorus	Inspector of Vineyards since 1891
C Fuller	Assistant Entomologist to Department of Agriculture, 1891
M Blunno	Diploma of Superior School of Agriculture Enologie at Avellino, and Decree of the Department of Agriculture (Italy) appointing him Delegate of Phylloxera to six Anti Phylloxera Campaigns, 1890 5 , appointed Inspector of Vineyards, N S W , 1896
H Adams	Appointed Inspector of Vineyards, N S W , 1896
T Ellis	" " 1893
A Wilkinson	" " 1893
H Lackie	" " 1899

(Question 6 ) One , but the umpire decided that no arbitration could be held under the Act, and  
a friendly arbitration was allowed with the consent of the Minister  
(Question 7 ) £85 awarded , £23 10s recommended by the Government Inspector  
(Question 8 ) Twelve

Name	Amount Claimed	Amount Offered
*J Hines	£ s d 36 0 0	£ s. d. 0 15 0
*D. McGarry	802 0 0	238 9 0
*G Groat	155 8 0	48 0 0
*S Johnston	209 1 4	26 0 0
*J Walker	290 0 0	99 0 0
*E Brohan	594 5 4	92 19 0
*M Cooley	90 0 0	13 11 0
Mr Podesta	No claim yet	
*J Zani	150 0 0	4 8 0
*H Williams	521 10 0	
C Baker	No claim yet	
Mr Herbert	No claim yet.	

Cause of delay Amount offered not accepted by claimants

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 29 November, 1900.*

PRODUCTION of Wheat and the Net Export or Import of Breadstuffs in the States forming the Australian Commonwealth during the last Twenty Years.

Year.	Production of Wheat.	Net Export.	Net Import.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880 ... ..	28,730,159	11,594,381	.....
1881 ... ..	23,438,161	7,988,161	.....
1882 ... ..	21,378,009	5,751,130	.....
1883 ... ..	21,492,505	4,742,290	.....
1884 ... ..	35,714,456	17,130,843	.....
1885 ... ..	30,559,060	11,583,644	.....
1886 ... ..	*20,165,988	.....	603,532
1887 ... ..	*28,899,220	4,265,924	.....
1888 ... ..	*35,930,697	10,643,673	.....
1889 ... ..	*19,757,509	.....	2,107,133
1890 ... ..	34,039,289	8,836,170	.....
1891 ... ..	27,118,259	10,646,298	.....
1892 ... ..	25,675,265	4,126,538	.....
1893 ... ..	32,759,693	8,829,941	.....
1894 ... ..	*36,929,947	11,916,782	.....
1895 ... ..	*30,855,812	6,774,377	.....
1896 ... ..	*19,557,726	.....	4,347,168
1897 ... ..	20,880,479	.....	3,641,306
1898 ... ..	28,241,409	1,341,596	.....
1899 ... ..	41,417,853	11,581,198	.....
Net Export, twenty years ...	.....	127,053,804	.....

\* Estimated ; returns defective for South Australia.  
NOTE.—Flour imported or exported has been estimated at its equivalent in wheat.





1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

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*Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.*

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

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[3s. 3d.]



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1899.

## REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP,  
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint  
Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of  
the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,—

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the Report  
of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1899.

### SCHOOLS.

In 1899 there were 2,693 schools, containing 2,909 departments,  
as compared with 2,602 schools and 2,817 departments open in 1898.  
During the year, 112 schools were established, comprising 9 Public,  
57 Provisional, 32 Half-time, 2 House-to-house, and 12 Evening  
Schools. In addition to these, 35 schools were reopened, 27 Provisional  
and 4 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools,  
and 21 Half-time and 1 House-to-house Schools to the Provi-  
sional rank; while 13 Public and 15 Provisional Schools were reduced  
to Half-time Schools. Fifty-six of the schools in operation during  
the whole or some portion of 1898 do not appear on the list of schools  
open in 1899, and of those actually in operation in that year 52 were  
closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the  
close of 1899 was 2,641, containing 2,857 departments.

The following table shows the classification of the schools open  
in 1899 :—

#### 1. *High Schools* :—

	Schools.	Departments.
Unclassed ... ..	4	4

#### 2. *Public Schools and Half-time Schools* :—

In Class	I	...	...	...	...	46	...	138
"	II	...	...	...	...	39	...	105
"	III	...	...	...	...	29	...	62
"	IV	...	...	...	...	61	...	85
"	V	...	...	...	...	122	...	123
"	VI	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
"	VII	...	...	...	...	230	...	230
"	VIII	...	...	...	...	394	...	394
"	IX	...	...	...	...	836	...	836
"	X	...	...	...	...	128	...	128
Unclassed	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142

#### 3. *Provisional Schools* :—

Class	I } ... ..	358	...	358
"	II }			

#### 4. *House-to-house Schools* :—

Unclassed ... ..	33	...	33
------------------	----	-----	----

#### 5. *Evening Public Schools* :—

Unclassed ... ..	31	...	31
------------------	----	-----	----

Total ... ..	2,693	...	2,909
--------------	-------	-----	-------

56—A

Of

Of the 22 applications for the establishment of new schools which were under consideration at the close of 1898, 12 were granted, and 10 were declined. In addition to these, 178 applications were received during 1899, namely, 35 for Public Schools, 107 for Provisional Schools, 24 for Half-time Schools, 1 for a House-to-house School, and 11 for Evening Schools. Of these, 106 were granted, 56 were declined, and 16 were under consideration at the end of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools when established is 2,566.

The number of applications dealt with, and the action taken with regard to them, is shown in the following table:—

*Applications for the establishment of Schools.*

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools ... ..	35	14	17	4
Provisional Schools ... ..	107	64	35	8
Half-time Schools ... ..	24	17	4	3
House-to-house Schools...	1	1	0	0
Evening Public Schools...	11	10	0	1
Total... ..	178	106	56	16

Full details respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I, II, III, IV, V.

The number of schools in operation in 1881, the first full year during which the Department was under Ministerial control, as compared with the number open in 1899, is given in the following table:—

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.		Increase, 1881-1899.
	1881.	1899.	
High Schools ... ..	.....	4	4
Superior Schools ... ..	58	253	195
Primary Public Schools ... ..	1,042	1,774	732
Provisional Schools ... ..	246	358	112
Half-time Schools ... ..	93	456	363
House-to-house Schools ... ..	.....	33	33
Evening Schools ... ..	57	31	26*
Total ... ..	1,496	2,909	1,413
Seats provided ... ..	98,721	259,119	160,398

\* Decrease.

In addition to the schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act, the following State supported or aided schools are still in operation, namely, the Sydney Grammar School, the two Industrial Schools, the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Carpenterian and Shaftesbury Reformatory Schools.

*School*

*School Premises and Sites.*—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 93. Of these, 64 were Government grants, 25 were resumed under the Public Works Act (51 Vic. No. 37), 3 were purchased, and one was a free grant to the Department. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £200, and the sum of £140 1s. 9d. was paid on account of those resumed. In the case of 12 of the latter no claim was made by the original holders for compensation. The balance to be paid on the others, when all claims have been settled, is £302. Full particulars as to the sites will be found in Appendix XX.

*Buildings.*—At the close of 1899, existing school premises afforded room for 259,119 pupils. Of the school-places counted in 1898, 3,072 were lost in 1899 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase was 6,328. Taking the building-work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1899, 39 new schools and residences and 2 weather-sheds were erected under the supervision of the Department's professional officers, as compared with 33 and 12 respectively built in 1898; while the additions numbered 44, as compared with 33; the premises repaired, 478, as compared with 554; and the places provided, 3,917, as compared with 6,331 for the same period. The number of small school-buildings, residences, and weather-sheds erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 122, as compared with 115 put up in 1898; 22 school-buildings were enlarged, as against 31 in 1898; the number of places provided was 3,787, as compared with 4,634; and the buildings repaired numbered 1,198 in 1899, as against 1,245 in the previous year.

At the close of 1899 the following additional works were in progress:—58 new buildings and 39 additions, the whole to provide for about 7,400 children. One new weather-shed was in course of construction, as well as 5 teachers' residences. Repairs and improvements were being carried out in 208 existing buildings.

Full particulars respecting the building-work completed in the year, and that in progress at its close, are given in the following tables:—

*Works completed.*

	Number.	Places provided.	Total cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per seat.
<i>Works under Professional Officers:—</i>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School-buildings .....	25	3,017	19,163 5 6	766 10 7	6 7 0
Additions .....	18	900	4,413 1 0	245 3 5	4 18 0
Residences .....	14	.....	7,441 15 0	531 11 1	.....
Additions to residences .....	26	.....	4,106 0 10	157 18 6	.....
Weather-sheds .....	2	... ..	149 15 0	74 17 6	.....
Repairs, &c.....	478	.....	16,710 17 2	34 19 2	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision:—</i>					
School-buildings .....	110	3,173	7,023 5 3	63 17 6	2 4 3
Additions.....	22	614	1,704 11 8	77 9 7	2 15 6
Residences .....	5	.....	1,207 5 7	241 9 2	.....
Weather-sheds .....	7	.....	105 19 6	15 2 9	.....
Repairs, &c.....	1,198	.....	10,086 5 11	8 8 4	.....

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Works under Professional Officers :—</i>					
School-buildings .....	21	4,279	23,650 1 2	1,126 3 10	5 10 6
Additions .....	19	1,520	8,339 13 6	438 18 7	5 9 9
Residences .....	2	.....	1,075 2 6	537 11 3	.....
Additions to residences .....	14	.....	2,840 3 2	202 17 4	.....
Weather-sheds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs, &c. ....	121	.....	8,501 18 0	70 5 3	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision :—</i>					
School-buildings .....	37	1,456	3,706 0 1	100 3 3	2 10 11
Additions .....	6	145	438 19 6	73 3 3	3 0 6
Residences .....	3	.....	1,131 16 0	377 5 4	.....
Weather-sheds .....	1	.....	21 15 0	21 15 0	.....
Repairs, &c.....	87	.....	1,865 4 3	21 8 9	.....

The amount expended on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, rents, and rates during the last five years is shown below. The total expenditure on these items since 1880 is £2,905,689.

1895	...	...	...	...	104,397
1896	...	...	...	...	56,752
1897	...	...	...	...	84,909
1898	...	...	...	...	105,054
1899	...	...	...	...	£90,926

*School Attendance.*—The returns for the year show an improvement as regards enrolment, the gross enrolment at Primary schools being 265,037 pupils, as compared with 258,592 in 1898, an increase of 6,445. Deducting 12 per cent. on account of multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils under instruction was 233,233, an increase over the preceding year of 5,672.

The gross aggregate enrolment and the aggregate enrolment of distinct pupils for the last five years appear below :—

Years.	Gross Aggregate Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.
1895 ...	245,904	216,396	11,512	10,131
1896 ...	251,821	221,603	5,917	5,207
1897 ...	256,996	226,157	5,175	4,554
1898 ...	258,592	227,561	1,596	1,404
1899 ...	265,037	233,233	6,445	5,672

In addition to the 233,233 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,536 in attendance at other State-aided Schools, namely :—

The Sydney Grammar School	...	...	...	...	...	590
The Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	667
The School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	...	...	...	...	...	117
The Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	162
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,536

Estimating the mean population of the Colony for 1899 at 1,345,245, the population between 6 and 14 years of age was 253,212. Of this number, 201,014, or 79·4 per cent., attended State Schools, and 52,198, or 20·6 per cent., received instruction in Private Schools or at home, or else remained untaught. From the latest returns of Private Schools' attendance it is estimated that the total enrolment was 60,159. As of this enrolment 45,294 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, it will be seen that, of the total statutory school population of 253,212, 246,308, or 97·3 per cent., were enrolled at State and Private Schools, while 6,904, or 2·7 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 18,736 under 6 years of age, and 29,883 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance—33,754 at State Schools, and 14,865 at Private Schools. Thus, of 356,232 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 234,768 attended State Schools, and 60,159 attended Private Schools; while the remainder, 61,305, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught.

The average quarterly enrolment was 208,632, and the average attendance 149,349. In the first half of the year 151,603 pupils, and in the second half 161,746 pupils, attended the ordinary day-schools 70 days or more. The percentage of the quarterly enrolment attending the compulsory number of days was, in the first half-year, 72·7 per cent., and in the second, 77·4 per cent.

The percentages of the net yearly enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year, since 1894, are as follow :—

[illegible]



The enrolment and average attendance are shown in the following tables:—

(a) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1898 and 1899.*

Quarters.	Number enrolled.		Average Attendance.			
			Number.		Percentages.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
March quarter ..	203,362	206,909	143,256·2	151,717·6	70·4	73·3
June quarter ...	205,881	209,841	143,380·2	149,328·1	69·6	71·1
September quarter ...	204,350	211,264	140,436·5	147,840·4	68·7	69·9
December quarter ...	202,048	206,516	139,820·1	148,873·3	69·2	72·1
Year's average...	203,910	208,632	141,723·2	149,439·8	69·5	71·6

(b) *Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last five years.*

Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1895 ... ..	216,396	192,075	139,978	64·68	72·87
1896 ... ..	221,603	197,025	142,192	64·16	72·17
1897 ... ..	226,157	201,947	148,381	65·60	73·47
1898 ... ..	227,561	203,910	141,723	62·27	69·50
1899 ... ..	233,233	208,632	149,439	64·07	71·62

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus:—246,308, or 97·3 per cent. of the statutory population, were enrolled for school attendance; 201,014, or 79·4 per cent., at State Schools; and 45,294, or 17·9 per cent., at Private Schools. Of the school population between 4 and 15 years—294,927, or 82·8 per cent., were at school; 234,768, or 65·9 per cent., at State Schools; and 60,159, or 16·9 per cent., at Private Schools. 233,233 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 200,317 being of the statutory school age, and 32,916 either above or below it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 208,632, or 89·4 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 149,439, or 71·6 of the quarterly enrolment. Of the net yearly enrolment, 65 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the first half-year, and 69·3 per cent. in the second half-year. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1899 were respectively 16·5 and 11·1, as compared with 15·3 and 10·6 in 1898.

*Compulsory clauses of the Act.*—62,908 children between the ages of 6 and 14 years failed to complete the minimum attendance of 70 days during the first half of the year; but in 417 cases only was the law set in motion. The parents of 3,422 were cautioned, while in the remaining cases satisfactory explanations were furnished, or the circumstances

circumstances were not such as to render any action necessary. In a large number of instances, pupils had obtained certificates by examination, and were thus legally exempt.

For the second half-year, the number between the compulsory ages who did not attend 70 days was 54,042. In 615 cases legal action was taken, and cautions were sent to parents in 3,223 cases.

*Special Religious Instruction.*—The provisions of clause 17 of the Public Instruction Act, under which not more than one hour a day may be set apart for the special religious instruction of pupils by clergymen or other authorised religious teachers, were largely taken advantage of during the year. The Visitors' Books of the schools show that 19,515 visits were made for this purpose by the representatives of the several denominations :—

Church of England	...	...	...	...	13,315
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	392
Presbyterian	..	...	...	...	2,421
Wesleyan...	...	...	...	...	1,916
Others	...	...	...	...	1,471

SCHOOL FEES.

Considerable improvement was shown as regards the payment of school fees. Debts to the amount of £1,509 9s. 8d. were cancelled, and free education authorised in the case of 34,476 pupils. In 352 cases only was recourse had to legal process for the recovery of arrears of fees. The amount of fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was—for Primary Schools, £75,263 1s., and for High Schools, £3,095 1s. 6d., making a total of £78,358 2s. 6d. These figures show an increase in the amount paid in Primary Schools, as compared with the payments of 1898, of £4,632 11s. 2d., and as regards High Schools of £632 6s. The prosecutions were fewer by more than 100, and the amount of debts cancelled less by £1,031.

INSPECTION.

No changes took place in the personnel of the inspectorial staff. As in 1898, the staff comprised 36 officers—Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, 9 District Inspectors, and 25 Inspectors.

The amount of inspection accomplished in each district, and the manner in which the schools were apportioned, are shown in the table appended :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of Pupils examined.
Armidale ... ..	4	364	359	5	13,034
Bathurst ... ..	3	273	270	3	10,878
Bowral ... ..	3	259	257	2	10,956
Goulburn ... ..	4	408	399	9	10,881
Grafton ... ..	3	335	328	7	12,479
Maitland ... ..	3	258	254	4	18,332
Metropolitan ... ..	*5	217	216	1	51,271
Sub-metropolitan ... ..	2	165	164	1	12,238
Wagga Wagga ... ..	4	357	357	...	14,723
Wellington ... ..	3	269	267	2	9,214
Totals ... ..	34	2,905	2,871	34	164,006

\* Including Mr. Inspector Walker.

The inspected and uninspected schools were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected ... ..	2,021	355	436	31	28	2,871
Uninspected ... ..	5	3	20	3	3	34
Totals ... ..	2,026	358	456	34	31	2,905

*Course of Secular Instruction.*—The table given below shows the results obtained by examination, as compared with those for 1898:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				
	Total number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage up to or above Standard in 1898.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Reading—					
Alphabet ... ..	9,353	6,801	72	72	.....
Monosyllables ... ..	35,997	29,742	82	80	2 increase
Easy Narrative ... ..	50,499	43,064	85	85	.....
Ordinary Prose ... ..	68,157	60,724	88	88	.....
Totals ... ..	164,006	140,331	85	84	1 increase
Writing—					
On Slates ... ..	60,698	51,572	84	84	.....
In Copy-books and on Paper.	102,345	87,981	85	85	.....
Totals ... ..	163,043	139,553	85	85	.....
Dictation ... ..	131,919	109,106	82	80	2 increase
Arithmetic—					
Simple Rules ... ..	94,727	74,520	78	77	1 increase
Compound Rules ... ..	40,349	29,478	73	71	2 „
Higher Rules ... ..	26,027	18,684	71	71	.....
Totals ... ..	161,103	122,682	76	74	2 increase
Grammar—					
Elementary ... ..	34,419	26,225	76	75	1 increase
Advanced ... ..	33,049	24,351	73	72	1 „
Totals ... ..	67,468	50,576	74	73	1 increase
Geography—					
Elementary ... ..	31,989	24,697	77	76	1 increase
Advanced ... ..	35,393	27,812	78	76	2 „
Totals ... ..	67,382	52,509	77	76	1 increase
History—					
English ... ..	66,859	49,665	74	71	3 increase
Australian ... ..	15,048	10,949	72	72	.....
Scripture and Moral Lessons ... ..	157,282	121,577	77	76	1 increase
Object Lessons ... ..	152,349	122,340	80	79	1 „
Drawing ... ..	156,851	132,600	84	82	2 „
Music ... ..	149,784	121,626	81	81	.....
French ... ..	2,490	1,885	75	70	5 increase
Euclid ... ..	8,574	6,541	76	74	2 „
Algebra ... ..	2,215	1,688	76	76	.....
Mensuration ... ..	5,144	4,256	82	69	13 increase
Latin ... ..	2,138	1,604	75	73	2 „
Trigonometry ... ..	41	31	75	76	1 decrease
Needlework ... ..	57,938	52,586	90	90	.....
Drill ... ..	154,486	131,226	84	79	5 increase
Natural Science ... ..	8,903	7,186	80	78	2 „

The following table summarises the progress in efficiency made in the different classes of schools during the past five years :—

Class of Schools.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Public ... ..	97	97	98	98	98
Provisional... ..	82	86	92	84	85
Half-time ... ..	89	89	91	90	91
House-to-house ... ..	91	95	77	77	74
Evening Schools ... ..	93	93	95	100	96
All Schools... ..	94	95	96	95	95

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The number of High Schools open in 1899 was 4, being one fewer than in the previous year. Owing to lack of support on the part of the public, the enrolment of pupils at the Bathurst High School for Girls fell so low that it was deemed expedient not to reopen the school after the end of 1898.

The total enrolment at those in operation was 606, and the average daily attendance 436, as against 527 and 376 respectively for 1898. The attendance at each school is shown below :—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
Sydney (Boys)... ..	213	164	152·4
„ (Girls) ... ..	219	169	151·6
Maitland (Boys) ... ..	113	93	89·3
„ (Girls) ... ..	61	47	42·7
Totals ... ..	606	473	436·0
Totals for 1898 ... ..	527	420	376·3

473 pupils, or 91 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment, were present at the annual examination, the percentage of results averaging nearly 80 per cent. At the University Examinations these schools took a good position, as will be seen from the table following :—

School.	No. of Passes, Junior Examination.	No. of Passes, Senior Examination.	No. of Passes, Matriculation Examination.
Sydney (Boys) ... ..	23	5	21
„ (Girls) ... ..	22	4	10
Maitland (Boys) ... ..	17	2	8
„ (Girls) ... ..	10	0	5
Totals ... ..	72	11	44

Of those who qualified for matriculation, 27 did so at the Junior and 7 at the Senior Examinations.

The total expenditure on High Schools was £5,778 17s. 7d., being £421 11s. 6d. less than in 1898; and the amount of fees received £3,095 1s. 6d., an increase of £632 6s. 0d. The actual cost to the State was £2,683 16s. 1d., or at the rate of £4 8s. 7d. per head of the total enrolment, as against £7 1s. 10d. in 1898.

#### STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

At the examinations held under the Scholarship and Bursary scheme, 105 candidates were successful. Of these, 25 boys and 25 girls obtained Scholarships for High Schools and Superior Schools; 20 boys and 20 girls, Bursaries for High and Superior Schools; 5 boys, Bursaries for the Sydney Grammar School; and 6 boys and 4 girls, University Bursaries.

Of the 50 successful competitors for Scholarships, 17 boys and 15 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools, 7 boys and 9 girls the Maitland High Schools, 1 boy the Gunnedah Superior Public School, and 1 girl the Wallsend Superior Public School. Of the 45 who succeeded in gaining State School Bursaries, 9 boys and 11 girls attend the Sydney High Schools, 8 boys and 5 girls the Maitland High Schools, 5 boys the Sydney Grammar School, 1 boy and 4 girls the Fort-street Model Public School, and 2 boys the Leichhardt Superior Public School.

Of the 10 University Bursaries awarded, 6 were obtained by pupils of the Fort-street Model Public School (5 boys and 1 girl), 3 by pupils of the Girls' High School, Sydney, and 1 by a pupil of the Sydney Grammar School. The last-mentioned previously held a State School Bursary.

Of 26 State Bursars attending University Lectures during 1899, 8 had formerly been State School Bursars or Scholars.

The total number of candidates examined for admission to the High Schools was 619; of these 615, or 99·3 per cent., were successful.

#### SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

One school—Chatswood—was promoted to the rank of Superior School. At the end of the year Superior Schools numbered 102, comprising 253 departments. The enrolment and average attendance of pupils for December quarter were 74,162 and 55,438 respectively.

#### EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Eleven applications for the establishment of Evening Schools were received; 10 were granted, and 1 had not been finally dealt with at the close of the year. The total number of schools in operation was 31, but 5 collapsed before the end of the year. On 31st December there were 26 schools in existence, having an enrolment of 841, with an average attendance of 446.

Twenty-eight of these Evening Schools were inspected, and, in 27, the results proved to be up to or in excess of standard requirements.

TECHNICAL



## TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Drawing.*—156,851 pupils were examined in this subject, of whom 132,600, or 84 per cent., satisfied the standard. In 205 departments in the Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan districts visited by the Superintendent of Drawing, 46,859 pupils were present at examination. 91 per cent. of these were found to reach the standard—an improvement of 1 per cent. upon the results of 1898. Detailed information upon this subject will be found in Appendix XIII.

*Manual Training.*—Ten workshops were in existence in 1899, which afforded instruction to the pupils of 29 schools. The total enrolment of these classes, including students in training, was 913. Of these 527 presented themselves for examination, and 484 passed.

*Cookery.*—The number of schools in operation in 1899 was 11, with an enrolment of 864 pupils. Of this number 771 presented themselves for examination, of whom 750, or 97 per cent., were successful.

*Needlework.*—57,938 female pupils were examined in needlework, of whom 52,586, or 90 per cent., passed the standard. In the Metropolitan and Sub-Metropolitan districts, 87 schools, representing 15,453 children, were examined by the Directress, who reports that the instruction given continues to be thorough and effective. [See Appendix XV.]

## PUBLIC SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

630 Banks were in existence at the beginning of the year; 7 new ones were established and 4 closed, leaving 633 in operation on 31st December. The credit balance brought forward from 1898 was £8,103 13s. 8d., which by the end of the year amounted to £9,112 13s. 4d., showing an increase of £1,008 19s. 8d.

The deposits and withdrawals during the year, amounting to £16,664 8s. 6d. and £15,655 8s. 10d. respectively, also show a large increase on the previous year's transactions, the former of £2,084 13s. 1d., and the latter of £1,775 7s. The amount withdrawn for deposit to the credit of pupils in the Government Savings Bank was £4,506 4s. 10d., as compared with £4,101 17s. in 1898.

Since the establishment of these Banks in 1887 the deposits have totalled £155,783 3s. 4d., and the withdrawals £146,670 10s. Of this latter sum, £42,559 17s. 1d. was withdrawn for the purpose of being placed to the credit of children's own accounts in the Government Savings Bank.

## TEACHERS.

4,884 teachers of all classes were actually employed on 31st December, 1899, being 125 more than at the end of the previous year. 3,106 were classified teachers, 596 unclassified but certificated for small schools, 47 were Training-school students, 1,052 pupil-teachers, 60 work-mistresses, and 23 High School teachers. Of the whole number, 53·4 are males and 46·6 females; and of the teachers in charge of schools, 78·4 per cent. are males and 21·6 females. As regards assistants, the percentages are 27·7 males and 72·3 females.

The

The following table gives full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers .....	54	1	74	0	317	7	150	6	716	153	165	81	74	53	320	216	1,872	515	2,387
Mistresses of Departments.	...	33	...	38	...	143	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	218	218
Assistants .....	...	...	24	4	129	127	89	144	51	380	7	65	1	17	4	55	304	793	1,097
Students in Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	47
Totals .....	54	34	98	42	446	277	239	151	767	535	172	146	75	70	324	272	2,199	1,550	3,749

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pupil-teachers .....	51	131	82	115	117	190	136	208	10	12	.....	396	656	1,052
Work-mistresses .....	.....										.....	...	60	60
High School Teachers...	.....										.....	14	9	23
Total Teachers of all ranks .....												2,609	2,275	4,884

Of the total number of classified teachers, 7·3 per cent. are in Class I, 35·9 per cent. in Class II, and 56·8 per cent. in Class III. Only 16 per cent. of our teachers are unclassified, and the majority of these had, before appointment, served four years at least as pupil-teachers.

The teachers whose connection with the Department ceased during the year numbered 185. Of these, 137 resigned, 21 retired under the Public Service Act, 10 were transferred to other Departments of the Service, and 17 died.

During 1899, 871 applicants for appointment to the office of pupil-teacher were submitted to competitive examination, of whom 139 were accepted. Of those awaiting employment, 181 were appointed to schools.

*Fort-street Training School.*—The number of students in training was 23; 15 held full scholarships, and 8 half-scholarships.

Instruction was given during the year in professional subjects, in the principles and practice of teaching and class management, and in manual training. Specimen, test, and criticism lessons were given every week. The examination with a view to the classification of the students was held in December and resulted as follows :—

II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
7	10	6	23

The results of the examination in manual training were :—

First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
13	10	23

At

At an examination held under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, all the students qualified for the "first aid" certificate. The students, moreover, received instruction in drill every week, and, once a month, target practice was carried out at Randwick.

*Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.*—Twenty-four students were in residence, of whom 11 held full scholarships, and 13 special scholarships.

In addition to instruction in the usual professional subjects, each student had four weeks actual teaching and practical training in the Practising School, besides being required to give criticism lessons in various subjects, and to conduct drill, music, and drawing lessons before the respective tutors. All the students attended a course of practical cookery, and examinations were held in drill and cookery.

The results of the examination for classification, held at the end of the year, are given below :—

II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
6	14	4	24

*Teachers' Examinations.*—The total number of examinees of all classes during 1899 was 2,968. The percentage of passes of teachers was 54·5 and of pupil-teachers 93·6. The total number of pupil-teachers reported on was 932, as against 778 in 1898. The male and female examinees who obtained the highest number of marks at the first-class pupil-teachers' examination for admission to training were Mr. Percival R. Cole, of Glebe Superior Public School, with 91·6 per cent. of marks, and Miss Katie Dunne, of the Superior Public School at Parramatta South, with 81·8 per cent. Each of them will be presented with the Jones Memorial Medal.

In the following table the results of the several examinations are given in detail :—

Persons examined.	Results.		
	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers ... ..	180	150	330
For Class I ... .. 20 passed			
" II A ... .. 10 "			
" II B ... .. 36 "			
" III A ... .. 81 "			
" III B ... .. 20 "			
" III C ... .. 13 "			
Examined in Drawing only, in Music only, or in both ...	117	44	161
Retired from examination ... ..	.....	.....	8
Examinations of Students in Training Schools ... ..	.....	.....	47
(a) Males—Recommended for II A, provisionally 7			
" II B ... .. 10			
" III A ... .. 6			
(b) Females—Recommended for II A ... .. 6			
" II B ... .. 14			
" III A ... .. 4			
Pupil-teachers ... ..	873	59	932
For Class III ... .. 279 passed			
" II ... .. 296 "			
" I ... .. 182 "			
Passed final Pupil-teacher examination 116 "			
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher ... ..	139	732	†871
High School Candidates ... ..	615	4	619

†This examination is now competitive.

*Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.*—During the year 2 members of the Association died. For the last ten years the death-rate has been 3·9 per annum. There is no legacy duty, nor have nominees of deceased members to wait for probate of will, as payment is made immediately on proof of death. Teachers of all grades are eligible for membership.

LOCAL SUPERVISION.

One sub-district was formed during the year, and a Public School Board appointed thereto. The number of persons thus appointed was 6. In addition, 47 members were added to Boards already in existence. The total number of Boards in operation was 301. On 58 of these, ladies to the number of 115 held seats. The resignations of 20 members were accepted, and 26 were reported as deceased, or having left the locality. The visitors' books of the schools record 612 visits paid by members of Public School Boards.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A comparative statement of the total enrolment of students at the colleges and branch schools for the years 1898 and 1899 is given below :—

	1898.	1899.
Sydney Technical College ... ..	4,052	4,837
Suburban classes ... ..	686	643
Country classes ... ..	2,336	2,654
Classes connected with Public Schools	1,444	2,122
	8,518	10,256

Deducting from this enrolment all cases where students were members of more than one class, the number of individuals attending the classes was 7,647, as against 6,291 for last year—an increase of 1,356. The average weekly attendance was 6,631, giving an increase over 1898 of 953.

The total number of classes in operation was distributed as shown below :—

	Under salaried Teachers.	Teachers paid fees only.	Total.
Sydney Technical College ... ..	68	6	74
Suburban classes ... ..	16	8	24
Classes in country towns ... ..	111	11	122
Classes from Public Schools ... ..	22	16	38
	217	41	258

The students examined at the end of the year numbered 3,833, of whom 2,886, or 75·3 per cent., were successful ; in 1898 there were 2,956 examined, 2,246 of whom, or 76 per cent., passed. At the technological examinations of “The City and Guild of London Institute,” held in May last, 25 students of the Technical Colleges were examined, of whom 21 passed.

The

The teaching staff comprises 109 persons, viz., 12 lecturers in charge of departments, 7 resident masters in charge of branch schools, 53 teachers, 15 assistant teachers, and 22 teachers of classes who are remunerated by pupils' fees only. Several changes in the staff took place during the year.

In February last, a new technical school was opened at Albury, with Mr. W. Powrie as resident master. A site for a branch college has been purchased at Goulburn, and plans are being prepared for a suitable building.

Science lecture courses in Physics, Geology, and Chemistry were given during the year by the resident masters to the elder pupils of the Public Schools at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Newcastle. The attendance at these lectures is reported to have been large, and the results of the examinations were gratifying.

Shorthand classes also were established at the Public Schools at Burwood, Croydon, Darlinghurst, Petersham, Newtown, Rockdale, Stanmore, Summer Hill, Waverley, and Woollahra, and at the Sydney High School for Girls. The total enrolment for these classes was 468, and the interest of the pupils was well sustained.

Detailed information of an interesting character, relating to technical education, will be found in the Superintendent's report. [*Appendix XIX.*]

The Technological Museum and branches were visited by 246,572 persons, an increase of 7,780 over the visitors of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the attendance at each.

	1898.	1899.
Technological Museum, Sydney ... ..	106,179	114,503
Branch Museum, Newcastle ... ..	45,942	42,294
„ Goulburn ... ..	22,497	24,526
„ Bathurst ... ..	32,597	33,302
„ West Maitland ... ..	23,263	23,802
„ Albury ... ..	8,314	8,145
	238,792	246,572

The total expenditure on technical education during 1899, including £3,822 11s. spent on the Technological Museums, amounted to £29,129 3s. 2d. Of this sum £23,040 1s. 10d. was a Parliamentary grant, £1,166 12s. 6d. represented payments by the Treasury from the Loan Vote for the erection of buildings, &c., and £66 15s. 8d. London payments by the Treasury; while the balance, £4,855 13s. 2d., shows the amount paid by students as fees to teachers, and for chemicals, &c., in connection with the Chemistry Class at the Sydney College.



PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

For the last quarter of 1899 the total enrolment of the Cadet Force was 3,452. The number of corps was 103. The amount expended for cadet purposes was £3,415 11s. 11d., as against £3,706 3s. 10d. in 1898.

Details of the year's work appear in Appendix XVIII.

FINANCE.

The sum available for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £751,818 19s. 6d., made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1898	18,912	8	1
Do of Petty Cash in hand	2	4	5
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1898-9	319,000	0	0
Do do Item 174	332	16	8
Do do Item 281	38	3	8
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1899-1900	337,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote, 1897—Public School buildings and sites	25,000	0	0
Amount received from Public School Buildings Account	50,000	0	0
Amount of Minister's salary	1,370	0	0
Payment from Treasurer's Advance Account	133	6	8
	<hr/> £751,818 19 6		

The total outlay was £737,080 7s. 10d., namely, £90,926 8s. 8d. on school premises, £597,957 7s. 4d. on maintenance of schools, and £48,196 11s. 10d. on administration, &c., leaving a balance at the end of the year of £14,738 11s. 8d.

General Statement of Expenditure for 1899.

I. On School Premises :—	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c., including High Schools, £316 10s. 5d.	90,926	8	8
II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c. :—			
	£	s.	d.
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Primary Schools	557,255	9	3
Other maintenance expenses in such schools	31,598	2	8
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	5,462	7	2
State Scholarships and Bursaries	3,641	8	3
3. Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of school attendance	48,196	11	10
	<hr/> 646,153 19 2		
	<hr/> £737,080 7 10		

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £78,358 2s. 6d., namely, £75,263 1s. from Primary Schools, and £3,095 1s. 6d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £658,722 5s. 4d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds.

The

The total expenditure during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

	1895 Expenditure	Per- centage of total expen- diture	1896 Expenditure	Per- centage of total expen- diture	1897. Expenditure.	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1898 Expenditure	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1899 Expenditure	Per- centage of total expen- diture.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES, AND ARCHITECT'S EXPENSES† :—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
For sites, buildings, additions, &c	104,397 5 1	14 88	56,752 7 6	8 71	84,909 9 4	12 26	105,054 6 2	14 40	90,926 8 8	12 34
II. MAINTNANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration —										
1. Primary Schools—Salaries and allowances	516,399 2 4	73 58	514,857 5 10	79 05	522,068 12 3	75 40	538,237 8 7	73 74	557,255 9 3	75 60
2. Primary Schools—Other maintenance expenses	25,366 5 1	3 62	25,144 7 9	3 86	29,041 15 10	4 20	31,559 7 7	4 32	31,598 2 8	4 29
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	6,097 2 10	87	5,833 0 0	90	5,402 4 8	78	5,539 19 2	76	5,275 3 4	72
4. „ Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships	3,479 6 3	49	3,477 10 9	53	3,873 10 9	56	3,196 8 11	44	3,828 12 1	52
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :—										
1. General management	16,294 7 1*	2 32	17,279 2 5*	2 65	19,899 9 3*	2 87	19,752 19 8*	2 70	21,035 15 6*	2 85
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	23,384 12 3	4 04	27,377 19 3	4 20	27,195 8 6	3 93	26,581 10 2	3 64	27,160 16 4	3 68
3. Examiner's Branch†	1,408 12 7	20	585 6 10	10	†	†	†	†	†	†
Totals	701,826 13 6	100 00	651,307 0 4	100 00	692,395 10 7	100 00	729,922 0 3	100 00	737,080 7 10	100 00

\* Including Minister's salary.

† Now included under General Management.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	The State Expenditure.				
			On School Premises.	On Maintenance of Schools, including Administration, &c	Total	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.
1895	2,563	216,396	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896	2,574	221,603	104,397 5 1	597,429 8 5	701,826 13 6	73,319 12 1	628,507 1 5
1897	2,577	226,157	56,752 7 6	594,554 12 10	651,307 0 4	74,865 12 5	576,441 7 11
1898	2,602	227,561	84,909 9 4	607,486 1 3	692,395 10 7	73,684 1 9	618,711 8 10
1899	2,641	233,233	105,054 6 2	624,867 14 1	729,922 0 3	73,093 5 4	656,828 14 11
			90,926 8 8	646,153 19 2	737,080 7 10	78,358 2 6	658,721 5 4

Hereunder the expenditure is shown more in detail :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Sites	3,195 6 0	2,256 18 8	1,402 10 0	919 13 3	1,922 6 3
2. Buildings, &c.	27,586 10 4	15,583 9 1	45,509 11 8	31,043 6 8	33,761 5 0
3. Additions, repairs, &c.	56,973 14 4	28,516 18 11	30,522 1 1	65,246 7 9	46,539 5 6
4. Weather-sheds	631 8 0	44 11 2	617 12 1	1,377 7 11	244 16 9
5. Architect's expenses	5,933 19 5	3,336 12 9	..	..*	..*
6. Rent	8,583 11 5	5,255 19 5	1,574 5 0	1,162 2 9	1,294 0 8
7. Water and Sewerage rates	1,492 15 7	1,757 17 6	5,283 9 6	5,305 7 10	7,164 14 6
	104,397 5 1	56,752 7 6	84,909 9 4	105,054 6 2	90,926 8 8
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS :					
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	522,496 5 2	520,690 5 10	527,470 16 11	543,777 7 9	562,530 12 7
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	2,761 17 3	2,457 19 6	3,156 19 0	2,982 12 3	3,619 9 1
3. Teachers' forage allowances	2,633 15 2	2,666 3 10	2,513 17 4	1,779 0 4	2,314 12 4
4. School fuel allowances	1,025 13 0	1,074 10 10	1,200 13 4	1,470 17 7	1,526 2 8
5. School cleaning allowances	9,576 16 2	9,688 10 2	10,025 1 4	7,147 6 11	10,265 4 4
6. School materials	8,220 19 2	8,120 8 4	10,647 11 5	16,678 10 8	12,602 5 11
7. Miscellaneous expenses, including advertising, bur- saries, cookery, &c.	4,626 10 7	4,614 5 10	5,376 4 2	4,697 8 9	5,099 0 5
	551,341 16 6	549,312 4 4	560,391 3 6	578,533 4 3	597,957 7 4
III. ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING SCHOOLS :					
1. General management	16,294 7 1	17,279 2 5	19,899 9 3†	19,752 19 8†	21,035 15 6†
2. Chief-Inspector's Branch :					
(a) Inspection	23,984 16 2	23,202 13 10	22,791 0 4	22,784 8 11	22,870 11 4
(b) Fort-street Training School	2,145 1 5	2,015 3 9	2,170 0 3	1,712 17 6	1,999 18 7
(c) Hurlstone Training School	2,254 14 8	2,160 1 8	2,234 7 11	2,084 3 9	2,290 6 5
3. Examiner's Branch	1,408 12 7	585 6 10	..*	..*	..*
	46,087 11 11	45,242 8 6	47,094 17 9	46,334 9 10	48,196 11 10
Total expenditure	£ 701,826 13 6	651,307 0 4	692,395 10 7	729,922 0 3	737,080 7 10

\* Now included under General Management.

† Includes Minister's salary.

The average cost to the State of a child's education, calculated (a) upon the net school expenditure, and (b) upon the expenditure, exclusive of the cost of school premises, is shown in the succeeding tables :—

(a) *Net School Expenditure.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per child upon the—					
Gross enrolment of pupils .....	2 11 1½	2 5 9¼	2 8 1¾	2 10 9½	2 9 8½
Year's enrolment of distinct pupils .....	2 18 1	2 12 0½	2 14 8½	2 17 8½	2 16 5¾
Mean quarterly enrolment .....	3 5 5¼	2 18 6	3 1 3¼	3 4 5	3 3 1¾
Average attendance.....	4 9 9½	4 1 0¾	4 3 4½	4 12 8½	4 8 1¾

(b) *Expenditure, exclusive of cost of school premises.*

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—					
Gross enrolment of pupils .....	2 2 7½	2 1 3½	2 1 6½	2 2 8	2 2 10
Year's enrolment of distinct children ...	2 8 5¼	2 6 10¾	2 7 2½	2 8 5¾	2 8 8¼
Mean quarterly enrolment .....	2 14 6¾	2 12 9	2 12 10½	2 14 1½	2 14 5
Average attendance.....	3 14 10½	3 13 1	3 11 11½	3 17 10¼	3 15 11¾

Information is furnished in the following summaries respecting educational establishments connected with this Department, but not carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act :—

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Five hundred and nineteen students, including 70 women, attended lectures during 1899. The total number qualified for Matriculation was 299, of whom 97 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 111 the Junior Public Examination, 22 the Law Matriculation Examination, 53 the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine, and Science. The number actually admitted to Matriculation was 124.

At the Senior Public Examinations, 123 candidates presented themselves, and 106 passed. At the Junior Examination, 752 were successful out of 1,091.

The degrees conferred during the year were 92, viz. :—M.A., 6; B.A., 46; LL.B., 7; M.B., 15; Ch.M., 12; B.Sc., 2; and B.E., 4.

The University Staff consisted of 14 Professors and 34 Lecturers and Demonstrators, of whom 7 Professors and 3 Lecturers are paid out of the Challis Fund; and 6 Teachers from the P. N. Russell Fund.

The year's expenditure was £34,131 14s. 5d., of which sum £11,266 13s. 4d. was granted by the Government. £5,187 2s. 4d. was derived from private foundations for the payment of scholarships, bursaries, prizes, &c., for the Fisher Library, and for maintenance of the P. N. Russell School of Engineering. The total income for the year was £34,466 14s. 10d.

## THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils for 1899 was 590, of whom 208 were under and 382 over the statutory age of 14 years. 180 new pupils were admitted, 103 being under and 77 above 14 years of age. The mean quarterly enrolment was 508, and the average attendance 484.

The income and expenditure for the year were as follows :—

<i>Income.</i>				£	s.	d.
From State grants	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
„ School fees	...	...	...	8,562	10	0
„ Special prizes, &c.	...	...	...	133	15	0
„ Balance in hand, 1898	...	...	...	365	3	6
				£10,561	8	6

<i>Expenditure.</i>				£	s.	d.
By expenditure	...	...	...	9,338	13	0
„ Balance in hand, 1899	...	...	...	1,222	15	6
				£10,561	8	6

The cost per pupil in average attendance was £19 5s. 10½d., being £1 17s. 7¾d. less than in 1898. The expense to the State was £3 1s. 11d. per head, as against £3 9s. 7¼d. in the previous year.

## THE OBSERVATORY.

*Astronomical Work.*—Regular work with the transit circle was carried on during the year. 1,963 observations were made, together with the necessary computations. With the equatorial telescope, 1,348 observations were made and computations completed. 125 photographs of stars were taken, of which 53 were long exposures for the chart of the heavens, and 72 were catalogue plates. During the year the star camera was removed to Red Hill, involving a loss of nearly four months in removal and erection in its new home.

*Meteorology.*—Weather charts and forecasts were issued twice daily—at 1 p.m. and at 9 p.m. These are based on telegrams from New Zealand, New Caledonia, and all the Australian Colonies. Over 600 are received daily, discussed, and combined into a midday and an evening chart. Monthly returns of rain and weather were received from 1,724 stations in New South Wales, which were combined into the annual rain report.

The daily time-ball service at Sydney and Newcastle was satisfactorily maintained.

During the year, the Government Astronomer prepared for publication the Rain Report for 1898, and many valuable pamphlets on scientific subjects.

Altogether 21,277 documents were transmitted to correspondents and to other Observatories.

The

The Observatory was open to the public every Monday afternoon, a privilege of which 1,366 visitors took advantage.

The staff numbered 13 persons, in addition to the Government Astronomer. The expenditure for 1899 was:—

	£	s.	d.
For salaries ... ..	3,614	0	0
„ maintenance ... ..	867	0	0
	£4,481	0	0

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1899 was 144,244. During the year new books to the number of 20,144 were added, and 14,155 books sent out on loan to country libraries. 183,760 persons visited the reading-rooms, as against 176,879 in the previous year; 264,359 the newspaper-room, as compared with 162,170 in 1898; and 106,159 visits were paid to the Lending Branch, an increase of 20,144 over the number in 1898. The total number of visits, therefore, paid to the institution during the year was 554,278.

Thirty-seven persons were employed on the staff of the institution. The expenditure for the year was:—

	£	s.	d.
On buildings, repairs, &c. (under Government Architect) ...	754	0	0
On books, periodicals, newspapers, binding ... ..	2,330	0	0
On salaries ... ..	5,176	0	0
On Library appliances ... ..	369	0	0
On incidentals (insurance, lighting, freight, type, &c.) ... ..	610	0	0
	£9,239	0	0

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum was—On week-days, 90,321; on Sundays, 31,298; total, 121,619. Twenty-six persons were employed on the staff of the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

	£	s.	d.
On salaries and allowances... ..	4,435	2	2
On specimens (purchase, collection, and carriage) ... ..	206	7	9
On books and binding ... ..	306	17	1
On catalogues ... ..	390	7	9
On cases and fittings ... ..	563	1	6
Expedition to Funafuti coral reef—Publication of scientific results continued ... ..	133	2	8
“Thetis” trawling expedition—Publication of scientific results ... ..	189	7	6
Towards publication of “Nest and Egg” catalogue ... ..	250	17	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	230	15	8
	£6,705	19	7

NATIONAL



## NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

During the year 243,998 visits to the Gallery were registered. The attendance on Sundays averaged 1,700; on week-days, 496. Fifteen additional students were admitted, making the total number 296. Six persons were permanently employed, with two extra assistants on Sundays and holidays.

The following is a statement of the year's expenditure:—

	£	s.	d.
For works of art purchased ...	1,905	0	0
For maintenance (frames, freight, fittings, repairs, insurances, &c.)	978	0	0
For salaries and wages ...	1,105	0	0
	<u>£3,988</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB  
AND THE BLIND.

The number of inmates during the year was 117, as compared with 116 for 1898. Of these, 75 were under and 42 were over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 10, all of whom were under 14 years. Five inmates were discharged—3 under 14 years, and 2 over that age.

The income of the institution was £5,655 6s. 2d., including legacies to the amount of £375, of which £350 was placed to the credit of the Perpetual Subscribers' Funds. The following statement shows the income was:—

	£	s.	d.
From State grants (two years) ...	900	0	0
From other sources ...	4,755	6	2
	<u>£5,655</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

The expenditure for the year was:—

	£	s.	d.
For erection of new laundry, &c. ...	684	7	6
For maintenance ...	2,211	15	1
For salaries and wages ...	2,252	7	8
	<u>£5,148</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>

The number of teachers employed was 14, and the average cost per pupil £40 9s. 10d., as against £36 12s. 8d. in 1898.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The enrolment for the year was 165, of whom 52 were under and 113 above the age of 14 years. There were 55 new admissions—24 under and 31 over 14 years old. Sixty-two inmates were discharged during the year, as follows:—

To Boarding-out Officer ...	...	4
As apprentices ...	...	29
On attaining age of 18 years ...	...	22
By order of Governor-in-Council ...	...	7

The

The number remaining in the institution on 31st December was 103. Compared with 1893, there was a decrease of 21 in the enrolment, and 5 in the new admissions.

The expenditure for the year was :—

	£	s.	d.
For maintenance ... ..	1,364	8	11
For salaries ... ..	1,212	9	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,576	18	3

Calculated on the enrolment, the cost per inmate was £15 12s. 4d., as compared with £14 9s. 0d. for the previous year.

The Superintendent reports :—

“The material condition of the institution is fast approaching what may be termed perfection. The new kitchen range is proving all that could be desired, and the inmates are now served with properly cooked food, waste is obviated, and the safety of those engaged in cooking is ensured. By the building and fixing of the new range, the old kitchen is available for use as a cookery room, and 18 girls are now taught weekly the art of cookery by the teacher from the Technical Branch. Some of the girls become excellent cooks, and show great taste in their work.

All of them are systematically trained in general housework—kitchen, scullery, laundry, and dairy work in turn, according to their capacity. They are also carefully instructed in flower culture, needlework of all kinds, patching, darning, knitting and dressmaking; in fact, many girls who are admitted into the institution utterly devoid of the knowledge of the rudiments of domestic economy, are able when they leave it to make and mend their own clothing, and to prepare and cook a good meal.

The work of the laundry class was very successful during the year, the girls being very carefully instructed in all the details of this industrial division. The articles of clothing dealt with in this branch numbered 190,000, and the value of the work done was estimated at £978 15s. Of the above articles, 26,000 were sent from the students of Hurlstone College.

Of the other industrial classes, the sewing division occupies a very prominent position. All the inmates' dresses, cloaks, jackets, aprons, and other wearing apparel are made and repaired by this class. In addition, the members of this division are taught knitting, darning, and crochet work. All inmates are members in turn.

For practical training in household duties, the girls are placed in the institution kitchen, and in the officers' quarters.

All the cooking is done by the girls.

Much interest is taken by all in flower-culture, and advantage is taken of this to beautify, as far as possible, the interior of the institution. The flower gardens are kept in good order by the girls, under the matron's direction. In the schoolroom, good work has been done, and the teachers are most painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

A carefully drawn programme of evening recreation is prepared for the winter months, consisting of readings, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music. In addition to these, a course of lectures on 'plain talks' was given on each Friday evening during the winter by the matron. The elder girls only were permitted to attend this course of lectures."

#### NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

In this institution, 502 boys were enrolled, 284 of these being under and 218 over 14 years of age. The new admissions numbered 200, of whom 134 were below and 66 above the age stated. The number discharged was 181, made up as follows:—

For apprenticeship	...	...	...	98
On attaining 18 years of age	...	...	...	7
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	...	...	...	8
Discharged to mercantile marine service	...	...	...	7
By order of the Governor-in-Council	...	...	...	54
Illegally committed	...	...	...	4
Transferred to Permanent Military Force	...	...	...	2
Death	...	...	...	1
				181

318 boys remained on the "Sobraon" at the end of the year. As compared with 1898, an increase of 27 is shown in the enrolment, of 8 in the discharges, and of 42 in the number of new admissions.

The total expenditure was £7,805 14s. 3d. viz.:—

				£	s.	d.
For maintenance	...	...	...	5,206	13	6
For salaries	...	...	...	2,599	0	9
				£7,805 14 3		
Deducting parents' contributions						
to the Treasury	...	...	...	291	18	0
				£7,513 16 3		

Calculated on the net expenditure, the cost to the State per head of the enrolment was £14 19s. 4d. as compared with £16 2s. 0d. for 1898.

#### CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.

At this institution the enrolment for the year was 139, 73 of the inmates being under and 66 over 14 years of age. The new admissions numbered 53, while 48 were discharged:

By order of Governor-in-Council	...	...	...	32
By expiry of time	...	...	...	14
By transference to N.S.S. "Sobraon"	...	...	...	1
„ Hospital for Insane, Newcastle...				1

Of the 53 admissions, 31 were under and 22 above the age of 14. 91 boys remained in the institution at the expiration of the year, 39 being under and 52 over 14 years of age.

The health of the inmates during the year has been excellent, and their conduct very good. All the officers report that the boys under their charge are making good progress in the various trades.

The

The Superintendent reports :—

“The industrial work done during the year shows an increase as to amount and value over that of 1898. The boys now are able to make all their own clothing, and carry out any alterations and repairs that are from time to time necessary. The trades taught are—(1) carpentry, (2) painting and glazing, (3) tinsmithing, (4) tailoring, (5) bootmaking, and (6) jam-making. In addition to these, all boys are taught the first principles of orchard and garden work, and quite a number learn milking and general farm work. The carpenters make all the furniture required in the institution, and carry out all repairs to the buildings. Several articles of furniture were also made for the Government Stores Department. In the tinsmith shop, the closet-pans for the metropolitan, suburban, and country schools are made, together with all kinds of tinware. The tailors produce all the clothing worn by the inmates, also the uniforms for the attendants. From the boot-shop comes all the boys' foot-wear, and it is intended that, in the near future, this shop will be able to repair boots for other Government institutions.

“The jam-house turns out, on an average, about 1,500 lb. of jam weekly, which goes to supply the various Government institutions.”

Industrial work was carried out to the value of £1,423 13s.

The net expenditure in connection with the reformatory was £2,269 14s. 5d. Calculated on the year's enrolment, the cost to the State per head was £16 6s. 7d.

#### SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.

At the commencement of 1899, there were 23 girls enrolled at this institution. During the year, 4 were admitted, and 8 discharged—7 owing to the expiry of the term of their sentences, and 1 by order of the Governor-in Council. On 31st December, the number of inmates was 15, of whom 5 were under and 10 over the age of 14 years.

The conduct and health of the girls during the year were both very good. The work of the institution, including washing, stoning, cooking, sewing, milking, gardening, &c., was satisfactorily performed by the inmates. All the girls attended school regularly.

The year's expenditure was as under :—

Salaries ... ..	£236
Maintenance ... ..	326
	<hr/>
	£562

The average cost per pupil enrolled was, therefore, £24 8s. 8d.

JOHN PERRY,  
Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 20th April, 1900.

# APPENDIX I.

## APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1899.

56-D

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.
Armoy (Backwater) .....	Narromine .....	miles. 3½	20	10	30	12	7	10	1	...	20	10	30	12	7	10	1	...	5	2	4	1	...	12	Declined. Provisional School granted, 29th April.
Baulkham Hills, North .....	Baulkham Hills .....	2¾	19	10	29	12	8	...	9	...	19	10	29	12	8	...	9	...	5	3	...	4	...	12	Declined, 10th June.
Batar's Creek .....	Kendall .....	2½	10	14	24	10	5	5	...	5	10	14	24	10	5	5	...	5	1	2	1	...	1	5	Declined, 7th September.
Belmore .....	Canterbury .....	2½	50	45	95	42	12	5	2	34	50	45	95	42	12	5	2	34	17	4	2	4	9	36	Declined, 6th October.
Ben Venue .....	Armidale .....	2	39	24	63	18	22	14	9	...	39	24	63	18	22	14	9	...	5	5	5	5	...	20	Granted, 4th October.
Boolaroo .....	Cockle Creek .....	...	37	42	79	35	17	4	8	15	37	42	79	35	17	4	8	15	13	6	1	2	5	27	Granted, 16th February.
Fernleigh .....	Fernleigh .....	11	13	8	21	5	16	...	...	...	13	8	21	5	16	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 25th October.
Flemington .....	P.T. ....	...	59	39	98	56	14	9	14	5	59	39	98	56	14	9	14	5	24	7	3	6	2	42	Declined, 3rd November.
Frederick .....	Lucknow .....	2½	42	28	70	57	5	...	8	...	42	28	70	57	5	...	8	...	21	4	...	5	...	30	Declined, 20th April.
Glebe .....	Gleb .....	4¾	318	253	576	380	80	71	34	21	318	253	576	380	80	71	34	21	168	32	28	11	14	253	Under consideration.
Granville, East .....	Granville .....	...	62	85	147	95	7	25	8	12	62	85	147	95	7	25	8	12	40	4	7	2	4	57	Under consideration.
Grubben .....	Hen'y .....	7	18	16	34	9	1	...	4	20	18	16	34	9	1	...	4	20	1	1	...	2	5	8	Granted, 17th February.
Hallsville .....	P.T. ....	...	10	10	20	...	3	...	15	2	10	10	20	...	3	...	15	2	7	2	...	...	1	10	Declined, 14th December.
Jericho .....	Moorland .....	...	10	12	22	...	10	...	12	...	10	12	22	...	10	...	12	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	Under consideration.
Kenmore .....	Kenmore .....	3	12	13	25	13	10	2	...	...	12	13	25	13	10	2	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	8	Declined, 19th May.
Kiama .....	Kiama .....	1½	16	22	38	28	...	4	6	...	16	22	38	28	...	4	6	...	10	...	3	2	...	15	Declined, 24th June.
Mayleigh .....	Collarenebri .....	25	13	13	26	13	13	...	...	...	13	13	26	13	13	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Declined. Half-time school offered, 27th February.
Merrylands .....	Merrylands and Prospect .....	2½	12	29	41	21	9	2	4	5	12	29	41	21	9	2	4	5	8	3	2	1	1	15	Declined, 5th July.
Merton .....	Corowa .....	8	22	17	39	14	7	18	...	...	22	17	39	14	7	18	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	10	Provisional School granted, 12th December.
Mount Adrab (Re-opening) .....	P.T. ....	...	9	14	23	17	4	2	...	...	9	14	23	17	4	2	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Declined. Provisional School re-opened, 6th March.
Mulburrruga .....	Carrathool .....	6	19	16	35	19	2	14	...	...	19	16	35	19	2	14	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	14	Declined. Provisional School granted, 22nd December.
North Forbes .....	Forbes .....	3	19	17	36	27	7	...	1	1	19	17	36	27	7	...	1	1	10	3	...	1	1	15	Granted, 14th November.
Oakville .....	Mulgrave .....	3	13	19	32	21	9	2	...	...	13	19	32	21	9	2	...	...	10	4	1	...	...	15	Granted, 9th August.
Pennant Hills, North .....	Pennant Hills, West .....	2	25	32	57	27	...	1	29	...	25	32	57	27	...	1	29	...	10	...	1	10	...	21	Declined, 28th April.
Plentyana .....	Browne's Creek .....	3	13	20	33	11	6	...	16	...	13	20	33	11	6	...	16	...	3	2	...	5	...	10	Declined, 16th December.
Reno .....	Reno .....	1½	30	38	68	30	29	9	...	...	30	38	68	30	29	9	...	...	13	12	2	...	...	27	Granted, 22nd March.
Rosehill .....	Cootamundra .....	8	5	16	21	12	9	...	...	...	5	16	21	12	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Declined. Half-time School offered, 23rd March.
Rowan (Best's Springs) .....	Wagga Wagga .....	4	10	11	21	18	3	...	...	...	10	11	21	18	3	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	9	Declined, 2nd August.
Sand Hill .....	Branxton .....	3	19	6	25	7	10	...	8	...	19	6	25	7	10	...	8	...	2	3	...	2	...	7	Declined, 31st October.
South Singleton .....	Singleton .....	...	42	57	99	80	9	9	1	...	42	57	99	80	9	9	1	...	36	3	3	1	...	43	Declined, 20th April.
South Murwillumbah .....	North Murwillumbah .....	...	46	45	91	24	60	5	...	2	46	45	91	24	60	5	...	2	14	19	2	...	1	36	Declined, 16th August.
Spring Terrace .....	Spring Terrace .....	3	22	27	49	14	7	6	22	...	22	27	49	14	7	6	22	...	5	1	2	7	...	15	Granted, 20th March.
Sherwood Heights .....	Guildford .....	½	68	54	122	58	16	38	5	5	68	54	122	58	16	38	5	5	20	6	13	2	3	44	Under consideration.
Tilba Tilba .....	Tilba Tilba .....	...	14	15	29	24	3	1	1	...	14	15	29	24	3	1	1	...	8	2	1	1	...	12	Central School established, 24th April.
Wattle Hill .....	Sunny Corner .....	3	12	11	23	15	3	1	4	...	12	11	23	15	3	1	4	...	6	1	1	1	...	9	Declined, 7th September.



## APPENDIX II.

## APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1899.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.							Minister's Decision.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.		Total.
		miles.																							
Arthur Seat .....	Ashford .....	5	8	9	17	5	4	8	...	...	8	9	17	5	4	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	Granted, 21st July.
Back Station Creek .....	North Gundagai .....	4½	8	11	19	2	17	...	...	...	8	11	19	2	17	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	Declined, 20th February.	
Bacrami Creek .....	Denman .....	9	9	7	16	9	...	...	7	...	9	7	16	9	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	Granted, 6th March.
Bala .....	Frogmore .....	5	11	11	22	1	19	...	2	...	11	11	22	1	19	...	2	...	7	1	...	1	...	9	Under consideration.
Balala .....	Uralla .....	13	12	13	25	23	1	...	1	...	12	13	25	23	1	...	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	10	Granted, 13th October.
Baldwin .....	Manilla .....	6	11	7	18	15	3	...	...	...	11	7	18	15	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Granted, 25th July.	
Bald Hills .....	Pambula .....	3	15	12	27	10	4	8	5	...	15	12	27	10	4	8	5	...	3	1	2	1	...	7	Public School granted, 27th July.
Bappin .....	Beechwood .....	9	15	6	21	2	16	...	...	3	15	6	21	2	16	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	1	7	Granted, 28th April.
Battle Abbey .....	Cooyal .....	...	8	11	19	2	14	3	...	...	8	11	19	2	14	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	Granted, 24th July.
Bartar's Creek .....	Kendall .....	2½	7	17	24	8	6	...	...	10	7	17	24	8	6	...	...	10	2	2	...	...	2	6	Declined, 17th May.
Bear Hill .....	Bear Hill .....	5	4	8	12	8	...	4	...	...	4	8	12	8	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	Granted, 6th December.
Beaulieu .....	Inverell .....	3½	17	14	31	8	11	12	...	...	17	14	31	8	11	12	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	13	Public School granted, 13th October.
Bongongo .....	Adjungbilly .....	6	13	10	23	2	8	13	...	...	13	10	23	2	8	13	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	6	Granted, 14th November.
Bora Ridge .....	Coraki .....	3½	16	18	34	13	15	...	...	6	16	18	34	13	15	...	...	6	5	4	...	...	2	11	Granted, 12th July.
Bobbywhitlow Creek .....	Bingara .....	10	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	19	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 18th August. To be continued as Half-time School.
Box Vale .....	East Kangaloon .....	4½	10	8	18	10	...	8	...	...	10	8	18	10	...	8	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	Granted, 21st September.
Budtha Grove .....	Baan Baa .....	4	7	6	13	4	2	7	...	...	7	6	13	4	2	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	Granted, 29th December.
Burroway .....	Narronine .....	10	10	3	13	5	4	4	...	...	10	3	13	5	4	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	Declined. Half-time School offered, 13th September.
Butherwah North .....	Urana .....	5	10	13	23	19	2	1	1	...	10	13	23	19	2	1	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	11	Declined. Half-time School offered, 25th October.
Black Mount .....	Oberon .....	3½	4	13	17	3	3	...	11	...	4	13	17	3	3	...	11	...	1	1	...	4	...	6	Declined, 11th July.
Brotheroney .....	Condobolin .....	15	9	7	16	11	...	5	...	...	9	7	16	11	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Declined, 14th November.
Bondo .....	Marguliss, via Tumut ..	...	13	10	23	14	9	...	...	...	13	10	23	14	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Declined, 3rd January.
Bongongo .....	Tumut .....	6	10	10	20	...	8	12	...	...	10	10	20	...	8	12	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	Declined, 21st January.
Cambelong .....	Bombala .....	18	6	9	15	11	4	...	...	...	6	9	15	11	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Granted, 21st October.
Camp Plain .....	Hillston .....	8	10	8	18	5	...	13	...	...	10	8	18	5	...	13	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	Granted, 2nd August.
Carrington .....	Armidale .....	15	7	9	16	6	...	10	...	...	7	9	16	6	...	10	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	Granted, 28th April.
Cedar Brush Creek .....	Yarramalong .....	6	10	13	23	23	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	23	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	Declined, 6th December.
Coalbaggie .....	Bilarbigal .....	7	10	10	20	15	5	...	...	...	10	10	20	15	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Granted, 7th February.
Coboco .....	Belarbigill .....	9	16	9	25	5	7	9	...	4	16	9	25	5	7	9	...	4	1	1	2	...	1	5	Granted, 16th August.
Conrad Silver Mines .....	Bora Creek, Inverell .....	12 from Tingha.	16	20	36	16	14	2	4	...	16	20	36	16	14	2	4	...	5	5	1	1	...	12	Public School granted, 24th July.
Clovass .....	Casino .....	5	14	9	23	13	7	2	1	...	14	9	23	13	7	2	1	...	4	3	1	1	...	9	Granted, 22nd December.
Coates' Creek .....	Meranburn .....	...	7	6	13	6	...	...	7	...	7	6	13	6	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	2	...	6	Under consideration.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School. miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total	
Coomba Coomba .....	Forster .....	...	9	9	18	15	...	3	...	...	9	9	18	15	...	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Under consideration.	
Coreinbob .....	Ladysmith (Alfredtown) .....	...	5	7	12	...	...	4	8	...	5	7	12	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	Declined, 6th December.	
Corunna East .....	Noorooma .....	4	8	11	19	17	2	...	...	...	8	11	19	17	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 21st September.	
Crystal Creek .....	Murwillumbah .....	7	9	11	20	9	11	...	...	...	9	11	20	9	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined, 11th October.	
Combaning Siding .....	P.T. ....	...	7	10	17	13	1	3	...	...	7	10	17	13	1	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	Declined, 26th October.	
Combaning .....	Temora .....	7	10	10	20	5	12	3	...	...	10	10	20	5	12	3	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7	Granted, 23rd May.	
Diamond Creek .....	Binda .....	4	16	8	24	1	23	...	...	...	16	8	24	1	23	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	Declined, 14th September.	
Double Peak .....	Double Peak .....	10	8	10	18	8	10	...	...	...	8	10	18	8	10	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Granted, 10th June.	
Dunn's Creek .....	Paterson .....	5	5	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	5	6	11	7	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Under consideration.	
Durrumbul .....	Mullumbimby .....	4	4	9	13	...	5	8	...	...	4	9	13	...	5	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	Granted, 20th March.	
Eldersbury .....	Guyra .....	5	10	11	21	9	...	8	...	4	10	11	21	9	...	8	...	4	3	...	2	...	1	6	Granted, 13th October.	
Eusdale .....	Meadow Flat .....	...	9	12	21	10	6	...	5	...	9	12	21	10	6	...	5	...	4	2	...	2	...	8	Declined. Half-time School offered, to be worked with Reinvill, 3rd January.	
Ferndale .....	Inverell .....	6½	9	15	24	24	...	...	...	...	9	15	24	24	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Granted, 5th January.	
Gilgais (Nine-mile) .....	Nyngan .....	10	10	9	19	10	9	...	...	...	10	9	19	10	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.	
Gillnabah .....	Narrandera .....	3	18	8	26	15	...	10	1	...	18	8	26	15	...	10	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	9	Public School granted, 6th December.	
Glenmore .....	Warialda .....	8	2	15	17	15	...	2	...	...	2	15	17	15	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	Declined, 22nd December.	
Grosse's Plain .....	Moonbah .....	5	16	11	27	3	10	14	...	...	16	11	27	3	10	14	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	7	Declined, 16th November.	
Glencoe .....	Ashford .....	6	8	8	16	7	...	9	...	...	8	8	16	7	...	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	Granted 13th October.	
Greenwood Vale .....	Gilgandra .....	12	6	6	12	12	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	12	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Granted, 28th July.	
Hartwood .....	Finley .....	20	13	10	23	17	...	3	3	...	13	10	23	17	...	3	3	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	Granted, 14th November.
Huntley View .....	Spring Hill .....	4½	12	8	20	14	...	6	...	...	12	8	20	14	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	7	Declined, 20th March.	
Illawambra .....	Cobargo .....	9	10	9	19	11	...	...	8	...	10	9	19	11	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	2	...	5	Granted, 26th July.	
Jones' Creek .....	Beni, Dubbo .....	8	6	8	14	5	9	...	...	...	6	8	14	5	9	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Declined, 9th August.	
Jettiba (Tea Gardens) .....	Nimitybelle .....	6	14	13	27	8	16	3	...	...	14	13	27	8	16	3	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	9	Granted, 16th November.	
Kelgoola .....	Olinda .....	4	5	8	13	13	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 9th January.	
Kerrabee .....	Kerrabee .....	3	7	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	12	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 9th August.	
Kerrabee .....	Kerrabee .....	3	8	7	15	15	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Granted, 12th December.	
Kindee .....	Long Flat .....	10	6	13	19	13	...	6	...	...	6	13	19	13	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	Granted, 6th October.	
Keepit .....	Carroll .....	5	13	6	19	6	8	...	5	...	13	6	19	6	8	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	5	Granted, 23rd May.	
Kolkibertoo .....	Ganmain .....	11	8	12	20	17	...	3	...	...	8	12	20	17	...	3	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	10	Granted, 20th July.	
Lachlan Gate .....	Hay .....	5	13	13	26	...	18	8	...	...	13	13	26	...	18	8	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	Granted, 26th May.	
Leamington .....	Merriwa .....	4	15	13	28	22	1	...	5	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	10	Declined, 4th September.	
Little Narrawa .....	Narrawa .....	7	10	11	21	10	11	...	...	...	10	11	21	10	11	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined, 28th August.	
Langunyah .....	Tocumwal .....	6½	9	16	25	6	11	8	...	...	9	16	25	6	11	8	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	9	Granted, 21st October.	
Limbri .....	Limbri .....	6	20	5	25	13	12	...	...	...	20	5	25	13	12	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Granted, 30th June.	
Marshmead .....	Parkes .....	...	8	9	17	11	6	...	...	...	8	9	17	11	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Granted, 25th November.	
Mundawaddera .....	Yerong Creek .....	8	12	9	21	...	6	...	14	...	12	9	21	...	6	...	14	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	Granted, 17th April.	
Mangoplah .....	The Rock .....	8	16	11	27	20	2	1	4	...	16	11	27	20	2	1	4	...	5	1	1	1	...	8	Granted, 24th April.	

## APPENDIX II—continued.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance o nearest School miles.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.							Minister's Decision.	
			Boys.	Girls	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.		Total
Marengo Flats .....	Marengo .....	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	...	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 14th July.
McCulloch Park .....	Broken Hill .....	5	9	12	21	18	...	2	...	1	9	12	21	18	...	2	...	1	10	...	1	...	1	12	Granted, 26th October.
Mallee Plains .....	Wyalong .....	7	11	3	14	...	5	5	4	...	11	3	14	...	5	5	4	...	2	1	1	...	4	Declined, 22nd November.	
Meryla .....	Moss Vale .....	7	8	7	15	7	...	6	2	...	8	7	15	7	...	6	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	Granted, 23rd March.
Millwood .....	Millwood .....	...	16	17	33	16	11	3	3	...	16	17	33	16	11	3	3	...	4	7	2	2	...	13	Granted, 19th May.
Monomie .....	Bogan Gate .....	...	15	17	32	14	9	5	4	...	15	17	32	14	9	5	4	...	4	2	1	1	...	8	Public School granted, 24th June.
Mogong .....	Canowindra .....	...	15	7	22	8	2	9	3	...	15	7	22	8	2	9	3	...	2	1	2	1	...	6	Declined, 21st September.
Moonbah .....	Moonbah .....	6	10	11	21	...	11	10	...	...	10	11	21	...	11	10	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	Declined, 16th November.	
Mooyabil .....	Mullembimby .....	7½	10	16	26	4	1	6	...	15	10	16	26	4	1	6	...	15	2	1	2	...	4	9	Granted, 9th August.
Navarino .....	Moama .....	5	12	15	27	7	17	...	1	2	12	15	27	7	17	...	1	2	2	5	...	1	1	9	Granted, 24th June.
National Park .....	Audley .....	2½	13	8	21	15	6	...	...	...	13	8	21	15	6	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	8	Declined, 25th March.	
Newlyn .....	Gunbar .....	15	14	8	22	12	...	10	...	...	14	8	22	12	...	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	Granted, 5th October.	
New Mollyan .....	P.T. ....	10	13	13	26	24	...	2	...	...	13	13	26	24	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	Declined. Half-time School offered, 6th December.
Round Mountain .....	Lawrence .....	...	13	13	26	10	...	5	...	11	13	13	26	10	...	5	...	11	...	4	1	...	5	10	Declined, 28th April.
Rosebank .....	Ilabo .....	...	7	15	22	9	1	...	12	...	7	15	22	9	1	...	12	...	2	1	...	3	...	6	Granted, 19th September.
Sandy Creek .....	Piney Range, Grenfell ...	10	14	6	20	17	3	...	...	...	14	6	20	17	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Shannon Brook .....	Casino .....	7	9	8	17	...	8	2	7	...	9	8	17	...	8	2	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	Declined, 22nd December.
Tamban .....	Unkya .....	4½	10	5	15	6	4	...	5	...	10	5	15	6	4	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	Granted, 6th March.
Terranora .....	Terranora .....	...	18	21	39	26	13	...	...	...	18	21	39	26	13	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	14	Granted, 13th October.
The Upper Pocket .....	Billinudgel .....	3¾	10	9	19	6	7	6	...	...	10	9	19	6	7	6	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	Declined, 9th August.
The Ironbarks .....	Boyd .....	5	9	10	19	6	13	...	...	...	9	10	19	6	13	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	Declined, 13th October.
Tygalgah .....	Murwillumbah .....	4	13	14	27	4	10	12	1	...	13	14	27	4	10	12	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	9	Granted, 6th December.
Trevethin .....	Beni .....	3½	16	11	27	19	8	...	...	...	16	11	27	19	8	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	Declined, 3rd November.
Two-mile Flat .....	Two-mile Flat .....	6	21	10	31	31	...	...	...	...	21	10	31	31	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	Granted, 26th June.
Torbane .....	Capertee .....	...	8	7	15	7	4	4	...	...	8	7	15	7	4	4	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	Granted, 13th January.
Tingeringi .....	Delegate .....	5	8	8	16	...	5	11	...	...	8	8	16	...	5	11	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	Declined, 20th April.
Upper Rosebank .....	Rosebank .....	...	8	14	22	5	3	5	9	...	8	14	22	5	3	5	9	...	2	1	2	2	...	7	Declined, 13th October.
Wamberal .....	Wamberal .....	...	7	9	16	7	...	1	8	7	9	16	7	...	1	8	7	...	3	...	...	1	2	6	Granted, 13th November.
Wandook .....	Deniliquin .....	4	16	6	22	8	4	10	...	...	16	6	22	8	4	10	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	8	Under consideration.
Wolumla North .....	Bega .....	4	17	5	22	10	4	6	2	...	17	5	22	10	4	6	2	...	3	2	2	2	...	9	Public School granted, 12th December.
Wimbledon .....	P.T. ....	3½	14	16	30	24	2	4	...	...	14	16	30	24	2	4	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	Granted, 23rd February.
Wooloban .....	Dungowan .....	10	14	15	29	11	5	...	11	2	14	15	29	11	5	...	11	2	5	1	...	3	1	10	Public School granted, 28th June.
Wattle Hill .....	Sunny Corner .....	3	11	11	22	15	3	...	4	...	11	11	22	15	3	...	4	...	6	1	...	1	...	8	Declined, 14th July.
Wyalong No. 3 .....	Barmedman .....	...	7	9	16	...	12	...	4	...	7	9	16	...	12	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	Under consideration.
Youngerina .....	Yantabulla .....	15½	5	9	14	4	8	2	...	...	5	9	14	4	8	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	Declined, 12th September.
Yamma .....	Forbes .....	10	14	6	20	...	20	...	...	...	14	6	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Granted, 8th April.
Yarra Yarra .....	Germanton .....	14	11	7	18	2	5	6	...	...	11	7	18	2	5	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	Granted, 14th November.

# APPENDIX III.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1899.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.							Minister's Decision.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.		Total.		
		miles.																									
Avondale.....	Woolabra .....	...	5	4	9	...	7	...	2	...	5	4	9	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	} Granted, 13th January.			
Woolabra .....		...	12	3	15	7	8	...	...	...	12	3	15	7	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...		4		
Akhtiar .....		Trundle .....	8	9	9	18	11	7	...	...	...	9	9	18	11	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	...		...	4	} Granted, 31 August.
Woodview .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Argyle.....	Marulan .....	...	7	8	15	15	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	} Granted. To be worked with Argyle East, 12th September.		
Beggan Beggan .....	Cootamundra .....	...	11	5	16	...	16	...	...	...	11	5	16	...	16	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8		} Granted, 16th December.	
Cooney .....		...	4	12	16	...	9	8	...	...	4	12	16	...	9	8	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7			
Bondi (Rockton) .....	Pericoe .....	...	4	12	16	2	...	11	3	...	4	12	16	2	...	11	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	5	} Granted, 21st January.		
Mushgrove .....		...	11	2	13	...	13	...	...	...	11	2	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3			
Birrilee .....	Arcadia .....	3	5	6	11	3	...	7	...	1	5	6	11	3	...	7	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	5	} Declined, 18th October.		
Calabash .....		5	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1			
Briar Brook .....	Guyra .....	...	7	8	15	...	...	8	...	7	7	8	15	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	2	...	3	5	} Granted. To be worked with Tenterden, 13th January.		
Brolgan Siding .....	Parkes.....	2	12	11	23	12	7	...	...	4	12	11	23	12	7	...	...	4	3	3	...	...	2	8		} Declined. Provisional School granted for Marshman, 25th November.	
Nelangaloo .....		9	6	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	11	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5			
Fire Fly Creek .....	Kiambach .....	4	3	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	} Under consideration.			
Forest Home .....	Nerrigundah .....	...	11	12	23	16	7	...	...	...	11	12	23	16	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...		6	} Granted, 26th June.	
Grass Tree .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Howe's Valley .....	Howe's Valley .....	9	7	17	24	22	2	...	...	...	7	17	24	22	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9	} Declined, 30th October.		
Springfield .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Inglebar .....	Warren .....	25	4	10	14	5	6	3	...	...	4	10	14	5	6	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	} Granted, 21st January.		
Ironbark .....	Barraba .....	...	7	3	10	4	6	...	...	...	7	3	10	4	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2		} Granted, 6th December.	
Wood's Reef .....		...	6	6	12	11	...	1	...	...	6	6	12	11	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4			
Junee Vale .....	Barradine .....	7	3	7	10	10	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	} Granted, 9th May.		
Kierabri .....		12	6	3	9	9	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3			
Kangiarah Creek .....	Tangmangaroo .....	5	11	8	19	10	9	...	...	...	11	8	19	10	9	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	} Granted. To be worked with Tangmangaroo, 4th September.		
Marian Vale .....	Marulan .....	6	10	5	15	9	...	...	6	...	10	5	15	9	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	2	...	5		} Granted. To be worked with Little Gundry, 12th September.	
Mt. Wilson.....	Mt. Wilson.....	...	5	7	12	9	...	...	3	...	5	7	12	9	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	} Granted, 23rd February.		
Bell .....		...	7	3	10	8	2	...	...	...	7	3	10	8	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6			
Nimbin .....	Nimbin .....	10	8	6	14	9	3	2	...	...	8	6	14	9	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5	} Declined, 17th April.		
Paling Yard .....	Arkstone.....	6	12	9	21	15	6	...	...	...	12	9	21	15	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6		} Granted. To be worked with Shorter's Hill, 13th November.	
Silverstone .....	Upper Burragorang .....	6	5	7	12	3	9	...	...	...	5	7	12	3	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	} Granted, 10th July.		
Yerranderie .....		...	9	2	11	2	9	...	...	...	9	2	11	2	9	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5			
Tharwa .....	Tharwa .....	11	8	10	18	6	6	...	6	...	8	10	18	6	6	...	6	...	2	2	...	2	...	6	} Under consideration.		
Naas .....		...	9	4	13	8	5	...	...	...	9	4	13	8	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4			
Waburton .....	Two-mile Flat .....	...	7	9	16	16	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	} Granted, 22nd February.			
Watson's Creek .....	Bendemeer.....	14	7	6	13	3	...	1	9	...	7	6	13	3	...	1	9	...	1	...	1	2	...		4	} Under consideration.	
Wombeyan Caves .....	Wombeyan Caves .....	19	4	4	8	7	1	...	...	...	4	4	8	7	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	} Declined, 27th February.		
Mare's Forest.....		...	5	3	8	...	8	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3			

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATION for the appointment of a House-to-house Teacher, received during the year 1899.

Teaching Station.	Post Town.	Numbers promised to attend.			Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Melville.....	Mullaley .....	8	12	20	Granted, 31st October.

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1899.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Balmain (Gladstone Park)	Balmain .....	6 months...	29	.....	29	Granted, 9th March.
Barnes' Creek .....	Tharwa .....	6 „ ...	20	.....	20	Under consideration.
Charlestown .....	Charlestown .....	6 „ ...	20	.....	20	Granted, 22nd August.
Curra Creek.....	Wellington .....	3 „ ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 8th September.
Demondrille Junction ...	Murrumburrah .....	4 „ ...	14	.....	14	Granted, 23th August.
Dulwich Hill .....	.....	3 „ ...	16	.....	16	Granted, 16th August.
Glen Innes .....	Glen Innes .....	12 „ ...	11	.....	11	Granted, 27th July.
Fort street .....	Sydney .....	6 „ ...	46	.....	46	Granted, 3rd November.
Marrickville.....	Marrickville .....	6 „ ...	19	.....	19	Granted, 29th April.
Rozelle .....	Rozelle .....	6 „ ...	36	.....	36	Granted, 31st August.
Temora.....	Temora .....	4 „ ...	18	.....	18	Granted, 27th July.



# APPENDIX VI.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1899.

	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Daily Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	Amount of School Fees in arrear.	Free Pupils.			Number of State Children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
MARCH QUARTER.																		
High Schools .....	251	212	463	243	29	84	46	61	463	237.5	191.5	429.0	£ 732 7 6	£ s. d. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools .....	101,232	91,397	192,629	99,611	26,831	21,028	23,850	21,309	192,629	74,603.4	66,471.5	141,074.9	15,410 11 5	2,343 0 8	14,195	13,384	27,579	2,266
Provisional Schools ...	3,319	3,175	6,494	3,502	1,797	598	438	159	6,494	2,459.0	2,361.4	4,820.4	497 9 6	37 2 0	434	417	851	46
Half-time Schools .....	3,119	2,757	5,876	3,089	1,827	477	344	139	5,876	2,340.9	2,081.2	4,422.1	237 8 9½	26 5 7½	295	274	569	114
House-to-house Schools	422	360	782	399	260	77	33	13	782	329.9	289.9	619.8	29 1 5½	1 9 9	31	28	59	3
Evening Schools.....	658	7	665	354	119	66	59	67	665	348.1	3.3	351.4	150 0 6	13 7 3	61	.....	61	4
Total .....	109,001	97,908	206,909	107,198	30,863	22,330	24,770	21,748	206,909	80,318.8	71,393.8	151,717.6	17,056 19 2	2,421 5 3½	15,016	14,103	29,119	2,433
JUNE QUARTER.																		
High Schools .....	242	205	447	237	30	82	43	55	447	229.4	181.0	410.4	724 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools .....	102,313	92,846	195,159	101,079	27,126	21,333	24,131	21,490	195,159	73,356.4	65,107.1	138,463.5	19,298 18 4	2,153 2 5	14,928	14,085	29,013	2,332
Provisional Schools ...	3,306	3,155	6,461	3,447	1,811	622	404	177	6,461	2,446.5	2,367.5	4,814.0	621 1 5½	27 5 5	451	412	863	52
Half-time Schools .....	3,251	2,902	6,153	3,240	1,889	556	345	123	6,153	2,425.4	2,182.3	4,607.7	327 14 3	21 15 5	333	315	648	110
House-to-house Schools	398	357	755	378	257	78	28	14	755	322.1	293.0	615.1	37 11 0	1 2 3	30	20	50	3
Evening Schools.....	858	8	866	459	143	93	70	101	866	413.9	3.5	417.4	199 18 9	16 19 6	75	.....	75	1
Total .....	110,368	99,473	209,841	108,840	31,256	22,764	25,021	21,960	209,841	79,193.7	70,134.4	149,328.1	21,209 17 9½	2,220 5 0	15,817	14,832	30,649	2,498
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools .....	268	222	490	260	27	90	53	60	490	251.1	202.7	453.8	811 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools .....	102,539	93,119	195,658	101,445	27,226	21,368	24,211	21,408	195,658	72,487.6	64,043.4	136,531.0	18,907 14 1	2,317 17 1	14,521	13,756	28,277	2,312
Provisional Schools ...	3,701	3,500	7,201	3,803	2,061	704	439	194	7,201	2,675.6	2,541.9	5,217.5	662 1 9	34 18 8	444	429	873	70
Half-time Schools .....	3,300	3,010	6,310	3,234	2,006	572	390	108	6,310	2,435.0	2,182.5	4,617.5	314 3 2	25 2 6	342	319	661	84
House-to-house Schools	348	308	656	341	196	84	25	10	656	282.1	260.2	542.3	32 11 7½	1 7 3	21	9	30	2
Evening Schools.....	943	6	949	485	179	90	75	120	949	474.1	4.2	478.3	208 4 0	31 13 6	79	.....	79	.....
Total .....	111,099	100,165	211,264	109,568	31,695	22,908	25,193	21,900	211,264	78,605.5	69,234.9	147,840.4	20,935 17 1½	2,410 19 0	15,407	14,513	29,920	2,468
DECEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools .....	270	226	496	262	29	93	52	60	496	249.2	202.0	451.2	826 17 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools .....	100,204	91,085	191,289	99,376	26,405	20,830	23,846	20,832	191,289	72,860.1	64,916.2	137,776.3	18,218 18 7½	1,990 2 4	14,575	13,738	28,313	2,267
Provisional Schools ...	3,619	3,442	7,061	3,727	2,011	703	426	194	7,061	2,589.6	2,509.2	5,098.8	611 3 3½	20 7 7½	455	441	896	69
Half-time Schools .....	3,264	2,924	6,188	3,167	1,962	577	370	112	6,188	2,398.9	2,173.1	4,572.0	304 4 6½	20 5 9	338	306	644	87
House-to-house Schools	323	318	641	333	189	78	21	15	641	259.5	269.2	528.7	29 18 0½	0 16 3	25	12	37	2
Evening Schools.....	837	4	841	438	155	76	82	90	841	444.4	1.9	446.3	202 16 0	37 7 0	62	.....	62	1
Total .....	108,517	97,999	206,516	107,303	30,751	22,357	24,797	21,303	206,516	78,801.7	70,071.6	148,873.3	20,223 18 0	2,068 18 11½	15,455	14,497	29,952	2,426

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.		
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen .....	Aberdeen .....	71	59	130	49.1	46.2	95.3	259 0 0	8 7 10	.....	39 2 6	306 10 4	
Aberglasslyn .....	West Maitland.....	18	14	32	12.9	10.9	23.8	121 0 0	3 19 7	6 12 0	14 17 10	146 9 5	
Acacia Creek .....	Acacia Creek .....	20	16	36	16.9	14.2	31.1	148 0 0	3 19 3	.....	30 9 5	182 8 8	
Acacia Dam .....	Broken Hill .....	17	11	28	13.0	7.8	20.8	57 19 11	1 17 7	10 5 0	.....	70 2 6	
Adaminaby .....	Adaminaby .....	60	53	113	43.3	41.6	84.9	271 10 0	8 5 2	25 9 8	9 16 11	315 1 9	
Adamstown .....	Adamstown .....	271	316	587	207.5	236.0	443.5	1,360 10 0	19 13 8	2 16 3	232 9 11	1,624 9 10	
Adelong .....	Adelong .....	122	97	219	82.4	55.4	137.8	397 0 0	8 3 5	.....	132 4 11	537 8 4	
Adelong Crossing...	Adelong Crossing...	26	25	51	16.0	14.8	30.8	132 3 4	4 8 7	.....	5 2 1	141 14 0	
Albion Park .....	Albion Park .....	42	29	71	31.5	18.8	50.3	285 0 0	3 16 4	.....	6 6 11	295 3 3	
Albion-street .....	Sydney .....	501	461	962	357.1	331.5	688.6	1,800 5 7	37 17 8	0 9 1	147 4 2	1,985 16 6	
Albury .....	Albury .....	336	269	605	260.9	204.5	465.4	1,341 0 0	41 6 1	.....	66 8 0	1,448 14 1	
Aldavilla .....	Warneton .....	20	12	32	14.1	10.2	24.3	125 0 0	2 15 8	.....	12 11 10	140 7 6	
Alectown .....	Alectown .....	22	20	42	13.2	12.0	25.2	167 3 4	2 1 9	.....	22 16 0	192 1 1	
Alexandria .....	Alexandria (Botany Road.)	184	174	358	142.5	120.4	262.9	553 8 4	4 12 9	.....	844 10 2	1,402 11 3	
Alfredtown .....	Wagga Wagga .....	21	12	33	14.4	10.1	24.5	125 0 0	2 19 11	.....	15 9 7	143 9 6	
Allandale .....	Allandale .....	22	18	40	15.5	10.7	26.2	144 0 0	1 14 3	22 18 2	43 18 2	212 10 7	
Alma .....	South Broken Hill..	274	260	534	197.5	186.6	384.1	868 19 0	26 18 1	.....	407 9 11	1,303 7 0	
Alstonville .....	Alstonville .....	75	59	134	54.5	47.6	102.1	271 3 4	6 4 4	.....	133 1 7	410 9 3	
Almumy Creek .....	Grafton .....	17	21	38	12.1	18.0	30.1	148 0 0	3 9 10	6 10 0	3 9 7	161 9 5	
Amaroo .....	Amaroo .....	17	12	29	11.8	8.9	20.7	125 0 0	0 13 6	.....	5 15 10	131 9 4	
Amosfield .....	Wilson's Downfall..	16	21	37	10.9	16.3	27.2	148 0 0	2 17 2	.....	9 11 7	160 8 9	
Angledale .....	Bega .....	20	5	25	14.0	3.2	17.2	125 0 0	4 0 2	.....	3 4 1	132 4 3	
Angledool .....	New Angledool .....	21	23	44	16.6	16.1	32.7	168 0 0	5 18 11	.....	23 2 1	197 1 0	
Angowrie .....	Yamba .....	17	13	30	14.0	10.4	24.4	143 0 0	4 4 3	.....	15 15 3	162 19 6	
Anna Bay .....	Anna Bay .....	16	17	33	10.4	12.3	22.7	118 16 8	3 17 0	.....	25 0 1	147 13 9	
Annan Grove .....	Annan Grove .....	18	6	24	9.9	3.3	13.2	108 16 8	1 2 6	2 16 9	2 3 5	114 19 4	
Annandale .....	Annandale .....	630	558	1,188	478.0	402.9	880.9	2,342 6 8	30 15 7	.....	546 6--1	2,919 8 4	
Anson .....	Lucknow .....	10	12	22	7.4	7.6	15.0	88 0 0	2 17 5	.....	0 15 0	91 12 5	
Appin .....	Appin .....	19	32	51	11.8	21.5	33.3	148 0 0	4 14 4	.....	3 14 7	156 8 11	
Apsley .....	Wellington .....	25	16	41	14.7	10.1	24.8	107 10 0	2 16 3	.....	2 1 10	112 8 1	
Arakoon .....	Arakoon .....	43	30	73	32.5	20.3	52.8	148 0 0	3 2 10	.....	447 12 10	598 15 8	
Araluen .....	Araluen .....	16	14	30	12.7	10.1	22.8	171 0 0	3 6 9	.....	3 9 4	177 16 1	
Araluen, West.....	Araluen .....	38	19	57	27.3	14.3	41.6	171 0 0	3 9 4	.....	97 16 10	272 6 2	
Aramagong .....	Grenfell .....	11	7	18	7.9	5.4	13.3	63 4 2	1 0 0	2 12 3	2 15 0	69 11 5	
Arcadia .....	Arcadia .....	21	25	46	16.6	19.5	36.1	171 0 0	3 3 8	.....	24 9 10	198 13 6	
Ardglen .....	Ardglen .....	21	18	39	14.6	12.2	26.8	148 0 0	2 11 8	.....	2 5 10	152 17 6	
Arding .....	Uralla .....	23	19	42	17.6	12.8	30.4	148 0 0	4 13 3	.....	5 2 1	157 15 4	
Argentton .....	Cardiff .....	44	39	83	29.8	27.6	57.4	185 5 0	3 3 1	.....	54 13 6	243 1 7	
Argent's Hill .....	Bowraville .....	21	21	42	13.8	16.8	30.6	171 0 0	3 17 10	.....	7 17 4	182 15 2	
Arina .....	Pictou .....	17	21	38	12.3	15.0	27.3	113 0 0	2 7 8	0 19 0	5 8 8	121 15 4	
Armatree .....	Gilgandra .....	16	10	26	14.0	7.9	21.9	108 16 8	3 5 7	3 0 0	11 3 6	126 5 9	
Armidale .....	Armidale .....	317	278	595	243.7	191.9	435.6	1,306 2 0	30 4 3	3 7 6	324 2 4	1,673 16 1	
Armidale, West .....	Armidale .....	71	49	120	56.5	39.3	95.8	232 9 5	1 19 5	.....	59 15 5	294 4 3	
Arncliffe .....	Arncliffe .....	262	221	483	191.2	155.3	346.5	716 0 11	11 6 0	0 14 7	100 0 3	828 1 9	
Ashby .....	Maclean .....	9	9	18	6.1	5.9	12.0	72 0 0	2 17 1	.....	.....	74 17 1	
Ashfield .....	Ashfield .....	418	420	838	307.4	302.2	609.6	2,020 5 7	38 16 9	.....	99 7 9	2,158 10 1	
Ashford .....	Ashford .....	22	31	53	15.4	24.9	40.3	159 10 0	4 13 8	2 0 0	49 2 11	215 6 7	
Ash Island .....	Hexham .....	42	35	77	30.0	26.1	56.1	235 0 0	5 9 2	.....	14 7 5	254 16 7	
Ashlea .....	Wingham .....	11	8	19	8.9	5.7	14.6	103 0 0	2 3 8	.....	7 17 7	113 1 3	
Attunga .....	Attunga .....	26	23	49	14.3	14.6	28.9	148 0 0	4 3 3	.....	24 19 6	177 2 9	
Attunga Springs .....	Attunga Springs .....	15	10	25	9.3	8.6	17.9	125 0 0	1 15 3	.....	3 17 10	130 13 1	
Auburn .....	Auburn .....	236	193	429	188.0	151.9	339.9	801 4 1	8 18 9	.....	84 11 2	894 14 0	
Auburn, North .....	Auburn .....	186	153	339	146.4	118.7	265.1	630 2 0	6 13 5	.....	66 17 9	703 13 2	
Austinmer .....	Austinmer .....	7	9	16	5.5	6.8	12.3	94 3 4	0 3 8	.....	2 8 5	96 15 5	
Austral .....	Liverpool .....	30	15	45	23.6	11.3	34.9	134 2 3	3 19 8	.....	9 15 10	147 17 9	
Australian Farm .....	Leet's Vale .....	5	9	14	2.8	6.7	9.5	113 0 0	1 13 3	.....	2 1 4	116 14 7	
Australia-street .....	Newtown .....	99	108	207	70.4	73.4	143.8	385 3 4	5 14 9	.....	31 15 6	422 13 7	
Avenel .....	Cargo .....	11	10	21	6.4	6.5	12.9	58 11 10	3 9 5	10 12 3	4 2 11	76 16 5	
Avisford .....	Avisford .....	8	14	22	6.4	10.3	16.7	88 0 0	4 0 5	.....	1 0 0	93 0 5	
Avoca Vale .....	Campbelltown .....	7	11	18	5.3	8.9	14.2	113 0 0	2 13 10	.....	3 0 10	118 14 8	
Avondale .....	Dapto .....	21	21	42	15.2	14.6	29.8	142 5 0	1 7 11	14 15 5	51 16 4	210 4 8	
Awaba .....	Newcastle .....	15	10	25	11.1	9.1	20.2	119 0 0	1 9 4	.....	36 10 1	156 19 5	
Baan Baa .....	Baan Baa .....	15	12	27	11.2	7.9	19.1	113 0 0	2 9 0	.....	1 5 10	116 14 10	
Back Creek .....	Marlow .....	13	9	22	9.4	5.5	14.9	113 0 0	2 0 7	.....	2 3 4	117 3 11	
Badgery's Creek .....	Liverpool .....	24	15	39	18.3	12.0	30.3	136 0 0	3 0 6	.....	5 15 10	144 16 4	
Balrarni .....	Denman .....	16	11	27	13.0	8.5	21.5	119 0 0	2 18 1	.....	15 12 3	137 10 4	
Bagawa .....	South Grafton .....	13	15	28	11.1	12.5	23.6	80 13 4	4 15 4	.....	.....	85 8 8	
Bagdad .....	Temora .....	17	9	26	11.6	4.6	16.2	123 0 0	5 4 7	.....	23 9 1	151 13 8	
Bago, Upper .....	Batlow .....	6	7	13	5.2	5.6	10.8	63 15 6	3 12 3	.....	7 2 1	74 9 10	
Baker's Swamp .....	Dripstone .....	15	10	25	9.6	5.6	15.2	103 0 0	2 3 11	.....	2 12 0	107 15 11	
Bald Nob .....	Glen Innes .....	5	10	15	4.1	6.1	10.2	70 12 10	3 2 10	2 11 0	0 10 0	76 16 8	
Balgowlah .....	Via Manly .....	34	27	61	21.9	19.6	41.5	159 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 8	165 0 8	
Balgownie .....	Balgownie .....	80	69	149	65.0	52.1	117.1	387 13 4	6 15 6	.....	12 10 11	406 19 9	
Ballarah .....	Cobbora .....	13	11	24	8.9	7.8	16.7	125 0 0	3 16 5	.....	189 15 5	318 11 10	
Ballina .....	Ballina .....	145	121	266	102.1	86.1	188.2	579 15 3	16 2 10	4 2 6	45 1 2	645 1 9	
Balmain .....	Balmain .....	501	462	963	369.9	338.7	708.6	1,969 11 4	45 19 4	.....	171 14 2	2,187 4 10	
Balmoral .....	Balmoral .....	20	18	38	15.8	12.3	28.1	136 0 0	3 2 0	.....	2 5 10	141 7 10	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balranald .....	Balranald .....	61	50	111	46.0	37.3	83.3	320 5 0	10 2 9	.....	72 16 0	403 3 9
Bamarang .....	Nowra .....	13	12	25	8.9	8.9	17.8	104 13 4	3 17 8	.....	0 8 0	108 19 0
Bandon Grove.....	Bandon Grove.....	30	23	53	21.3	16.9	38.2	148 0 0	2 10 7	.....	22 13 4	173 3 11
Bangalore.....	Goulburn .....	13	10	23	11.4	8.3	19.7	113 0 0	1 17 2	.....	15 7 10	130 5 0
Bango .....	Yass Junction .....	15	14	29	10.4	10.1	20.5	84 0 0	3 3 0	.....	2 3 6	93 6 6
Banks' Meadow .....	Botany .....	107	84	191	71.9	60.7	132.6	509 5 0	4 0 4	.....	87 13 6	600 18 10
Bankstown .....	Bankstown .....	53	47	100	38.3	33.7	72.0	302 13 9	6 15 9	3 4 9	47 5 11	360 0 2
Bankstown, South.	East Hills, via Bankstown.	55	30	85	38.1	21.7	59.8	276 8 4	3 11 9	.....	354 9 9	634 9 10
Baradine .....	Baradine .....	23	23	46	17.2	17.2	34.4	148 0 0	6 6 5	.....	34 9 4	188 15 9
Barber's Creek.....	Barber's Creek.....	23	16	39	17.7	11.2	28.9	113 5 11	2 15 8	1 17 9	1 11 8	119 11 0
Bargo, West .....	Pictou .....	21	10	31	14.7	7.2	21.9	136 0 0	1 15 1	.....	1 8 4	139 3 5
Barmedman .....	Barmedman .....	48	53	101	33.2	39.9	73.1	229 10 0	4 9 3	4 4 9	104 13 3	342 17 3
Barnsley .....	Wallsend .....	38	25	63	27.0	15.8	42.8	171 0 0	2 17 10	.....	27 5 10	201 3 8
Barooga .....	Cobram, Victoria .....	17	13	30	12.0	9.7	21.7	88 0 0	3 14 8	.....	6 9 6	98 4 2
Barraba .....	Barraba .....	63	74	137	45.6	56.2	101.8	341 14 9	11 3 0	9 12 0	99 2 11	461 12 8
Barrengarry .....	Barrengarry .....	19	37	56	14.5	26.8	41.3	171 0 0	4 10 6	.....	4 5 10	179 16 4
Barrieton .....	Fernmount .....	15	7	22	11.2	5.3	16.5	113 0 0	2 2 3	.....	1 5 10	116 8 1
Barrington .....	Barrington .....	15	22	37	12.4	15.5	27.9	148 0 0	4 0 11	.....	78 5 10	230 6 9
Barrington .....	Barrington .....	17	15	32	15.2	13.1	28.3	101 12 0	6 12 0	.....	14 13 7	212 17 7
Barry .....	Barry .....	27	30	57	14.7	18.8	33.5	113 0 0	2 15 3	.....	3 8 10	119 4 1
Bateman's Bay .....	Bateman's Bay.....	24	37	61	16.4	27.1	43.5	171 0 0	4 4 6	.....	3 2 1	178 6 7
Bathurst .....	Bathurst .....	513	476	989	366.5	343.1	709.6	2,122 1 6	45 19 0	18 9 0	211 15 0	2,398 4 6
Batlow .....	Batlow .....	22	22	44	15.9	14.9	30.8	171 0 0	5 2 5	.....	9 7 10	185 10 3
Baulkham Hills .....	Baulkham Hills .....	27	27	54	22.7	20.0	42.7	171 0 0	.....	.....	10 1 2	181 1 2
Baw Baw .....	Goulburn .....	16	13	29	11.7	8.8	20.5	125 0 0	2 2 10	.....	5 15 9	132 18 7
Bawley Point .....	Termeil .....	8	11	19	4.6	7.9	12.5	80 0 0	0 16 0	2 0 2	0 15 0	83 11 2
Bayly .....	Mudgee .....	7	10	17	4.1	6.4	10.5	113 0 0	2 5 6	.....	4 11 3	119 16 9
Beacon Mines .....	Upper Bucca Bucca .....	15	12	27	6.9	7.4	14.3	166 0 0	3 18 6	.....	29 2 1	199 0 7
Beardy .....	Glen Innes .....	9	11	20	5.5	7.6	13.1	113 0 0	3 11 9	4 17 6	3 1 9	124 11 0
Beaufort .....	Glen Innes .....	18	16	34	15.0	13.7	28.7	148 0 0	2 19 6	.....	22 17 1	173 16 7
Beaumont .....	Cambewarra .....	9	9	18	6.6	6.0	12.6	91 0 0	1 6 2	.....	2 12 1	94 18 3
Bective .....	Tamworth .....	19	26	45	15.5	18.2	33.7	126 8 4	2 10 5	.....	3 6 1	132 4 10
Bectric .....	Coolamon .....	17	9	26	6.2	4.1	10.3	98 19 8	1 18 5	6 4 6	3 0 9	110 3 4
Bedellick .....	Hall .....	12	12	24	9.2	8.6	17.8	76 0 0	1 18 7	.....	7 4 8	85 3 3
Beechwood .....	Beechwood .....	31	50	81	22.1	35.6	57.7	219 0 0	6 7 5	.....	13 5 10	238 13 3
Beecroft .....	Beecroft .....	33	31	64	25.0	22.8	47.8	185 0 0	1 19 6	.....	242 18 2	429 17 8
Bega .....	Bega .....	165	159	324	118.8	117.8	236.6	766 6 8	15 16 5	.....	43 6 5	830 9 6
Beggan Beggan .....	Murrumburrah .....	11	5	16	7.8	3.1	10.9	125 0 0	1 4 2	.....	26 18 5	153 2 7
Belarbigill .....	Belarbigill .....	20	24	44	12.9	17.3	30.2	148 0 0	3 9 1	0 10 0	193 9 4	345 8 5
Belar Creek .....	Warkton .....	18	18	36	6.9	10.3	17.2	113 0 0	5 8 3	.....	9 14 7	128 2 10
Belford .....	Belford .....	19	17	36	13.6	12.8	26.4	136 0 0	1 18 0	.....	29 18 7	167 16 7
Belgravia .....	Belgravia .....	9	9	18	4.0	7.0	11.0	64 16 0	1 6 10	.....	0 7 6	66 10 4
Bellawongarah .....	Berry .....	14	15	29	11.0	11.1	22.1	125 0 0	4 14 1	.....	3 7 1	133 1 2
Bellingen .....	Bellingen .....	47	35	82	35.5	25.9	61.4	223 10 0	5 19 3	.....	79 0 4	308 9 7
Bellinger Heads .....	Bellinger Heads .....	58	38	96	36.7	26.7	63.4	247 9 5	7 13 6	11 2 0	158 6 4	424 11 3
Bell's Creek .....	Bell's Creek .....	17	11	28	11.7	9.1	20.8	125 0 0	2 15 3	.....	3 7 1	131 2 4
Bell's Lagoons.....	Germanton .....	23	16	39	12.4	7.8	20.2	107 5 0	4 2 0	.....	12 17 1	124 4 1
Belltrees .....	Scone .....	18	13	31	10.7	10.0	20.7	125 0 0	2 9 4	.....	3 12 7	131 1 11
Belmont .....	Belmont .....	23	12	35	17.9	10.3	28.2	148 0 0	2 19 5	.....	29 18 7	180 18 0
Belmore .....	Canterbury .....	31	25	56	24.2	18.6	42.8	171 0 0	2 9 8	.....	3 2 1	176 11 9
Belmore River.....	Gladstone .....	14	11	25	10.6	9.2	19.8	125 0 0	2 10 6	.....	3 2 1	130 12 7
Bemboka .....	Bemboka .....	54	50	104	42.7	36.2	78.9	245 10 0	7 5 4	20 13 6	17 19 10	291 8 8
Benandarah .....	Bateman's Bay.....	9	5	14	5.6	3.6	9.2	113 0 0	1 15 7	.....	3 6 10	118 2 5
Benbengeno .....	Dalton .....	14	9	23	9.8	5.9	15.7	88 0 0	2 0 0	.....	3 2 1	93 2 1
Ben Buckley .....	Twelve-Mile .....	13	9	22	8.2	4.1	12.3	123 0 0	2 10 9	.....	28 3 7	153 14 4
Bendeela .....	Kangaroo Valley .....	18	9	27	10.7	6.3	17.0	125 0 0	2 16 0	.....	25 0 4	152 16 4
Bendemeer .....	Bendemeer .....	27	29	56	18.2	17.9	36.1	171 0 0	3 3 5	.....	23 3 1	197 6 6
Bendenine .....	Bowning .....	20	19	39	12.2	11.4	23.6	171 0 0	1 18 0	.....	3 7 1	176 5 1
Bendick Murrell .....	Bendick Murrell .....	19	17	36	11.1	12.4	23.5	113 0 0	1 13 5	.....	12 1 2	126 14 7
Bendolba .....	Bendolba .....	27	33	60	19.8	13.7	33.5	171 0 0	2 14 4	.....	7 6 7	181 0 11
Bendora .....	Braidwood .....	13	8	21	5.5	5.1	10.6	125 0 0	3 2 9	.....	16 7 1	144 9 10
Benerec .....	Forest Reefs.....	17	11	28	11.3	7.5	18.8	148 0 0	1 11 11	.....	74 8 7	224 0 6
Beni .....	Dubbo .....	22	12	34	11.9	4.5	16.4	113 0 0	4 10 3	.....	3 12 1	121 2 4
Benmore .....	Murrumburrah .....	15	16	31	10.1	11.5	21.6	111 10 1	3 0 6	.....	3 15 2	118 5 9
Beresford .....	Cathcart .....	22	15	37	15.5	9.9	25.4	148 0 0	2 9 10	.....	22 9 1	172 18 11
Bergalia .....	Bergalia .....	11	9	20	7.7	5.9	13.6	148 0 0	2 7 11	.....	5 2 1	155 10 0
Bericoe .....	Barrington .....	20	16	36	15.1	10.8	25.9	66 0 0	3 3 4	.....	86 11 0	155 14 4
Bermagui .....	Bermagui .....	32	37	69	21.4	23.8	45.2	171 0 0	5 8 1	.....	21 19 7	193 7 8
Berowra .....	Hornsby Junction.....	16	6	22	11.4	4.0	15.4	116 0 0	1 4 7	.....	24 10 2	141 14 9
Berridale .....	Berridale .....	21	19	40	16.7	12.6	29.3	171 0 0	4 3 10	.....	39 0 10	214 4 8
Berrigan .....	Berrigan .....	49	36	85	30.1	22.0	52.1	287 0 0	8 6 0	.....	9 16 4	235 2 4
Berrina .....	Berrina .....	42	28	70	27.4	17.4	44.8	270 10 0	4 1 0	.....	33 16 4	303 7 4
Berry .....	Berry .....	76	75	151	45.5	45.1	90.6	341 0 0	6 4 9	.....	24 6 8	371 11 5
Beryl .....	Gulgong .....	27	21	48	15.7	11.8	27.5	156 10 0	2 0 9	.....	3 12 1	162 2 10
Bethungra .....	Bethungra .....	34	27	61	24.9	20.3	45.2	171 0 0	3 12 8	.....	8 6 8	182 19 4
Bex Hill .....	Bex Hill .....	37	48	85	23.9	30.3	54.2	244 10 0	4 11 2	.....	8 8 5	257 9 7
Bexley .....	Bexley .....	151	161	312	117.2	119.3	236.5	516 0 0	2 19 6	.....	101 12 8	620 12 2
Bibbenluke .....	Bibbenluke .....	31	23	54	24.2	19.2	43.4	171 0 0	5 17 0	.....	77 17 1	254 14 1
Big Hill .....	Marulan .....	12	12	24	8.0	8.0	16.0	91 0 0	2 18 6	.....	3 12 1	97 10 7
Big Leather.....	Bullarah, via Moree .....	12	17	29	8.5	13.3	21.8	131 0 0	2 14 3	.....	2 12 0	136 6 3
Big Mimosa .....	Temora .....	19	9	28	14.8	7.4	22.2	92 19 2	3 16 11	4 0 3	2 1 6	102 17 10
Billimarri.....	Cowra .....	9	12	21	6.4	9.8	16.2	81 6 8	2 11 10	.....	.....	83 18 6

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.	
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Billinudgel .....	Billinudgel .....	23	22	45	14	6	30	130 15 0	1 16 2	4 16 6	31 5 9	168 13 5	
Biloela .....	Cockatoo Island .....	19	21	40	12	7	26	88 0 0	1 18 11	.....	5 10 4	95 9 3	
Bimbi .....	Young .....	32	25	57	22	9	18	161 8 4	5 9 2	.....	340 9 11	507 7 5	
Binalong .....	Binalong .....	35	16	51	24	10	34	186 0 0	2 6 1	2 3 0	31 9 7	221 18 8	
Binda .....	Binda .....	9	13	22	6	9	15	131 16 8	3 0 5	.....	15 6 11	150 4 0	
Bindogundra .....	Parkes .....	13	15	28	9	10	20	104 11 8	1 2 10	.....	127 3 8	232 18 2	
Bingara .....	Bingara .....	89	99	188	61	3	129	343 16 8	6 18 5	4 6 0	16 8 5	371 9 6	
Binnaway .....	Binnaway .....	25	25	50	18	4	38	136 10 0	5 4 9	.....	23 6 7	165 1 4	
Birchgrove .....	Balmain .....	453	440	893	340	8	659	1,910 13 4	43 13 11	.....	113 1 2	2,072 8 5	
Bishop's Bridge .....	Bishop's Bridge .....	27	24	51	19	9	38	180 0 0	2 11 8	.....	20 9 1	203 0 9	
Blackfriars .....	George st West, Sydney .....	624	536	1,160	437	3	787	2,664 9 8	24 15 9	7 17 3	281 11 11	2,978 14 7	
Blackgolair .....	Cox's River .....	11	16	27	7	9	20	88 0 0	2 9 3	.....	7 0 0	97 9 3	
Blackheath .....	Blackheath .....	62	50	112	41	3	74	329 10 0	8 15 0	.....	89 10 5	427 15 5	
Black Hill .....	Minmi .....	20	8	28	15	1	20	119 0 0	3 8 8	.....	17 13 9	140 2 5	
Blackman's Flat .....	Wallerawang .....	15	13	28	11	4	22	84 0 0	1 14 6	.....	14 12 1	104 6 7	
Blackman's Point .....	Port Macquarie .....	11	12	23	10	0	20	125 0 0	1 18 8	.....	11 0 7	137 19 3	
Black Mountain .....	Black Mountain .....	34	35	69	26	1	52	235 16 2	4 8 0	.....	29 11 1	269 15 3	
Black Range .....	Albury .....	61	52	113	37	4	73	226 10 0	5 8 2	.....	9 11 4	241 9 6	
Black Springs .....	Mudgee .....	21	9	30	16	1	21	125 0 0	2 11 7	.....	47 19 1	175 10 8	
Black Swamp .....	Tenterfield .....	14	8	22	11	5	18	96 13 4	1 12 6	1 2 0	9 9 9	108 17 7	
Blacktown .....	Blacktown .....	34	29	63	32	5	56	273 5 0	2 14 7	24 19 2	36 1 4	342 0 1	
Blackwall .....	Blackwall .....	30	25	55	16	2	35	136 0 0	2 6 10	.....	265 16 11	404 3 9	
Blakehurst .....	Blakehurst .....	26	33	59	16	9	37	182 6 8	1 15 0	0 8 0	8 9 4	192 19 0	
Blandford .....	Blandford .....	23	11	34	18	7	25	148 0 0	2 8 6	6 6 5	27 1 3	183 16 2	
Blayney .....	Blayney .....	149	124	273	98	5	183	591 10 0	10 9 5	.....	40 6 3	642 5 8	
Bloom Hill .....	O'Connell .....	21	14	35	15	3	23	127 14 2	1 3 9	1 11 6	3 7 1	133 16 6	
Blowering .....	Blowering .....	14	13	27	9	6	18	104 3 10	3 6 7	17 5 0	8 17 1	133 12 6	
Bluff River .....	Sandy Flat .....	18	13	31	12	9	20	145 7 7	2 0 0	28 8 10	21 11 11	197 8 4	
Bobadah .....	Bobadah .....	22	24	46	12	1	24	171 0 0	4 0 4	.....	29 17 4	204 17 8	
Bo Bo Creek .....	Tinonee .....	9	17	26	6	9	19	113 0 0	2 0 11	.....	2 17 1	117 18 0	
Bodalla .....	Bodalla .....	32	34	66	24	1	49	171 0 0	3 16 4	.....	3 12 1	178 8 5	
Bogan Gate .....	Bogan Gate .....	16	23	39	9	8	24	118 15 0	1 16 2	.....	6 17 9	127 8 11	
Boggabilla .....	Boggabilla .....	32	25	57	23	8	40	191 0 0	3 12 2	.....	29 2 1	223 14 3	
Boggabri .....	Boggabri .....	79	87	166	45	2	102	345 13 4	12 11 6	.....	13 19 9	372 4 7	
Boggumbil .....	Lismore .....	8	11	19	6	9	15	124 13 4	2 18 10	.....	4 10 1	132 2 3	
Bogolong .....	Grenfell .....	9	16	25	6	10	16	119 0 0	2 5 7	.....	9 13 7	130 19 2	
Bolah Gap .....	Quirindi .....	18	12	30	10	3	19	113 0 0	3 8 5	.....	2 12 1	119 0 6	
Bolaro .....	Adaminaby .....	19	15	34	12	5	21	113 0 0	3 1 4	.....	19 17 8	135 19 0	
Bolwarra .....	West Maitland .....	63	42	105	51	8	86	256 10 0	3 2 5	.....	18 8 0	278 0 5	
Bomaderry .....	Nowra .....	44	40	84	30	4	54	219 0 0	5 14 9	.....	43 0 4	267 15 1	
Bombala .....	Bombala .....	94	75	169	71	3	132	397 13 2	14 16 3	20 10 6	15 6 4	450 6 3	
Bombo .....	Bombo .....	21	27	48	18	5	42	171 0 0	2 16 1	.....	31 5 4	205 1 5	
Bombowlee .....	Tumut .....	21	22	43	17	5	36	136 0 0	3 3 8	.....	8 1 0	147 4 8	
Bondi .....	Bondi .....	143	99	242	110	1	181	474 8 4	7 18 7	.....	226 16 8	709 3 7	
Bonville .....	Coff's Harbour .....	14	10	24	10	2	17	113 0 0	2 18 6	.....	22 2 1	138 0 7	
Boerie, Lower .....	Lismore .....	17	15	32	13	11	26	69 1 11	1 15 4	.....	0 3 0	71 0 3	
Boogaldie .....	Coonabarabran .....	13	15	28	9	9	19	82 1 4	1 7 2	3 10 6	4 0 11	90 19 11	
Boohgal .....	Boohgal .....	29	39	68	20	2	40	234 14 10	6 19 7	33 18 2	11 2 7	286 15 2	
Boolong .....	Boolong .....	14	22	36	9	7	25	113 0 0	3 11 7	.....	16 2 0	132 13 7	
Boomey .....	Molong .....	14	9	23	10	3	16	100 10 0	1 13 0	.....	.....	102 3 0	
Boonoo Boonoo .....	Boonoo Boonoo .....	7	10	17	6	3	15	86 13 4	1 16 10	.....	0 10 0	89 0 2	
Booral .....	Booral .....	42	24	66	30	2	46	171 0 0	1 10 0	.....	3 1 0	175 11 0	
Boorolong .....	Armidale .....	14	11	25	7	4	15	86 13 4	3 0 6	.....	1 0 0	90 13 10	
Borambul .....	Cassilis .....	22	20	42	17	5	32	136 0 0	4 6 2	.....	3 11 9	143 17 11	
Borenore .....	Borenore .....	18	23	41	12	4	30	151 0 0	2 1 8	17 18 0	8 7 1	179 6 9	
Boro, Lower .....	Mayfield .....	13	12	25	7	9	16	88 0 0	1 15 11	.....	1 5 0	91 0 11	
Botany .....	Botany .....	179	183	362	129	7	256	578 11 8	3 18 6	0 11 0	60 6 8	643 7 10	
Botobolar .....	Lower Botobolar .....	11	14	25	6	6	15	148 0 0	3 14 1	.....	3 16 1	155 10 2	
Bourke .....	Bourke .....	188	174	362	135	5	254	866 12 3	22 5 8	3 1 3	57 13 11	949 13 1	
Bourke Meat Works .....	Bourke .....	14	12	26	10	1	18	116 6 8	3 19 3	.....	4 18 0	125 3 11	
Bourke, North .....	North Bourke .....	30	35	65	24	0	52	240 5 10	6 18 3	.....	45 1 9	292 5 10	
Bournda, North .....	Bega .....	11	11	22	9	8	17	81 6 8	2 2 8	.....	1 19 1	85 8 5	
Bowan .....	Bowan Park .....	24	28	52	13	2	35	171 0 0	2 12 0	.....	139 19 1	313 11 1	
Bowenfels .....	South Bowenfels .....	11	15	26	7	1	15	125 0 0	2 4 7	.....	3 12 1	130 16 8	
Bowling Alley Point .....	Bowling Alley Point .....	37	53	90	25	9	62	285 0 0	5 18 8	.....	66 6 4	357 5 0	
Bowna .....	Bowna .....	28	23	51	21	7	34	216 6 8	4 18 4	4 9 6	4 9 7	230 4 1	
Bowning .....	Bowning .....	30	21	51	17	3	31	148 0 0	2 14 8	.....	8 2 1	158 16 9	
Bowral .....	Bowral .....	236	222	458	187	0	355	1,075 5 0	22 10 2	0 12 0	223 12 8	1,326 19 10	
Bowraville .....	Bowraville .....	30	23	53	21	6	39	197 10 0	3 15 2	8 10 6	24 10 4	234 15 0	
Boyd .....	Boyd .....	13	15	28	9	2	17	114 18 4	2 2 1	.....	52 10 1	169 10 6	
Bradshaw's Flat .....	Sofala .....	15	11	26	12	1	21	83 0 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	12 3 11	101 17 11	
Bradwood .....	Bradwood .....	94	101	195	64	9	131	422 1 8	19 7 1	13 2 6	143 4 7	597 15 10	
Branga .....	Walcha .....	9	13	22	5	6	12	88 13 2	2 16 0	4 12 0	11 15 11	108 2 1	
Branxton .....	Branxton .....	44	26	70	31	7	50	223 10 0	4 5 2	2 6 11	4 16 0	93 0 5	
Brawlin .....	Brawlin .....	18	11	29	12	3	20	86 13 4	1 11 1	.....	10 7 1	125 7 2	
Breadalbane .....	Breadalbane .....	11	11	22	6	5	12	113 0 0	2 0 1	.....	3 12 1	119 1 10	
Breakfast Creek .....	Rylstone .....	7	12	19	4	6	10	113 0 0	2 9 9	.....	19 4 10	146 11 9	
Breadbo .....	Breadbo .....	18	12	30	13	7	20	125 0 0	2 6 11	.....	8 15 6	183 0 8	
Breeza .....	Breeza .....	30	31	61	24	2	46	179 16 3	4 8 11	.....	128 16 5	461 19 6	
Brewarrina .....	Brewarrina .....	55	40	95	42	6	71	326 19 6	6 3 7	.....	22 17 1	126 15 3	
Brewongle .....	Brewongle .....	12	11	23	8	5	17	103 0 0	0 18 2	.....	14 12 1	187 7 6	
Bringelly .....	Bringelly .....	27	21	48	17	4	31	171 0 0	1 15 5	.....	10 8 5	338 1 1	
Broadwater .....	Broadwater .....	67	57	124	51	3	89	319 13 4	7 19 4	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Brobenah .....	Yanko Railway Stn.	27	7	34	19·7	4·6	24·3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brocklehurst .....	Brocklehurst .....	27	34	61	18·4	25·7	44·1	96 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	50 19 5	154 9 5
Brocklesby .....	Brocklesby .....	10	15	25	7·0	9·3	16·3	169 19 8	6 5 5	.....	41 7 1	217 12 2
Brodie's Plains .....	Inverell .....	16	17	33	11·5	10·9	22·4	103 1 8	2 16 11	1 5 0	20 8 0	127 11 7
Broke .....	Broke .....	22	19	41	16·8	13·8	30·6	171 0 0	4 3 11	.....	120 4 7	295 8 6
Broken Hill .....	Broken Hill .....	526	462	988	359·3	309·1	668·4	148 0 0	3 4 8	.....	18 0 1	169 4 9
Broken Hill, North .....	Broken Hill .....	457	418	875	328·8	277·7	606·5	1,835 5 3	69 11 11	23 11 0	133 16 6	2,062 4 8
Brolgan .....	Tichborne .....	17	27	44	12·6	16·8	29·4	1,648 18 9	33 2 9	.....	185 6 9	1,867 8 3
Bronte .....	Tarago .....	11	6	17	6·9	4·5	11·4	171 0 0	4 2 0	.....	3 12 1	178 14 1
Brookfield .....	Brookfield .....	11	14	25	8·0	10·5	18·5	113 0 0	2 19 7	.....	1 10 6	93 1 2
Brooklands .....	Hall .....	12	9	21	8·7	7·0	15·7	103 11 8	0 16 7	3 15 3	137 2 1	253 1 8
Brooklet .....	Brooklet .....	19	18	37	16·0	12·6	28·6	171 0 0	4 4 11	.....	3 7 1	111 10 7
Brooklyn .....	Brooklyn .....	29	38	67	24·6	29·3	53·9	177 10 0	5 5 7	.....	39 16 1	215 1 0
Brookstead .....	Armidale .....	14	7	21	10·8	5·1	15·9	113 0 0	3 10 6	.....	40 6 3	223 1 10
Brook Vale .....	Brook Vale .....	23	16	39	14·4	9·9	24·3	88 0 0	1 4 10	.....	3 12 0	120 2 6
Broughton Vale .....	Broughton Vale .....	14	13	27	10·4	8·4	18·8	148 0 0	3 2 2	.....	89 4 3	178 9 1
Broughton Village .....	Broughton Village .....	10	5	15	7·3	4·6	11·9	88 0 0	2 10 2	.....	2 11 10	153 14 0
Broula .....	Cowra .....	9	4	13	5·7	2·6	8·3	88 0 0	2 10 2	.....	0 4 6	90 14 8
Brownlea .....	Rockley .....	13	10	23	9·2	7·4	16·6	69 1 11	4 3 8	2 0 9	3 7 6	78 13 10
Brown's Creek .....	Brown's Creek .....	25	29	54	17·6	21·5	39·1	85 6 8	2 12 11	.....	0 11 8	88 11 3
Brucevale .....	Wagga Wagga .....	19	16	35	10·5	10·3	20·8	170 10 10	4 6 6	.....	9 1 5	183 18 9
Brungle, Upper .....	Brungle .....	7	11	18	5·1	9·3	14·4	148 0 0	1 9 2	.....	3 7 1	152 16 3
Brunkerville .....	Mount Vincent .....	28	25	53	18·7	16·9	35·6	69 5 0	1 17 1	5 18 3	12 8 3	89 8 7
Brushwood .....	Coolamon .....	16	18	34	11·6	9·4	21·0	171 0 0	0 19 8	.....	9 7 1	181 6 9
Brushy Hill .....	Aberdeen .....	9	9	18	5·5	5·7	11·2	125 0 0	3 17 7	.....	23 3 7	152 1 2
Bryan's Gap .....	Bryan's Gap .....	31	26	57	19·4	16·9	36·3	74 13 4	1 13 10	.....	86 1 6	162 8 8
Bucca Creek .....	Woolgoolga .....	13	8	21	10·8	6·7	17·5	171 0 0	3 17 6	.....	1 18 6	176 16 0
Buchanan .....	Buchanan .....	18	12	30	11·0	8·7	19·7	118 0 0	2 16 8	.....	9 11 10	130 8 6
Buckendoon .....	Buckendoon .....	18	24	42	13·2	18·3	31·5	147 6 8	4 6 0	3 17 8	108 17 7	264 7 11
Buckbobbie .....	Molong .....	19	21	40	14·0	14·6	28·6	148 0 0	2 12 11	.....	8 12 1	159 5 0
Budjong Gap .....	Kangaroo Valley .....	12	7	19	9·9	5·1	15·0	124 10 0	5 15 3	.....	2 12 1	132 17 4
Bukkulla .....	Bukkulla .....	11	17	28	6·5	10·8	17·3	88 0 0	3 5 10	.....	4 10 0	95 15 10
Bulbudgerie .....	Wuuluman .....	9	14	23	5·5	8·1	13·6	113 0 0	3 14 6	.....	3 1 10	119 16 4
Bulga .....	Bulga .....	16	12	28	9·4	7·0	16·4	91 0 0	3 17 10	.....	2 12 1	97 9 11
Bulgandra .....	Bulgandra .....	23	11	34	16·9	6·2	23·1	125 0 0	2 6 9	.....	172 3 7	299 10 4
Bulladelah .....	Bulahdelah .....	55	47	102	47·3	41·8	89·1	113 0 0	2 10 4	.....	28 2 1	143 12 5
Bulli .....	Bulli .....	49	45	94	39·5	29·5	69·0	283 1 4	5 11 6	.....	59 8 5	348 1 3
Bullockreek .....	Young .....	20	11	31	12·5	7·6	20·1	372 6 8	5 9 5	.....	11 0 11	388 17 0
Bumbury .....	Bumbury .....	25	23	48	16·3	15·5	31·8	135 8 4	3 12 7	.....	23 8 1	162 9 0
Bundanoon .....	Bundanoon .....	48	38	86	40·0	29·6	69·6	148 0 0	1 2 3	15 10 3	211 3 10	375 16 4
Bundarigo .....	South Grafton .....	15	9	24	9·0	6·8	15·8	295 0 8	1 15 1	4 11 7	35 16 4	337 3 8
Bundarra .....	Bundarra .....	54	51	105	35·8	37·1	72·9	113 0 0	3 0 7	.....	2 16 3	118 16 10
Bunganbil .....	Narandera * .....	30	24	54	20·4	16·4	36·8	285 0 0	5 17 5	1 0 0	18 7 10	310 5 3
Bungawalbyn .....	Bungawalbyn .....	34	22	56	24·5	15·7	40·2	136 0 0	2 7 0	.....	68 14 6	207 1 6
Bungendore .....	Bungendore .....	36	31	67	19·4	18·3	37·7	160 8 4	2 13 5	5 2 6	6 5 7	174 9 10
Bunglegumby .....	Dubbo .....	21	12	33	13·9	8·5	22·4	267 0 0	4 9 9	.....	19 15 11	291 5 8
Bungonia .....	Bungonia .....	13	18	31	8·6	10·4	19·0	113 0 0	1 15 9	.....	5 8 1	120 3 10
Bungovannah .....	Bungovannah .....	18	6	24	11·5	3·8	15·3	125 0 0	3 3 7	.....	8 9 7	137 13 2
Bungulla .....	Tenterfield .....	19	21	40	13·3	16·9	30·2	125 0 0	3 2 8	7 18 6	3 11 4	139 12 6
Bungwahl .....	Bungwahl .....	17	27	44	14·5	21·3	35·8	148 0 0	3 18 3	.....	16 2 1	168 0 4
Buninyong .....	Dubbo .....	15	14	29	9·4	7·6	17·0	161 8 4	7 16 8	.....	46 2 11	215 7 11
Bunnabunoo .....	Vacy .....	15	18	33	11·9	13·1	25·0	125 0 0	2 18 8	.....	3 15 7	131 14 3
Burdett .....	Toogong .....	14	6	20	10·3	3·7	14·0	125 0 0	3 19 1	.....	4 6 7	133 5 8
Burkeville .....	Garland .....	14	27	41	8·9	18·5	27·4	91 0 0	0 17 6	.....	2 12 10	94 10 4
Burke Ward, B.H. .....	Broken Hill .....	302	232	534	221·2	194·1	415·3	125 0 0	2 2 6	.....	12 19 7	140 2 1
Burnt Yards .....	Mandurama .....	13	24	37	5·3	14·2	19·5	1,137 4 9	58 10 8	22 18 8	2,459 18 10	3,678 12 11
Burrage .....	Burrage .....	54	49	103	29·7	27·1	56·8	148 0 0	3 1 0	.....	3 7 1	154 8 1
Burrangan .....	South Grafton .....	18	23	41	13·6	17·4	31·0	278 16 8	4 14 11	.....	89 11 0	373 2 7
Burragate .....	Burragate .....	16	17	33	11·3	12·1	23·4	142 5 0	6 18 6	.....	2 12 1	151 15 7
Burragorang .....	Burragorang .....	13	15	28	7·5	6·5	14·0	113 0 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	9 13 4	127 17 4
Burraneer Bay .....	Sutherland .....	22	19	41	16·3	13·4	29·7	88 0 0	2 8 2	.....	17 12 1	108 0 3
Burrangong .....	Young .....	19	23	42	15·1	17·3	32·4	148 0 0	2 5 9	.....	28 12 1	178 17 10
Burrangong Heights .....	Young .....	33	24	57	21·8	17·1	38·9	148 0 0	3 9 1	.....	33 8 1	184 17 2
Burrawang .....	Burrawang .....	38	40	78	23·2	30·1	53·3	171 0 0	2 11 7	.....	3 2 1	176 13 8
Burrier .....	Nowra .....	12	14	26	7·2	9·6	16·8	257 10 0	4 10 10	1 1 0	13 14 9	276 16 7
Burrill .....	Milton .....	22	16	38	14·2	10·7	24·9	125 0 0	3 14 7	1 0 0	2 12 1	132 6 8
Burringbar .....	Burringbar .....	20	21	41	16·8	17·0	33·8	148 0 0	4 5 1	.....	220 9 7	372 14 8
Burrowa .....	Burrowa .....	43	39	82	32·4	26·2	58·6	136 0 0	3 6 3	3 15 0	4 12 1	447 13 4
Burrumbuttock .....	Burrumbuttock .....	11	13	24	8·7	9·8	18·5	235 0 0	4 17 8	.....	10 16 5	250 14 1
Burrundulla .....	Mudgee .....	27	38	65	17·0	26·9	43·9	127 0 0	2 15 2	7 10 0	3 19 3	141 4 5
Burwood .....	Burwood .....	555	507	1,062	419·9	367·5	787·2	161 8 4	4 14 3	.....	3 16 7	169 19 2
Buxton .....	Buxton .....	17	9	26	13·4	6·4	19·8	2,368 11 8	24 0 9	.....	135 19 4	2,528 11 9
Byrock .....	Byrock .....	41	44	85	20·8	24·7	51·5	113 0 0	2 1 5	.....	3 2 1	118 3 6
Byng .....	Byng .....	21	22	43	15·2	14·4	29·6	119 12 4	6 14 11	25 12 3	70 11 0	322 10 6
Byron Bay .....	Byron Bay .....	37	32	69	23·7	21·7	45·4	148 0 0	2 11 11	.....	23 6 1	173 18 0
Byron Creek .....	Bangalow .....	45	35	80	35·4	27·0	62·4	147 15 0	3 8 6	2 15 5	23 5 9	177 4 8
Bywong .....	Bywong .....	13	9	22	6·4	5·6	12·0	226 13 0	5 8 1	.....	44 1 10	276 2 11
Cabramatta .....	Cabramatta .....	23	24	47	18·3	17·9	36·2	118 17 5	2 7 2	0 16 0	13 15 0	135 15 7
Caddigat .....	Adamaby .....	6	11	17	5·7	10·3	16·0	226 18 8	3 7 7	.....	41 8 4	271 14 7
Cadia .....	Cadia .....	14	17	31	5·1	5·8	10·9	88 0 0	1 15 1	.....	3 0 0	92 15 8
Caergurle .....	Allynbrook .....	26	30	56	18·5	22·8	41·3	125 0 0	1 10 11	.....	4 10 7	131 1 6
Calare .....	Cowra .....	17	13	30	9·3	7·8	17·1	171 0 0	4 18 1	.....	2 14 1	178 12 2
Calliope .....	Ulmara .....	25	25	50	19·8	20·6	40·4	125 0 0	2 1 5	.....	3 10 4	130 11 9
								171 0 0	1 18 9	.....	245 5 8	418 4 5



APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Cambewarra.....	Cambewarra.....	39	40	79	27 6	28 1	55 7	283 15 10	4 19 8	.....	32 12 4	321 7 10
Cambewarra, West	Cambewarra.....	13	16	29	9 6	11 8	21 4	113 0 0	3 0 6	.....	2 12 1	118 12 7
Camberwell ...	Camberwell .....	26	15	41	17 6	11 5	29 1	148 0 0	2 13 9	.....	26 9 9	177 3 6
Camboon .....	Rylstone .....	5	8	13	4 0	6 5	10 5	63 1 8	2 18 2	6 11 5	1 0 0	73 11 3
Camden .....	Camden .....	112	100	212	86 5	71 3	157 8	380 0 0	8 13 11	.....	53 9 9	442 3 8
Camdenville ...	Newtown .....	462	459	921	333 0	325 0	658 0	2,076 15 11	24 17 6	.....	212 4 8	2,313 18 1
Campbelltown .....	Campbelltown ..	79	78	157	59 8	54 9	114 7	352 10 0	10 3 7	.....	46 6 10	409 0 5
Camperdown .....	Camperdown .....	399	392	791	296 2	274 5	570 7	1,596 7 8	24 17 0	.....	53 4 1	1,674 8 9
Canadian Lead ..	Canadian Lead...	20	13	33	17 2	9 9	27 1	145 0 0	3 2 9	.....	10 7 1	161 9 10
Canberra .....	Queanbeyan ...	10	15	25	6 3	11 4	17 7	113 0 0	2 9 0	.....	37 12 7	153 1 7
Candelo .....	Candelo.....	38	37	75	25 4	25 2	50 6	235 0 0	3 12 3	.....	9 6 4	247 18 7
Cangai .....	Upper Copmanhurst	12	8	20	10 3	7 9	18 2	99 18 10	2 15 10	.....	2 12 1	105 6 9
Canley Vale...	Canley Vale .....	86	67	153	65 3	48 9	114 2	305 5 0	12 9 9	.....	361 19 4	679 14 1
Canoblas .....	Canoblas .....	14	9	23	9 4	5 7	15 1	125 0 0	2 7 8	.....	4 7 1	131 14 9
Canowindra .....	Canowindra .....	73	77	150	49 8	53 2	103 0	335 0 0	4 9 1	.....	681 18 10	1,021 7 11
Canterbury .....	Canterbury .....	230	200	430	176 1	158 0	334 1	190 0 0	24 2 5	.....	683 6 0	1,697 8 5
Canyan Leigh ..	Canyan Leigh ..	11	14	25	8 2	12 2	20 4	113 0 0	3 18 5	.....	3 17 1	120 15 5
Capertee .....	Capertee .....	21	11	32	13 5	8 7	22 2	146 0 0	1 1 4	.....	33 12 1	180 13 6
Captain's Flat ...	Captain's Flat ..	100	86	186	65 0	60 2	125 2	447 0 3	9 17 9	.....	47 5 4	504 3 4
Carcoar.....	Carcoar.....	43	54	97	34 9	38 7	73 6	267 0 0	1 13 9	.....	10 5 10	278 19 7
Cardiff .....	Cardiff .....	34	42	76	21 8	29 9	51 7	197 8 0	4 16 8	.....	44 3 10	246 8 6
Cargo .....	Cargo .....	28	34	62	19 8	25 1	44 9	195 10 0	4 7 11	19 4 6	8 14 2	227 16 7
Carlingford ..	Carlingford ..	117	119	236	92 9	87 6	180 5	437 19 3	10 9 9	0 12 4	11 8 7	460 9 11
Carrathool .....	Carrathool ..	38	34	72	25 9	23 2	49 1	226 10 0	5 13 5	.....	17 11 4	249 14 9
Carrington .....	Carrington .....	203	190	393	158 9	145 8	304 7	547 2 10	13 19 4	.....	37 8 4	598 10 6
Carroll .....	Carroll .....	49	42	91	37 4	20 7	67 1	212 11 7	4 12 10	.....	193 1 3	410 5 8
Carroll Gap .....	Carroll .....	6	15	21	4 7	11 9	16 6	94 3 4	1 8 1	.....	8 7 1	103 18 6
Carr's Creek .....	Graf on .....	34	31	65	26 9	23 1	50 0	241 0 0	3 16 10	.....	17 6 4	262 3 2
Carwell .....	Rylstone .....	11	17	28	8 0	13 7	22 6	106 15 0	1 8 6	.....	15 13 0	123 16 6
Casino .....	Casino .....	95	97	192	68 9	72 1	141 0	367 14 8	9 18 5	6 10 0	30 17 6	415 0 7
Casino South ..	Casino .....	24	22	46	20 9	19 3	40 2	171 0 0	3 3 0	.....	2 18 4	177 1 4
Cassilis .....	Cassilis .....	27	24	51	21 5	17 3	38 8	171 0 0	5 9 0	.....	166 2 8	342 11 8
Castle Doyle ..	Arundale .....	9	6	15	6 0	4 3	10 3	76 18 1	1 8 6	4 12 9	4 0 0	86 19 4
Castle Hill .....	Cumtla Hill .....	53	46	99	42 5	35 6	78 1	306 10 0	6 4 2	.....	8 6 4	321 0 6
Castle Mountain ..	Quirindi .....	17	10	27	12 4	8 7	21 1	125 0 0	2 6 10	.....	2 15 10	130 2 8
Castlereagh .....	Castlereagh ..	21	24	45	16 0	18 4	34 4	148 0 0	0 11 0	.....	3 2 1	151 13 1
Castlereagh-street	Sydney .....	134	138	272	94 1	98 6	192 7	732 8 4	6 17 8	.....	91 9 4	830 15 4
Castlereagh Upper	Penrith .....	23	27	50	17 7	22 9	40 6	171 0 0	2 14 2	.....	3 2 1	176 16 3
Cathcart .....	Cathcart .....	21	28	49	12 5	16 4	28 9	171 0 0	3 4 5	.....	4 7 1	178 11 6
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hill Bay	65	70	135	40 2	55 6	194 8	343 0 0	4 7 5	.....	15 13 5	360 0 10
Cattai Creek ..	Coopersnook ..	7	14	21	5 2	11 3	16 5	113 0 0	2 4 0	.....	11 2 1	126 6 1
Cave Point* .....	Tweed Heads ..	11	5	16	5 7	3 4	9 1	14 18 8	0 12 8	.....	1 6 3	16 17 7
Cawdor.....	Camden .....	26	12	38	17 9	9 7	27 6	138 8 4	2 2 9	.....	36 2 1	176 13 2
Cecil Park .....	Liverpool .....	23	22	45	12 7	15 5	28 2	171 0 0	2 10 9	.....	404 9 3	578 0 0
Cedar Party Creek	Cedar Party Creek..	33	30	63	26 4	24 0	50 4	171 0 0	6 17 9	.....	13 18 2	191 15 11
Cessnock .....	Cessnock .....	27	24	51	15 2	15 3	30 5	148 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 9	15 1 1	165 7 10
Chain of Ponds ..	Gunning .....	13	7	20	9 2	5 4	14 6	88 0 0	3 8 3	.....	6 8 9	97 17 0
Chambagne .....	South Grafton ..	12	8	20	7 9	5 6	13 5	113 0 0	1 9 1	.....	2 11 11	117 1 0
Charlestown .....	Charlestown ..	143	121	264	114 5	89 2	203 7	427 0 0	10 5 3	.....	78 18 5	516 3 8
Charleville .....	Cadia .....	11	18	29	7 6	11 3	18 9	96 6 8	6 14 5	.....	2 4 8	105 5 9
Chatsburg .....	Chatsburg .....	15	17	32	8 5	8 7	17 2	125 0 0	2 0 1	.....	3 12 1	130 12 2
Chatswood .....	Chatswood .....	307	232	539	242 4	174 2	416 6	351 5 10	21 6 2	7 2 0	93 2 9	972 16 9
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island.	33	47	80	22 3	35 4	57 7	259 1 3	3 10 6	0 18 6	12 10 11	276 1 2
Cheviot .....	Lawrence .....	10	10	20	9 2	8 2	17 4	117 11 2	1 10 11	2 10 6	9 8 1	131 0 8
Chichester .....	Underbank .....	16	15	31	8 2	11 1	19 3	125 0 0	1 17 4	.....	3 2 1	129 19 5
Clairville .....	Glen Innes .....	16	13	29	11 3	8 8	20 1	122 0 0	3 8 3	.....	21 6 1	146 14 4
Clarence Town ..	Clarence Town ..	70	63	133	56 0	45 7	101 7	271 7 9	6 3 0	.....	21 9 1	298 19 10
Clarendon .....	Eurongilly .....	10	7	17	7 5	5 2	12 7	92 16 4	3 7 7	2 6 3	2 0 10	100 11 0
Clareval .....	Stroud .....	7	8	15	4 5	5 3	9 8	82 13 4	2 13 5	1 1 1	1 10 0	87 17 10
Clarkson's Crossing	Nabiac .....	28	37	65	18 4	22 4	40 8	171 0 0	6 14 8	.....	5 0 7	182 15 3
Clear Hills .....	Daysdale .....	14	13	27	7 4	8 1	15 5	78 13 4	3 8 1	.....	0 12 6	82 13 11
Cleveland-street ..	Sydney .....	1196	1011	2,207	915 8	754 8	1670 6	4,372 8 9	95 14 3	.....	231 15 6	4,699 18 6
Clifton .....	Clifton .....	55	48	103	39 8	30 6	70 4	247 0 0	5 16 3	.....	11 15 5	264 11 8
Clunes .....	Clunes .....	37	30	67	29 5	22 8	52 3	171 0 0	3 11 7	16 13 1	222 3 0	413 7 8
Clybucca .....	Clybucca .....	26	20	46	17 5	15 6	33 1	148 0 0	2 11 9	.....	2 12 1	153 3 10
Cobar .....	Cobar .....	239	204	443	142 9	118 9	261 8	619 10 2	14 6 3	3 2 6	22 3 8	659 2 7
Cobargo .....	Cobargo .....	62	70	132	39 5	47 7	87 2	349 0 0	10 8 2	.....	700 3 0	1,059 11 2
Cobbitty .....	Cobbitty .....	22	22	44	17 3	16 8	34 1	148 0 0	2 6 1	.....	47 12 1	197 18 2
Cobborah .....	Cobborah .....	14	17	31	11 7	13 4	25 1	146 0 0	3 11 11	.....	123 14 1	278 6 0
Cockburn River ...	Moonbi Railway Stn	21	24	45	15 0	19 0	34 0	171 0 0	3 17 10	.....	3 2 1	177 19 11
Cockle Creek .....	Davis Town .....	14	10	24	10 1	9 0	19 1	88 0 0	2 8 0	.....	3 2 1	93 10 1
Codrington .....	Codrington .....	23	6	29	13 0	3 4	16 4	88 0 0	0 18 7	.....	23 1 10	113 0 5
Codrington North..	Wyrallah .....	19	11	30	13 4	9 5	22 9	113 0 0	2 19 0	.....	2 12 1	118 11 1
Coffey Hill .....	Orange .....	21	14	35	12 8	8 7	21 5	136 0 0	3 10 11	5 5 0	3 7 1	148 3 0
Coff's Harbour ...	Coff's Harbour ...	22	13	35	15 3	10 0	25 3	125 0 0	1 18 2	.....	256 19 7	383 17 9
Cogo .....	Rollands Plains ...	19	18	37	16 1	15 7	31 8	136 0 0	3 11 3	.....	16 14 1	156 5 4
Coldstream, Lower	Brushgrove .....	12	16	28	9 9	13 0	22 9	113 0 0	3 5 11	.....	14 12 1	130 18 0
Colinton .....	Colinton .....	14	5	19	11 0	4 5	15 5	86 18 4	1 15 6	13 1 11	8 9 11	110 5 8
Collarendabri ..	Collarendabri .....	27	33	60	19 3	23 1	42 4	270 5 0	9 7 4	.....	162 18 9	442 11 1
Collector .....	Collector .....	27	32	59	20 3	26 8	47 1	171 0 0	2 8 8	.....	14 9 7	187 18 3
Colhe .....	Colhe .....	27	32	59	21 9	25 7	47 6	159 10 0	4 3 6	.....	117 16 2	281 9 8
Colonua .....	Barraba .....	11	12	23	8 4	10 1	18 5	113 0 0	1 8 7	1 10 3	3 10 1	119 8 11
Colo Vale .....	Colo Vale .....	20	16	36	15 1	11 8	26 9	113 0 0	3 13 1	.....	24 12 10	141 5 11

\* Closed 28th February.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					
		Boys	Guls.	Total	Boys	Guls.	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total	
Colstoun .. ..	Gresford .....	13	9	22	9.1	7.2	16.3	£ 88 0 0	£ 2 11 6	£ .. ..	£ 24 17 1	£ 115 8 7	
Colyton .. ..	Colyton .....	64	56	120	47.9	41.2	89.1	287 0 0	9 1 11	.....	350 0 7	646 2 6	
Come-by-Chance ..	Come-by-Chance ..	13	17	30	6.3	10.4	16.7	122 9 4	1 12 6	4 19 0	3 4 1	132 4 11	
Comleroy Road ...	Kurrajong .....	21	22	43	15.8	16.4	32.2	195 0 0	1 13 9	..	7 16 4	204 10 1	
Concord ... ..	Concord .....	53	73	156	60.7	50.4	111.1	398 17 8	4 19 8	.....	67 10 11	471 8 3	
Condobolin .. ..	Condobolin .....	50	58	147	59.8	39.9	99.7	417 1 4	1 12 9	0 19 9	28 4 0	447 17 10	
Condong .....	Murwillumbah ....	13	7	20	8.2	4.7	12.9	135 12 8	1 16 10	.....	4 7 1	141 16 7	
Conifer .....	Tingha .....	15	11	26	10.3	8.3	19.1	113 0 0	4 6 3	..	43 17 7	161 3 10	
Connorton .. ..	Wagga Wagga ..	9	6	15	5.9	4.1	10.0	89 13 4	2 12 9	..	2 1 3	94 7 4	
Cooverwull .. ..	Bowentels .....	52	27	79	42.8	21.9	64.7	239 10 0	5 17 0	.....	174 8 2	419 15 2	
Coogee ... ..	Coogee .....	97	54	151	67.9	36.0	103.9	376 0 0	3 18 5	.....	29 8 2	409 6 7	
Cookardina .. ..	Cookardina .....	10	13	23	8.3	10.5	18.8	88 0 0	2 16 8	.....	3 7 1	94 3 9	
Cook's Hill .. ..	West Newcastle ..	493	412	505	362.2	294.9	657.1	1,793 10 0	43 10 0	.....	205 14 1	2,042 14 1	
Coolabah .. ..	Coolabah .....	21	20	44	14.9	15.3	30.2	157 0 0	3 9 0	..	21 17 1	182 6 1	
Coolac ... ..	Coolac .....	42	30	72	25.5	22.3	51.3	171 0 0	5 19 6	..	63 17 0	240 16 6	
Coolah ... ..	Coolah .....	23	29	52	19.0	22.7	41.7	171 0 0	4 11 11	.....	3 2 1	178 14 0	
Coolah Bridge* ..	Leadville .....	3	7	10	1.6	4.0	5.6	79 6 8	0 15 0	.....	14 15 1	94 16 9	
Coolamon .. ..	Coolamon .....	46	44	90	29.4	29.8	59.2	217 1 4	2 9 5	.....	8 6 5	227 17 2	
Coolangatta .. ..	Coolangatta .....	14	16	30	10.1	9.8	19.9	123 0 0	2 1 7	.....	32 12 1	159 13 8	
Coolongolook .. ..	Coolongolook .....	29	26	55	22.6	17.2	39.8	171 0 0	2 5 0	.....	3 2 1	176 7 1	
Cooma ... ..	Cooma .....	157	107	264	120.7	87.4	208.1	469 5 11	13 16 5	12 15 0	42 5 10	538 3 4	
Coomber ... ..	Rylstone .....	12	9	21	9.7	7.6	17.3	125 0 0	2 17 2	..	2 5 10	130 3 0	
Coonabarabran ..	Coonabarabran ..	47	35	82	37.7	26.6	64.3	285 0 0	8 10 6	38 15 6	54 14 9	387 0 9	
Coonamble ... ..	Coonamble .....	113	89	201	78.4	56.1	134.5	510 17 8	13 14 11	..	103 13 4	638 5 11	
Coopersnook .. ..	Coopersnook .....	41	34	75	33.2	25.1	58.3	247 0 0	4 11 6	..	10 16 4	262 7 10	
Cooper's Creek ..	Corrindale .....	29	30	59	21.0	23.0	44.0	171 0 0	3 16 6	..	341 14 7	516 11 1	
Cooper's Glen ..	Bega .....	11	4	15	8.1	3.1	11.2	54 15 6	1 12 8	2 2 6	0 15 0	59 5 8	
Coorabell .. ..	Coorabell .....	18	5	23	14.3	3.3	17.6	113 0 0	3 9 10	..	2 12 1	119 1 11	
Cooranbong .. ..	Cooranbong .....	17	10	27	10.3	6.9	17.2	113 0 0	2 3 8	..	165 7 1	240 10 9	
Cootamundra .. ..	Cootamundra .....	199	219	418	144.9	158.7	303.6	851 13 1	11 17 11	6 0 4	94 11 10	964 3 2	
Cooyal .. ..	Stony Creek .....	13	16	29	7.5	12.0	19.5	162 13 4	3 2 9	12 14 5	3 12 1	182 2 7	
Copeland, North ..	Copeland .....	22	17	39	18.9	13.2	32.1	171 0 0	4 10 6	14 3 4	27 5 5	216 19 3	
Copmanhurst .. ..	Copmanhurst .....	14	14	28	12.0	10.9	22.9	148 0 0	2 16 1	..	14 2 1	164 18 2	
Cooradgerie .. ..	Merigal .....	5	15	20	4.8	12.3	17.1	88 0 0	4 3 7	3 0 0	2 18 11	98 2 6	
Coraki .. ..	Coraki .....	34	40	74	24.4	30.9	55.3	228 0 0	6 13 6	..	481 9 11	716 3 5	
Coramba .. ..	Coramba .....	24	21	45	16.7	15.0	31.7	136 0 0	4 6 11	..	2 12 1	142 19 0	
Corang River .. ..	Neeringa .....	23	23	46	16.7	15.9	32.6	121 11 11	4 9 7	5 0 5	2 19 11	134 1 10	
Cordeaux River ..	Kembla .....	12	16	28	7.9	11.2	19.0	100 10 0	0 18 8	..	21 0 0	122 8 8	
Corindi .. ..	Corindi .....	10	15	25	6.7	9.1	14.8	85 0 0	2 9 7	..	..	90 9 7	
Corowa .. ..	Corowa .....	57	51	108	59.2	53.2	112.4	355 10 0	10 2 7	..	12 18 5	378 11 0	
Corowa, South ..	South Corowa ..	33	30	63	24.3	19.0	43.3	165 5 0	7 17 5	..	118 13 0	291 15 5	
Corrimal .. ..	Corrimal .....	94	67	161	68.6	44.2	112.8	292 3 5	4 16 0	.....	52 6 10	349 6 3	
Corunna .. ..	Corunna .....	12	15	28	8.0	10.5	18.5	113 0 0	3 8 4	..	7 3 4	123 17 8	
Cottawalla .. ..	Crookwell .....	20	11	31	16.6	8.6	25.2	148 0 0	4 6 11	..	33 12 1	185 19 0	
Cottee .. ..	Coolamon .....	21	27	48	12.0	14.1	26.1	130 5 0	3 8 10	3 17 9	5 11 1	143 2 8	
Courabyra .. ..	Courabyra .....	16	16	32	10.7	10.3	21.0	148 0 0	2 5 8	..	3 14 0	153 19 8	
Cow Flat .. ..	Cow Flat .....	18	13	31	12.1	9.1	21.2	125 0 0	2 18 2	1 10 0	3 10 1	132 18 3	
Cowlong .. ..	Eltham .....	33	23	56	23.9	16.4	40.3	148 0 0	5 9 0	2 7 5	2 12 1	158 8 6	
Cowper .. ..	Cowper .....	28	12	40	23.1	9.9	33.0	171 0 0	4 0 9	..	71 12 1	246 12 10	
Cowra .. ..	Cowra .....	146	156	302	103.6	115.1	218.7	550 10 0	14 8 3	2 3 11	158 7 8	725 9 10	
Cowra Creek .. ..	Cowra Creek .....	17	16	33	11.5	10.9	22.4	88 0 0	3 19 3	..	3 11 10	95 11 1	
Cox's Gap .. ..	Wybong .....	20	12	32	15.1	9.1	24.2	125 0 0	2 18 11	..	15 12 1	143 11 0	
Craigie .. ..	Craigie .....	13	18	31	10.0	8.6	18.6	125 0 0	2 10 7	..	7 5 7	134 16 2	
Cranebrook .. ..	Penrith .....	33	22	55	19.7	13.3	33.0	214 13 6	1 16 10	6 2 6	17 8 6	240 1 4	
Croki .. ..	Jones' Island ..	43	27	70	33.0	21.4	54.4	225 18 3	4 5 8	..	18 6 4	251 10 3	
Croobyra .. ..	Milton .....	38	26	64	27.5	18.7	46.2	171 0 0	4 9 5	..	18 6 1	193 15 9	
Crookwell .. ..	Crookwell .....	110	123	233	76.7	80.2	156.9	573 16 6	11 17 7	..	26 3 10	611 17 11	
Croome .. ..	Croome .....	15	19	34	11.5	13.7	25.2	148 0 0	2 5 10	..	4 6 1	154 11 11	
Crown-street .. ..	Sydney .....	833	785	1,618	637.5	562.0	1,199.5	3,444 3 1	72 8 0	.....	350 16 1	3,867 7 2	
Croydon .. ..	Croydon .....	345	307	652	255.5	216.8	472.3	1,475 0 0	24 14 4	.....	86 0 7	1,585 14 11	
Croydon Park .. ..	Croydon .....	252	207	459	186.9	159.6	346.5	841 11 8	6 9 2	.....	119 3 9	967 4 7	
Crudine .. ..	Crudine .....	11	14	25	7.2	10.5	17.7	125 0 0	2 17 7	..	53 8 8	186 6 3	
Cucumbark .. ..	Cucumbark .....	10	17	27	6.7	13.4	20.1	113 0 0	3 6 11	..	3 10 1	119 17 0	
Cudal .. ..	Cudal .....	49	58	107	30.9	41.3	72.2	271 15 0	5 2 11	7 11 0	9 10 9	293 19 8	
Cuddell Siding ..	Cuddell .....	6	9	15	4.1	6.3	10.4	69 1 11	2 0 4	2 9 0	..	73 11 3	
Cudgebegong .. ..	Cudgebegong Creek	16	18	34	9.9	12.1	22.0	113 0 0	3 9 3	.....	10 6 1	126 15 4	
Cudgegong .. ..	Cudgegong .....	15	18	33	10.4	12.3	22.7	148 0 0	3 10 11	..	44 17 1	196 8 0	
Cudgen .. ..	Cudgen .....	29	26	55	21.9	19.3	41.2	171 0 0	2 12 0	..	3 10 10	177 2 10	
Culcairn .. ..	Culcairn .....	28	18	46	19.9	12.3	32.2	171 0 0	5 7 6	.....	39 2 1	215 9 7	
Cullarin .. ..	Breadalbane .....	9	19	28	5.5	9.4	14.9	113 0 0	2 9 6	..	6 3 1	121 12 7	
Cullen Bullen .. ..	Cullen Bullen .....	27	16	43	21.2	13.3	34.5	152 2 2	3 5 0	1 3 3	16 7 10	172 18 3	
Cullenbone .. ..	Cullenbone .....	20	20	40	14.7	15.4	30.1	148 0 0	4 1 4	.....	43 9 0	195 10 4	
Cullinga .. ..	Cullinga .....	16	14	30	7.5	8.6	16.1	88 0 0	1 18 4	.....	1 15 10	91 14 2	
Cumbalum .. ..	Ballina .....	13	14	27	8.7	7.5	16.2	113 0 0	2 12 5	..	37 5 8	152 18 1	
Cummeragunga ..	Moama .....	40	38	78	32.1	30.5	62.6	217 0 0	5 16 1	.....	134 3 4	356 19 5	
Cumnock .. ..	Cumnock .....	33	46	79	24.0	33.9	57.9	230 0 0	6 15 3	..	77 7 10	314 3 1	
Cundletown .. ..	Cundletown .....	23	21	44	16.5	23.6	40.1	220 10 0	6 10 0	2 17 0	20 16 5	250 13 5	
Cunningar .. ..	Cunningham .....	18	21	39	12.8	12.2	25.0	125 0 0	3 2 4	1 10 3	12 14 7	142 7 2	
Cunningham Creek	Murrumburrah ..	22	18	40	13.2	10.7	23.9	136 0 0	1 5 9	..	7 6 11	144 12 8	
Curban .. ..	Gilgandra .....	12	7	19	8.4	5.2	13.6	62 13 4	2 18 9	5 1 0	9 7 6	80 0 7	
Curia Creek .. ..	Tilba Tilba .....	12	7	19	6.1	4.9	11.0	125 0 0	3 8 11	.....	28 11 9	157 0 8	
Curlewis .. ..	Curlewis .....	24	28	52	14.4	17.5	31.9	171 0 0	2 5 1	2 3 6	499 19 5	675 8 0	
Currabubula .. ..	Currabubula .....	37	33	70	25.9	23.8	49.7	217 0 0	4 1 10	.....	19 0 5	240 2 3	

\* Closed 31st August.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town:	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
Curra Creek .....	Wellington .....	11	10	21	6·7	4·9	11·6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Curran's Creek ...	Crookwell ...	10	15	25	4·8	7·4	12·2	129 0 0	3 13 0	.....	36 12 0	169 5 0
Curawang .....	Curawang ....	17	13	30	10·3	8·4	18·7	80 7 11	2 1 0	..	0 10 0	82 18 11
Currency Creek ..	Freeman's Reach ..	22	22	44	18·1	16·4	34·5	111 13 1	1 17 9	.....	3 12 0	117 2 10
Cuthero .....	Wentworth ...	21	12	33	13·6	9·0	22·6	137 3 11	4 16 2	3 15 0	4 13 7	150 8 8
Dairymen's Plains	Cooma .....	19	14	33	10·5	9·5	20·0	88 0 0	2 17 11	.....	0 12 6	91 10 5
Daisybank .....	Black Springs ..	18	12	30	10·8	7·7	18·5	96 18 7	4 19 5	5 10 0	23 2 6	130 10 6
Dalgetty ...	Buckley's Crossing	14	15	29	10·6	10·4	21·0	125 0 0	2 13 11	.....	30 14 7	158 8 6
Dalmorton ...	Dalmorton ...	18	14	32	14·8	11·3	26·1	143 0 0	5 4 0	..	33 2 1	186 6 1
Dalton .....	Dalton .....	47	37	84	33·2	26·6	59·8	283 0 0	6 2 8	.....	10 13 10	304 16 6
Dalwood ...	Rous ...	18	13	36	13·9	13·1	27·0	125 0 0	4 7 7	.....	27 1 1	31 8 8
Dangar's Lagoon .	Uralla .....	14	13	27	8·0	9·4	17·4	88 18 4	2 6 7	..	1 0 0	92 4 11
Dapper .....	Gulgong .....	11	10	21	7·8	8·4	16·2	95 12 8	6 6 8	.....	3 5 8	105 5 0
Dapto .....	Dapto .....	132	134	266	91·1	91·3	182·4	386 10 0	14 3 8	..	206 3 7	606 17 3
Dapto, West .....	Brownsville .....	32	14	46	19·1	9·0	28·1	143 0 0	1 7 2	.....	10 14 1	160 1 3
Darawang .....	Failford .....	13	14	27	10·2	12·3	22·5	113 0 0	2 18 11	.....	50 8 1	166 7 0
Darby's Falls ...	Woodstock .....	10	7	17	6·9	5·7	12·6	76 8 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	1 1 6	83 1 6
Dark Corner ...	Sunny Corner ...	21	24	45	14·7	18·9	33·6	126 8 4	2 16 10	.....	10 14 1	139 19 3
Darlinghurst ...	Sydney .....	404	339	743	295·5	239·4	534·8	1,872 16 4	12 11 8	3 2 3	78 15 9	1,967 6 0
Darling Road ...	Rozelle .....	666	668	1,334	510·9	490·6	1,001·5	2,567 6 4	67 17 4	19 18 0	165 4 8	2,820 6 4
Darlington ...	Darlington ...	453	461	914	345·5	324·2	669·7	1,888 4 1	33 6 7	.....	81 17 10	2,003 8 6
Darlington Point	Darlington Point	17	10	27	10·9	6·3	17·2	113 0 0	2 7 4	.....	3 12 1	118 19 5
Darroobalgie .....	Darroobalgie .....	10	13	23	6·7	9·5	16·2	60 13 4	3 17 8	2 7 0	6 1 3	72 19 3
Daviesville ...	Bodangora ...	94	96	190	63·4	60·9	124·3	321 11 8	8 18 3	.....	11 19 7	342 9 6
Davis Creek ...	Davis Creek ...	6	12	18	3·3	7·2	10·5	103 0 0	2 14 11	.....	17 13 1	123 8 0
Daysdale .....	Daysdale ...	12	14	26	8·0	9·3	17·3	88 0 0	2 17 2	.....	10 17 6	101 14 8
Deep Lead .....	Parkes ...	19	13	32	12·2	6·1	18·3	160 6 8	2 8 1	.....	23 14 10	186 9 7
Deepwater .....	Deepwater ...	58	65	123	48·7	59·3	108·0	336 10 0	8 19 10	25 7 6	12 0 5	382 17 9
Delegate ...	Delegate ...	31	29	60	21·8	20·8	42·6	171 0 0	4 2 9	.....	26 2 1	201 4 10
Delroy ...	Dubbo ...	30	29	59	19·4	21·2	40·6	164 0 0	4 16 9	.....	32 16 1	201 12 10
Demondrille .....	Demondrille ...	12	12	24	9·4	3·0	12·4	125 0 0	0 11 6	.....	3 2 1	128 13 7
Demondrille Junct	Murrumburrah ..	28	30	58	13·5	15·1	28·6	171 0 0	6 6 8	.....	18 6 0	195 12 8
Denihquin ...	Denihquin .....	194	163	357	142·1	115·9	258·0	826 0 6	21 17 3	.....	61 18 3	909 16 0
Denihquin, North	Denihquin ...	19	12	31	10·1	7·9	18·0	155 0 0	4 19 0	.....	123 12 1	283 11 1
Denman .....	Denman ...	52	30	82	36·1	19·9	56·0	249 5 0	2 19 0	.....	34 3 10	286 7 10
Derra Derra .....	Bingara ...	12	13	25	7·3	9·1	16·4	113 0 0	2 10 7	.....	2 12 1	118 2 8
Derrain ...	Gannam .....	20	16	36	9·6	8·7	18·3	132 13 4	2 2 6	2 1 0	26 11 1	163 7 11
Derringullen ...	Yass ...	16	16	32	9·6	8·4	18·0	109 6 8	5 1 4	.....	5 10 10	119 18 10
Devlin's Siding .	Devlin's Siding ...	19	6	25	14·5	4·1	18·6	28 5 0	8 8 11	.....	185 1 6	221 15 5
Dingo Creek .....	Wherrol Flat ...	11	16	27	6·7	11·0	17·7	119 0 0	1 19 3	8 1 6	2 12 1	131 12 10
Doctor's Creek .....	Bingara ...	16	11	27	11·1	9·3	20·4	113 0 0	1 6 2	.....	3 2 1	117 8 3
Donald .....	Armidale ...	12	13	25	8·8	10·5	19·3	125 0 0	2 18 3	.....	67 12 1	195 10 4
Dondingalong .	Dondingalong ..	14	13	27	11·3	11·0	22·3	113 0 0	2 12 3	1 15 0	21 13 8	139 0 11
Dondigmun .....	South Grafton ...	13	17	30	7·8	10·0	17·8	136 0 0	2 19 3	.....	2 11 0	141 10 3
Dorrigo .....	Dorrigo ...	14	18	32	9·4	13·1	22·5	85 6 8	3 1 1	.....	0 10 0	88 17 9
Dorroughby Grass.	Dunoon ...	16	13	29	11·4	9·6	21·0	83 0 0	4 2 5	.....	61 6 5	153 8 10
Double Bay ...	Edgecliffe, Sydney	184	141	325	148·6	104·4	253·0	592 11 11	10 17 5	.....	374 0 5	977 9 9
Downside .....	Wagga Wagga ..	24	18	42	15·7	15·2	30·9	130 15 0	2 14 10	.....	33 15 1	167 4 11
Drake ...	Drake ...	92	76	168	58·4	43·7	100·5	361 0 0	7 16 2	.....	66 13 5	435 9 7
Drofwal ...	Coolah ...	15	10	25	10·2	7·5	17·7	125 0 0	2 6 10	.....	34 19 4	162 6 2
Drummoyno ...	Drummoyno ...	286	229	515	225·9	173·4	404·3	737 4 5	20 7 10	.....	515 0 11	1,272 13 2
Druwalla ...	Jamberoo ...	10	14	24	8·1	11·9	20·0	111 8 10	0 15 6	.....	2 16 7	115 0 11
Dubbo ...	Dubbo ...	359	357	726	276·5	223·0	499·5	1,636 2 9	25 4 6	30 6 9	190 16 6	1,892 14 6
Dudley ...	Dudley ...	61	67	126	52·0	46·6	98·6	283 10 0	8 13 2	.....	119 15 6	416 8 8
Dulwich Hill	Dulwich Hill ...	311	206	517	234·4	151·0	383·4	1,017 7 6	19 15 4	3 0 0	160 16 2	1,200 19 0
Dumaresq ...	Dumaresq ...	28	21	49	15·7	13·8	29·5	171 0 0	4 4 6	.....	9 12 1	184 16 7
Dumaresq Island .	Nirim ...	23	10	33	18·5	8·2	26·7	171 0 0	5 5 7	.....	11 7 1	187 12 8
Dunbible ...	Dunbible Creek ..	28	16	44	15·1	9·2	24·3	118 19 11	3 2 7	3 3 1	5 0 0	130 3 9
Duncan's Creek	Woolomin ...	18	10	28	14·5	7·4	21·9	113 0 0	2 14 10	.....	43 15 11	209 10 9
Dundas ...	Dundas ...	46	45	92	37·5	36·6	74·1	307 0 0	4 6 4	.....	13 13 4	324 19 8
Dundee ...	Dundee ...	22	10	32	15·9	7·8	23·7	125 0 0	2 13 7	.....	32 2 1	159 15 8
Dungace .....	Lue ...	18	20	38	15·0	15·2	30·2	148 0 0	2 15 9	.....	3 11 11	154 7 8
Dungarubba Creek	Woodburn ...	22	9	31	15·5	6·2	21·7	94 5 0	3 14 10	2 0 0	0 6 6	100 5 4
Dungay Creek	Murwillumbah ..	24	30	54	17·2	21·6	38·8	158 11 6	2 18 0	.....	2 12 1	164 1 7
Dungog ...	Dungog ...	131	98	229	100·2	75·2	175·4	477 0 0	5 11 10	0 7 6	25 11 10	508 11 2
Dungowan, Lower	Dungowan ...	17	20	37	12·4	17·0	29·4	171 0 0	2 17 5	.....	3 6 1	177 3 6
Dunkeld ...	Dunkeld ...	19	19	38	13·8	13·5	27·3	151 3 8	3 9 2	7 17 0	18 12 2	181 0 0
Dunolly ...	Singleton .....	22	25	47	19·8	21·1	40·9	171 0 0	1 17 3	.....	26 16 7	190 13 10
Dunoon ...	Dunoon ...	29	26	55	24·3	20·8	45·1	149 13 4	5 5 11	.....	4 16 1	160 0 4
Dunvegan ...	Coff's Harbour ...	20	15	35	14·0	9·5	23·5	113 0 0	3 15 6	.....	3 14 1	120 9 7
Dural ...	Dural ...	44	44	88	32·0	28·5	60·5	244 0 0	3 19 5	.....	18 16 4	226 15 9
Duranbuh ...	Tumbalum ...	14	14	28	10·1	5·7	18·8	125 0 0	2 4 10	.....	12 0 1	139 4 11
Durn ...	Durn ...	29	16	45	15·7	8·6	24·3	171 0 0	2 4 9	.....	78 1 1	251 5 10
Dusodie ...	Randon Grove ...	13	16	29	6·7	11·2	17·9	103 15 0	2 13 2	.....	1 3 0	110 16 2
Duval View ...	Armidale ...	10	8	18	8·1	5·7	13·8	91 0 0	1 11 8	.....	3 12 0	96 3 8
Eagleton ...	Esksdale ...	17	19	36	11·4	12·8	24·2	125 0 0	2 10 7	.....	3 2 0	131 1 7
Eastgrove ...	Goulburn ...	75	66	141	55·1	47·0	102·1	383 2 8	9 15 8	.....	23 9 3	371 7 7
Eastwood ...	Eastwood ...	59	61	120	41·6	44·8	89·4	367 10 0	1 13 5	0 10 3	12 16 5	382 15 1
Eatonsville ...	Eatonsville ...	23	27	50	16·4	17·9	33·3	161 8 4	3 15 2	.....	22 17 0	188 0 6
Ebenezer ...	Ebenezer ...	27	27	54	19·0	17·9	36·9	171 0 0	2 15 6	.....	42 0 1	215 15 7
Eccleston ...	Eccleston ...	5	14	19	4·0	11·0	15·0	113 0 0	1 16 5	.....	9 12 1	124 8 6
Eden ...	Eden ...	18	28	46	11·5	18·5	30·0	171 0 0	3 15 6	.....	8 0 7	182 16 1
Eden Valley .....	Inverell ...	15	8	23	9·3	3·4	12·7	81 6 10	3 12 5	3 0 6	2 16 10	90 16 7

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Edge Hill.....	Henty .....	17	23	40	9.1	13.2	22.3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Edith .....	via Oberon .....	8	13	21	5.3	9.2	14.5	136 0 0	6 13 6	.....	88 14 3	231 7 9
Edwardstown .....	South Gundagai .....	25	29	54	16.6	19.6	36.2	113 0 0	3 3 7	.....	3 1 9	119 5 4
Eganton .....	Eganton .....	11	9	20	1.0	0.7	1.7	171 0 0	4 12 6	.....	137 15 7	313 8 1
Eglinford .....	Congewai .....	17	15	32	10.2	10.0	20.2	80 13 4	1 13 2	.....	12 9 7	94 16 1
Eglington .....	Bathurst .....	30	29	59	22.1	20.9	43.0	113 0 0	2 4 10	.....	3 2 1	118 6 11
Elderslie .....	Elderslie .....	27	12	39	19.8	10.3	30.1	170 9 10	3 9 11	.....	121 0 1	294 19 10
Elindale .....	Deniliquin .....	11	12	23	7.4	9.5	16.9	148 0 0	0 19 1	.....	12 17 1	161 16 2
Ellalong .....	Ellalong .....	23	19	42	18.4	12.2	30.6	89 14 8	4 6 7	.....	2 11 8	96 12 11
Elmwood .....	Moss Vale.....	8	6	14	6.8	4.8	11.6	171 1 8	1 15 4	7 4 4	21 2 1	201 3 5
Elsmore .....	Inverell.....	36	37	73	24.6	24.9	49.5	119 0 0	2 14 6	.....	15 10 5	137 4 11
Emmaville .....	Emmaville .....	76	106	182	61.2	79.4	140.6	171 0 0	7 2 10	.....	8 8 1	186 10 11
Emu .....	Emu .....	59	60	119	33.6	38.3	76.9	336 0 7	13 0 6	2 11 8	42 8 1	394 0 10
Enmore .....	Newtown .....	367	399	766	260.9	235.0	545.9	269 4 2	0 8 5	.....	13 6 4	282 18 11
Erina .....	via Gosford .....	18	14	32	13.0	10.3	23.3	1,762 15 2	26 1 11	.....	286 6 9	2,075 3 10
Eringonia .....	Eringonia .....	14	17	31	11.4	13.2	24.6	113 0 0	2 8 10	.....	3 2 1	118 10 11
Ermington .....	Ermington .....	33	47	80	25.5	36.4	61.9	104 0 0	3 12 8	.....	12 16 10	120 9 6
Erskine Park .....	St. Mary's.....	22	14	36	16.5	10.8	27.3	261 0 0	4 8 2	.....	14 1 4	279 9 6
Erskineville .....	Erskineville .....	701	667	1,368	552.0	503.4	1,055.4	125 0 0	5 1 11	.....	121 13 3	251 15 2
Eschol .....	Dubbo .....	22	13	35	13.9	8.9	22.8	2,756 6 8	15 9 11	0 14 4	1,156 14 11	3,929 5 10
Euabalong .....	Euabalong .....	21	12	33	11.3	7.9	22.7	103 18 1	2 4 0	.....	2 18 9	109 0 10
Eugowra .....	Eugowra .....	32	18	50	24.1	12.3	36.4	131 0 0	3 8 8	.....	3 19 1	138 7 9
Eulah Creek .....	Narrabri .....	21	15	36	16.1	10.7	26.8	182 6 8	2 9 0	2 7 3	25 7 1	212 10 0
Eulomogo .....	Dubbo .....	13	13	26	8.7	6.5	15.2	148 0 0	3 3 10	.....	10 2 1	161 5 11
Eurobodalla .....	Eurobodalla .....	15	9	24	12.1	7.8	19.9	88 0 0	4 13 10	.....	43 13 1	136 6 11
Euroka .....	West Kempsey .....	29	26	55	24.2	21.4	45.6	122 8 4	3 7 6	.....	5 2 1	130 17 11
Euromedah .....	Narromine .....	10	5	15	7.0	3.0	10.0	195 0 0	5 9 10	.....	13 6 5	213 16 3
Eurow .....	Mount Eurow .....	10	13	23	7.4	8.7	16.1	94 3 4	1 14 11	2 16 11	0 2 6	98 17 8
Eurunderee .....	Eurunderee .....	26	24	50	20.8	19.8	40.6	122 0 0	2 3 5	.....	14 15 10	138 19 3
Euston .....	Euston .....	26	16	42	16.1	12.2	28.3	143 0 0	4 16 1	12 15 9	5 4 6	170 16 4
Euwyllong .....	Raymond Terrace .....	18	18	36	13.5	14.2	27.7	181 0 0	2 18 2	.....	180 19 8	314 17 10
Evans' Plains .....	Evans' Plains .....	16	16	32	11.1	11.4	22.5	148 0 0	3 14 9	.....	41 2 6	192 17 3
Everett .....	Guyra .....	8	12	20	4.8	9.8	14.6	125 0 0	0 15 6	.....	3 7 1	131 2 7
Everton Vale .....	Rocky River .....	8	13	21	5.1	8.5	13.6	85 6 8	2 6 1	.....	1 0 0	88 12 9
Exeter .....	Exeter .....	35	19	54	25.6	13.1	38.7	113 0 0	3 15 1	.....	3 12 1	120 7 2
Failford .....	Failford .....	29	23	52	20.3	15.5	35.8	170 0 0	2 5 0	.....	29 12 1	201 17 1
Fairfield .....	Fairfield .....	62	52	114	43.2	37.0	80.2	171 0 0	6 2 3	.....	23 18 1	201 0 4
Fairview .....	Wallabadah .....	7	7	14	5.9	5.4	11.3	235 0 0	4 14 10	.....	12 16 4	302 11 2
Fairy Meadow .....	Fairy Meadow .....	92	69	161	67.9	49.8	117.7	72 0 0	1 9 3	.....	.....	73 9 3
Falconer .....	Guyra .....	13	17	30	10.0	13.2	23.2	351 13 4	8 5 10	0 9 10	67 10 1	427 19 1
Falls Creek .....	Nowra .....	15	19	34	11.7	13.3	25.0	113 0 0	3 4 0	.....	3 12 1	119 16 1
Far Meadow .....	Berry .....	20	20	40	14.6	14.8	29.4	148 0 0	3 0 7	.....	6 11 11	157 12 6
Farnham .....	Farnham .....	27	28	55	20.7	20.9	41.6	148 0 0	3 9 5	.....	16 14 11	168 4 4
Felled Timber Creek .....	Dalton .....	13	18	31	8.5	12.9	21.4	171 0 0	5 5 2	.....	80 9 4	256 14 6
Ferndale .....	Gilmore .....	8	17	25	5.5	12.2	17.7	125 0 0	4 1 4	.....	18 19 7	143 0 11
Fernhill .....	Inverell.....	28	22	50	15.6	10.1	25.7	84 0 0	2 7 1	.....	0 7 6	86 14 7
Fernleigh .....	Tintenbar .....	26	16	42	20.7	12.8	33.5	148 0 0	3 19 2	.....	13 7 1	165 6 3
Fernmount .....	Fernmount .....	28	35	63	21.8	24.4	46.2	148 0 0	2 16 1	.....	42 14 8	193 10 9
Fifield .....	Fifield .....	13	13	26	7.8	9.0	16.8	175 0 0	1 8 0	.....	4 5 11	180 13 11
Finley .....	Via Jerilderie .....	40	25	65	25.9	15.6	41.5	125 0 0	1 6 11	.....	16 7 1	142 14 0
Fish River Creek .....	Fish River Creek .....	15	11	26	10.7	6.1	16.8	125 0 0	6 5 11	.....	55 15 5	254 1 10
Five Dock .....	Five Dock .....	75	62	137	57.8	43.8	101.6	125 0 0	2 6 4	.....	10 2 1	137 8 5
Five-mile Creek .....	Gundagai .....	16	12	28	7.4	6.1	13.5	457 15 0	6 16 4	.....	34 14 7	499 5 11
Fladbury .....	Dundee R. Station .....	23	24	47	16.3	19.8	36.1	88 0 0	2 9 11	.....	1 13 8	92 3 7
Forbes .....	Forbes .....	230	216	446	159.1	144.8	303.9	145 0 0	3 11 10	0 17 2	23 2 5	172 11 5
Forest Creek .....	Frogmoor .....	12	15	27	8.2	11.8	20.0	869 10 8	10 11 4	2 2 3	104 16 2	987 0 5
Forest Hill .....	Wagga Wagga .....	11	22	33	8.5	14.9	23.4	113 0 0	2 17 7	.....	3 12 1	119 9 8
Forest Lodge .....	Glebe .....	491	493	984	368.1	363.0	731.1	125 0 0	3 8 5	.....	4 7 7	132 16 0
Forest, Lower .....	Millthorpe .....	23	22	45	17.4	16.4	33.8	2,176 2 2	16 1 2	.....	159 7 3	2,335 9 5
Forrester .....	Forrester .....	15	18	33	10.4	12.7	23.1	148 0 0	3 13 0	24 5 9	132 2 6	308 1 3
Forster .....	Forster .....	36	22	58	20.2	13.0	33.2	113 0 0	1 6 0	.....	3 2 1	117 8 1
Fort-street .....	Sydney .....	1,200	848	2,048	1,085.9	718.4	1,784.3	171 0 0	3 16 2	.....	6 2 1	180 18 3
Fort-street, Lower .....	Sydney .....	186	165	351	138.1	119.3	257.4	257 10 0	10 6 5	.....	419 2 7	6,408 12 5
Fosterton .....	Dungog .....	14	15	29	9.4	10.8	20.2	710 16 4	14 11 2	5 7 5	177 15 10	908 10 9
Four-mile Creek .....	East Maitland .....	19	22	41	15.6	17.5	33.1	113 0 0	3 7 6	.....	3 2 1	119 9 7
Foxground .....	Gerrigong .....	12	9	21	7.4	6.1	13.5	142 5 0	2 3 2	.....	29 6 11	173 15 1
Fox Hill .....	Cobargo .....	18	22	40	13.7	17.2	30.9	125 0 0	1 15 3	1 14 9	22 12 1	151 2 1
Frampton .....	Moatefield .....	29	19	48	25.7	14.7	40.4	148 0 0	3 4 2	6 13 0	33 2 1	190 19 3
Frederickton .....	Frederickton .....	77	79	156	54.3	53.5	107.8	171 0 0	0 19 2	.....	2 13 0	174 12 2
Freeman's Reach .....	Windsor .....	44	41	85	32.8	30.2	63.0	317 3 8	4 8 9	2 3 6	199 18 5	523 14 4
Frogmoor .....	Frogmoor .....	21	21	42	11.2	10.7	21.9	257 10 0	10 6 5	.....	8 16 5	276 12 10
Frome's Creek .....	Mudgee .....	13	19	32	6.8	12.0	18.8	170 0 0	2 1 6	.....	4 0 0	176 1 6
Fullerton .....	Fullerton .....	12	17	29	4.6	7.5	12.1	125 0 0	3 1 8	.....	25 12 1	153 13 9
Furracabad .....	Glen Innes .....	11	11	22	7.8	8.4	16.2	113 0 0	0 14 0	.....	3 1 10	117 15 10
Gadara .....	Adelong .....	17	16	33	13.8	12.0	25.8	88 0 0	2 13 0	.....	3 2 1	93 15 1
Galathara Road .....	Narrabri .....	7	13	20	4.2	9.5	13.7	69 1 10	4 6 5	1 14 9	19 3 0	94 6 0
Galley Swamp .....	Galley Swamp .....	44	74	118	20.2	40.8	61.0	125 0 0	.....	.....	28 12 1	153 12 1
Galong .....	Galong .....	32	18	50	24.1	11.6	35.7	288 0 0	5 6 10	.....	52 19 0	346 5 10
Galston .....	Galston .....	43	50	93	33.7	36.6	70.3	130 5 0	3 8 4	.....	15 3 1	143 16 5
Galwadgerie .....	Dripstone .....	7	6	13	5.2	4.5	9.7	257 16 8	2 18 10	0 12 0	15 8 5	276 15 11
Galwary Creek .....	Eugowra .....	11	8	19	9.8	6.7	16.5	81 6 8	2 13 7	.....	0 10 0	84 10 3
Ganmain .....	Ganmain .....	23	20	57	18.9	20.5	39.4	85 6 8	1 16 5	1 1 4	2 3 9	90 8 2
Gannon's Creek .....	Wauchope .....	12	5	17	9.6	3.6	13.2	153 15 0	2 15 4	.....	3 17 7	160 7 11
								113 0 0	2 3 2	.....	3 2 1	118 5 3

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.												
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.								
Gardener's Road ..	Waterloo .....	316	297	613	253	3	234	8	1,228	11	4	26	12	1	2,397	16	9	3,653	0	2
Garra .....	Garra .....	14	16	30	8	6	10	2	125	0	0	2	19	7	43	0	5	171	0	0
Gaspard .....	Qurindi .....	18	13	31	12	9	9	3	113	0	0	2	11	6	2	8	11	119	12	2
Gay's Hill .....	Spring Vale .....	20	18	38	15	9	14	5	113	0	0	3	13	4	54	18	8	173	17	0
Genowlan .....	Airly .....	27	34	61	21	3	25	9	165	0	0	4	2	11	37	12	0	206	14	11
Gentleman's Halt ..	Gentleman's Halt..	21	12	33	10	0	14	3	148	0	0	...	...	...	60	14	8	203	14	8
German Creek....	Ballina .....	28	29	57	23	2	24	1	239	10	0	4	19	6	15	0	10	259	10	4
German's Hill ..	Orange .....	14	15	29	9	4	10	2	113	0	0	1	9	4	79	9	1	193	18	5
Germanton .....	Germanton .....	40	31	71	26	3	19	3	255	10	0	2	15	7	12	3	1	270	8	8
Gerogery .....	Gerogery .....	6	5	11	3	6	2	8	114	11	8	3	2	2	4	2	1	121	15	11
Gerogery Railway Station.	Gerogery Railway Station.	13	8	21	7	6	5	1	82	13	4	1	2	11	0	7	6	84	3	9
Gerringong .....	Gerringong .....	56	50	106	40	1	35	4	289	10	5	3	4	1	13	16	4	306	19	10
Gerrymerry .....	South Grafton .....	15	18	33	10	8	11	5	126	18	4	5	7	10	24	3	7	156	9	9
Geurie .....	Geurie .....	46	53	99	28	4	34	1	239	10	0	7	17	5	210	7	4	457	14	9
Ghinni Ghinni....	Ghinni Ghinni ..	13	11	24	14	5	8	5	125	0	0	2	12	8	12	12	1	140	4	9
Giant's Creek .....	Muswellbrook ...	6	23	28	4	9	15	9	148	0	0	...	...	...	7	4	1	155	4	1
Gilgai .....	Gilgai .....	41	21	62	29	7	14	2	171	0	0	5	12	8	44	13	1	221	5	9
Gilgandra .....	Gilgandra .....	56	35	91	34	7	20	6	261	0	0	8	0	6	331	8	7	500	9	1
Gilgunnia .....	Gilgunnia .....	12	8	20	8	3	5	2	147	0	0	2	6	9	48	14	5	198	1	2
Gillieston .....	East Greta .....	48	42	90	34	7	16	6	225	0	0	5	5	9	14	19	6	245	5	3
Gilmaudyke .....	Rockley .....	10	6	16	7	2	5	4	118	0	0	2	17	1	3	7	1	154	4	2
Girilambone .....	Girilambone .....	37	33	70	27	1	23	2	250	7	9	5	1	0	156	6	7	411	15	4
Girilambone Mine.	Girilambone .....	53	35	88	37	5	23	6	282	5	0	4	6	8	71	8	4	358	0	0
Gladesville .....	Gladesville .....	120	93	218	87	6	71	4	354	6	2	7	12	2	146	4	11	503	14	6
Gladstone .....	Gladstone .....	48	49	97	33	5	33	2	222	16	6	3	14	2	993	13	4	1,220	16	6
Glebe .....	Glebe .....	804	697	1,491	602	0	499	0	3,034	15	8	50	14	1	187	13	0	3,273	2	9
Glen .....	Tent Hill .....	37	41	78	31	1	34	0	285	10	0	2	7	6	8	16	4	296	13	10
Glenbrook .....	Glenbrook .....	12	14	26	11	0	10	9	113	0	0	1	13	4	6	7	1	121	0	5
Glenoak .....	Glenoak .....	22	23	45	17	2	18	3	148	0	0	1	11	9	14	1	10	163	13	7
Glenburn .....	Wiseman's Creek ..	17	20	37	11	4	11	7	125	0	0	4	19	8	9	19	11	139	19	7
Glencoe .....	Glencoe .....	13	14	27	10	4	9	1	136	0	0	2	0	6	3	2	1	141	2	7
Glendon Brook ..	Glendon Brook ..	24	20	44	16	4	13	9	148	0	0	2	19	2	134	7	7	285	6	9
Glenfield .....	Liverpool .....	25	36	61	17	7	24	3	148	0	0	3	7	6	28	12	1	179	19	7
Glenhaven .....	Glenhaven .....	13	12	25	8	7	8	0	113	0	0	0	10	0	2	13	3	116	8	3
Glen Hill .....	Oaks .....	17	15	32	12	2	10	5	91	0	0	0	11	11	2	11	10	94	3	9
Glen Innes .....	Glen Innes .....	192	185	377	157	7	144	1	797	11	8	22	9	5	99	18	4	931	17	2
Glenmore .....	Oaks .....	9	8	17	5	0	5	2	125	0	0	2	12	9	2	12	1	130	4	10
Glenmore Road ..	Paddington .....	265	203	468	193	2	136	3	974	0	1	15	4	8	576	5	1	1,570	9	10
Glen Morrison ..	Glen Morrison ..	8	13	21	6	5	10	6	101	8	10	2	4	3	0	10	0	105	6	4
Glenorie .....	Glenorie .....	22	18	40	14	1	13	6	148	0	0	3	19	8	5	6	1	157	5	9
Glenreagh .....	Glenreagh .....	14	14	28	10	2	10	0	91	0	0	3	7	6	2	12	1	96	19	7
Glenroy .....	Rosewood .....	20	16	36	12	9	8	7	113	0	0	4	5	9	12	2	1	129	7	10
Glenthorne .....	Glenthorne .....	21	22	43	15	7	14	6	115	0	0	1	18	3	35	15	7	152	13	10
Glen William ..	Clarence Town ..	22	20	42	15	5	16	3	148	0	0	1	9	0	3	1	10	152	10	10
Glenwood .....	Hall .....	8	10	18	7	1	6	9	73	6	8	2	10	7	11	4	5	87	1	8
Gobarralong .....	South Gobarralong	12	12	24	7	1	6	3	84	0	0	2	0	1	13	15	0	99	15	1
Gobbaganla .....	Narandera .....	14	12	26	10	7	8	3	100	10	0	4	3	0	...	...	...	104	13	0
Gobbagumblin ..	Coolamon, Narandera	22	17	39	14	6	12	3	143	0	0	2	18	9	2	12	1	153	10	10
Gocup .....	Gocup .....	10	8	18	5	3	4	5	75	3	4	1	17	2	28	10	2	129	8	10
Gollan .....	Gollan .....	7	6	13	3	6	3	0	72	0	0	2	8	5	0	15	0	75	3	5
Golspie .....	Golspie .....	19	12	31	14	9	7	8	148	0	0	2	4	3	5	2	1	155	6	4
Gondarin Creek ..	Mount Keira .....	2	11	13	1	0	5	5	103	0	0	2	0	11	16	2	1	126	18	0
Gongolgon .....	Gongolgon .....	7	6	13	6	0	4	9	80	10	0	2	14	9	2	19	10	90	10	7
Goobang .....	Parkes .....	20	15	35	10	2	5	9	147	12	1	2	6	1	4	12	1	154	10	3
Good Hope .....	Good Hope .....	7	15	22	5	2	9	6	91	0	0	2	12	4	4	2	0	97	14	4
Goodooga .....	Goodooga .....	28	37	65	20	5	31	1	191	12	0	10	5	1	168	7	4	370	4	5
Goosedee .....	Brungle .....	12	11	23	8	6	8	2	88	0	0	3	12	3	2	12	1	94	4	4
Goolagong .....	Goolagong .....	21	18	39	14	6	10	7	171	0	0	3	10	5	3	14	6	178	4	11
Goolma .....	Goolma .....	21	15	36	13	8	9	7	81	6	10	3	1	4	6	6	1	92	16	3
Goonellebah .....	Lismore .....	24	28	52	18	7	21	9	171	0	0	3	6	10	6	7	1	180	13	11
Goonoo Goonoo ..	Goonoo Goonoo ..	9	11	20	5	6	7	9	72	0	0	1	17	11	...	...	...	73	17	11
Goonowigal .....	Inverell .....	26	13	39	14	6	5	8	136	0	0	3	13	10	3	2	1	142	15	11
Goorangoola .....	Goorangoola .....	11	6	17	8	5	4	4	114	11	8	2	8	3	4	5	0	131	11	7
Goorihurst .....	Currahubula ..	8	18	26	4	2	10	2	96	1	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	99	15	9
Gordon .....	Gordon .....	118	121	239	89	7	97	2	402	14	5	13	16	5	33	10	2	452	4	0
Gordon's Point ..	Hay .....	13	9	22	6	9	5	6	105	0	0	3	0	3	2	13	10	110	14	1
Gordonville .....	Bellingen .....	26	17	43	19	8	1	3	143	0	0	3	10	9	2	12	1	154	2	10
Gorham .....	Burrova .....	12	15	27	8	4	11	4	88	0	0	3	5	2	2	16	0	95	19	1
Gosford .....																				



## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.	
Graham's Valley	Glencoe	26	20	46	198	137	335	£ 148 0 0	s 4 0 8	d 0 0	£ 4 13 1	s 156 13 9	
Graman	Graman	35	13	28	94	106	200	100 6 8	4 8 5	8 0 5	13 15 5	126 10 11	
Grantham	George's Plains	9	8	17	52	50	102	125 0 0	0 16 6		3 7 1	129 3 7	
Granville	Granville	390	394	784	2990	3020	6010	1,661 15 0	17 5 0		133 14 7	1,812 14 7	
Granville, North	Granville	184	151	335	1318	1052	2430	630 0 0	8 12 5		42 11 1	741 3 6	
Granville, South	Granville	81	69	150	622	510	1132	299 4 2	5 17 2		24 9 2	329 10 6	
Grattai	Mudgee	11	7	18	56	45	101	91 0 0	3 17 6		8 12 1	103 9 7	
Great Central	South Mount Hope	13	9	22	88	54	142	125 0 0	2 0 0		3 17 1	130 17 1	
Greenbank	Adelong	9	11	20	69	59	128	72 0 0	2 11 10		0 7 6	74 19 4	
Greendale	Greendale	4	5	9	10	50	60	72 0 0	2 15 11			74 15 11	
Green Hill	Green Hill	26	20	46	185	146	331	143 0 0	3 4 1		3 2 1	154 6 2	
Green's Gunyah	Lockhart	27	13	40	182	63	245	120 13 4	2 14 0		2 12 1	125 19 5	
Green Valley	Liverpool	29	33	62	179	196	375	143 13 4	3 16 11		3 11 10	151 2 1	
Greenwell Point	Greenwell Point	29	29	58	231	221	452	171 0 0	3 5 1		2 12 1	176 17 2	
Greenwich	Greenwich	76	57	133	603	414	1017	309 9 10	4 5 3		23 16 0	337 11 1	
Greenwich Park	Eden Forest	6	8	14	39	60	99	27 4 3	1 1 9	1 7 0	18 5 0	47 18 0	
Greenwood	Timberumbi	5	9	14	42	62	104	109 6 8	2 15 5	3 13 6	3 4 7	119 0 2	
Gregadoo	Wagga Wagga	10	12	22	69	84	153	113 0 0	2 14 3		2 17 1	118 11 4	
Greghamstown	Blayney	19	20	39	143	155	298	148 0 0	1 12 0		3 7 1	152 19 1	
Gregra	Manildra	14	16	30	101	129	230	113 0 0	3 12 10		3 7 1	119 19 11	
Greig's Flat	Greig's Flat	27	37	64	188	273	461	171 0 0	5 5 4		3 1 10	179 7 2	
Grenfell	Grenfell	110	110	220	678	680	1358	367 10 3	4 16 2		24 3 10	396 10 3	
Gresford	Gresford	39	37	76	269	229	498	171 0 0	2 2 0		3 2 1	176 4 1	
Greswick	Seaham	7	11	18	60	78	138	113 0 0	2 9 10		3 7 1	118 16 11	
Greta	Greta	124	115	239	888	848	1736	693 16 1	10 1 10	4 14 7	473 0 11	1,181 13 5	
Grong Grong	Grong Grong	50	47	97	313	315	628	242 0 0	3 6 9	8 6 4		253 13 1	
Grubben	Henty	15	19	34	112	157	269	47 1 8	9 4 7	2 10 6	152 8 6	211 5 3	
Guldford	Guldford	23	27	50	176	202	378	168 8 4	3 8 1		18 9 2	190 5 7	
Gulargambone	Gulargambone	39	46	85	257	309	566	265 0 0	10 14 5	29 8 1	39 14 10	344 17 4	
Gulf Creek	Cobbadah	21	19	40	147	128	275	113 0 0	1 9 7	4 2 0	3 7 1	121 18 8	
Gulgamree	Gulgamree	11	8	19	89	64	153	148 0 0	2 18 9		3 12 1	154 10 10	
Gulgong	Gulgong	63	86	149	442	541	983	345 10 0	8 2 1	1 12 0	13 8 5	368 12 6	
Gullen	Gullen	31	29	60	210	213	423	171 0 0	3 3 6		3 12 0	177 15 6	
Gullen Flat	Crookwell	15	10	25	107	84	191	71 6 8	2 9 2		0 10 0	74 5 10	
Gum Flat	Gum Flat	39	31	70	242	202	444	195 0 0	3 14 0		14 2 10	212 16 10	
Gunbar	Gunbar	21	16	37	125	103	228	155 0 0	2 9 0		12 12 1	170 1 1	
Gundagai	Gundagai	85	75	160	565	476	1041	327 3 4	11 19 4	2 5 9	230 6 1	571 14 6	
Gundagai South	Gundagai	40	28	68	305	207	512	273 8 10	8 14 9	4 3 4	110 6 4	396 13 3	
Gundaroo	Gundaroo	26	22	48	211	175	386	171 0 0	4 16 6		10 4 11	186 1 5	
Gundurimba	Gundurimba	25	18	43	199	151	350	171 0 0	2 11 1		3 2 0	176 13 1	
Gundy	Gundy	16	19	35	95	133	228	135 13 4	2 14 4	0 15 6	33 12 1	172 15 3	
Gunnary	Burrowa	17	13	30	132	93	225	113 0 0	5 1 7		2 16 4	120 17 11	
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	160	138	298	1147	948	2095	525 2 0	10 9 4	3 5 9	181 19 10	720 16 11	
Gunnenbene	Carroll	7	12	19	65	98	163	88 0 0	1 19 1		0 14 6	90 13 7	
Gunning	Gunning	64	47	113	475	342	817	293 0 0	3 3 6		11 17 4	308 0 10	
Guntawang	Guntawang	16	35	51	119	290	409	195 0 0	4 6 4		9 6 4	208 12 8	
Guyong	East Guyong	15	13	28	111	87	198	125 0 0	2 4 1		88 15 8	215 19 9	
Guyra	Guyra	41	47	88	235	263	498	249 5 0	5 13 10		9 10 10	264 14 8	
Gwynne	Old Junee	13	16	29	92	131	223	113 0 0	2 15 4		10 13 10	126 9 2	
Hall's Creek	Bingara	17	13	30	116	83	199	125 0 0	3 2 11		3 10 7	131 13 6	
Halton	Halton	11	6	17	85	51	136	88 0 0	2 15 7		2 12 1	93 7 8	
Hamilton	Hamilton	530	472	1,012	4317	3571	7888	2,050 14 6	34 5 6	3 5 1	639 12 6	2,727 17 7	
Hampton	Hampton	15	11	26	87	74	161	80 13 4	1 13 2		12 9 7	94 16 1	
Hanbury	Waratah	157	179	336	1172	1345	2517	573 2 1	17 17 6		55 4 8	646 4 3	
Hanging Rock	Nundle	16	18	34	117	141	258	148 0 0	4 8 10		136 11 0	288 19 10	
Hanning	Bendemeer	12	7	19	103	58	161	78 13 4	3 19 4		0 10 0	83 2 8	
Harefield†	Harefield	2	3	5	13	23	36	73 6 8	1 4 0		17 12 2	92 2 10	
Hargraves	Hargraves	24	23	47	176	168	344	171 0 0	5 4 1	23 1 1	165 10 1	364 15 3	
Harley Hill	Berry	15	9	24	90	45	135	91 0 0	1 7 8		2 12 1	94 19 9	
Harrington	Harrington	49	29	78	405	203	608	219 0 0	7 16 9		129 8 0	356 4 9	
Hartford	Walcha	14	14	28	105	107	212	113 0 0	1 19 3		1 18 10	116 13 1	
Hartley	Hartley	20	23	43	174	175	349	166 5 0	5 13 2	9 17 9	23 16 0	195 11 11	
Hartley Vale	Hartley Vale	64	70	134	516	568	1084	274 17 6	4 1 6	2 14 9	11 18 5	293 12 2	
Harwood Island	Harwood Island	71	74	145	564	604	1168	338 17 9	4 12 5		162 2 8	505 12 10	
Hawkesbury, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry	7	11	18	57	90	147	122 0 0	1 13 9		15 14 7	139 8 4	
Hawkins' Creek	Barraba	19	12	31	114	68	182	136 0 0	3 0 5		3 5 2	142 5 7	
Hay	Hay	260	235	495	1789	1658	3447	899 8 10	20 17 4		180 7 3	1,100 13 5	
Heathcote	Heathcote	12	9	21	47	57	104	125 0 0	1 1 10		22 7 1	148 8 11	
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	166	166	332	1260	1226	2486	650 11 2	3 0 0	7 6 2	75 3 10	736 1 2	
Henty	Henty	32	36	68	246	268	514	217 19 9	6 4 4		94 7 6	318 11 7	
Hernani	Guy Fawkes	16	12	28	122	89	211	113 0 0	1 12 10		3 12 1	118 4 11	
Heron's Creek	Kew	16	17	33	110	138	248	110 3 6	3 15 6	2 2 6	10 8 1	126 9 7	
Hexham	Hexham	37	36	73	295	293	588	233 0 0	4 12 7	15 10 8	10 10 5	263 13 8	
Hibbard	Port Macquarie	21	34	55	164	232	396	171 0 0	2 12 10		55 0 3	228 13 1	
Hickey's Creek	Toorooka	12	3	15	50	12	62	88 0 0	3 0 5		12 10 0	103 10 5	
Hill Crest	Kangaroo Valley	12	17	29	93	111	204	113 0 0	3 13 8		14 10 7	131 4 3	
Hill End	Hill End	99	70	169	761	533	1294	353 13 4	8 9 9	14 4 5	27 17 0	409 4 6	
Hillgrove	Hillgrove	205	212	417	1676	1644	3320	612 9 6	24 16 0	1 18 0	46 17 11	636 1 5	
Hillmont	Marengo	9	11	20	59	80	139	113 0 0	2 17 9		2 9 1	118 6 10	
Hill Plain	Deniliquin	14	14	28	88	95	183	160 0 0	4 4 10		6 17 7	171 2 5	
Hillston	Hillston	83	67	150	579	469	1048	397 5 0	11 17 3	4 1 6	193 13 5	599 2 2	
Hill Top	Hill Top	3	6	9	30	57	87	54 0 0	0 18 3			54 18 3	
Hill View	Uralla	14	7	21	107	37	144	88 0 0	1 14 5	4 8 0	1 0 0	95 2 5	

\* Closed, 30th June. † Closed, 31st October.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hinton .....	Hinton .....	65	72	137	45·8	48·3	94·1	302 0 0	12 2 10	.....	61 14 6	375 17 4
Hobby's Yards .....	Hobby's Yards .....	15	18	33	8·5	10·1	18·6	148 0 0	3 12 11	.....	9 2 5	160 15 4
Holdsworthby .....	Liverpool .....	16	11	27	13·1	10·1	23·2	125 0 0	1 11 0	.....	2 12 0	129 3 0
Holmwood .....	Cowra .....	30	21	51	20·8	14·6	35·4	136 0 0	3 12 7	.....	35 13 7	175 6 2
Holy Camp .....	Grenfell .....	10	13	23	8·9	12·1	21·0	42 0 0	0 16 6	3 8 0	0 5 0	46 9 6
Homebush .....	Homebush .....	164	112	276	131·4	81·7	213·1	427 10 0	2 2 1	.....	59 1 5	488 13 6
Homeville .....	West Maitland .....	103	124	227	67·0	81·3	148·3	386 12 7	10 1 8	.....	164 14 3	561 8 6
Hopefield .....	Corowa .....	11	17	28	8·2	13·4	21·6	125 0 0	2 2 3	.....	3 2 1	130 4 4
Hornsby .....	Hornsby .....	36	24	60	29·5	16·2	45·7	159 0 0	0 18 1	.....	17 0 4	176 18 5
Hornsby Junction .....	Hornsby Junction .....	112	91	203	87·2	68·2	155·4	455 13 4	6 17 0	.....	20 8 5	482 18 9
Horseshoe Bend .....	West Maitland .....	43	33	76	34·9	25·0	59·9	204 0 0	.....	.....	10 1 4	214 1 4
Hoskins' Town .....	Hoskins' Town .....	13	11	24	5·7	4·7	10·4	135 8 4	3 3 5	.....	3 18 0	142 9 9
Hovell .....	Moorwatha .....	12	14	26	7·9	9·9	17·8	125 0 0	1 12 6	.....	3 2 1	129 14 7
Howlong .....	Howlong .....	29	21	50	23·9	17·0	40·9	148 0 0	4 18 0	.....	15 6 4	168 4 4
Hoxton Park .....	Hoxton Park .....	24	28	52	19·4	21·7	41·1	177 0 0	4 3 2	.....	8 15 11	188 19 1
Hue Hue .....	Wye .....	11	11	22	8·5	7·8	16·3	98 11 8	2 11 3	.....	9 12 1	110 15 0
Humula .....	Humula .....	20	23	43	15·7	17·2	32·9	148 0 0	3 12 8	.....	11 7 1	162 19 9
Hunter's Hill .....	Hunter's Hill .....	55	47	102	40·7	32·4	73·1	285 0 0	1 8 11	.....	20 1 5	306 10 4
Huntingdon .....	Huntingdon .....	15	10	25	10·4	8·0	18·4	88 0 0	2 17 5	.....	3 2 1	93 19 6
Huon .....	Jindera .....	10	12	22	7·1	7·6	14·7	78 5 2	3 16 3	0 19 6	2 10 0	85 10 11
Hurlstone .....	Ashfield .....	.....	156	156	.....	110·6	110·6	392 10 0	3 4 3	.....	525 7 7	921 1 10
Hurstville .....	Hurstville .....	344	270	614	273·8	200·8	474·6	1,305 4 7	20 5 1	2 5 0	2,213 1 0	3,540 15 8
Hurstville, West .....	Hurstville .....	86	88	174	62·1	64·1	126·2	376 0 0	3 9 4	.....	91 15 10	471 5 2
Huskisson, North .....	Tomerong .....	8	11	19	5·4	9·1	14·5	125 0 0	1 1 7	.....	28 4 7	154 6 2
Ilford .....	Ilford .....	29	17	46	23·4	11·9	35·3	171 0 0	4 1 1	15 13 4	4 2 1	194 16 6
Ilabo .....	Ilabo .....	21	25	46	13·2	15·4	28·6	171 0 0	3 19 5	.....	3 10 10	178 10 3
Iluka .....	Iluka .....	18	18	36	15·6	14·8	30·4	136 0 0	2 2 6	.....	11 12 1	149 14 7
Ingleburn .....	Ingleburn .....	57	53	110	39·7	35·1	74·8	285 0 0	6 7 0	.....	46 3 4	337 10 4
Inverell .....	Inverell .....	183	170	353	122·0	124·3	246·3	739 3 4	18 6 0	17 10 0	199 8 8	974 8 0
Iona .....	Woodville .....	28	19	47	24·6	15·8	40·4	195 0 0	1 6 10	.....	10 7 4	206 14 2
Ironbong .....	Bethunga .....	12	8	20	8·5	4·9	13·4	69 17 0	2 3 8	2 5 0	0 5 0	74 10 8
Irvington .....	Casino .....	21	22	43	14·6	15·3	29·9	171 0 0	2 4 0	.....	9 17 1	183 1 1
Isabella .....	Burruga .....	9	14	23	7·1	12·8	19·9	113 0 0	2 11 9	.....	4 2 1	119 13 10
Islington .....	Wickham .....	221	217	438	164·6	159·9	324·5	808 5 0	21 3 3	0 12 2	118 8 5	948 8 10
Ivanhoe .....	Ivanhoe .....	12	11	23	7·0	6·7	13·7	91 11 9	3 3 3	6 4 2	1 17 6	102 16 8
Jacob and Joseph Creek .....	Quirindi .....	10	13	23	8·5	11·0	19·5	125 0 0	3 12 4	.....	28 2 0	156 14 4
Jacqua .....	Bungonia .....	4	8	12	3·3	5·6	8·9	60 0 0	2 4 3	1 17 0	2 6 3	66 7 6
Jamberoo .....	Jamberoo .....	42	46	88	31·1	34·1	65·2	223 10 0	4 14 7	.....	7 16 4	236 0 11
Jasper .....	Federal .....	15	10	25	12·2	7·9	20·1	113 0 0	3 8 5	.....	2 2 10	118 11 3
Jasper's Brush .....	Jasper's Brush .....	25	34	59	16·2	20·0	36·2	285 0 0	1 10 10	32 0 0	5 16 11	324 7 9
Jellatt Jellatt .....	Bega .....	15	10	25	11·7	14·3	26·0	148 0 0	3 5 5	.....	29 2 1	180 7 6
Jembaicumbene .....	Jembaicumbene .....	18	20	38	10·9	15·5	26·4	148 0 0	4 3 7	.....	3 12 1	155 15 8
Jenkins .....	Nangus .....	18	13	31	9·7	7·4	17·1	88 0 0	2 15 5	.....	3 7 1	94 2 6
Jennings .....	Wallangarra (Q.) .....	18	9	27	13·8	6·9	20·7	159 0 0	3 7 3	.....	3 4 7	165 11 10
Jerilderie .....	Jerilderie .....	58	47	105	44·6	31·6	76·2	242 10 0	0 19 6	.....	12 3 11	255 13 5
Jerrara .....	Jerrara .....	9	13	22	6·6	9·4	16·0	125 0 0	1 4 10	.....	2 14 1	128 13 11
Jerrawa .....	Jerrawa .....	16	22	38	11·8	15·8	27·6	148 0 0	1 13 0	.....	26 17 1	176 10 1
Jerrunga .....	Kangaroo Valley .....	19	10	29	13·9	5·3	19·2	113 0 0	1 16 3	.....	2 17 1	117 13 4
Jerry's Plains .....	Jerry's Plains .....	27	31	58	19·7	25·3	45·0	171 0 0	2 2 5	.....	4 0 1	177 2 6
Jesmond .....	Lambton .....	112	91	203	86·3	71·3	157·6	416 2 2	13 9 3	2 3 4	107 5 10	599 0 7
Jilliby Jilliby .....	Jilliby Jilliby .....	17	17	34	12·5	11·5	24·0	136 0 0	2 3 5	.....	3 2 1	141 5 6
Jindabyne .....	Jindabyne .....	11	13	24	6·8	8·7	15·5	106 19 2	1 11 9	.....	11 16 3	120 7 2
Jindalee .....	Jindalee .....	19	15	34	7·8	7·0	14·8	125 0 0	3 3 0	.....	14 17 1	143 0 1
Jindalee, West .....	Cootamundra .....	14	10	24	11·8	6·6	18·4	113 0 0	1 19 3	.....	23 7 6	138 6 9
Jindera .....	Jindera .....	21	16	37	13·8	8·9	22·7	146 1 8	2 17 9	.....	4 6 10	153 6 3
Jingellie .....	Jingellie .....	14	12	26	10·1	8·4	18·5	103 11 8	2 19 10	6 2 6	3 8 11	116 2 11
Joadja .....	Joadja .....	34	27	61	19·9	12·1	32·0	195 0 0	2 8 4	.....	10 3 10	207 12 2
Johnson's Creek .....	Weismantels .....	13	17	30	8·1	13·9	22·0	113 0 0	2 5 8	.....	3 2 1	118 7 9
John's River .....	John's River .....	10	13	23	6·7	8·8	15·5	58 0 0	2 18 5	.....	2 14 10	93 13 3
Jones' Creek .....	Gundagai .....	12	9	21	7·2	6·2	13·4	113 0 0	1 3 4	.....	5 17 1	120 0 5
Jugiong .....	Jugiong .....	33	15	48	20·6	11·9	32·5	171 0 0	2 10 5	.....	316 18 5	490 8 10
Junction .....	Trunkay Creek .....	11	11	22	10·2	8·8	19·0	88 0 0	1 2 9	.....	13 1 0	102 3 9
June .....	June .....	196	186	382	152·0	141·6	293·6	663 10 0	14 14 7	1 10 5	46 16 11	726 11 11
June, Old .....	Old June .....	12	18	30	9·8	10·9	20·7	148 0 0	2 1 3	.....	3 1 9	153 3 0
June Reefs .....	June .....	30	15	45	14·2	5·4	19·6	114 18 4	2 15 2	.....	2 17 1	120 10 7
Kameruka .....	Candelo .....	18	9	27	10·2	6·9	17·1	113 0 0	3 0 7	2 5 0	2 13 5	120 19 0
Kangaloon .....	Kangaloon .....	24	18	42	13·3	13·0	26·3	171 0 0	2 11 5	.....	10 2 1	183 13 6
Kangaloon, East .....	Robertson .....	22	13	35	14·6	9·1	23·7	148 0 0	3 16 6	.....	36 4 7	188 1 1
Kangaroo River .....	Kangaroo River .....	10	23	33	7·2	17·2	24·4	113 0 0	2 2 6	.....	35 12 1	150 14 7
Kangaroo Valley .....	Kangaroo Valley .....	38	34	72	26·9	26·3	53·2	277 10 0	4 14 7	3 6 6	102 15 4	388 6 5
Kerangi .....	Kerangi .....	21	33	54	14·8	26·1	40·9	159 0 0	5 8 6	.....	3 2 1	167 10 7
Karkatt .....	Krambach .....	19	10	29	14·5	6·9	21·4	100 10 0	1 19 7	.....	107 4 11	209 14 6
Katconba .....	Katconba .....	132	114	246	93·3	73·1	166·4	535 0 0	10 7 9	0 15 0	28 1 3	574 4 0
Kayuga .....	Kayuga .....	22	12	34	13·8	7·7	21·5	125 0 0	3 2 0	.....	9 11 6	137 13 6
Kecrong .....	Lismore .....	13	9	22	7·3	7·2	14·5	91 0 0	1 13 8	1 17 6	2 12 0	97 3 2
Kegworth .....	Leichhardt .....	406	418	824	319·3	314·2	633·5	1,631 7 5	23 17 3	.....	249 16 9	1,960 1 5
Keiraville .....	Wollongong .....	65	45	110	50·6	35·9	86·5	300 10 0	7 4 11	.....	14 9 5	322 4 4
Keirson .....	Tarana .....	14	18	32	10·5	10·7	21·2	91 0 0	2 14 8	.....	0 15 0	94 9 8
Kelly's Plains .....	Kelly's Plains .....	28	23	51	21·3	17·5	38·8	148 0 0	4 17 5	.....	3 12 1	156 9 6
Kellyville .....	Kellyville .....	38	51	89	25·9	40·2	66·1	235 0 0	2 1 3	.....	11 6 4	243 7 7
Kelso .....	Kelso .....	62	49	111	42·1	32·7	74·8	339 5 0	3 3 11	9 12 8	68 4 4	420 5 11
Kemp's Creek .....	Liverpool .....	24	14	38	13·7	10·3	24·3	113 0 0	2 7 10	.....	5 2 7	120 10 5

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kempsey, East ..	East Kempsey .....	58	68	126	44.2	47.1	91.3	334 0 0	7 10 1	1 10 0	18 13 7	361 13 8
Kempsey, West ..	Kempsey .....	192	204	396	126.0	131.1	257.1	567 5 5	18 12 11	2 2 0	103 2 9	691 3 1
Kendall .....	Kendall .....	27	22	49	21.8	17.2	39.0	171 0 0	4 4 2	.....	6 18 1	182 2 3
Kenthurst .....	Kenthurst .....	35	34	69	25.1	22.0	47.1	252 0 0	5 9 1	.....	435 6 3	692 15 4
Kentucky .....	Kentucky .....	11	17	28	8.4	13.1	21.5	125 0 0	1 19 3	.....	3 12 1	130 11 4
Kerr's Creek .....	Kerr's Creek .....	17	16	33	13.8	9.7	23.5	173 0 0	2 16 6	.....	3 2 1	118 13 7
Kew .....	Kew .....	29	36	65	20.1	24.4	44.5	171 0 0	6 3 11	.....	362 7 10	539 11 9
Kialla .....	Kialla .....	23	17	40	17.0	12.6	29.6	143 0 0	2 7 0	.....	56 0 1	206 7 1
Kiama .....	Kiama .....	171	141	312	131.7	106.0	237.7	541 11 4	17 7 9	.....	42 3 4	641 2 5
Kiandra .....	Kiandra .....	22	21	43	15.2	14.8	30.0	163 3 4	2 5 3	2 9 6	9 8 1	177 6 2
Kikiamah .....	Young .....	12	15	27	7.8	10.5	18.3	113 0 0	4 2 7	.....	50 11 7	167 14 2
Kilgin .....	Woodburn .....	26	8	34	17.6	5.6	23.2	122 12 2	2 14 10	.....	2 12 1	127 19 1
Killabakh Creek ..	Wingham .....	11	15	26	9.8	12.4	22.2	107 10 8	2 5 6	.....	2 12 1	112 8 3
Killarney Swamp ..	Bombala .....	15	10	25	11.2	7.5	18.7	91 0 0	3 8 5	.....	17 0 1	111 8 6
Killawarra .....	Via Wingham .....	16	16	32	11.3	10.8	22.1	148 0 0	4 12 0	.....	83 11 10	242 3 10
Kimabriki .....	Tinonee .....	14	27	41	9.9	20.1	30.0	125 0 0	5 8 2	.....	13 12 1	144 0 3
Kincumber .....	Kincumber .....	14	18	32	10.8	13.5	24.3	125 0 0	1 15 1	12 11 1	3 6 7	142 12 9
King's Plains .....	Blayney .....	27	22	49	17.7	12.8	30.5	148 0 0	3 0 5	.....	7 17 1	158 17 6
Kingswood .....	Kingswood .....	36	27	63	27.2	21.0	48.2	171 0 0	3 8 9	.....	40 10 7	214 19 4
Kiora .....	Kiora .....	15	7	22	9.6	4.7	14.3	125 0 0	1 3 3	.....	125 11 7	251 14 10
Kirkton .....	Belford .....	33	31	64	25.3	24.4	49.7	251 5 0	6 15 5	2 5 6	58 6 4	318 12 3
Kogarah .....	Kogarah .....	561	481	1,042	444.8	375.0	819.8	2,236 12 0	36 3 3	15 9 2	153 19 10	2,442 4 3
Kookabookra .....	Kookabookra .....	9	14	23	6.7	11.5	18.2	92 6 8	5 11 3	5 5 0	33 15 1	141 18 0
Koorawatha .....	Koorawatha .....	45	43	88	25.8	24.8	50.6	240 2 2	4 3 11	.....	47 7 2	291 13 3
Koppin Yarratt ..	Central Lansdowne ..	27	17	44	18.3	11.5	29.8	148 0 0	2 4 6	.....	9 1 0	159 5 6
Koribakh .....	Nabiac .....	35	21	56	25.0	15.8	40.8	156 15 0	3 13 8	.....	51 1 7	211 10 3
Kowen .....	Queanbeyan .....	12	9	21	5.7	6.6	12.3	64 0 0	2 2 9	4 1 6	0 10 0	70 14 3
Krambach .....	Krambach .....	21	16	37	14.8	11.8	26.6	148 0 0	3 19 8	.....	4 8 6	155 8 2
Kurradjong, North..	Kurradjong .....	35	39	74	25.3	30.9	56.2	239 10 0	5 19 6	.....	8 16 4	254 5 10
Kurradjong, South..	Grose Vale .....	21	20	41	15.2	14.8	30.0	125 0 0	2 17 3	.....	3 2 1	130 19 4
Kurrara .....	Chinderah .....	12	12	24	8.5	6.1	14.6	91 0 0	1 15 4	.....	.....	92 15 4
Kydra .....	Nimitybelle .....	7	9	16	4.5	6.7	11.2	125 0 0	1 1 1	.....	27 8 10	153 9 11
Kyogle .....	New Park .....	25	15	40	19.1	11.6	30.7	144 3 4	4 1 6	.....	61 12 1	209 16 11
Laemalac .....	Tumut .....	14	10	24	10.9	4.2	15.1	88 0 0	3 0 6	.....	.....	91 0 6
Laggan .....	Laggan .....	14	14	28	10.7	10.5	21.2	125 0 0	3 3 11	.....	3 2 1	131 6 0
Lagoon .....	Lagoon .....	20	29	49	16.1	23.8	39.9	171 0 0	2 16 10	.....	24 3 1	197 19 11
Laguna .....	Laguna .....	9	15	24	4.6	7.0	11.6	125 0 0	2 10 9	.....	3 7 1	131 6 10
Lake Albert .....	Lake Albert .....	33	30	63	23.1	20.0	43.1	235 0 0	6 8 3	.....	118 18 10	360 7 1
Lake Bathurst .....	Lake Bathurst .....	19	11	30	14.3	7.3	21.6	148 0 0	3 17 3	.....	3 12 1	155 9 4
Lake Cudgellico ..	Lake Cudgellico ..	61	44	105	46.5	34.3	80.8	268 12 2	10 5 0	25 0 0	24 9 3	328 6 5
Lakelands .....	Lakesland .....	11	7	18	8.9	4.6	13.5	113 0 0	1 14 7	.....	26 15 0	141 9 7
Lalla Rookh .....	Yerong Creek .....	11	7	18	6.3	2.1	8.4	73 17 4	2 0 7	.....	1 15 10	77 13 9
Lambing Hill .....	Goolma .....	5	10	15	4.1	7.0	11.1	125 0 0	2 6 9	.....	3 2 1	130 8 10
Lambton .....	Lambton .....	295	285	580	227.0	221.3	448.3	1,335 0 0	27 7 3	4 11 4	121 19 3	1,483 17 10
Lamorna .....	Hay .....	26	23	49	15.7	12.9	28.6	164 15 9	4 11 2	11 8 0	33 16 10	214 11 9
La Perouse .....	La Perouse .....	16	18	34	14.2	15.2	29.4	111 16 8	1 19 8	1 1 10	27 2 7	142 0 9
Largs .....	Largs .....	62	44	106	43.4	35.1	78.5	269 10 0	7 1 0	1 1 0	33 6 4	310 18 4
Laughtondale .....	Wiseman's Ferry ..	15	6	21	12.9	5.1	18.0	108 16 8	1 2 5	5 9 8	3 19 6	119 8 3
Laurieton .....	Laurieton .....	64	52	116	50.4	40.3	90.7	238 0 0	6 19 5	.....	25 1 4	320 0 9
Lavadia .....	Ulmarra .....	34	20	54	27.6	15.8	43.4	156 8 4	3 19 9	1 0 0	2 12 1	164 0 2
Lawrence .....	Lawrence .....	73	65	138	53.2	47.7	100.9	304 12 1	8 2 1	.....	211 7 7	524 1 9
Lawrence, Lower ..	Lawrence .....	22	21	43	15.8	16.2	32.0	148 0 0	2 19 1	.....	3 2 1	154 1 2
Lawson .....	Lawson .....	49	41	90	36.7	28.5	65.2	245 0 0	5 6 0	.....	57 11 4	347 17 4
Lawson's Creek ..	Mudgee .....	23	30	53	16.8	23.4	40.2	159 10 0	5 17 4	.....	11 2 1	176 9 5
Leadville .....	Leadville .....	24	35	59	17.5	24.0	41.5	171 0 0	4 5 6	.....	7 16 4	183 1 10
Leaning Oak .....	Mudgee .....	14	16	30	10.8	10.7	21.5	104 13 4	7 15 4	.....	82 3 3	194 11 11
Leech's Gully .....	Tenterfield .....	18	20	38	13.7	13.9	27.6	148 0 0	3 11 1	.....	58 12 11	210 14 0
Leichhardt .....	Leichhardt .....	826	781	1,607	639.7	586.1	1,225.8	3,304 1 9	36 2 4	0 12 6	510 10 0	3,851 6 7
Leichhardt, West..	Leichhardt .....	454	320	774	368.8	252.3	621.1	1,828 13 11	28 8 11	.....	661 4 7	2,518 7 5
Lerida .....	Collector .....	13	10	23	10.3	7.2	17.5	113 0 0	3 13 7	.....	3 7 1	120 0 8
Lewis Ponds .....	Lewis Ponds .....	40	31	71	30.3	21.6	51.9	225 0 0	6 0 9	.....	8 16 4	239 17 1
Lilydale .....	Candelo .....	22	17	39	13.5	12.3	25.8	148 0 0	4 16 5	.....	33 14 4	186 10 9
Linburn .....	Linburn .....	25	27	52	17.7	16.8	34.5	156 15 0	3 18 3	.....	4 2 1	164 15 4
Lindendale .....	Wollongbar .....	22	13	35	14.4	9.2	23.6	113 0 0	3 15 2	.....	24 10 1	141 5 3
Lismore .....	Lismore .....	302	263	565	240.5	202.1	442.6	1,133 11 8	30 0 3	13 15 0	356 16 5	1,534 3 4
Lithgow .....	Lithgow .....	304	383	777	307.4	277.6	585.0	1,811 11 0	38 3 2	3 8 0	200 7 2	2,053 9 4
Little Coogee .....	Little Coogee .....	39	37	76	29.4	28.7	58.1	198 1 8	2 7 8	.....	37 7 0	237 16 4
Little Plain .....	Little Plain .....	29	19	48	19.1	13.5	32.6	158 4 0	4 17 4	11 17 6	80 12 7	255 11 5
Liverpool .....	Liverpool .....	185	155	340	143.4	116.6	260.0	1,069 7 0	17 17 0	5 5 4	82 0 0	1,174 9 4
Llandilo .....	Penrith .....	13	16	29	9.7	10.9	20.6	148 0 0	2 8 6	.....	33 2 1	183 10 7
Lochiel .....	Pambula .....	18	23	41	12.2	15.2	27.4	148 0 0	2 15 0	.....	3 2 1	153 17 1
Lochinvar .....	Lochinvar .....	27	31	58	19.9	20.9	40.8	175 0 0	2 14 3	7 0 2	10 10 7	195 5 0
Lockhart .....	Lockhart .....	37	37	74	24.4	25.2	49.6	174 0 0	4 15 3	.....	10 19 0	189 14 3
Lockwood .....	Canowindra .....	9	22	31	6.1	14.4	20.5	88 0 0	2 7 10	.....	3 2 1	93 9 11
Long Flat .....	Major's Creek .....	14	14	28	11.6	12.4	24.0	20 16 8	7 4 5	.....	156 4 7	184 5 8
Long Reach .....	Marulan .....	17	13	30	13.3	9.2	22.5	109 6 8	2 16 10	.....	104 4 7	216 8 1
Longueville .....	Longueville .....	27	26	53	18.6	17.1	35.7	171 0 0	1 8 4	.....	22 6 7	194 14 11
Lorne .....	Kendall .....	18	10	28	14.0	8.5	22.5	88 0 0	4 18 2	.....	.....	92 18 2
Lostock .....	Lostock, via Gosford	13	9	22	11.1	7.9	19.0	125 0 0	2 6 8	.....	15 5 10	142 12 6
Lost River .....	Wheeo .....	16	9	25	13.9	6.1	20.0	113 0 0	2 4 7	.....	8 7 1	123 11 8
Louth .....	Louth .....	9	8	17	4.8	4.0	8.8	125 0 0	1 14 6	4 13 9	4 4 10	135 13 1
Lowesdale .....	Lowesdale .....	23	12	35	17.4	10.0	27.4	88 0 0	5 17 1	.....	3 14 1	97 11 2
Lucknow .....	Lucknow .....	152	129	281	108.6	90.7	199.3	516 0 0	8 14 3	.....	22 0 8	546 14 11

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Total.
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c		
								£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	
Luddenham	Luddenham	38	25	63	30.9	19.4	50.3	171 0 0	2 14 8	21 2 9	6 8 11	201 6 4	
Luskintyre	Lochinvar	12	19	31	9.4	11.1	20.5	113 0 0	2 11 0	.....	23 3 1	138 14 1	
Lyndhurst	Lyndhurst	25	22	47	17.0	14.5	31.5	153 15 0	2 11 2	.....	3 14 10	160 1 0	
McDonald, Central	Central McDonald.	20	14	34	16.8	11.3	28.1	136 0 0	1 4 11	.....	3 2 1	140 7 0	
McDonald, Upper	Upper McDonald	9	23	32	4.9	10.5	15.4	125 0 0	3 7 8	.....	4 15 7	133 3 3	
McHenry's Creek	Young	19	19	38	13.2	14.7	27.9	154 18 7	4 8 5	.....	3 7 4	162 14 4	
McLean's Ridges	Wollongbar	14	13	27	10.9	10.4	21.3	134 8 4	3 8 2	.....	2 12 1	140 8 7	
McPhail	McPhail	50	49	99	35.9	37.3	73.2	285 0 0	7 12 0	.....	38 7 5	330 19 5	
Macleay Entrance.	Arakoon	39	28	67	24.5	16.0	40.5	156 15 0	4 19 5	.....	29 14 1	191 8 6	
Macksville	Mackville	39	29	68	28.2	21.9	50.1	229 8 1	4 6 2	6 19 0	11 16 4	252 9 7	
Maclean	Maclean	109	106	215	88.8	80.3	169.1	410 13 4	0 11 6	1 9 6	17 7 11	430 2 3	
Macquarie-street, S	Sydney	187	149	336	137.4	108.5	245.9	812 9 5	7 8 1	2 19 6	99 12 0	922 9 0	
Maitland, East	East Maitland	247	247	494	183.8	156.0	339.8	1,249 8 3	9 19 2	1 1 6	90 6 10	1,350 15 9	
Maitland Point	Rocky River	16	12	28	10.3	6.6	16.9	88 0 0	3 4 8	.....	3 12 1	94 16 9	
Maitland, West	West Maitland	361	385	746	281.5	239.4	520.9	1,983 13 4	36 0 7	1 13 9	94 3 8	2,115 11 4	
Maison de Dieu	Singleton	13	13	26	10.6	11.2	21.8	113 0 0	2 10 9	.....	3 2 1	118 12 10	
Major's Creek	Major's Creek	79	66	145	58.6	50.1	108.7	360 0 0	10 8 5	.....	29 16 10	400 5 3	
Majura	Queanbeyan	17	18	35	13.2	12.5	25.7	113 0 0	3 4 3	.....	3 12 1	119 16 4	
Malebo	Malebo	19	16	35	9.4	10.6	20.0	125 0 0	4 1 11	.....	13 3 5	142 5 4	
Maluerindi	Woolbrook	20	29	49	14.7	18.6	33.3	148 0 0	3 11 0	.....	30 17 7	182 8 7	
Manchester Square	Moss Vale	7	10	17	5.5	5.9	11.4	72 0 0	2 9 5	.....	0 10 0	74 19 5	
Mandurama	Mandurama	52	40	92	34.6	22.8	57.4	225 13 4	4 11 4	.....	83 17 6	314 2 2	
Mangan	Coolamon	18	5	23	13.1	3.6	16.7	94 5 0	4 11 8	1 17 6	54 12 4	155 6 6	
Mangrove Creek	Mangrove Creek, Lower.	10	5	15	7.4	3.3	10.7	125 0 0	.....	5 2 9	13 4 7	143 7 4	
Manie's Creek	Wa'cha	12	5	17	8.0	4.0	12.0	91 0 0	2 5 4	.....	6 2 1	99 7 5	
Manildra	Manildra	16	21	37	9.0	14.2	23.2	174 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 3	3 7 1	181 14 11	
Manilla	Manilla	101	90	191	65.3	53.6	118.9	380 0 0	7 8 5	.....	20 8 7	407 17 0	
Manilla, Upper	Upper Manilla	15	13	28	6.2	6.9	13.1	88 0 0	3 4 11	.....	6 17 1	98 2 0	
Manly	Manly	316	274	590	205.8	187.8	393.6	1,161 12 5	18 11 3	3 17 6	116 5 1	1,300 6 3	
Manton	Yass	13	14	27	10.4	7.8	18.2	125 0 0	4 1 8	.....	25 11 2	154 12 10	
Marangulla	Lyndhurst	9	7	16	6.9	3.3	10.2	125 0 0	1 16 10	.....	3 2 1	129 18 11	
March	March	28	22	50	19.5	16.9	36.4	171 0 0	2 10 3	.....	63 7 1	236 17 4	
Marengo	Marengo	32	37	69	18.9	24.1	43.0	171 0 0	4 9 11	.....	8 17 9	184 7 8	
Markwell	Bulahdelah	15	13	28	10.0	9.9	19.9	88 0 0	1 11 0	.....	57 12 1	147 3 1	
Marlee	Marlee	16	11	27	14.0	10.3	24.3	110 6 8	3 5 4	.....	146 18 10	260 10 10	
Maroota	Pitt Town	20	18	38	16.6	14.5	31.1	125 0 0	2 7 9	.....	38 4 7	165 12 4	
Marrangaroo	Marrangaroo	17	18	35	11.7	12.1	23.8	148 0 0	1 18 4	.....	7 19 5	157 17 9	
Marrar	Old Junee	11	14	25	6.9	10.8	17.7	88 0 0	2 13 2	.....	9 5 1	99 18 3	
Marrickville	Marrickville	555	500	1,055	433.7	357.8	791.5	2,486 2 7	22 9 10	.....	584 18 2	3,093 10 7	
Marrickville, West	Marrickville	326	301	627	254.1	228.3	482.4	1,567 18 4	15 11 0	10 14 2	168 7 9	1,762 11 3	
Marsden	Marsden's	23	15	38	16.7	10.9	27.6	148 0 0	2 9 3	.....	5 5 7	155 14 10	
Marsden Park	Marsden Park	45	26	71	33.6	16.8	50.4	267 0 0	4 3 3	.....	48 16 4	319 19 7	
Marshall Mount	Marshall Mount	15	22	37	9.5	15.4	24.9	148 0 0	2 16 1	.....	3 2 1	153 18 2	
Marshwood	Branxton	17	12	29	13.0	8.1	21.1	88 0 0	2 11 8	.....	105 3 0	195 14 8	
Martin's Creek	Paterson	11	14	25	8.0	9.6	17.6	76 0 0	1 11 2	.....	.....	77 11 2	
Martinsville	Cooranbong	25	22	47	18.2	14.8	33.0	148 0 0	1 14 1	.....	4 2 1	153 16 2	
Marulan	Marulan	37	39	76	27.1	31.5	58.6	237 1 8	4 14 9	17 1 5	35 13 10	344 11 8	
Maryland	Maryland	13	19	32	10.2	14.1	24.3	88 0 0	3 6 6	.....	3 2 1	94 8 7	
Maryvale	Maryvale	37	22	59	26.6	14.6	41.2	195 0 0	2 8 2	.....	16 16 4	214 4 6	
Mathoura	Mathoura	48	43	91	27.9	24.9	52.8	336 9 0	8 6 0	.....	9 6 5	354 1 5	
Maude	Maude	16	9	25	12.5	5.7	18.2	94 0 0	2 14 10	.....	36 0 0	132 14 10	
May Villa	Carlingford	14	21	35	10.4	15.3	25.7	171 0 0	2 3 11	.....	13 2 0	186 5 11	
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat	15	32	47	10.7	25.1	35.8	142 5 0	4 2 9	.....	56 12 7	203 0 4	
Meadows, The	Seven Hills	35	30	65	29.0	25.2	54.2	217 19 4	4 17 10	.....	9 13 1	232 10 3	
Medowie	Raymond Terrace	17	15	32	11.0	10.9	21.9	113 0 0	3 2 5	.....	26 15 1	142 17 6	
Meerschaum Vale.	Wardell	31	26	57	24.7	20.6	44.3	159 0 0	4 3 10	.....	3 2 1	166 5 11	
Menah	Mudgee	16	9	25	11.6	7.1	18.7	88 0 0	3 17 11	.....	13 10 0	105 7 11	
Menangle	Menangle	29	25	54	20.9	17.7	38.6	171 0 0	2 10 8	.....	145 13 6	319 4 2	
Memindie	Memindie	33	22	55	23.3	14.4	37.7	320 10 0	7 15 8	2 11 6	21 19 10	352 17 0	
Meranburn	Meranburn	30	18	48	19.5	14.1	33.6	148 0 0	4 7 6	.....	3 7 1	155 14 7	
Merannie	Singleton	19	16	35	16.1	14.8	30.9	113 0 0	3 4 0	.....	138 7 3	254 11 3	
Merewether	Merewether	173	140	313	140.4	102.4	242.8	563 1 8	12 3 8	.....	48 17 11	624 3 3	
Merilla	Breadalbane	15	14	29	8.1	5.9	14.0	125 0 0	2 8 8	.....	8 6 4	135 15 0	
Merimbula	Merimbula	21	14	35	17.6	11.7	29.3	148 0 0	3 4 9	.....	3 6 0	154 10 9	
Merunglo	Numbugga	21	12	33	12.0	8.5	20.5	148 0 0	3 13 11	.....	3 2 1	154 16 0	
Merroo	Nowra	34	32	66	21.7	23.2	44.9	171 0 0	3 10 3	.....	138 2 7	312 12 10	
Merrendee	Merrendee	15	8	23	12.7	6.0	18.7	125 0 0	2 0 6	.....	3 12 1	130 12 7	
Merriva	Merriva	24	21	45	16.3	12.4	28.7	163 6 8	4 2 6	.....	23 14 7	191 3 9	
Metz	Metz	78	72	150	58.2	50.5	108.7	286 10 7	16 3 7	0 10 0	58 5 5	361 9 7	
Michelago	Michelago	19	11	30	13.9	6.3	20.2	145 0 0	1 1 10	.....	3 12 1	152 13 11	
Middle Dural	Dural	13	13	26	9.6	9.5	19.1	113 0 0	3 8 4	.....	22 6 10	138 15 2	
Middle Falbrook	Glennie's Creek	10	12	22	6.4	7.8	14.2	125 0 0	3 1 6	.....	3 2 1	131 3 7	
Mila	Bombala	7	11	18	4.6	6.8	11.4	125 0 0	2 1 7	.....	23 2 1	150 3 8	
Milbrulong	The Rock	26	14	40	15.6	6.4	22.0	113 0 0	2 10 0	.....	2 12 1	118 2 1	
Milburn Creek	Woodstock	11	15	26	7.1	12.0	19.1	125 0 0	2 13 10	.....	3 19 7	131 13 5	
Miller's Forest	Miller's Forest	25	24	49	21.1	19.7	40.8	171 0 0	4 5 3	.....	26 2 4	201 7 7	
Millfield	Millfield	27	19	46	19.2	14.0	33.2	141 8 4	2 13 8	.....	16 1 1	160 3 1	
Millingandi	Pambula	17	7	24	11.2	4.6	15.8	111 3 7	4 13 8	.....	3 2 1	118 19 4	
Millsville	Mudgee	10	16	26	7.6	11.0	18.6	113 0 0	2 14 6	.....	3 12 1	119 6 7	
Millthorpe	Millthorpe	111	95	206	85.6	73.3	158.9	497 13 4	5 7 11	7 1 3	197 10 3	707 12 9	
Milltown	Bathurst	156	131	287	112.6	90.6	203.2	596 1 10	13 18 0	.....	128 9 10	738 9 8	
Milong	Young	7	9	16	5.2	6.5	11.7	96 3 4	2 9 10	.....	1 12 3	100 5 5	

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Milparinka ...	Milparinka ...	13	13	26	9 1	10 6	19 7	53 14 9	4 17 6	12 2 3	10 10 0	81 4 6
Milton ...	Milton ...	96	86	182	69 3	61 4	130 7	404 10 0	7 17 9	...	22 18 10	435 6 7
Mimosa Park ...	Milton ...	8	10	18	5 4	7 6	13 0	74 13 4	3 5 6	...	18 15 0	96 13 10
Minmi ...	Minmi ...	357	349	706	277 3	275 5	552 8	1,532 17 7	33 0 9	2 1 10	787 10 3	2,355 10 5
Minnamurra ...	Dunmore ...	24	17	41	18 4	12 3	30 7	148 0 0	3 13 5	...	2 12 1	154 5 6
Minto ...	Minto ...	23	19	42	15 1	11 7	26 8	171 0 0	1 13 6	...	93 4 1	265 17 7
Minto, East ...	Minto ...	26	28	54	19 7	19 2	38 9	165 5 0	4 14 11	...	9 16 10	179 16 9
Miranda ...	Sutherland ...	28	29	57	19 3	18 4	37 7	155 13 4	1 5 10	...	9 2 1	166 1 3
Missabotti ...	Bowraville ...	19	12	31	14 1	9 6	23 7	113 0 0	3 4 11	...	3 2 1	119 7 0
Mitchell's Flat ...	Mitchell's Flat ...	22	30	52	15 6	24 7	40 3	171 0 0	2 11 9	...	14 12 7	188 4 4
Mitchell's Island ...	Jones' Island ...	45	35	80	29 3	26 0	55 3	238 0 0	5 7 11	...	7 16 4	251 4 3
Mittagong ...	Mittagong ...	156	157	313	114 2	108 3	222 5	654 13 4	15 14 9	...	23 19 10	694 7 11
Mittagong, Lower ...	Mittagong ...	24	9	33	14 1	6 1	20 2	125 0 0	3 2 4	...	184 7 1	312 9 5
Mitta Mitta ...	Bethunga ...	19	16	35	10 9	9 8	20 7	113 0 0	4 7 0	...	22 4 7	139 11 7
Mitten's Creek ...	Grenfell ...	18	14	32	12 0	8 5	20 5	132 13 4	6 14 9	...	5 2 1	144 10 2
Moama ...	Moama ...	78	90	168	43 2	55 4	98 6	365 0 0	14 7 11	...	106 18 5	486 6 4
Mobellah ...	Home Rule ...	27	19	46	18 8	11 6	30 4	171 0 0	4 9 9	...	11 5 7	186 15 4
Mogilla ...	Mogilla ...	17	17	34	9 3	12 4	21 7	133 1 8	2 7 11	...	21 10 3	156 19 10
Mogo ...	Mogo ...	24	17	41	18 1	12 7	30 8	148 0 0	2 16 1	...	8 1 7	158 17 8
Molong ...	Molong ...	87	77	164	66 2	62 8	129 0	767 3 4	6 12 11	2 15 0	29 10 11	406 2 2
Mondrook ...	Tinonee ...	14	8	22	12 4	7 7	20 1	113 0 0	5 5 7	...	3 2 1	121 7 8
Mongarlowe ...	Mongarlowe ...	20	18	38	11 2	9 6	20 8	148 0 0	2 5 6	...	3 12 1	153 17 7
Monkerai ...	Monkerai ...	14	8	22	11 5	5 2	16 7	103 0 0	2 19 6	...	2 12 1	108 11 7
Monteagle ...	Monteagle ...	19	31	50	16 1	23 2	39 3	171 0 0	3 6 10	...	104 10 4	278 17 2
Moonan Brook ...	Moonan Brook ...	23	19	42	17 1	13 0	30 1	148 0 0	2 9 5	...	146 2 1	296 11 6
Moonan Flat ...	Gundy ...	8	13	21	4 4	10 2	14 6	88 0 0	1 17 5	...	13 16 7	103 14 0
Moonbah ...	Jindabyne ...	10	21	31	5 2	11 3	16 5	122 0 0	3 12 5	1 5 9	18 9 10	145 8 0
Moonbi ...	Moonbi ...	11	13	24	8 1	7 5	15 6	122 8 4	2 6 4	1 12 3	3 10 11	129 17 10
Moor Creek ...	Moor Creek ...	29	12	41	20 8	8 7	29 5	148 0 0	3 3 11	...	3 7 1	154 11 0
Moorfields ...	Canterbury ...	27	26	53	18 0	14 6	32 6	171 0 0	2 6 11	...	5 4 4	178 11 3
Moorilda ...	Moorilda ...	8	13	21	5 2	10 5	15 7	148 0 0	2 16 4	...	3 12 1	154 8 5
Moorland ...	Moorland ...	21	25	46	16 9	17 4	34 3	155 13 4	4 10 4	2 10 0	97 12 7	260 6 3
Moree ...	Moree ...	179	169	348	122 6	114 6	237 2	808 10 3	18 15 8	...	32 5 6	859 11 5
Morgan ...	Windsor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morissett ...	Morissett ...	37	25	62	25 5	19 1	44 6	183 0 0	1 18 1	...	19 5 3	204 3 4
Morongla Creek ...	Morongla Creek ...	11	8	19	8 2	6 0	14 2	116 11 8	2 4 1	...	5 12 1	124 7 10
Mororo ...	Mororo ...	8	14	22	4 5	7 3	11 8	125 0 0	3 7 0	...	7 2 7	135 9 7
Morpeth ...	Morpeth ...	135	95	230	97 2	66 5	163 7	376 0 0	8 7 11	...	45 18 11	430 6 10
Mortdale ...	Mortdale ...	100	98	198	81 6	74 0	155 6	543 0 0	0 10 8	...	32 6 9	575 17 5
Mortlake ...	Mortlake ...	59	38	97	44 5	26 0	70 5	243 15 0	...	...	17 6 5	261 1 5
Morundah ...	Morundah ...	14	15	29	8 8	8 7	17 5	113 0 0	1 14 1	...	2 12 1	117 6 2
Morungulan ...	Dripstone ...	15	23	38	11 8	18 9	30 7	148 0 0	5 16 4	...	85 12 7	239 8 11
Moruya ...	Moruya ...	80	58	138	51 0	37 7	88 7	338 6 4	14 10 11	11 13 0	679 0 4	1,043 10 7
Mosquito Island ...	Newcastle ...	33	8	41	26 1	5 9	32 0	171 0 0	2 18 0	...	6 14 7	180 12 7
Mosman ...	Mosman ...	156	129	285	123 3	98 4	221 7	315 10 0	6 1 3	...	34 6 10	355 18 1
Mossiel ...	Mossiel ...	22	15	37	15 2	10 5	25 7	166 0 0	3 4 2	...	4 10 7	173 14 9
Moss Vale ...	Moss Vale ...	113	68	181	86 0	51 1	137 5	424 18 6	9 9 1	1 9 6	54 10 11	490 8 0
Moulamein ...	Moulamein ...	24	21	45	16 8	13 1	29 9	163 0 0	4 9 3	...	18 9 9	185 19 0
Mount Adrah ...	Mount Adrah ...	9	14	23	6 3	11 3	17 6	35 6 8	4 8 6	1 13 0	26 7 6	67 15 8
Mountain Home ...	Tarana ...	8	9	17	4 1	5 4	9 5	125 0 0	3 8 4	...	23 18 1	152 6 5
Mount Butler ...	Armidale ...	12	11	23	6 7	7 3	14 0	85 6 8	2 5 2	...	1 0 0	88 11 10
Mount Costigan ...	Mount Costigan ...	25	17	42	18 6	10 5	29 1	171 0 0	3 1 6	...	35 8 7	209 10 1
Mount David ...	Mount David ...	32	30	62	20 7	20 6	41 3	145 15 0	6 9 4	...	40 8 3	192 12 7
Mount Drysdale ...	Mount Drysdale ...	25	26	51	19 9	21 4	41 3	253 0 0	4 4 6	...	9 12 4	266 16 10
Mount George ...	Woodside ...	14	13	27	9 9	9 6	19 5	88 0 0	3 17 2	...	...	91 17 2
Mount Gwynne ...	Mulwala ...	21	18	39	14 0	10 6	24 6	109 11 8	2 18 8	...	2 19 7	115 9 11
Mount Hope ...	Mount Hope ...	20	28	48	13 6	20 8	34 4	191 15 0	2 18 4	...	56 1 9	250 15 1
Mount Hunter ...	Mount Hunter ...	45	24	69	32 0	16 9	48 9	171 0 0	4 14 10	...	7 2 6	182 17 4
Mount Keira ...	Wollongong ...	74	68	142	53 3	47 8	101 1	354 0 0	6 0 8	...	27 12 11	387 13 7
Mount Kembla ...	Mount Kembla ...	85	77	162	62 2	52 6	114 8	404 13 4	8 5 1	...	30 12 11	443 11 4
Mount Lawson ...	Judd's Creek ...	5	14	19	3 0	6 5	9 5	73 6 8	1 18 8	...	19 17 0	95 2 4
Mount McDonald ...	Mount McDonald ...	54	66	120	45 7	54 1	99 8	228 0 0	3 12 4	...	25 11 4	257 3 8
Mount Mitchell ...	Mount Mitchell ...	22	14	36	19 0	12 3	31 3	113 0 0	4 3 8	...	3 2 1	120 5 9
Mount Mooby ...	Scone ...	11	12	23	3 1	6 9	10 0	138 10 3	1 1 7	...	3 19 7	143 11 5
Mount Pleasant ...	Bridgeman ...	25	24	49	16 9	17 3	34 2	148 18 9	5 17 11	18 8 6	48 13 1	221 18 3
Mount Rivers ...	Lostock ...	8	9	17	6 1	7 5	13 6	84 0 0	4 2 3	...	12 10 0	100 12 3
Mount Tamar ...	Bathurst ...	16	11	27	10 5	7 2	17 7	113 0 0	1 15 10	...	3 11 1	118 6 11
Mount Thorley ...	Singleton ...	11	16	27	8 9	10 6	19 5	91 0 0	1 13 5	...	15 15 1	108 8 6
Mount Victoria ...	Mount Victoria ...	29	37	66	20 7	26 9	47 6	230 0 0	4 0 5	...	18 6 4	252 6 9
Mount View ...	Mount View ...	27	29	56	16 8	21 9	38 7	171 0 0	5 0 3	...	8 6 4	184 6 7
Mudgee ...	Mudgee ...	265	245	510	206 1	196 1	402 2	1,429 7 3	28 10 7	...	59 4 5	1,517 2 3
Mudgee, South ...	Mudgee ...	41	28	69	27 7	20 1	47 8	175 0 0	3 18 1	...	8 17 6	187 15 7
Mugacoble ...	Parkes ...	12	12	24	6 5	9 2	15 7	113 0 0	2 18 3	...	3 5 3	119 3 6
Mulbring ...	Mulbring ...	35	31	66	27 2	23 8	51 0	242 10 0	2 14 8	...	17 13 5	262 18 1
Mulgoa ...	Mulgoa ...	18	22	40	14 1	16 3	30 4	171 0 0	2 18 2	...	28 9 4	202 7 6
Mulgoa Forest ...	The Oaks ...	16	16	32	10 9	10 7	21 6	125 0 0	2 13 7	...	3 2 1	130 15 8
Mullamuddy ...	Mudgee ...	14	20	34	11 4	13 6	25 0	136 0 0	3 6 9	...	33 12 1	172 18 10
Mullengandra ...	Mullengandra ...	30	20	50	18 2	12 9	31 1	136 10 0	4 19 10	4 10 6	30 19 7	176 19 11
Mullengrove ...	Wheeo ...	11	17	28	6 0	11 4	17 4	88 0 0	3 4 6	...	3 2 1	94 6 7
Mullion Creek ...	Mullion Creek ...	18	11	29	15 0	18 1	23 1	136 0 0	2 3 4	...	3 9 7	141 12 11
Mullumbimby ...	Mullumbimby ...	29	38	67	18 1	19 7	37 8	171 0 0	3 18 8	...	150 4 7	325 3 3
Mulwala ...	Mulwala ...	57	57	114	39 4	40 6	80 0	242 19 0	5 4 11	...	10 17 5	259 1 4
Mulyan ...	Mulyan Creek ...	17	17	34	9 6	12 3	21 9	113 0 0	5 16 1	1 14 3	2 11 10	123 2 2



APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Mumbil .....	Mumbil .....	17	22	39	139	169	308	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mumbulla .....	Bega .....	7	2	9	50	14	64	76 0 0	3 13 3	.....	120 14 8	272 7 11
Mummel .....	Mummel .....	21	15	36	135	99	234	125 0 0	3 17 10	.....	8 16 7	136 14 5
Mundawa .....	Singleton .....	11	11	22	7 7	5 4	13 1	113 0 0	2 19 3	.....	2 12 1	118 11 4
Mundongo .....	Tumut .....	29	27	53	215	196	411	171 0 0	7 13 5	.....	17 18 8	196 12 1
Mundooran .....	Mundooran .....	22	21	43	140	137	277	148 0 0	3 1 10	.....	43 17 7	194 19 5
Munghorn .....	Coolah .....	17	17	34	119	107	226	125 0 0	2 18 9	.....	3 12 1	131 10 10
Mungindi .....	Moree .....	40	38	78	305	234	539	306 10 0	3 14 6	6 6 6	139 15 7	456 6 7
Munni .....	Bendolba .....	19	9	28	127	57	184	100 10 0	3 18 5	.....	13 12 11	118 1 4
Munyabla .....	Henty .....	7	17	24	45	115	160	88 0 0	2 9 8	.....	19 8 6	109 18 2
Murray's Flats ..	Goulburn .....	14	13	27	105	109	214	113 0 0	2 1 10	.....	3 2 1	118 3 11
Murrumbulla .....	Murrumburrah ..	16	19	35	87	109	196	124 0 0	4 6 9	7 0 5	27 7 1	162 14 3
Murroo .....	Dry Plain .....	13	18	31	86	148	234	104 13 4	3 0 3	.....	4 0 11	111 14 6
Murrumbidgee .....	Old Junee .....	14	10	24	97	69	166	113 0 0	1 16 8	.....	2 11 0	117 7 8
Murrumbidgee .....	Yass .....	19	16	35	134	119	253	148 0 0	3 7 3	.....	361 3 1	512 10 4
Murrumbidgee .....	Murrumbidgee ..	36	27	63	241	173	414	169 12 5	4 0 10	.....	26 7 1	200 0 4
Murrumburrah ..	Murrumburrah ..	110	102	212	694	668	1362	377 13 4	17 13 9	.....	13 8 7	408 15 8
Murrurundi .....	Murrurundi .....	113	84	197	817	605	1422	332 13 4	10 17 4	0 16 6	239 14 9	584 1 11
Murwillumbah ..	Murwillumbah ..	146	124	270	1025	841	1866	491 10 0	11 6 6	.....	207 17 2	710 13 8
Muscle Creek .....	Muswellbrook .....	16	13	29	105	84	189	88 0 0	3 1 9	.....	16 0 3	107 2 0
Muswellbrook .....	Muswellbrook ..	165	126	291	1256	934	2190	607 0 0	5 19 2	0 10 0	45 6 9	658 15 11
Muttama .....	Muttama .....	18	27	45	119	167	286	148 0 0	1 12 6	.....	9 15 4	159 7 10
Myalla .....	Cooma .....	7	8	15	34	40	74	72 0 0	2 0 1	.....	16 0 0	90 0 1
Myangle .....	Cummoock .....	12	13	25	102	96	198	119 0 0	3 4 10	.....	28 2 1	150 6 11
Myra Vale .....	Myra Vale .....	23	14	37	185	109	294	171 0 0	5 13 0	.....	82 17 0	259 10 0
Myrtle Creek .....	Pictou .....	4	8	12	36	71	107	88 0 0	2 4 0	.....	19 17 6	110 1 6
Myrtleville .....	Myrtleville .....	18	10	28	122	65	187	113 0 0	1 15 10	.....	3 2 1	117 17 11
Nambucca Heads ..	Nambucca Heads ..	25	45	70	166	319	505	238 8 10	7 1 5	.....	11 16 4	257 6 7
Nambucca, Lower ..	Macksville .....	9	15	24	74	129	203	76 0 0	1 12 3	3 0 0	.....	80 12 3
Nangana .....	Berrigan .....	10	11	21	63	72	135	89 10 0	1 14 0	3 9 9	2 8 4	97 2 1
Narani .....	Bungwahl .....	15	15	30	137	137	274	99 15 0	3 4 1	7 15 10	1 7 5	112 2 4
Narara .....	Narara .....	22	9	31	148	74	222	125 0 0	1 6 3	.....	417 6 1	543 12 4
Narellan .....	Narellan .....	49	50	99	364	323	687	292 10 0	5 15 10	0 11 0	14 16 2	313 13 0
Naremburn .....	North Sydney .....	226	189	415	1600	1394	2994	706 16 2	10 12 2	.....	111 10 10	918 19 2
Narrabeen .....	Fla Manly .....	17	18	35	104	144	248	132 13 4	3 14 7	.....	26 16 4	163 4 3
Narrabri .....	Narrabri .....	209	198	407	1571	1407	2978	867 13 4	24 9 7	.....	34 6 6	926 9 5
Narrabri, West ..	West Narrabri ..	93	88	181	712	625	1337	383 3 5	6 5 4	.....	199 7 0	594 15 9
Narrandera .....	Narrandera .....	182	185	367	1195	1267	2462	530 10 6	10 10 5	23 7 0	43 4 4	627 12 3
Narrango .....	Rylstone .....	9	10	19	68	59	127	113 0 0	1 18 9	1 17 6	23 0 11	139 17 2
Narromine .....	Narromine .....	113	95	208	820	706	1526	332 0 0	11 8 4	3 11 6	360 9 6	707 9 4
Neila Creek .....	Cowra .....	10	17	27	78	110	188	86 18 8	1 1 9	1 7 6	2 15 0	92 2 11
Nelangelo .....	Gundaroo .....	16	14	30	100	113	213	125 0 0	3 13 5	.....	5 6 5	133 19 10
Nelligen .....	Nelligen .....	35	30	65	238	238	476	239 10 0	4 11 5	.....	15 13 6	259 14 11
Nelson .....	Rivertown .....	7	6	13	53	46	99	91 0 0	0 15 1	.....	2 14 6	94 9 7
Nelson's Bay .....	Nelson's Bay .....	13	22	35	101	155	256	113 0 0	1 0 11	.....	10 2 1	124 3 0
Nelson's Plains ..	Nelson's Plains ..	29	24	53	188	176	364	187 0 0	5 3 5	.....	9 17 1	202 0 6
Nemingha .....	Tamworth .....	18	31	49	128	210	338	171 0 0	4 6 5	.....	50 15 1	226 1 6
Nerriga .....	Nerriga .....	18	11	29	125	74	199	113 0 0	1 3 9	1 14 2	4 13 4	120 1 3
Nerrigundah .....	Nerrigundah .....	18	20	38	151	155	306	177 6 11	4 14 3	5 1 8	64 0 1	251 0 11
Nethercote .....	Pambula .....	21	12	33	137	84	221	125 0 0	2 1 2	.....	32 16 7	159 17 9
Neutral Bay .....	Neutral Bay .....	334	282	616	2471	2033	4504	1,576 11 8	17 9 10	2 5 0	73 19 11	1,672 6 5
Never Never .....	Bellingen .....	12	13	25	83	91	174	88 0 0	4 7 10	4 10 0	4 15 10	101 13 8
Neveretire .....	Neveretire .....	32	16	48	225	101	326	148 0 0	3 12 8	.....	37 2 1	188 14 9
Neville .....	Neville .....	47	27	74	267	135	402	225 0 0	4 15 4	.....	64 11 4	294 6 8
Newbridge .....	Newbridge .....	60	41	101	328	269	597	221 0 0	4 10 1	3 4 11	43 5 6	277 0 6
Newcastle .....	Newcastle .....	410	394	804	3137	2956	6093	1,948 0 0	47 4 7	2 12 0	371 19 8	2,369 16 3
Newcastle, East ..	Newcastle .....	175	154	329	1264	1150	2414	472 0 0	11 2 5	.....	118 19 0	602 1 5
Newcastle, South ..	Merewether .....	396	460	856	3126	3332	6658	1,976 3 4	35 6 8	9 19 0	2,441 10 1	4,462 19 1
New Italy .....	New Italy .....	30	29	59	245	231	476	245 10 0	2 17 11	.....	7 16 4	256 4 3
New Lambton .....	New Lambton .....	205	178	383	1662	1494	3156	934 15 0	18 16 9	0 10 0	99 11 5	1,053 13 2
Newport .....	Dora Creek .....	20	26	46	153	175	328	148 0 0	1 18 7	.....	28 12 1	178 10 8
Newra .....	Newra .....	19	13	32	127	96	223	88 0 0	1 3 10	.....	26 11 7	115 15 5
Newrybar .....	Tintenbar .....	16	11	27	134	77	211	125 0 0	2 15 2	.....	2 12 1	130 7 3
Newstead .....	Moruya .....	10	11	21	72	79	151	80 0 0	2 17 1	.....	0 10 0	83 7 1
Newtown .....	Newtown .....	868	875	1,743	6706	6455	13161	3,456 9 1	40 12 6	1 7 4	198 11 3	3,697 0 2
Newtown, North ..	Newtown .....	406	338	744	2967	2608	5575	1,733 0 0	20 6 4	.....	159 0 4	1,912 6 8
New Vale .....	Lithgow .....	26	26	52	162	159	321	148 0 0	3 2 3	4 0 11	59 0 5	214 3 7
Niangala .....	Walcha Road .....	20	22	42	174	169	343	100 10 0	2 17 1	.....	3 12 1	106 19 2
Nicholson's Lagoons	Werris Creek .....	20	18	38	114	117	231	77 10 0	2 14 9	1 13 10	46 10 0	128 8 7
Nicholson-street ..	Bilmar .....	196	175	371	1452	1230	2682	690 0 0	10 7 11	.....	93 19 5	794 7 4
Nimtybelle .....	Nimtybelle .....	25	40	65	134	258	392	180 8 4	3 8 1	2 8 9	6 3 7	192 8 9
Nine-mile .....	Nine mile .....	34	27	61	274	202	476	171 0 0	3 17 4	.....	3 15 1	178 12 5
Noorooma .....	Noorooma .....	22	25	47	175	181	356	142 5 0	3 1 9	.....	16 0 1	161 6 10
Norah Creek .....	Molong .....	8	13	21	54	80	134	85 2 0	2 15 11	3 10 0	1 10 6	92 18 5
North Creek .....	Bilma .....	16	18	34	61	74	135	125 0 0	3 1 11	.....	2 12 0	120 13 11
Norton's Gap .....	Casino .....	7	8	15	52	58	110	113 0 0	2 8 2	.....	2 12 1	118 0 3
Nowra .....	Nowra .....	131	152	283	1054	1134	2188	592 15 0	14 10 8	.....	104 6 3	711 11 11
Nowra Hill .....	Nowra .....	25	24	49	161	174	335	136 0 0	2 8 5	.....	6 17 1	145 5 6
Nowra .....	Nowra .....	53	55	108	365	413	808	253 6 8	6 9 10	0 14 6	9 17 4	275 8 4
Nowra .....	Woodstock .....	26	21	47	153	114	267	155 13 4	1 6 6	.....	3 9 2	160 9 0
Nubba .....	Nubba .....	17	12	29	103	86	189	113 0 0	2 14 6	7 10 3	9 18 10	133 3 7
Nullabong .....	Coonabarabran ..	19	15	34	95	68	163	125 0 0	2 16 3	.....	4 3 1	131 19 4
Nullamanna .....	Nullamanna .....	17	17	34	131	124	255	133 8 4	2 3 9	0 18 8	55 12 1	192 2 10

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Numulgi .....	Lismore .....	28	23	51	20.1	17.0	37.1	171 0 0	3 12 9		25 8 7	200 1 4
Nundle .....	Nundle .....	65	62	127	52.2	41.2	93.4	238 0 0	13 8 11		29 13 11	281 2 10
Nurung .....	Galong .....	8	10	18	3.6	6.5	10.1	81 6 8	3 3 8		0 15 0	85 5 4
Nymagee .....	Nymagee .....	54	62	116	38.1	39.1	77.2	323 14 8	6 3 5		178 18 6	508 16 7
Nymboida .....	Nymboida .....	20	17	37	13.9	10.9	24.8	125 0 0	2 19 5		3 2 1	131 1 6
Nyngan .....	Nyngan .....	110	94	204	87.5	63.0	140.5	391 10 0	4 0 3		43 10 11	439 1 2
Nyrang Creek .....	Canowindra .....	17	21	38	9.4	13.3	22.7	113 0 0	2 4 8		3 14 2	118 18 10
Oakdale .....	Oaks .....	20	16	36	13.4	9.0	22.4	148 0 0	1 3 4		18 10 2	167 13 6
Oakhampton .....	West Maitland .....	49	42	91	32.9	31.1	64.0	228 0 0	6 4 6		16 4 11	250 9 5
Oaklands .....	Coraki .....	34	15	49	29.0	12.3	41.3	167 3 4	4 9 1		33 6 2	204 18 7
Oak Park .....	Glennie's Creek .....	14	14	28	8.4	9.4	17.8	148 0 0	0 16 4		27 6 9	176 3 1
Oaks .....	Oaks .....	30	25	55	17.8	18.1	35.9	171 0 0	3 13 11		54 1 7	228 15 6
Oak Vale .....	Berridale .....	9	22	31	6.3	17.6	23.9	81 8 2	4 13 5	10 1 9	2 0 0	98 3 4
Oakwood .....	Inverell .....	8	7	15	5.3	5.7	11.0	125 0 0	3 11 5		8 4 9	136 16 2
Obley .....	Obley .....	14	13	27	10.4	9.6	20.0	116 17 3	3 17 8	1 5 0	2 12 1	124 12 0
Oberon .....	Oberon .....	45	39	84	24.9	25.2	50.1	235 6 8	7 14 10		10 2 11	253 4 5
O.B.X. Creek .....	South Grafton .....	18	11	29	13.5	7.8	21.3	103 11 8	3 17 6		2 12 1	110 1 3
O'Connell .....	O'Connell .....	35	25	60	21.1	12.4	33.5	143 0 0	0 19 11		3 12 1	152 12 0
Omega Retreat .....	Gerrington .....	17	25	42	12.3	18.7	31.0	152 0 0	1 10 5		9 19 7	163 10 0
Ooranook .....	Bemboka .....	19	10	29	15.8	8.8	24.6	116 0 0	2 1 0		14 2 1	132 3 1
Ophir .....	Lower Lewis Ponds .....	16	12	28	11.2	8.2	19.4	116 0 0	2 8 5	4 6 3	7 18 2	130 12 10
Orange .....	Orange .....	372	340	712	281.6	246.3	527.9	1,462 19 4	25 17 3	8 0 3	173 7 7	1,670 4 5
Orange, East .....	Orange .....	133	99	232	92.9	69.0	161.9	381 12 1	9 10 9	12 8 0	34 16 7	438 7 5
Osborne .....	Moorilda .....	20	13	33	15.8	8.8	24.6	125 0 0	1 4 8		26 16 5	153 1 1
Otford .....	Otford .....	25	29	54	19.9	21.9	41.8	155 13 4	2 6 8		33 2 1	191 2 1
Ournie .....	Via Albury .....	17	8	25	13.8	6.7	20.5	113 0 0	3 1 7		2 19 7	119 1 2
Ourimbah .....	Ourimbah .....	47	45	92	33.1	30.1	63.2	223 10 0	2 0 0		15 0 2	240 10 2
Owendale* .....	Broke .....	10	5	15	6.4	3.1	9.5	8 16 8	0 10 5	3 19 2	1 13 3	24 19 6
Owen's Gap .....	Scone .....	18	12	30	14.5	9.5	24.0	88 0 0	2 15 4		6 9 7	97 4 11
Oxley .....	Oxley .....	22	15	37	12.9	9.0	21.9	166 0 0	3 6 10		3 12 1	172 18 11
Oxley Island .....	Oxley Island .....	28	32	60	21.0	23.7	44.7	171 0 0	6 7 4		83 0 1	260 7 5
Paddington .....	Paddington .....	795	696	1,491	584.6	490.4	1,075.0	3,101 8 1	42 0 0	10 13 0	306 16 7	3,460 17 8
Page's River .....	Scone .....	12	18	30	8.5	14.9	23.4	107 4 7	2 15 2		10 1 0	120 0 0
Pallamallawa .....	Pallamallawa .....	22	21	43	15.5	15.6	31.1	201 0 0	3 12 5		20 0 1	224 12 6
Palmer's Island .....	Palmer's Island .....	55	35	90	38.9	24.4	63.3	223 10 0	5 3 3		8 16 4	237 9 7
Pambula .....	Pambula .....	42	49	91	34.5	37.2	71.7	285 0 0	10 14 10	1 16 0	357 5 10	654 16 8
Pampoolah .....	Pampoolah .....	26	26	52	17.9	21.1	39.0	174 0 0	3 18 11		161 16 1	339 15 0
Parkes .....	Parkes .....	183	146	329	130.6	104.4	235.0	538 13 4	10 6 6		39 16 8	588 16 6
Parkesborough .....	Parkesborough .....	24	13	37	14.3	8.6	22.9	148 0 0	2 19 8		24 17 7	175 17 3
Parkesbourne .....	Breadalbane .....	21	11	32	14.3	6.8	21.1	136 0 0	2 10 4		3 7 1	141 17 5
Parkville .....	Parkville .....	18	12	30	12.1	6.1	18.2	125 0 0	2 17 3		77 16 1	205 13 4
Parramatta, North .....	Parramatta .....	280	256	536	211.3	191.9	403.2	1,536 1 8	16 10 2	16 12 4	85 3 1	1,654 7 3
Parramatta, South .....	Parramatta .....	582	497	1,079	445.5	381.0	826.5	2,024 15 2	33 5 8		172 18 0	2,230 18 10
Paterson .....	Paterson .....	48	31	79	33.9	21.7	55.6	247 0 0	4 15 9		10 7 4	262 3 1
Payne's Crossing .....	Wollombi .....	27	19	46	17.3	15.5	32.8	148 0 0	3 10 7		54 13 1	206 3 8
Peak Hill .....	Peak Hill .....	78	81	159	55.1	57.6	112.7	370 10 0	5 0 7		199 2 1	574 12 8
Peakhurst .....	Peakhurst .....	80	45	125	61.0	31.3	92.3	323 3 4	6 5 3	1 18 6	26 10 3	357 17 4
Pearce's Creek .....	Pearce's Creek .....	25	21	46	18.9	17.3	36.2	142 15 0	4 5 8		48 18 4	195 19 0
Pee Dee .....	Bellbrook .....	9	9	18	5.6	5.8	11.4	113 0 0	1 14 0		3 2 1	113 16 1
Peel .....	Peel .....	19	21	40	10.8	14.8	25.6	148 0 0	2 5 10		3 19 4	154 5 2
Peelwood .....	Peelwood .....	9	3	12	8.1	2.9	11.0	123 6 8	4 15 1		4 9 7	132 11 4
Pelican Creek .....	South Gundurimba .....	31	27	58	21.5	16.9	38.4	141 15 0	4 13 8		2 12 1	148 0 9
Pelican Island .....	Kempsey .....	20	23	43	17.4	17.0	34.4	171 0 0	1 11 0		2 12 1	175 3 1
Pennant Hills .....	Pennant Hills .....	50	59	109	35.6	41.8	77.4	296 6 8	3 10 6	5 12 3	185 6 5	490 15 10
Penrith .....	Penrith .....	323	295	618	246.6	225.7	472.3	1,363 10 0	24 5 2		56 15 8	1,444 10 10
Perth .....	Perth .....	19	14	33	12.6	8.9	21.5	171 0 0	0 16 5		8 9 7	180 6 0
Petersham .....	Petersham .....	616	516	1,132	499.3	384.7	884.0	2,477 12 9	32 16 3	17 16 9	595 13 5	3,123 19 2
Pictou .....	Pictou .....	113	67	180	87.5	48.5	136.0	353 8 7	12 2 3		31 12 7	397 3 5
Pilliga .....	Pilliga .....	37	36	73	23.6	18.3	41.9	191 0 0	6 0 9	1 15 6	33 15 4	232 11 7
Pimlico, North .....	Wardell .....	15	16	31	7.8	9.3	17.1	125 0 0	1 17 5		2 12 1	129 9 6
Pine Rocks .....	Springside .....	13	7	20	5.8	5.2	11.0	71 1 4	2 15 8		0 15 0	74 12 0
Pinnacles .....	Pinnacles .....	13	10	23	11.4	6.8	18.2	144 1 8	6 4 11		23 8 1	173 14 8
Pinnacle Swamp .....	Rylstone .....	10	9	19	9.6	7.4	17.0	113 0 0	3 19 0		3 12 1	120 11 1
Pipeclay Creek .....	Mudgee .....	33	23	56	26.1	17.0	43.1	148 0 0	5 18 5		3 12 1	157 10 6
Pipeclay Spring .....	Bombala .....	18	19	37	14.1	16.1	30.2	145 0 0	2 8 5	4 9 9	4 2 6	156 0 8
Pitt Row .....	Granville .....	82	74	156	61.3	49.0	110.3	386 0 0	6 13 5		26 5 0	418 18 5
Pitt Town .....	Pitt Town .....	50	58	108	41.5	44.3	85.8	254 2 8	5 4 3		11 2 5	270 9 4
Pittwater .....	Bay View .....	21	20	41	17.0	14.2	31.2	171 0 0	1 15 2		7 0 1	179 15 3
Platina .....	Platina .....	14	9	23	12.4	6.2	18.6	120 13 4	1 18 2		8 12 8	131 4 2
Plattsburg .....	Wallsend-Plattsburg .....	310	307	617	244.8	242.4	487.2	1,506 11 8	43 18 10	1 15 7	67 3 5	1,619 9 6
Pleasant Hills .....	Pleasant Hills .....	34	31	65	18.6	18.6	37.2	171 0 0	4 6 11		9 0 10	184 7 9
Plunkett-street .....	Sydney .....	259	222	481	192.0	162.4	354.4	1,263 12 7	14 1 11		178 9 9	1,456 4 3
Point Danger .....	Tweed Heads .....	30	34	64	26.5	25.2	51.7	185 5 0	4 0 8		65 16 1	285 1 9
Pokolbin .....	Pokolbin .....	34	25	59	22.7	15.6	38.3	171 0 0	3 18 11		52 7 1	227 5 0
Pond's Creek .....	Stannifer .....	9	11	20	5.7	7.9	13.6	99 6 8	1 14 11		3 10 11	104 12 6
Ponto .....	Ponto .....	18	18	36	6.3	3.7	10.0	113 0 0	0 15 0		5 13 11	119 8 11
Pooncarie .....	Pooncarie .....	13	17	30	8.5	12.0	20.5	91 10 8	6 0 3		98 10 10	196 1 9
Porter's Mount .....	Cowra .....	18	11	29	13.8	7.7	21.5	124 0 0	0 14 6		32 13 5	157 7 11
Portland .....	Portland .....	42	37	79	29.2	24.7	53.9	226 10 0	5 5 8		39 11 4	271 7 0
Portland, Lower .....	Lower Portland .....	24	13	37	18.4	10.0	28.4	148 0 0	2 1 7		3 10 1	153 11 8
Port Macquarie .....	Port Macquarie .....	108	98	206	89.8	79.5	169.3	384 0 9	10 18 8		15 11 1	410 10 6
Potts' Hill .....	Rookwood .....	58	44	102	41.7	31.8	73.5	159 10 0	15 10 0	13 19 0	1,342 0 2	1,530 19 2
Prospect .....	Prospect .....	42	52	94	29.3	35.8	65.1	326 6 8	4 7 4		8 13 10	339 7 10

\*Closed, 28th February.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Pudman Creek...	Rye Park .....	11	21	32	60	102	162	£ 148 0 0	£ 4 5 1	£ ... ..	£ 37 14 7	£ 189 19 8
Putty .....	Howe's Valley ...	11	12	23	87	87	174	121 0 0	4 17 3		13 2 1	138 19 4
Pyangle .....	Lue .....	7	13	20	49	94	143	56 18 0	2 12 3	1 12 0	3 19 1	65 1 4
Pyramul, Upper ..	Via Mudjee .....	11	16	27	72	112	184	148 0 0	5 9 7		5 7 1	158 16 8
Pyree .....	Pyree .....	38	35	73	256	237	493	223 10 0	2 3 5		47 0 10	272 14 3
Pymont .....	Pymont .....	445	394	839	330 5	287 0	617 5	1,809 16 2	14 5 4	0 7 8	128 10 6	1,953 19 8
Quaama .....	Quaama .....	13	23	36	112	176	288	148 0 0	3 5 4		3 16 1	155 1 5
Quambone .....	Quambone .....	19	24	43	157	180	337	132 10 6	4 17 3		2 5 10	139 13 7
Quandong .....	Grentell .....	9	18	27	49	122	171	88 0 0	2 8 1	3 13 0	4 16 7	98 17 8
Queanbeyan .....	Queanbeyan .....	84	81	165	650	578	1228	368 13 4	9 8 0		13 17 1	391 18 5
Quinburra .....	Craigie .....	16	15	31	115	123	238	88 0 0	8 6 11		94 2 0	190 8 11
Quipolly .....	Quipolly .....	13	12	25	81	59	140	125 0 0	2 17 7		3 2 1	130 19 8
Quipolly Creek ..	Quipolly Creek ..	13	9	22	57	40	97	114 0 0	0 13 0	4 0 9	3 2 1	121 15 1
Qurundi .....	Qurundi .....	162	174	336	1238	1263	2501	547 16 8	10 13 8		203 4 6	761 14 10
Qurrobolong .....	Mount Vincent ..	12	24	36	67	124	191	120 0 0	0 15 9	2 8 0	15 12 9	138 13 6
Raglan .....	Raglan .....	23	18	41	177	114	291	154 16 8	2 3 7	0 14 6	4 11 9	162 6 6
Rainbow Reach ..	Rainbow Reach ..	13	10	23	109	88	197	114 0 0	2 6 4	3 6 0	3 2 1	122 14 5
Raleigh .....	Raleigh .....	22	27	49	137	182	319	171 0 0	3 6 10		8 10 1	183 5 11
Ramornie .....	South Grafton ...	31	29	60	242	220	462	262 5 0	4 19 11		75 6 4	342 11 3
Randwick .....	Randwick .....	184	113	297	1321	750	2071	911 10 0	17 14 9	11 1 10	82 4 3	1,022 10 10
Randwick Asylum	Randwick .....	88	63	151	765	536	1,301	600 0 0	2 19 7	5 8 6	47 4 3	655 12 4
Ravensdale .....	Cedar Brush Creek	21	19	40	129	141	270	115 0 0	1 14 2		20 12 7	135 6 9
Ravensworth .....	Ravensworth .....	14	11	25	109	87	196	148 0 0	1 10 6		113 12 1	263 2 7
Rawdon Island ..	Rawdon Island...	26	29	55	208	210	418	148 0 0	3 1 6		72 12 1	223 13 7
Raymond Terrace ..	Raymond Terrace...	82	104	186	588	771	1,359	376 0 0	4 6 7		42 4 9	402 11 4
Reddestone .....	Reddestone .....	6	13	19	50	96	146	96 15 2	1 0 0	1 12 0	3 2 1	102 9 3
Redfern .....	Redfern .....	846	797	1,643	6378	5711	12,089	3,115 8 11	43 19 11		252 12 6	3,412 1 4
Redfern, West ..	Redfern .....	232	198	430	1627	1374	3001	1,150 3 4	7 11 4		215 9 4	1,413 4 0
Redlands .....	Corowa .....	20	16	36	114	98	212	126 18 4	3 5 5		10 19 1	141 2 10
Red Range .....	Red Range .....	29	36	65	226	304	530	183 0 0	5 4 9		5 4 0	193 8 9
Reefton .....	Reefton .....	16	23	39	108	135	243	195 0 0	2 11 4		55 3 5	252 14 9
Regentville .....	Penrith .....	29	28	57	219	223	442	171 0 0	1 0 0		179 12 1	351 12 1
Reidsdale .....	Braidwood .....	20	12	32	130	77	207	113 0 0	3 5 10		29 17 1	146 2 11
Rhine Falls .....	Cooma .....	15	21	36	105	149	254	86 18 4	4 0 11		4 10 11	95 10 2
Richmond .....	Richmond .....	138	120	258	1034	975	2069	598 13 4	6 17 2		106 4 8	711 15 2
Richmond, North..	North Richmond ..	41	40	81	279	324	603	245 0 0	3 6 7		12 3 10	300 10 5
Richmond Vale ..	Buchanan .....	7	11	18	53	97	150	120 19 4	2 15 0		17 11 10	141 6 2
Riley* .....	South Woodburn ..	9	5	14	66	33	99	51 10 0	0 5 9		13 12 1	65 7 10
Riley's Hill .....	Riley's Hill .....	41	43	84	319	372	691	285 0 0	5 4 4	1 7 0	42 6 4	333 17 8
Riley-street .....	Sydney .....	155	109	264	1230	876	2086	451 10 0	1 14 7		25 19 5	479 4 0
Riverstone .....	Riverstone .....	75	60	135	556	442	998	334 0 0	4 14 1		11 8 7	350 2 8
Rix Creek .....	Singleton .....	38	43	81	306	317	623	218 9 10	2 5 1	2 1 6	18 0 6	240 16 11
Robertson Park ..	Glenquarry .....	22	29	51	167	235	402	171 0 0	3 10 5	1 0 0	14 15 0	190 5 5
Robertson .....	Robertson .....	51	50	101	330	300	630	222 7 10	4 14 9		34 14 4	261 16 11
Rob Roy .....	Inverell .....	15	21	36	57	109	166	88 0 0	2 14 7	2 2 6	41 7 1	134 4 2
Rockdale .....	Rockdale .....	337	270	607	2663	2105	4768	1,561 0 0	22 6 5		132 17 11	1,716 4 4
Rockley .....	Rockley .....	42	32	74	296	212	508	236 14 3	2 7 9	1 15 0	9 11 5	250 8 5
Rockmore .....	Barraba .....	12	11	23	97	93	190	113 0 0	3 0 4		3 15 11	119 16 3
Rock, The .....	The Rock .....	48	46	94	290	266	556	277 0 0	5 5 4	1 12 6	14 6 9	298 4 7
Rock Vale .....	Rock Vale .....	33	23	56	241	178	419	171 0 0	6 2 1		3 12 1	180 14 2
Rocky Hall .....	Rocky Hall .....	32	24	56	222	176	398	148 0 0	4 10 0		3 7 1	155 17 1
Rocky Ponds .....	Balderogery .....	29	27	56	158	177	335	148 0 0	4 13 1		15 15 7	165 8 8
Rocky River .....	Rocky River .....	41	38	79	265	271	536	219 0 0	2 8 6		71 5 7	252 14 1
Rolland's Plains ..	Rolland's Plains ..	12	7	19	90	47	137	125 0 0	2 3 5		3 2 1	130 5 6
Rookwood .....	Rookwood .....	153	151	304	1236	1181	2417	505 0 0	12 10 9		51 2 0	568 12 9
Rosebank .....	Rosebank .....	27	15	42	165	105	270	106 3 4	3 12 4		13 19 7	123 15 3
Rose Bay .....	Watson's Bay .....	17	23	40	130	143	273	130 5 0	0 18 2		54 11 4	185 14 6
Rosenthal .....	Bulahdelah .....	27	14	41	205	101	306	142 5 0	7 0 0		48 17 1	198 2 1
Rosewood .....	Tumbarumba .....	12	13	25	58	68	126	88 0 0	4 0 9		0 10 0	92 10 9
Ross Hill .....	Inverell .....	23	13	36	198	101	299	113 0 0	2 13 10		3 4 7	118 18 5
Rossi .....	Hoskin's Town .....	11	13	24	55	70	125	113 0 0	2 19 7	2 2 0	3 1 10	121 3 5
Rothbury .....	Rothbury .....	30	22	52	222	170	392	172 5 8	3 9 6	0 17 3	17 11 10	194 4 3
Rotherfield .....	Qurundi .....	11	12	23	80	86	166	66 0 0	1 19 3	2 13 9	10 15 0	81 8 0
Rouchel .....	Rouchel Brook .....	14	16	30	102	107	209	148 0 0	3 0 0		25 19 1	176 19 1
Roughit .....	Singleton .....	51	49	100	431	412	843	285 0 0	6 7 11		48 6 4	339 14 3
Round Mount .....	Inverell .....	38	57	95	252	322	574	136 0 0	9 13 3		11 12 1	157 5 4
Round Swamp .....	Capertee .....	13	10	23	74	55	129	103 0 0	3 13 4		3 12 1	110 5 5
Rous .....	Rous .....	35	34	69	250	249	499	189 2 8	4 12 1		12 12 0	206 6 9
Rouse Hill .....	Rouse Hill .....	17	14	31	121	96	217	148 0 0	2 1 1		11 2 1	161 3 2
Rous Mill .....	Rous Mill .....	46	41	87	345	318	663	239 10 0	5 3 9		11 1 4	255 15 1
Run of Water .....	Yarra .....	20	17	37	133	126	259	132 3 4	5 15 2		3 11 10	141 10 4
Ryanda .....	Llangothlin .....	9	20	29	70	146	216	113 0 0	1 1 3		3 12 0	117 13 3
Rydal .....	Rydal .....	31	20	51	228	130	358	171 0 0	3 17 4		38 14 7	213 11 11
Rydalmere .....	Rydalmere .....	32	18	50	258	144	402	171 0 0	2 16 7		4 15 1	178 11 8
Ryde .....	Ryde .....	155	136	291	1183	1050	2233	712 8 9	10 9 8		88 18 11	811 17 4
Ryde, North .....	North Ryde .....	35	38	73	243	280	523	219 0 0	3 19 10		26 5 10	249 5 8
Rye Park .....	Rye Park .....	31	27	58	170	146	316	171 0 0	4 2 9		150 5 7	325 8 4
Rylstone .....	Rylstone .....	68	66	134	495	507	1002	343 0 0	2 9 5		15 10 5	360 19 10
Rywang .....	Swamp Oak .....	23	16	39	127	83	210	148 0 0	3 10 4	0 16 0	69 7 9	221 14 1
Sackville Reach ..	Sackville Reach ..	16	24	40	93	147	240	148 0 0	0 14 1		2 11 10	151 5 11
Sahsburly .....	Underbank .....	14	15	29	96	105	201	111 0 6	2 12 3		45 6 1	158 18 10
Sahsburly Plains ..	Uralla .....	9	14	23	55	63	118	88 0 0	2 9 0		8 18 3	99 7 3
Salt Ash .....	Willham Town .....	20	23	43	156	163	319	148 0 0	4 2 3		17 4 7	169 6 10

\* Closed 30th June.

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sam's Flat .....	Walcha .....	17	16	33	111	129	240	113 0 0	1 13 9	.....	2 12 0	117 5 9
Sandigo .....	Narrandera .....	14	15	29	101	126	227	98 6 8	2 4 10	.....	15 14 7	116 6 1
Sandringham .....	Sandringham .....	60	38	98	420	287	707	285 0 0	1 19 1	.....	678 10 0	965 9 1
Sapphire .....	Inverell .....	10	8	18	67	43	110	124 0 0	3 14 1	.....	8 18 9	136 12 10
Sassafras .....	Nowra .....	12	4	16	107	34	141	64 1 3	1 6 5	3 1 5	.....	68 9 1
Saucy Creek .....	Bombala .....	16	9	25	115	67	182	69 0 0	1 8 11	3 5 6	2 17 6	76 11 11
Saumarez .....	Dumaresq .....	33	22	55	190	149	339	239 0 0	3 19 3	.....	9 13 10	252 13 1
Sawpit Gully .....	Young .....	37	18	55	233	112	345	148 0 0	2 14 9	.....	31 3 1	181 17 10
Scone .....	Scone .....	104	71	175	798	495	1293	331 13 4	10 2 8	.....	11 18 5	353 14 5
Scrub .....	Tenterfield .....	15	15	30	124	130	254	119 0 0	1 13 0	1 11 9	120 12 11	242 17 8
Seaham .....	Seaham .....	29	27	56	215	216	431	171 0 0	1 4 5	.....	4 19 7	177 4 0
Sebastopol .....	Sebastopol .....	23	12	35	163	88	251	132 3 4	1 2 7	.....	3 2 1	136 8 0
Sedgefield .....	Sedgefield .....	16	15	31	88	89	177	102 0 0	2 18 2	.....	12 13 6	117 11 8
Seelands .....	South Grafton .....	11	13	24	85	110	195	113 0 0	2 6 3	.....	3 6 4	118 12 7
Seven Hills .....	Seven Hills .....	38	13	51	308	109	417	171 0 0	2 2 3	.....	7 17 1	180 19 4
Seven Oaks .....	Smith Town .....	22	19	41	157	146	303	152 14 7	3 8 10	.....	81 14 11	237 18 4
Shadforth .....	Guyong .....	38	31	69	242	180	422	136 0 0	4 6 10	.....	8 7 1	148 13 11
Shannon Vale .....	Glen Innes .....	34	28	62	286	237	523	177 0 0	5 18 3	.....	7 14 7	190 12 10
Sharp's Creek .....	Adelong .....	17	11	28	128	69	197	113 0 0	4 3 0	.....	3 14 7	120 17 7
Shaw .....	Shaw .....	18	9	27	83	48	131	103 0 0	1 11 6	.....	29 14 4	134 5 10
Shaw's Creek .....	Goulburn .....	17	17	34	88	126	214	113 0 0	2 6 4	2 16 3	3 9 9	121 12 4
Shellharbour .....	Shellharbour .....	45	50	95	291	356	647	225 0 0	2 2 6	.....	11 18 1	239 0 7
Shepardstown .....	Shepardstown .....	76	63	139	507	410	917	295 10 0	4 16 3	.....	10 7 10	810 14 1
Sherbrooke .....	Sherbrooke .....	15	11	26	102	72	174	103 0 0	0 18 8	.....	2 12 1	106 10 9
Sherwood .....	Sherwood .....	34	18	52	264	134	398	161 8 4	4 8 8	.....	30 2 1	195 19 1
Sidebottom .....	Taree .....	12	14	26	89	121	210	113 0 0	1 7 4	.....	96 11 4	210 18 8
Sidebrook .....	Ben Lomond .....	23	16	39	171	124	295	113 0 0	1 3 0	.....	3 12 1	117 15 1
Silverhill .....	Captain's Flat .....	14	18	32	93	106	199	113 0 0	2 5 8	.....	4 14 1	119 19 9
Silverton .....	Silverton .....	47	40	87	287	262	549	320 10 0	7 10 4	.....	10 6 4	338 6 8
Simpson's Ridge .....	Bowraville .....	27	13	40	214	92	306	148 0 0	4 4 8	.....	3 2 1	155 6 9
Singleton .....	Singleton .....	223	225	448	1674	1663	3237	1,167 15 8	14 4 5	1 6 6	126 11 5	1,309 18 0
Skillion Flat .....	Skillion Flat .....	14	11	25	113	89	202	95 6 8	2 1 3	5 0 0	1 10 0	103 17 11
Small's Forest .....	Ulmara .....	9	11	20	70	81	151	80 0 0	3 9 9	.....	0 14 0	84 3 9
Smithfield .....	Smithfield .....	79	90	169	592	667	1259	395 0 11	10 2 11	0 4 6	29 14 5	435 2 9
Smith-street .....	Balmain .....	518	424	942	3800	3132	7022	2,202 4 3	15 13 6	3 12 9	144 10 4	2,366 0 10
Smithtown .....	Smithtown .....	44	40	84	317	236	553	233 0 0	3 15 3	31 6 9	8 1 4	276 3 4
Snowy River .....	Buckley's Crossing .....	7	13	20	53	88	141	109 11 8	3 4 4	5 19 9	81 9 4	200 5 1
Sofala .....	Sofala .....	42	47	89	253	287	540	229 0 0	4 14 5	.....	12 19 4	246 13 9
Solferino .....	Young .....	18	12	30	152	73	225	113 0 0	2 16 7	.....	30 7 1	146 3 8
Somerton .....	Somerton .....	24	11	35	204	96	300	148 0 0	3 11 5	.....	56 8 9	208 0 2
South Arm .....	Brushgrove .....	49	34	83	389	260	649	236 3 5	5 17 1	.....	7 16 4	249 16 10
Southgate .....	Southgate .....	32	43	75	224	331	555	219 0 0	6 14 9	.....	26 18 10	252 13 7
Southgate, Lower .....	Lower Southgate .....	14	20	34	109	142	242	125 0 0	2 15 6	.....	3 2 1	130 17 7
South Lead .....	Forbes .....	37	30	67	238	235	473	171 0 0	5 0 11	.....	3 7 1	179 8 0
Spaniard's Hill .....	Douglas .....	22	24	46	139	152	291	171 0 0	1 11 9	.....	4 4 1	176 15 10
Sparling Swamp .....	Parkes .....	14	10	24	77	49	126	113 0 0	2 9 7	.....	6 17 1	122 6 8
Spicer's Creek .....	Spicer's Creek .....	21	11	32	137	84	221	125 0 0	5 2 11	.....	8 12 7	138 15 6
Springdale .....	Springdale .....	33	30	63	247	224	471	171 0 0	3 7 8	.....	29 2 1	203 9 9
Springfield .....	Goulburn .....	9	14	23	54	106	160	88 0 0	2 11 7	1 10 0	0 10 0	92 11 7
Spring Hill .....	Spring Hill .....	58	56	114	418	384	802	247 18 3	3 14 8	.....	9 6 11	260 19 10
Springmount .....	Blayney .....	29	31	60	214	207	421	171 0 0	2 3 4	.....	233 13 3	406 16 7
Spring Ridge .....	Qurindi .....	9	14	23	58	100	158	88 0 0	2 5 11	.....	.....	90 5 11
Springside .....	Springside .....	21	25	46	147	178	325	148 0 0	2 7 7	4 2 9	21 6 9	175 17 1
Spring Terrace .....	Orange .....	16	18	34	110	109	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Vale .....	Bega .....	37	44	81	278	337	615	183 0 0	5 10 10	1 4 0	4 2 1	193 16 11
Spring Valley .....	Currawang .....	10	9	19	72	70	142	113 0 0	2 1 6	.....	3 17 5	115 18 11
Springwood .....	Springwood .....	49	49	98	351	355	706	230 16 8	4 13 5	.....	9 14 10	245 4 11
Springwood, North .....	" .....	16	6	22	140	47	187	28 5 0	.....	.....	.....	28 5 0
Square Range .....	Nimbybelle .....	11	14	25	61	81	142	125 0 0	2 7 6	.....	27 13 5	155 0 11
St. Albans .....	St. Albans .....	27	20	47	223	164	387	249 5 0	2 0 1	13 5 7	8 11 10	273 2 6
St. Ethels .....	West Matland .....	130	125	255	1084	926	2010	439 0 0	9 9 6	.....	83 16 6	532 6 0
St. Ives .....	St. Ives .....	63	59	122	471	459	930	290 11 3	4 2 3	.....	184 3 9	478 17 3
St. John's Park .....	St. John's Park .....	27	23	50	209	177	386	171 0 0	3 5 6	.....	4 2 1	178 7 7
St. Leonards .....	North Sydney .....	656	569	1,225	5099	4308	9407	2,536 10 1	43 8 11	3 15 6	808 3 7	3,391 18 1
St. Leonards, East .....	" .....	183	151	334	1348	1075	2423	756 0 0	5 4 10	.....	104 16 0	866 0 10
St. Leonards, North .....	" .....	191	178	369	1486	1431	2917	630 3 8	4 12 9	11 11 8	478 7 3	1,124 15 4
St. Mary's .....	St. Mary's .....	123	120	243	974	933	1907	439 19 7	10 4 6	.....	213 4 10	663 8 11
St. Peters .....	St. Peters .....	344	345	689	2523	2592	5115	1,570 13 5	15 18 8	.....	285 3 4	1,871 15 5
Staggy Creek .....	Gum Flat .....	17	13	30	84	63	147	132 13 4	2 13 6	.....	28 1 0	163 7 10
Stanhope .....	Branxton .....	20	10	30	143	79	222	148 0 0	4 17 8	.....	9 5 1	162 2 9
Stanmore .....	Petersham .....	741	677	1,418	5910	5169	1,1079	2,770 17 9	24 7 4	.....	209 17 1	3,005 2 2
Stannifer .....	Stannifer .....	18	24	42	132	184	316	148 0 0	2 13 6	.....	3 4 7	153 18 1
Station Point .....	Stuart Town .....	14	15	29	73	95	168	119 10 0	1 17 1	.....	25 12 1	146 19 2
Stewart's Brook .....	Stewart's Brook .....	44	36	80	348	276	624	171 0 0	8 13 4	.....	13 1 4	192 14 8
Stockinbingal .....	Stockinbingal .....	33	21	54	232	143	375	171 0 0	1 12 0	.....	10 4 7	182 16 7
Stockton .....	Stockton .....	219	221	440	1711	1690	3401	1,220 16 7	21 6 11	.....	68 2 9	1,310 6 3
Stockyard Mount'n .....	Albion Park .....	14	7	21	92	38	130	85 8 11	1 17 9	0 13 0	.....	87 19 8
Stonefield .....	Wanaldra .....	16	19	35	89	113	202	103 16 8	2 19 5	.....	3 7 8	110 3 9
Stonehenge .....	Stonehenge .....	32	27	59	226	242	468	171 0 0	3 6 4	.....	4 4 1	178 10 5
Stony Creek, Lower .....	Young .....	24	13	37	186	114	300	148 0 0	4 11 7	.....	33 17 1	186 8 8
Strathfield, South .....	Enfield .....	107	123	230	826	908	1734	366 7 4	2 2 6	.....	41 5 9	409 15 7
Strontian Park .....	Southgate .....	4	6	10	24	45	69	72 0 0	3 10 4	.....	0 10 0	76 0 4
Stroud .....	Stroud .....	45	53	98	337	356	693	229 10 0	4 9 2	.....	25 13 4	259 12 6

## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Total.
		Boys.	Guls.	Total.	Boys.	Guls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.		
								£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Stuart's Point .....	Stuart's Point ....	17	17	34	13 2	13 4	26 6	98 13 4	5 17 6	23 15 2	135 9 9	268 15 9	
Stuart Town.....	Stuart Town .....	71	58	129	47 6	35 5	83 1	223 10 0	3 18 9	..	861 5 1	1,088 13 10	
Stubbo .....	Gulgong .....	15	20	35	8 6	11 4	20 0	113 0 0	2 18 10	..	7 18 1	123 16 11	
Summer Hill .....	Summer Hill .....	379	302	681	289 6	223 2	512 8	1,462 7 5	22 13 8	..	168 19 1	1,654 0 2	
Summer Island .....	Kinchela Creek...	51	33	84	35 2	23 1	58 3	228 0 0	5 3 3	..	33 16 4	266 19 7	
Summer Vale .....	Walcha .....	10	16	26	6 7	9 1	15 8	113 0 0	2 10 7	..	2 17 8	118 8 3	
Sunny Corner .....	Sunny Corner ....	96	120	216	61 4	73 1	134 5	454 9 4	11 10 9	..	30 12 7	496 12 8	
Sunnyside .....	Sunnyside .....	24	12	36	16 2	8 3	24 5	171 0 0	3 18 6	..	8 7 1	183 5 7	
Surry Hills, South .....	Sydney .....	712	520	1,232	519 4	378 6	898 0	2,818 10 7	27 6 0	..	175 4 5	3,021 1 0	
Sussex street .....	..	169	142	311	115 5	89 6	205 1	755 15 6	10 13 7	..	123 12 2	890 1 3	
Sutherland .....	Sutherland .....	64	72	136	50 6	50 4	101 0	326 0 0	3 2 5	..	695 19 7	1,025 2 0	
Sutton Forest .....	Sutton Forest .....	40	32	72	28 3	25 2	53 5	226 10 0	3 17 11	..	36 11 3	266 19 2	
Swamp Oak .....	Moonbi Ry. Station ..	7	15	22	5 2	8 0	13 2	88 0 0	1 14 7	..	0 10 0	90 4 7	
Swan Bay .....	Swan Bay .....	22	13	35	16 4	9 6	26 0	171 0 0	2 10 1	..	15 9 7	188 19 8	
Swan Creek .....	Ulmarra .....	24	23	47	17 8	16 4	34 2	215 0 0	4 5 2	..	7 16 4	227 1 6	
Swan Ponds .....	Waugoola .....	17	10	27	12 3	5 9	18 2	80 0 0	2 0 0	..	9 17 6	91 17 6	
Swansea .....	Swansea .....	27	15	42	24 7	11 3	36 0	171 0 0	1 18 11	..	2 12 1	175 11 0	
Swan Vale .....	Swan Vale .....	18	9	27	12 5	5 3	17 8	126 19 5	2 13 3	0 7 6	3 17 11	133 18 1	
Swashfield .....	Black Springs .....	13	15	28	8 5	10 8	19 3	85 19 9	4 3 9	4 8 6	2 9 2	97 1 2	
Sweetman's Creek .....	Millfield .....	11	8	19	6 6	5 3	11 9	88 0 0	3 1 9	..	0 10 0	91 11 9	
Tallagandra ... ..	Tallagandra .....	11	16	27	7 1	11 7	18 8	113 0 0	2 12 9	..	5 2 1	120 14 10	
Tallawang... ..	Gulgong .....	16	23	39	13 8	17 0	30 8	148 0 0	1 16 1	..	3 2 1	152 18 2	
Taloumbi .....	Palmer's Island .....	20	36	56	13 7	27 9	41 6	171 0 0	8 1 11	..	47 15 1	226 17 0	
Tambaroora .....	Tambaroora .....	19	15	34	14 2	10 1	24 3	148 0 0	3 10 5	7 6 2	4 2 1	162 18 8	
Tambar Springs .....	Tambar Springs .....	20	6	26	14 6	3 8	18 4	106 10 0	2 19 10	5 19 4	2 1 4	117 10 6	
Tamworth .....	Tamworth .....	341	333	674	257 2	250 6	507 8	1,441 12 2	36 15 10	..	69 4 7	1,547 12 7	
Tamworth, West .....	..	195	191	386	141 6	126 5	268 1	£37 11 8	12 16 11	4 1 3	59 9 4	613 19 2	
Tangmangaroo .....	Tangmangaroo .....	10	13	23	6 0	5 6	11 6	125 0 0	1 16 11	..	3 7 1	130 4 0	
Tanja .....	Bega .....	18	20	38	14 1	14 2	28 3	148 0 0	2 17 4	..	27 2 1	177 19 5	
Tantawanglo .....	Tantawanglo .....	19	16	35	15 3	13 3	28 6	148 0 0	6 6 3	..	3 1 10	157 8 1	
Taradale .....	Collector .....	9	3	12	6 3	2 5	8 8	72 0 0	2 4 2	..	0 10 0	74 14 2	
Tarago .....	Tarago .....	20	26	46	14 2	18 7	32 9	161 8 4	3 2 11	..	7 14 5	172 5 8	
Taralga .....	Taralga .....	29	27	56	18 2	15 9	34 1	202 5 0	1 12 3	1 5 3	13 17 1	218 19 7	
Tarana .....	Tarana .....	30	28	58	24 8	22 8	47 6	171 0 0	4 1 10	..	16 14 7	191 16 5	
Tarban .....	Jennings .....	7	12	19	4 6	8 3	12 9	52 12 5	2 17 8	5 3 9	1 6 3	62 0 1	
Tarcutta .....	Tarcutta .....	20	17	37	13 4	12 7	26 1	118 0 0	4 10 1	..	2 17 1	155 7 2	
Taree .....	Taree .....	124	115	239	87 2	76 1	163 3	418 10 0	11 0 8	4 5 9	33 10 8	467 7 1	
Tarlo Gap .....	Goulburn .....	17	13	30	9 8	10 3	20 1	110 14 0	2 14 0	1 9 9	8 12 1	123 9 10	
Tarragandah .....	Tarragandah .....	22	18	40	16 4	12 2	28 6	113 0 0	2 8 9	..	4 3 7	119 12 4	
Tarro .....	Tarro .....	36	41	77	21 7	24 7	46 4	171 0 0	..	..	3 2 1	174 2 1	
Tatham .....	Tatham .....	16	18	34	10 3	10 0	20 3	148 0 0	3 2 1	..	8 10 0	159 2 11	
Tattaila .....	Moama .....	8	8	16	5 3	4 8	10 1	125 0 0	4 19 0	..	3 12 1	133 11 1	
Tea Gardens .....	Tea Gardens.....	29	25	54	22 1	19 0	41 1	150 0 0	4 16 2	..	14 9 1	178 5 3	
Telegerry .....	Stroud .....	23	21	44	16 8	15 9	32 7	120 11 4	3 2 8	..	51 19 7	175 13 7	
Telegraph Point ...	Telegraph Point ..	20	15	35	13 5	10 4	23 9	113 0 0	2 0 8	..	10 13 1	125 13 9	
Temora .....	Temora .....	128	116	244	88 5	78 7	162 2	578 4 11	12 1 0	12 3 3	30 10 6	632 19 8	
Tempe .....	Tempe .....	261	219	480	190 8	156 3	347 1	861 10 0	10 8 1	..	114 5 9	986 3 10	
Tenterfield .....	Tenterfield .....	168	135	303	143 6	104 6	245 2	736 11 8	22 9 5	13 1 6	36 3 4	808 5 11	
Teralba .....	Teralba .....	102	91	193	76 7	61 8	135 5	369 13 4	4 14 10	..	1,092 19 8	1,467 7 10	
Termeil .....	Termeil .....	26	19	45	18 4	11 7	30 1	136 0 0	4 1 9	..	14 2 1	154 3 10	
Terra Bella .....	Terra Bella .....	13	12	25	8 5	6 7	18 2	125 0 0	2 14 11	32 2 0	24 13 6	184 10 5	
Terrara .....	Terrara .....	17	13	30	12 6	11 0	23 6	113 0 0	2 4 2	0 3 0	10 1 8	125 8 10	
Teven Creek .....	Ballina .....	10	17	27	8 6	15 1	23 7	113 0 0	2 10 3	1 10 0	20 2 1	137 2 4	
Thackaringa .....	Thackaringa .....	17	32	49	10 8	15 9	26 7	108 0 0	4 2 6	..	3 12 1	115 14 7	
Thalaba .....	Alison .....	17	27	44	9 5	17 0	26 5	171 0 0	2 13 11	..	3 1 10	176 13 9	
Theresa Park .....	Camden .....	21	21	42	10 4	14 4	24 8	148 0 0	2 14 11	..	5 14 1	156 9 0	
Third Creek.....	Crookwell .....	19	12	31	13 8	9 1	22 9	113 0 0	4 9 6	..	6 2 1	123 11 7	
Thirlmere .....	Thirlmere .....	41	51	92	28 9	37 4	66 3	249 10 10	2 19 5	..	234 0 5	486 10 8	
Thirroul .....	Thirroul .....	62	47	109	46 8	37 0	83 8	288 0 0	5 12 6	..	9 3 6	302 16 0	
Thompson's Creek..	Burruga .....	18	9	27	12 0	4 2	16 2	125 0 0	1 18 10	..	37 16 9	164 15 7	
Thornford .....	Thornford .....	13	18	31	10 2	12 9	23 1	136 0 0	2 4 1	..	3 12 1	141 16 2	
Thornleigh .....	Thornleigh .....	41	50	91	33 3	41 1	74 4	331 0 0	2 6 0	..	51 6 0	384 12 0	
Thorp's Pinch .....	Rydal .....	18	8	26	12 4	5 3	17 7	125 0 0	1 15 10	..	5 6 1	132 1 11	
Three-mile Waterhole .....	Three-mile Waterhole ..	35	26	61	22 7	18 2	40 9	171 0 0	5 3 8	..	8 8 1	184 11 9	
Thuddungra .....	Thuddungra .....	11	18	29	7 5	10 7	18 2	58 0 0	3 3 1	..	13 7 1	104 10 2	
Thurgoona .....	Thurgoona .....	26	22	48	19 9	15 6	35 5	171 0 0	3 0 0	..	20 8 1	194 8 1	
Tia .....	Walcha .....	23	14	37	14 7	9 7	24 4	148 0 0	1 15 1	..	28 2 1	177 17 2	
Tibooburra .....	Tibooburra .....	25	21	46	18 4	16 1	34 5	168 0 0	4 17 3	..	29 19 1	202 16 4	
Tighe's Hill.....	Tighe's Hill .....	150	163	315	123 8	128 3	252 1	733 2 6	17 12 7	2 10 0	45 14 0	798 19 1	
Tilba Tilba .....	Tilba Tilba .....	32	37	69	20 6	25 7	46 3	217 10 0	5 9 10	2 5 0	69 7 4	314 12 2	
Tilbuster .....	Armidale .....	22	25	47	15 6	12 8	25 4	171 0 0	3 12 3	..	4 3 7	178 15 10	
Timor .....	Blandford .....	7	16	23	5 0	12 7	17 7	106 15 0	3 0 11	..	42 13 0	152 8 11	
Tingha .....	Tingha .....	98	62	160	66 6	42 5	109 1	237 0 0	9 19 0	..	11 8 5	258 7 5	
Timonee .....	Timonee .....	58	37	95	49 8	30 1	79 9	224 10 0	6 13 10	..	14 5 8	245 9 6	
Tintenbar .....	Tintenbar .....	34	25	59	24 8	18 9	43 7	171 0 0	3 5 3	..	2 12 1	176 17 4	
Tintinhull .....	Tintinhull.....	10	11	21	7 0	7 4	14 4	125 0 0	3 0 4	..	3 5 7	131 5 11	
Tipperary Gully ..	Young .....	21	15	36	16 4	11 1	27 5	143 0 0	2 4 3	..	8 7 1	158 11 4	
Tirrana .....	Goulburn .....	17	18	35	12 1	11 8	23 9	113 0 0	3 2 5	..	3 11 10	119 14 3	
Tirrana Creek .....	Lismore .....	29	27	56	21 9	23 2	45 1	171 0 0	4 8 1	..	6 1 10	181 9 11	
Tiverton .....	Murrumburrah ..	18	13	31	13 0	9 9	22 9	111 5 1	2 18 11	9 14 0	9 10 4	133 8 4	
Tocumwal .....	Tocumwal .....	32	30	62	20 1	20 1	40 2	250 0 0	5 4 5	..	10 11 4	265 15 9	
Tomago .....	Tomago .....	14	9	23	12 5	6 8	19 3	88 0 0	4 8 3	..	3 2 1	95 10 4	



## APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tomerong.....	Tomerong.....	32	31	63	22.6	21.7	44.3	171 0 0	3 2 5		25 9 7	199 12 0
Tomingley.....	Tomingley.....	46	33	79	32.5	21.8	54.3	159 0 0	5 11 2	0 18 0	12 16 4	178 5 6
Tomki.....	Tatham.....	25	14	39	15.8	8.5	24.3	148 0 0	2 7 4		3 12 1	153 19 5
Tom's Lagoon.....	Forbes.....	23	15	38	15.1	10.8	25.9	113 0 0	5 14 10	2 3 3	3 17 1	124 15 2
Tongarra.....	Albion Park.....	22	17	39	17.3	13.3	30.6	120 13 4	3 11 4		5 11 7	129 16 3
Toolaroo.....	Lismore.....	13	22	35	8.3	15.6	23.9	148 0 0	4 2 1		28 1 9	180 3 10
Toolejooa.....	Gerrington.....	23	23	46	14.6	17.4	32.0	148 0 0	5 9 9		5 7 4	158 17 1
Toongabbie.....	Toongabbie.....	29	27	56	23.2	21.4	44.6	261 0 0	0 6 6		8 12 9	269 19 3
Tooraweenah.....	Tooraweenah.....	21	13	34	15.8	9.9	25.7	148 0 0	5 7 5		24 2 1	177 9 6
Toorooka.....	Hickey's Creek.....	12	7	19	5.1	3.4	8.5	87 10 3	2 18 5		0 10 0	90 18 8
Tootal.....	The Rock.....	24	16	40	13.6	8.5	22.1	113 0 0	2 7 8		2 12 1	117 19 9
Tooyal.....	Coolamon.....	11	18	29	9.1	12.1	12.2	94 4 3	3 17 3		4 0 1	102 1 7
Topi Topi.....	Bungwahl.....	19	19	38	14.5	15.7	30.2	148 0 0	1 4 3		18 2 1	167 6 4
Toronto.....	Toronto.....	47	28	75	34.3	29.9	56.2	171 0 0	2 15 6		4 9 3	178 4 9
Toual.....	Murrumbateman.....	13	14	27	7.7	7.0	14.7	88 0 0	5 9 0		3 6 0	96 15 0
Towamba.....	Towamba.....	26	28	54	17.0	18.6	35.6	148 0 0	4 1 0		3 6 4	155 7 4
Townsend.....	Berridale.....	11	10	21	8.9	9.3	18.2	84 0 0	0 18 6	1 4 7	1 3 0	87 6 1
Towrang.....	Towrang.....	21	16	37	14.3	13.0	27.3	125 0 0	3 1 2		24 8 11	152 10 1
Trajere.....	Eugowra.....	13	7	20	8.5	5.2	13.7	68 9 5	3 3 5	3 6 6	0 10 0	75 9 4
Trangie.....	Trangie.....	87	77	164	54.5	46.2	100.7	359 0 4	11 17 11	3 16 9	21 9 4	396 4 4
Tregeagle.....	Lismore.....	27	33	60	20.7	23.6	44.3	171 0 0	3 12 8		280 3 9	454 16 5
Trelowarren.....	Parkes.....	52	48	100	35.7	31.0	66.7	302 0 7	6 3 2	9 16 0	37 2 2	355 1 11
Tremarton.....	Stockton.....	21	27	48	16.2	17.8	34.0	171 0 0	4 16 1		3 2 1	178 18 2
Trevaylor.....	Emmaville.....	11	19	30	7.2	12.0	19.2	112 13 4	2 15 8	9 4 2	9 16 5	134 9 7
Triangle Flat.....	Rockley.....	16	13	29	10.6	10.3	20.9	103 0 0	2 12 10		19 19 7	125 12 5
Trunkay.....	Trunkay Creek.....	23	27	50	17.2	18.1	35.3	226 14 9	4 2 10	3 4 0	14 6 10	248 8 5
Tubbul.....	Young.....	12	12	24	10.1	8.4	18.5	122 0 0	2 4 11		22 0 1	146 5 0
Tucabia.....	Ulmarra.....	20	30	50	13.8	22.5	36.3	136 0 0	3 16 7		2 12 1	142 8 8
Tucklan.....	Tucklan.....	22	31	53	15.6	21.9	37.5	148 0 0	5 5 10		67 2 1	210 7 11
Tuckombil.....	Alstonville.....	19	8	27	12.9	5.3	18.2	125 0 0	2 9 3		14 10 5	141 19 8
Tuckurimba.....	Coraki.....	16	18	34	12.4	11.7	24.1	113 0 0	2 2 8		2 11 0	117 13 8
Tuena.....	Tuena.....	26	21	47	19.0	13.9	32.9	171 0 0	3 3 3		27 7 2	201 10 5
Tuggerah.....	Tuggerah Lakes.....	31	24	55	23.2	18.3	41.5	171 0 0	1 9 7		251 1 0	423 10 7
Tuggranong.....	Queanbeyan.....	18	11	29	12.5	6.4	18.9	125 0 0	2 4 0		72 2 5	199 6 5
Tumberumba.....	Tumberumba.....	63	60	123	47.4	41.5	88.9	288 9 4	6 11 3	7 12 0	17 11 10	320 4 5
Tumbleton.....	Young.....	9	9	18	6.4	7.1	13.5	77 6 8	3 12 8	2 2 9	4 7 4	87 9 5
Tumbulgum.....	Tumbulgum.....	33	34	67	23.7	25.2	48.9	241 0 0	5 17 7		19 18 4	266 15 11
Tumorrana.....	Tumut.....	13	11	24	6.2	5.2	11.4	83 15 9	1 5 3		10 3 8	95 4 8
Tumut.....	Tumut.....	148	128	276	108.7	96.4	204.1	591 1 4	6 1 6		87 2 10	684 5 8
Tumut Plains.....	Tumut.....	18	17	35	13.9	11.7	25.6	171 0 0	4 2 6		3 12 1	178 14 7
Tuncurry.....	Tuncurry.....	29	25	54	21.7	19.3	41.0	148 0 0	3 3 9		29 9 1	180 12 10
Tunnabutta.....	Mudgee.....	12	12	24	9.1	7.2	16.3	113 0 0	1 3 5		3 12 0	117 15 5
Tunstall.....	Lismore.....	10	11	21	6.8	8.6	15.4	113 0 0	2 7 0		17 18 7	133 5 7
Turlinjah.....	Turlinjah.....	19	14	33	10.7	8.3	19.0	125 0 0	2 8 9		3 2 1	130 10 10
Turner's Flat.....	Skillion Flat.....	13	25	38	9.8	14.9	24.7	125 0 0	2 6 9		2 14 7	130 1 4
Turondale.....	Sofala.....	14	13	27	9.5	7.7	17.2	88 0 0	2 4 5		0 10 0	90 14 5
Tyagong.....	Young.....	16	11	27	11.9	8.2	20.1	113 0 0	0 17 9		14 6 7	128 4 4
Tyndale.....	Maclean.....	20	27	47	13.8	21.4	35.2	171 0 0	5 1 7		7 4 7	183 6 2
Uarbry.....	Uarbry.....	10	17	27	7.8	13.1	20.9	125 0 0	4 6 10		119 9 6	248 16 4
Ulladulla.....	Ulladulla.....	32	18	50	23.2	11.7	34.9	171 0 0	5 2 3		18 10 7	194 12 10
Ulmarra.....	Ulmarra.....	61	44	105	48.3	36.0	84.3	286 0 0	11 11 10		10 8 5	308 0 3
Ulmarra, East.....	Ulmarra.....	21	16	37	16.8	14.1	30.9	148 0 0	3 9 10		3 0 1	154 9 11
Ultimo.....	Ultimo.....	378	325	703	273.4	225.9	499.3	1,508 3 4	18 0 11		125 9 3	1,651 13 6
Umaralla Siding.....	Cooma.....	22	10	32	14.2	7.8	22.0	125 0 0	2 13 6		5 14 4	133 7 10
Unanderra.....	Unanderra.....	97	84	181	80.7	69.1	149.8	401 1 1	6 7 5	3 3 6	487 5 8	897 17 8
Unkya Creek.....	Unkya Creek.....	25	23	48	18.5	16.0	34.5	142 5 0	5 0 8		178 10 4	325 16 0
Uralla.....	Uralla.....	97	72	169	68.9	54.4	123.3	406 5 0	9 8 5	6 7 0	28 3 5	450 3 10
Urana.....	Urana.....	34	30	64	25.9	20.4	46.3	285 0 0	2 4 6		9 6 5	296 10 11
Urangbell.....	Upper Copmanhurst.....	22	18	40	17.5	14.9	32.4	136 0 0	3 10 3		3 2 1	142 12 4
Uranquinty.....	Uranquinty.....	24	18	42	16.9	14.0	30.9	148 0 0	4 10 8	18 15 6	337 5 1	508 11 3
Utungan.....	Macksville.....	15	5	20	9.6	4.4	14.0	72 0 0	2 4 1		0 10 0	74 14 1
Vacy.....	Vacy.....	30	27	57	23.1	21.7	44.8	199 5 0	2 10 9	3 17 2	3 11 11	209 4 10
Vere.....	Whittingham.....	8	9	17	5.3	5.9	11.2	125 0 0	3 16 3		18 0 7	146 16 10
Verona.....	Quaama.....	9	16	25	6.5	12.2	18.7	113 0 0	2 5 2		3 2 1	118 7 3
Vineyard.....	Riverstone.....	21	17	38	17.6	12.9	30.5	136 0 0	2 4 7		4 2 1	142 6 8
Wagga Wagga.....	Wagga Wagga.....	186	194	380	136.1	149.9	286.0	829 3 4	13 15 1		58 3 3	901 1 8
Wagga Wagga Experimental Farm.....	Boman.....	19	26	45	14.8	18.2	33.0	148 0 0	2 14 7		165 0 9	315 15 4
Wagga Wagga, North.....	Wagga Wagga.....	57	39	96	42.7	23.9	66.6	219 0 0	2 9 1		15 15 8	237 4 9
Wagga Wagga, South.....	Wagga Wagga.....	176	153	329	132.5	123.7	256.2	745 3 4	20 14 10	2 18 3	96 12 11	865 9 4
Wagra.....	Wagra.....	21	20	41	18.6	17.6	36.2	143 0 0	4 13 9		708 17 2	861 10 11
Wagragobilly.....	Gundagai.....	5	16	21	3.8	11.0	14.8	88 0 0	3 11 0		0 15 0	92 6 0
Wakefield.....	Wallsend.....	10	18	28	7.5	16.0	23.5	113 0 0	3 12 6		36 1 5	152 13 11
Walaga Lake.....	Tilba Tilba.....	15	13	28	12.1	10.5	22.6	69 0 0	4 1 1	2 11 1	9 10 7	85 2 9
Walang.....	Glanmire.....	14	10	24	11.8	7.6	19.4	88 0 0	3 14 1		3 4 4	94 18 5
Walbundrie.....	Walbundrie.....	15	12	27	12.0	9.4	21.4	125 0 0	3 2 10	5 13 0	39 19 7	173 15 5
Walcha.....	Walcha.....	96	108	204	71.3	74.9	146.2	414 5 0	10 3 1	2 0 6	43 8 5	469 17 0
Walcha Road.....	Walcha Road.....	15	11	26	9.6	7.4	17.0	160 7 6	2 16 9	10 16 4	29 19 1	203 19 8
Waldegrave.....	Forest Reefs.....	20	24	44	14.4	16.2	30.6	124 10 0	1 16 4		3 9 1	129 15 5
Walgett.....	Walgett.....	50	39	89	31.2	23.2	54.4	345 11 8	6 10 10		9 16 4	361 18 10
Walhallow.....	Quirindi.....	19	23	42	12.6	15.3	27.9	136 0 0	4 16 3		8 5 6	149 1 9
Wallabadah.....	Wallabadah.....	36	36	72	23.6	26.3	49.9	232 19 3	3 15 4		84 11 3	321 5 10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.		
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wallaby Hill .....	Jamberoo .....	10	6	16	7-5	3-7	11-2	113 0 0	2 4 11	.....	2 12 1	117 17 0	
Wallagoot .....	Tathra .....	25	13	38	17-1	7-9	35-0	136 0 0	1 11 6	.....	8 12 1	146 3 7	
Wallalong .....	Hinton .....	37	28	65	29-7	23-9	53-6	228 0 0	2 18 8	.....	56 6 4	287 5 0	
Wallamba, Lower..	Failford .....	3	11	14	2-6	9-4	12-0	72 0 0	3 16 7	3 3 10	3 2 1	82 2 6	
Wallambyne .....	St. Albans.....	10	11	21	8-9	9-3	18-3	113 0 0	0 18 10	.....	3 2 1	117 0 11	
Wallangra .....	Wallangra .....	16	11	27	12-4	7-9	20-3	131 0 0	4 11 3	.....	3 2 1	138 13 4	
Wallaroo .....	Cowra .....	18	11	29	9-2	5-7	14-9	125 0 0	3 3 9	8 13 8	6 3 10	143 1 3	
Walla Walla .....	Walla Walla .....	29	18	47	23-4	12-7	36-1	143 0 0	4 1 7	.....	65 12 1	217 13 8	
Wallaya* .....	Robertson .....	8	6	14	6-7	4-5	11-2	73 6 8	1 11 5	.....	3 10 0	78 8 1	
Wallendbeen .....	Wallendbeen .....	37	42	79	28-2	29-2	57-4	239 10 0	4 0 3	2 14 0	199 4 7	445 8 10	
Wallerawang .....	Wallerawang .....	91	58	149	62-0	38-4	100-4	357 0 0	7 3 2	.....	33 13 0	397 16 2	
Wallgrove .....	Eastern Creek .....	47	44	91	34-4	32-2	66-6	271 16 3	4 10 10	0 9 4	12 9 8	289 6 1	
Walli .....	Walli .....	19	9	28	17-7	8-4	26-1	148 0 0	1 12 0	21 8 4	10 13 1	181 13 5	
Wallsend .....	Wallsend-Plattsburg .....	470	459	929	366-2	347-4	713-6	1,969 8 6	43 0 7	13 14 6	223 9 6	2,254 13 1	
Wallsend, West .....	West Wallsend.....	230	167	397	168-8	115-4	284-2	533 5 8	14 19 4	.....	319 2 11	867 7 11	
Wambanumba .....	Young .....	17	24	41	13-6	17-7	31-3	155 13 4	3 0 0	.....	5 19 6	164 12 10	
Wamboota .....	Moama .....	16	18	34	9-7	11-6	21-3	155 0 0	5 6 11	.....	21 15 7	182 2 6	
Wanaaring .....	Wanaaring .....	20	20	40	14-6	15-0	29-6	168 0 0	6 14 7	.....	43 14 0	218 8 7	
Wanatta .....	Wolumla .....	24	8	32	17-1	4-8	21-9	113 0 0	5 5 5	.....	3 2 1	121 7 6	
Wandella .....	Cobargo .....	19	18	37	14-4	15-3	29-7	148 0 0	3 4 5	.....	33 4 7	184 9 0	
Wanganella .....	Wanganella .....	16	20	36	14-0	16-2	30-2	161 10 8	3 16 10	.....	88 0 7	253 8 1	
Wandsworth .....	Wandsworth .....	11	13	24	8-7	8-2	16-9	148 0 0	2 3 1	.....	26 0 5	176 3 6	
Wantiool .....	Junee .....	12	12	24	6-2	6-1	12-3	77 0 0	3 1 10	1 0 1	8 7 9	89 9 8	
Wapengo .....	Bega .....	9	8	17	6-7	5-9	12-6	94 3 4	2 6 2	2 4 0	3 18 9	102 12 3	
Warangesda .....	Darlington Point .....	29	33	62	14-8	16-5	31-3	168 0 0	4 7 5	.....	3 12 1	175 19 6	
Waratah .....	Waratah .....	116	80	196	90-0	59-2	149-2	403 1 8	9 10 9	1 0 0	34 18 8	448 11 1	
Warbro .....	Hickey's Creek.....	6	9	15	4-7	6-8	11-5	79 13 4	2 1 5	3 0 0	2 2 3	86 17 0	
Wardell .....	Wardell .....	55	51	106	42-7	37-4	80-1	237 0 0	4 10 4	10 11 0	21 10 7	323 11 11	
Ward's River .....	Stroud .....	12	9	21	8-4	6-6	15-0	91 0 0	3 5 1	.....	3 2 1	97 7 2	
Wargela .....	Tangmangaroo .....	15	14	29	9-3	8-2	17-5	125 0 0	1 19 3	.....	29 17 1	156 16 4	
Warialda .....	Warialda .....	67	90	157	44-7	57-9	102-6	334 2 0	9 0 3	5 0 0	46 8 5	444 10 8	
Warkton .....	Warkton .....	7	11	18	4-8	7-2	12-0	113 0 0	3 8 5	.....	3 12 1	120 0 6	
Warkworth .....	Warkworth .....	15	21	36	12-2	17-2	29-4	171 0 0	2 17 8	.....	7 18 1	181 15 9	
Warne .....	Warne .....	27	28	55	21-3	19-7	41-0	153 15 0	0 11 10	.....	755 14 3	910 1 1	
Warraderry .....	Grenfell .....	13	12	25	11-0	9-5	20-5	83 0 0	2 13 6	2 3 0	.....	92 16 6	
Warrah .....	Willow Tree .....	9	13	22	5-0	9-5	14-5	91 0 0	2 6 1	.....	2 12 1	95 18 2	
Warrangunyah .....	Ilford .....	12	14	26	10-2	13-3	23-5	113 0 0	3 10 11	.....	4 2 1	120 13 0	
Warren .....	Warren .....	78	90	168	54-8	69-4	124-2	466 6 8	14 8 4	2 4 4	44 11 11	527 11 3	
Warroo .....	Forbes .....	11	11	22	7-8	8-1	15-9	71 6 8	4 5 10	3 13 3	6 9 9	85 15 6	
Watergumbeen .....	Canowindra .....	7	7	14	5-5	4-5	10-0	125 0 0	1 13 2	.....	26 6 7	152 19 9	
Waterloo .....	Waterloo .....	330	311	641	248-7	232-3	481-0	1,720 10 5	24 18 3	8 1 8	169 1 8	1,922 12 0	
Watson's Bay .....	Watson's Bay .....	69	74	143	54-2	52-3	106-5	352 2 10	4 12 3	.....	302 4 10	658 19 11	
Watson's Reef .....	Cunningham.....	35	40	75	23-8	25-7	49-5	148 0 0	5 13 9	.....	17 12 1	171 5 10	
Wattamadara .....	Cowra .....	16	20	36	12-5	14-4	26-9	113 0 0	2 5 3	.....	3 3 1	118 8 4	
Wattamolla .....	Berry .....	15	15	30	8-5	9-0	17-5	88 0 0	3 2 8	.....	73 11 8	169 14 4	
Wattle Flat .....	Wattle Flat .....	37	36	73	23-7	24-5	48-2	223 10 0	4 13 11	.....	66 6 4	294 10 3	
Wattleville .....	Neville .....	4	10	14	1-9	4-9	6-8	79 0 1	2 8 11	3 14 6	2 4 8	87 8 2	
Wauchope .....	Wauchope .....	43	57	100	27-8	42-1	69-9	244 0 0	4 18 5	.....	8 16 4	257 14 9	
Waverley .....	Waverley .....	546	527	1,073	378-7	351-0	729-7	2,352 17 9	18 15 10	1 8 6	117 0 9	2,490 2 10	
Weddin .....	Weddin, via Young .....	20	17	37	15-3	14-6	29-9	148 0 0	2 0 9	.....	3 16 7	153 17 4	
Wee Waa .....	Wee Waa .....	74	78	152	50-3	48-8	99-1	346 2 5	7 5 1	4 12 6	56 0 4	414 0 4	
Wellesley .....	Delegate .....	13	11	24	6-0	4-6	10-6	50 0 0	8 1 7	11 12 6	87 0 0	156 14 1	
Wellingrove .....	Glen Innes .....	24	18	42	20-2	12-5	32-8	148 0 0	3 2 7	.....	16 2 1	167 4 8	
Wellington .....	Wellington .....	232	174	406	177-3	132-1	309-4	590 4 0	23 14 6	.....	24 0 8	637 19 2	
Welshman's Creek..	Wallarobba .....	20	19	39	16-1	15-6	31-7	126 8 4	2 17 6	.....	3 3 7	132 9 5	
Wentworth .....	Wentworth .....	64	53	117	44-8	36-3	81-1	379 4 11	10 1 5	39 19 6	164 5 5	593 11 3	
Wentworth Falls..	Wentworth Falls..	18	19	37	14-3	15-5	29-8	148 0 0	2 6 10	.....	29 7 1	179 13 11	
Wentworthville ..	Wentworthville ..	42	38	80	32-5	28-9	61-4	225 0 0	4 4 0	.....	54 14 4	283 18 4	
Werombi .....	Camden .....	14	9	23	11-6	6-4	18-0	125 0 0	0 16 9	.....	100 0 1	225 16 10	
Werriberri .....	Picton .....	7	9	16	4-7	5-9	10-6	125 0 0	0 19 7	.....	3 15 0	129 14 7	
Werris Creek .....	Werris Creek .....	51	59	110	39-6	42-9	82-9	285 0 0	6 16 8	.....	13 18 5	305 15 1	
Wetherill Park .....	Wetherill Park.....	57	41	98	45-5	29-9	75-4	290 12 9	4 9 8	.....	7 16 4	302 18 9	
Whian Whian .....	Eureka .....	17	20	37	12-7	15-6	28-3	143 0 0	3 18 9	.....	6 7 1	153 5 10	
Whipstick .....	Wyndham .....	18	12	30	10-8	8-0	18-8	136 0 0	1 12 1	.....	4 14 7	142 6 8	
White Cliffs.....	White Cliffs .....	78	56	134	50-3	32-5	82-8	203 1 4	17 0 6	15 11 6	44 9 9	280 3 1	
Whiteman Creek ..	Whiteman Creek ..	13	16	29	8-5	10-9	19-4	113 0 0	3 1 4	.....	2 12 2	118 13 6	
White Rock .....	White Rock .....	12	20	32	8-5	14-3	22-8	125 0 0	1 2 5	.....	3 7 1	129 9 6	
Whittingham .....	Whittingham .....	29	18	47	22-6	11-0	33-6	156 5 2	1 17 8	2 17 4	3 2 1	164 2 3	
Whitton .....	Whitton .....	45	32	77	31-2	21-8	53-0	281 12 3	5 16 5	4 4 0	27 7 10	319 0 6	
Wickham .....	Wickham .....	487	497	984	377-2	360-1	737-3	2,276 5 6	45 19 6	0 10 2	368 14 4	2,691 9 6	
Wilberforce .....	Wilberforce .....	56	53	109	38-3	38-3	76-6	354 0 0	2 15 3	13 9 6	21 13 9	391 18 6	
Wilbertree .....	Home Rule .....	12	13	25	7-2	9-2	16-4	157 0 3	3 1 9	2 9 0	3 12 1	166 3 1	
Wilcannia .....	Wilcannia .....	64	58	122	49-6	43-8	93-4	357 6 0	10 5 3	45 13 0	79 9 3	492 13 6	
Willandra .....	Dubbo .....	18	25	43	11-3	15-9	27-2	118 15 0	5 0 0	7 10 9	8 6 1	139 11 10	
William-street.....	Sydney .....	414	386	800	312-6	270-7	583-3	1,934 5 7	18 18 10	.....	210 1 0	2,163 5 5	
William Town .....	William Town .....	31	24	55	24-8	16-7	41-5	171 0 0	2 19 9	.....	21 15 1	195 14 10	
Willoughby .....	Willoughby .....	91	84	175	62-1	60-4	122-5	479 11 1	8 4 9	1 7 6	196 9 2	685 12 6	
Willow Tree .....	Willow Tree .....	16	21	37	11-2	15-0	26-2	170 8 11	3 6 11	3 1 6	5 9 1	182 6 5	
Wilson's Downfall..	Wilson's Downfall..	8	14	22	5-8	10-7	16-5	37 6 8	1 0 6	1 10 9	2 3 10	42 1 9	
Wilton .....	Wilton .....	15	19	34	7-3	12-1	19-4	136 0 0	2 18 11	.....	24 14 7	163 13 6	
Winburndale .....	Duramana .....	15	16	31	11-5	12-8	24-3	121 13 3	2 6 8	.....	131 0 3	255 0 2	
Winchendon Vale..	Old Junee .....	19	23	42	11-3	12-1	23-4	136 0 0	3 10 0	.....	1 15 3	141 5 3	

\* Closed, 31st October.

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.					Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Windeyer .....	Windeyer .....	35	28	63	27.6	22.9	50.5	235 0 0	5 10 0	2 10 0	862 7 8	1,105 7 8	
Windowie .....	Gilmore .....	20	17	37	13.6	11.5	25.1	113 0 0	5 7 10	.....	257 3 6	375 11 4	
Windsor .....	Windsor .....	180	174	354	138.5	130.2	268.7	985 3 4	5 13 6	.....	40 5 9	1,031 2 7	
Wingello .....	Wingello .....	16	20	36	9.7	12.8	22.5	113 0 0	2 9 1	.....	3 12 1	119 1 2	
Wingen .....	Wingen .....	10	10	20	6.2	5.2	11.4	125 0 0	.....	.....	51 13 2	176 13 2	
Wingham .....	Wingham .....	80	102	182	58.8	76.5	135.3	405 11 7	12 17 2	.....	58 1 10	516 10 7	
Winton .....	Winton .....	13	18	31	10.0	13.7	23.0	136 0 0	3 1 4	.....	3 6 1	142 7 5	
Wirrabelah .....	Gunnedah .....	31	19	50	12.8	11.4	24.2	133 16 4	2 3 4	3 11 0	25 2 1	164 12 9	
Wirrimbi .....	Howrville .....	17	17	34	12.8	13.0	25.8	125 0 0	3 17 2	.....	18 17 1	147 14 3	
Wiseman's Ferry .....	Wiseman's Ferry .....	27	13	40	18.7	8.7	27.4	156 15 0	1 9 2	.....	10 9 10	163 14 0	
Woerden .....	Clarence Town .....	17	11	28	14.0	8.0	22.0	113 0 0	2 14 8	.....	7 18 4	123 13 0	
Wollar .....	Wollar .....	13	7	20	6.5	3.6	10.1	113 0 0	1 15 6	.....	11 6 10	126 2 4	
Wollombi .....	Wollombi .....	21	23	49	14.6	21.3	35.9	187 13 4	1 17 2	2 17 1	13 4 11	205 12 6	
Wollongong .....	Wollongong .....	299	272	571	216.1	192.3	408.4	1,339 2 8	17 16 6	0 15 6	70 10 7	1,423 5 3	
Wollun .....	Walcha Road .....	11	12	23	7.2	9.7	16.0	125 0 0	3 9 6	.....	24 16 1	153 5 7	
Wolumla, South .....	Wolumla .....	27	24	51	19.6	16.5	36.1	148 0 0	4 18 3	.....	3 2 1	156 0 4	
Wombah .....	Chatsworth Island .....	11	13	24	9.6	10.3	19.9	125 0 0	3 10 5	.....	3 2 1	131 12 6	
Wombat .....	Wombat .....	45	39	84	31.6	26.4	58.0	260 5 0	4 5 11	.....	284 9 10	549 0 9	
Wongajong .....	Forbes .....	37	33	70	24.9	20.5	45.4	171 0 0	4 16 10	.....	29 5 0	205 1 10	
Wondalga .....	Adelong .....	18	9	27	10.5	6.3	16.8	125 0 0	4 9 8	.....	44 8 8	173 18 4	
Woodburn .....	South Woodburn .....	63	59	122	46.8	42.8	89.6	290 10 0	5 7 3	1 12 6	61 4 5	367 14 2	
Woodford Dale .....	Brushgrove .....	15	15	30	11.9	11.5	23.4	171 0 0	1 10 5	.....	34 11 7	207 2 0	
Woodford Leigh .....	Woodford Leigh .....	18	14	32	14.9	10.0	24.9	148 0 0	1 19 6	.....	3 2 1	153 1 7	
Woodhill .....	Berry .....	12	5	17	9.1	3.5	12.6	125 0 0	1 15 3	8 14 9	3 15 0	139 5 0	
Woodhouselee .....	Woodhouselee .....	10	9	19	6.0	5.9	11.9	125 0 0	2 7 6	.....	3 9 1	130 16 7	
Woodport .....	Gosford .....	37	41	78	28.4	28.5	56.9	241 13 4	2 14 6	.....	43 0 8	292 8 6	
Woodonga .....	Young .....	14	15	29	9.3	11.7	21.0	134 8 4	3 11 0	.....	32 9 4	170 8 8	
Wood's Reef* .....	Barraba .....	6	6	12	3.9	3.8	7.7	56 10 0	0 8 10	.....	17 2 1	74 0 11	
Woodstock .....	Rooty Hill .....	60	34	94	48.7	26.8	70.5	235 0 0	3 16 4	.....	8 10 4	247 6 8	
Woolgoolga .....	Woolgoolga .....	30	22	52	22.0	17.4	39.4	148 0 0	2 9 9	.....	7 19 7	158 9 4	
Woolahra .....	Edgecliffe, Sydney .....	715	671	1,386	526.0	478.7	1,004.7	2,392 11 4	46 10 2	.....	186 2 5	3,125 3 11	
Woola Woola .....	Taree .....	18	11	29	13.0	8.4	21.4	123 0 0	3 8 9	.....	3 2 1	129 10 10	
Woolaban .....	Dungowan .....	13	17	30	9.4	13.6	23.6	37 13 4	5 2 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	44 16 10	
Woolomin .....	Woolomin .....	26	9	35	18.1	7.6	25.7	105 3 4	3 4 3	.....	2 5 8	110 13 3	
Woolomol .....	Tamworth .....	33	28	61	22.8	20.8	43.6	171 0 0	1 12 11	.....	6 11 4	179 4 3	
Woolwich .....	Woolwich .....	61	44	105	43.4	29.8	73.2	291 0 0	2 18 1	.....	66 14 2	360 12 3	
Woomargama .....	Woomargama .....	10	15	25	6.3	8.4	14.7	125 0 0	1 15 7	.....	54 15 10	181 11 5	
Woonona .....	Woonona .....	237	213	450	179.1	156.6	335.7	839 5 1	25 19 3	1 10 2	34 2 5	900 16 11	
Worragee .....	Nowra .....	10	16	26	6.4	10.0	16.4	107 18 4	1 4 8	0 2 6	11 3 7	120 9 1	
Wowagin .....	Taralga .....	18	23	41	12.5	18.0	30.5	148 0 0	1 12 8	.....	41 12 1	191 4 9	
Wowingragong .....	Forbes .....	13	9	22	7.7	7.1	14.8	65 18 4	4 19 6	2 2 3	114 19 10	187 19 11	
Wrightville .....	Wrightville .....	87	82	169	60.4	57.0	117.4	318 0 0	6 3 0	.....	349 17 7	674 0 7	
Wyagdon .....	Bathurst .....	12	15	27	8.4	10.0	18.4	113 0 0	1 0 3	.....	3 13 1	117 13 4	
Wyaldra .....	Gulgong .....	8	13	21	6.2	10.4	16.6	79 6 8	4 5 10	1 9 0	3 8 10	88 10 4	
Wyalong .....	Wyalong .....	91	64	155	66.6	49.2	115.8	444 13 4	4 15 0	5 12 0	65 10 11	520 11 3	
Wyalong, West .....	West Wyalong .....	132	124	256	74.0	63.4	142.4	499 15 11	10 14 4	45 0 9	84 16 1	640 7 1	
Wyee .....	Wyee .....	14	9	23	11.0	6.7	17.7	89 10 0	0 10 9	.....	1 15 10	91 16 7	
Wyndella .....	Armidale .....	15	10	25	11.8	8.4	20.2	124 0 0	2 9 8	6 9 6	3 12 1	136 11 3	
Wyndham .....	Wyndham .....	24	24	48	18.9	17.3	36.3	180 8 4	4 8 10	8 16 6	12 12 1	206 5 9	
Wyong .....	Wyong .....	62	48	110	40.9	33.7	74.6	226 10 0	4 18 9	.....	8 12 4	240 1 1	
Wyong Creek .....	Wyong Creek .....	27	10	37	23.2	7.7	30.9	148 0 0	2 1 4	.....	3 2 1	153 3 5	
Wyrallah .....	Wyrallah .....	42	38	80	31.8	27.0	58.8	236 7 1	6 4 7	1 3 0	12 15 0	256 9 8	
Yalgogrin .....	Yalgogrin .....	17	20	37	9.2	11.1	20.3	159 0 0	4 16 6	.....	548 10 9	712 7 3	
Yallaroi .....	Warialda .....	9	10	19	6.9	9.4	16.3	78 0 0	3 7 0	.....	0 10 0	81 17 0	
Yalwal .....	Yalwal .....	37	40	77	27.2	30.5	57.7	235 0 0	4 10 6	.....	69 4 10	308 15 4	
Yamba .....	Yamba .....	31	15	46	26.4	12.5	38.9	171 0 0	3 9 5	.....	3 2 1	177 11 6	
Yambla .....	Table-top .....	19	15	34	13.8	10.7	24.5	113 0 0	4 8 6	.....	2 19 7	120 8 1	
Yamatree .....	Bongongolong .....	14	8	22	8.0	4.8	12.8	117 11 2	3 10 7	4 4 9	16 5 1	141 11 7	
Yanko, Upper .....	Narandera .....	17	13	30	12.7	9.0	20.7	73 6 8	3 7 6	.....	.....	76 14 2	
Yarra .....	Cowra .....	17	19	36	12.9	13.7	26.6	148 0 0	5 7 9	.....	118 9 7	271 17 4	
Yarraford .....	Glen Innes .....	22	15	37	15.9	11.7	27.6	113 0 0	3 1 8	.....	3 2 1	119 3 9	
Yarragundry .....	Wagga Wagga .....	17	9	26	10.1	5.9	16.0	124 0 0	3 19 3	11 17 9	27 18 8	167 15 8	
Yarrahappini .....	Stuart's Point .....	28	24	52	21.2	15.8	37.0	171 0 0	5 15 11	28 13 1	152 0 2	357 14 2	
Yarramalong .....	Yarramalong .....	21	12	33	17.4	9.3	26.7	148 0 0	2 1 11	.....	43 11 1	193 13 0	
Yarramundi .....	Richmond .....	22	19	41	18.3	15.8	34.1	171 0 0	2 12 3	.....	3 4 7	176 16 10	
Yarranoo .....	Binda .....	15	10	25	11.4	8.2	19.6	83 0 0	3 12 9	.....	3 2 1	94 14 10	
Yarrawah .....	Robertson .....	14	25	39	7.6	15.5	23.1	148 0 0	3 1 0	.....	8 8 7	159 9 7	
Yarrow .....	Glen Innes .....	12	14	26	7.7	11.1	18.8	113 0 0	5 11 3	1 17 0	2 13 10	123 2 1	
Yarrowitch .....	Walcha .....	7	16	23	5.5	11.5	17.0	71 1 8	10 3 7	7 18 6	6 5 10	95 9 7	
Yarrowyck .....	Armidale .....	23	14	37	12.5	6.4	18.9	113 0 0	3 3 5	.....	3 12 1	119 15 6	
Yarrunga .....	Avoca .....	16	14	30	12.3	10.1	22.4	148 0 0	1 19 8	.....	3 12 1	153 11 9	
Yass .....	Yass .....	128	103	231	85.5	69.5	155.0	456 3 4	9 7 4	0 5 5	31 13 5	497 14 6	
Yatheyattah .....	Yatheyattah .....	17	11	28	10.4	7.5	17.9	125 0 0	2 5 4	.....	3 7 1	130 12 5	
Yeoval .....	Yeoval .....	14	13	27	7.8	10.1	17.9	125 0 0	2 16 5	.....	30 0 1	157 16 6	
Yerong Creek .....	Yerong Creek .....	33	29	62	26.8	22.5	49.3	219 7 8	7 14 2	13 1 11	200 4 3	440 8 0	
Yetholme .....	Yetholme .....	13	9	22	9.5	7.8	17.3	113 0 0	2 13 1	.....	3 7 0	119 0 1	
Yetman .....	Yetman .....	20	22	42	14.6	16.8	31.4	147 0 0	3 9 3	.....	20 13 1	171 2 4	
Yorklea .....	Casino .....	21	23	44	13.8	15.3	29.1	113 0 0	2 11 3	.....	124 10 10	240 2 1	
Young .....	Young .....	255	228	483	191.6	177.7	369.3	1,348 0 7	24 13 10	5 8 3	81 18 1	1,460 0 9	
Young Wallsend .....	Young Wallsend .....	22	32	54	18.0	24.9	42.9	125 0 0	3 19 9	.....	11 7 1	140 6 10	
Yowaka .....	Pambula .....	11	19	30	8.4	12.4	20.8	148 0 0	2 2 5	.....	56 2 1	206 4 6	
Yurramine .....	Candelo .....	24	28	52	18.5	22.4	40.9	171 0 0	5 9 10	.....	35 3 9	211 13 7	

\* Closed 30th June.

## APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acacia .....	Acacia Creek .....	6	11	17	5.4	8.7	14.1	50 16 0	2 12 3	5 0 6	73 10 0	131 18 9
Adelong Grove ..	Adelong .....	12	15	27	7.5	10.5	18.0	74 17 6	2 15 11	5 17 8	36 15 6	120 6 7
Airhe Brake .....	Goomoorah .....	20	7	27	15.8	4.8	20.6	51 6 8	4 16 0	2 12 0	38 8 6	97 3 2
Ardnaclach .....	Galong .....	8	6	14	6.8	4.9	11.7	60 8 7	0 14 11	1 14 1	0 15 0	62 12 7
Ariah Park .....	Broken Dam .....	13	8	21	8.2	5.5	13.7	50 15 2	4 13 4	2 12 0	...	58 0 6
Armoy .....	Narromine .....	13	8	21	8.9	6.1	15.0	31 6 8	5 1 8	0 10 10	34 4 4	71 3 6
Arthur's Seat .....	Ashford .....	9	8	17	8.5	7.0	15.5	18 0 0	5 17 3	...	5 0 0	28 17 3
Arthurville .....	Arthurville .....	10	8	18	6.3	5.3	11.6	82 13 4	1 0 9	...	...	83 14 1
Back Yamma .....	Forbes .....	15	6	21	13.9	5.6	19.5	88 0 0	3 2 0	5 17 0	8 7 6	105 6 6
Bago, Lower .....	Batlow .....	6	10	16	5.0	9.0	14.0	72 0 0	1 16 7	...	0 7 6	74 4 1
Bannaby .....	Taralga .....	11	16	27	7.5	10.4	17.9	89 6 8	4 10 6	9 3 4	2 0 0	105 0 6
Bargong .....	Tambaroora .....	9	8	17	8.6	7.6	16.2	88 0 0	3 1 9	...	5 15 0	96 16 9
Barnes' Creek .....	Tharwa .....	17	9	26	8.9	3.5	12.4	67 13 4	2 19 2	4 15 0	0 5 0	75 12 6
Barnett .....	Moonan Brook .....	12	6	18	11.0	5.4	16.4	88 0 0	2 2 1	...	...	90 2 1
Barragon .....	Wollar .....	11	8	19	9.0	5.7	14.7	78 13 4	3 9 7	1 5 0	7 10 0	90 17 11
Beaconsfield .....	Temora .....	18	10	28	11.3	5.4	16.7	88 0 0	2 0 5	...	0 12 6	90 12 11
Beargamil .....	Parkes .....	7	15	22	3.4	7.3	10.7	63 17 4	4 17 0	2 11 3	20 10 0	91 15 7
Beilsdown .....	Bellingen .....	13	5	18	11.9	4.3	16.2	86 13 4	3 12 6	9 15 0	1 15 0	101 15 10
Belmore River, Upper	Gladstone .....	9	6	15	6.6	5.3	11.9	58 1 3	3 15 9	...	4 10 0	66 7 0
Ben Bullen .....	Wallerawang .....	5	6	11	3.1	3.9	7.0	64 5 2	0 12 11	0 18 0	...	65 16 1
Beri .....	Warne .....	9	8	17	6.5	6.1	12.6	64 5 1	1 10 6	3 18 4	1 0 0	70 13 11
Bevendale .....	Bevendale .....	9	6	15	7.5	5.2	12.7	64 16 9	1 19 5	2 1 9	18 15 0	87 12 11
Bilambil .....	Tweed Heads .....	20	11	31	16.2	9.1	25.3	87 15 3	3 0 8	...	36 3 6	126 19 5
Bimbimbie .....	Bateman's Bay .....	11	8	19	9.7	6.9	16.6	88 0 0	6 10 2	...	0 10 0	95 0 2
Binglebrah .....	Gresford .....	5	9	14	4.1	6.8	10.9	72 0 0	3 5 1	...	0 10 0	75 15 1
Blackville .....	Blackville .....	12	9	21	10.4	7.5	17.9	88 0 0	1 12 1	...	32 0 0	121 12 1
Blakney Creek .....	Dalton .....	10	13	23	4.8	3.0	7.8	72 0 0	1 10 7	...	1 15 0	75 5 7
Blaxlands .....	South Grafton .....	15	16	31	10.2	11.9	22.1	88 0 0	4 14 0	1 10 0	...	94 4 0
Blaxland's Ridge ..	Comleroy Road .....	15	16	31	8.6	11.0	19.6	88 0 0	2 10 7	...	3 0 0	93 10 7
Bobin Flat .....	Wingham .....	7	15	22	5.1	10.8	15.9	63 1 11	1 6 5	1 10 0	131 19 0	197 17 4
Bohnock .....	Pampoolah .....	22	16	38	17.2	11.9	29.1	136 13 4	1 12 7	2 16 0	83 15 0	224 16 11
Bolivia .....	Bolivia .....	14	11	25	9.7	8.8	18.5	80 13 4	1 14 3	2 1 6	0 10 0	84 19 1
Bona Vista .....	Somerton .....	12	13	25	8.3	5.2	13.5	69 1 11	3 1 11	2 18 6	80 17 0	155 19 4
Bongongolong .....	Gundagai .....	12	8	20	8.8	5.6	14.4	72 0 0	3 3 9	...	9 18 6	85 2 3
Boogleguble .....	Dubbo .....	11	10	21	7.8	6.1	13.9	86 13 4	2 15 4	...	0 6 6	89 15 2
Boonjaub .....	South Grafton .....	12	8	20	10.0	7.1	17.1	88 0 0	2 0 7	...	...	90 0 7
Booorooban .....	Booorooban .....	7	12	19	4.6	9.3	13.9	96 6 8	0 12 6	10 6 9	0 15 0	108 0 11
Boree Cabonne .....	Cheeseman's Creek .....	10	7	17	5.5	5.5	11.0	88 0 0	1 14 2	...	0 15 0	90 9 2
Botobolar, Upper..	Lue .....	15	7	22	12.4	6.0	18.4	88 0 0	2 12 9	...	14 0 8	104 13 5
Braefield .....	Quirindi .....	8	12	20	7.1	10.4	17.5	88 0 0	2 12 7	...	2 10 11	93 3 6
Brandon Hill .....	Kiama .....	4	13	17	2.9	8.8	11.7	72 0 0	1 19 7	...	...	73 19 7
Bredbo, North ..	Bredbo .....	5	8	13	2.8	6.0	8.8	65 4 6	1 16 4	3 12 6	0 10 0	71 3 4
Breelong, West ..	Gilgandra .....	8	6	14	6.4	5.3	11.7	82 13 4	3 13 8	...	5 1 0	91 13 0
Brewarrina Mission	Brewarrina .....	9	9	18	9.0	9.0	18.0	106 0 0	1 12 6	...	...	107 12 6
Bridgewater .....	Molong .....	8	9	17	6.8	7.9	14.7	72 0 0	1 12 5	...	...	73 12 5
Briery .....	Wandsworth .....	10	6	16	6.3	3.7	10.0	72 0 0	1 13 7	...	0 12 6	74 6 1
Brightling Park ..	Gulargumbone .....	9	8	17	6.9	6.8	13.7	88 0 0	4 1 11	...	...	92 1 11
Brisbane Valley ..	Oberon .....	11	14	25	8.0	10.6	18.6	88 0 0	0 13 11	...	0 10 0	89 3 11
Brookongwa .....	Lockhart .....	11	14	25	8.3	11.5	19.8	88 0 0	5 13 8	...	16 7 6	110 1 2
Brooman .....	Brooman .....	8	6	14	6.1	4.5	10.6	72 0 0	2 6 9	...	0 10 0	74 16 9
Brungle .....	Brungle .....	11	13	26	9.1	12.4	21.5	88 0 0	8 6 9	...	35 5 2	131 11 11
Buckajo .....	Bega .....	10	7	17	7.5	5.5	13.0	87 6 8	2 5 0	...	14 18 0	104 9 8
Budden .....	Rialstone .....	10	14	24	5.9	9.1	15.0	87 6 11	2 10 11	...	38 15 0	128 12 10
Budgerabong .....	Forbes .....	12	16	28	6.5	11.6	18.1	74 13 4	1 19 8	...	0 15 0	77 8 0
Bullenbong .....	Berri .....	7	11	18	4.7	7.2	11.9	73 6 8	1 15 5	2 8 3	7 2 10	84 13 2
Bundawarra .....	Temora .....	13	9	22	10.8	7.8	18.6	88 0 0	0 18 7	1 18 9	6 6 3	97 3 7
Bundemar .....	Dubbo .....	11	9	20	5.0	3.3	8.3	60 8 7	2 14 0	6 8 0	...	69 10 7
Bunyan* .....	Cooma .....	10	6	16	6.4	3.0	9.4	27 17 5	0 17 6	...	...	23 14 11
Bureen .....	Denman .....	10	9	19	7.8	7.6	15.4	74 0 10	2 15 1	2 5 2	...	79 1 1
Burrendong .....	Sturt Town .....	17	9	26	8.9	6.0	14.9	69 1 11	2 15 6	1 6 11	54 6 10	127 11 2
Burrumbuttock, North	Burrumbuttock .....	8	13	21	7.2	10.8	18.0	88 0 0	3 7 5	...	11 17 6	103 4 11
Butherwah .....	Urana .....	11	6	17	5.0	2.8	7.8	40 11 0	2 12 0	5 5 1	...	57 8 1
Bynva .....	Whitton .....	10	12	22	6.0	6.5	12.5	48 0 0	2 12 11	1 17 8	0 15 0	53 5 7
Cainbill Creek ..	Leadville .....	7	10	17	4.7	6.1	10.8	68 6 5	2 0 9	6 5 6	1 15 9	78 8 5
Cairnmore .....	Inverell .....	12	15	27	8.9	12.3	21.2	23 9 4	6 9 4	5 14 11	45 7 0	81 0 7
Camborah .....	Camborah .....	7	8	15	4.4	3.4	7.8	75 5 6	7 0 7	15 5 0	11 19 7	109 10 8
Camden Haven, Upper	Kendall .....	13	12	25	10.2	9.6	19.8	88 0 0	5 3 3	2 10 0	1 16 0	97 9 3
Camira .....	Lawrence .....	8	13	21	5.5	7.4	12.9	66 6 7	1 8 6	4 15 6	...	72 10 7
Carinda .....	Carinda .....	14	6	20	9.4	4.8	14.2	67 19 8	2 17 10	3 11 10	...	74 9 4
Carndhu .....	Armidale .....	11	8	19	9.2	7.5	16.7	31 2 4	5 19 1	8 2 0	16 0 0	61 3 5
Carrabolla .....	Loslock .....	5	12	17	4.3	10.4	14.7	72 0 0	1 9 11	...	0 10 0	73 19 11
Castle Rock .....	Muswellbrook .....	5	9	14	3.3	4.2	7.5	64 12 11	3 4 3	1 5 5	1 3 4	70 5 11
Caulderwood .....	Jugiong .....	10	8	18	7.7	7.6	15.3	86 13 4	3 6 4	...	10 5 0	100 4 8
Chaucer .....	Walli .....	3	7	10	2.1	5.1	7.2	51 6 7	1 19 0	0 16 3	0 10 0	54 11 10
Cherson .....	Gundy .....	9	7	16	6.4	5.4	11.8	72 0 0	1 8 4	...	...	73 8 4
Cluri .....	Manilla .....	11	9	20	6.6	5.2	11.8	72 0 0	2 0 3	...	...	74 0 3
Coalbaggie .....	Belarigill .....	9	8	17	6.6	6.5	13.1	44 14 2	0 2 2	4 5 0	2 14 0	51 15 4
Coffin Rock .....	Wagga Wagga .....	9	11	20	7.3	8.6	15.9	88 0 0	2 5 2	...	...	90 5 2
Collengullie, South	do .....	8	12	20	5.7	9.9	15.6	82 13 4	2 19 11	3 15 0	19 13 0	109 1 3
Collingwood .....	Mudgee .....	15	10	25	9.0	5.7	14.7	80 0 0	4 3 7	...	26 12 0	110 15 7
Collombatti .....	Green Hill .....	13	10	23	10.0	7.5	17.5	68 13 4	1 0 9	...	24 4 0	93 13 1
Comarong .....	Comarong .....	8	2	10	6.2	1.1	7.3	72 0 0	1 14 8	0 8 6	3 19 0	78 2 2
Combaning .....	Temora .....	10	9	19	6.7	7.1	13.8	21 11 0	4 10 10	3 17 6	16 8 4	46 7 8

\* Closed temporarily, 10th April.

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Combaning, South..	Temora .....	16	9	25	11.6	6.0	17.6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Combo .....	Maryvale .....	11	13	24	7.1	9.6	16.7	31 3 4	5 1 8	2 8 6	45 0 0	83 13 6
Cococoonah .....	Gunnedah .....	15	10	25	6.8	4.1	10.9	30 2 7	7 5 0	3 12 0	76 3 7	117 3 2
Coolootai .....	Wallangra .....	13	9	22	8.9	6.9	15.8	84 0 0	1 8 3	...	1 5 0	86 13 3
Corridgery .....	Budgeribong .....	9	11	20	3.7	7.3	11.0	70 0 9	2 8 9	4 10 0	0 10 0	77 9 6
Crabbe's Creek .....	Crabbe's Creek .....	13	15	28	7.0	10.0	17.0	31 7 1	4 18 2	1 12 6	89 0 0	126 17 9
Cranbury .....	Cranbury .....	14	10	24	9.9	7.4	17.3	88 0 0	5 12 7	2 9 6	0 16 7	96 18 8
Crawford River .....	Bulladelah .....	13	9	22	11.1	7.3	18.4	62 13 4	1 14 10	5 8 3	0 7 6	70 3 11
Crystal Creek .....	Murwillumbah .....	9	14	23	6.3	10.1	16.4	88 0 0	0 17 6	...	13 17 3	102 14 9
Cucumgilla .....	Cowra .....	11	20	31	8.7	13.1	21.8	83 7 7	2 1 6	...	...	85 9 1
Cuerindi, North .....	Manilla .....	3	9	12	2.6	7.8	10.4	72 0 0	5 0 7	...	4 17 5	81 18 0
Daisy Park .....	Bogan Gate .....	9	14	23	5.5	10.9	16.4	57 0 0	3 3 7	1 18 0	5 18 6	68 0 1
Dangelong .....	Nimtybelle .....	12	7	19	10.8	5.9	16.7	18 0 0	3 14 11	4 2 0	87 5 0	113 1 11
Darke's Forest .....	Helensburgh .....	8	7	15	7.0	5.0	12.0	85 6 8	2 16 4	...	...	88 3 0
Darralume .....	Brooklehurst .....	10	13	23	6.7	9.7	16.4	72 0 0	1 10 6	...	...	73 10 6
Dickerton .....	Wellington .....	6	14	20	5.0	11.6	16.6	88 0 0	2 12 1	...	14 15 0	105 7 1
Dighton .....	Albury .....	8	12	20	6.3	9.5	15.8	48 0 0	0 1 6	4 18 4	...	54 15 2
Double Peak .....	Double Peak .....	9	8	17	6.8	6.2	13.0	84 0 0	6 1 6	...	...	90 1 6
Duck Creek .....	Alstonville .....	16	13	29	12.0	10.4	22.4	17 12 3	1 16 10	4 12 11	5 4 0	29 6 0
Dulla Dulla .....	Belarbigill .....	10	10	20	6.1	7.3	13.4	80 0 0	2 5 9	...	1 4 0	83 9 9
Dundee Raily. Stn.	Dundee Raily. Stn.	6	14	20	5.5	11.3	16.8	76 13 4	3 3 1	3 18 0	18 5 0	101 19 5
Dunedoo .....	Cobbarah .....	6	12	18	3.5	6.6	10.1	76 0 0	1 8 8	...	0 10 0	77 18 8
Dungowan, Upper .....	Dungowan .....	4	10	14	3.2	8.0	11.2	74 8 7	3 11 5	2 19 3	...	80 19 3
Edinglassie .....	Muswellbrook .....	7	12	19	6.9	9.2	16.1	76 0 0	0 16 6	...	0 10 0	77 6 6
Eilginbah .....	Neveraire .....	8	9	17	6.0	6.8	12.8	88 0 0	2 16 8	...	0 10 0	91 6 8
Eldorado Gully .....	Ophir .....	5	9	14	4.6	8.5	14.1	77 6 8	1 11 10	...	7 0 0	85 18 6
Eh Elwah .....	Hay .....	14	8	22	11.2	5.6	16.8	41 8 0	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	42 8 6
Ellerston .....	Moonan Brook .....	12	7	19	9.9	6.3	16.2	14 18 8	1 10 2	...	80 13 5	97 2 3
Elliott .....	Devlin's Siding .....	9	8	17	4.2	4.7	8.9	57 1 11	4 13 1	1 17 4	1 4 0	64 16 4
Elsedale .....	Tumberumba .....	9	8	17	7.0	6.3	13.3	73 6 8	2 2 8	2 9 9	...	77 19 1
Elswick .....	Condoobolin .....	9	7	16	5.4	5.3	10.7	28 16 9	3 17 2	4 18 3	76 10 0	114 2 2
Emerald Hill .....	Gunnedah .....	7	14	21	5.1	10.6	15.7	72 0 0	1 15 1	2 0 3	0 10 0	76 5 4
Erambie .....	Cowra .....	9	4	13	6.1	3.3	9.4	85 6 8	1 10 4	1 14 9	...	88 11 9
Evansdale .....	Cooma .....	12	13	25	8.3	9.3	17.6	88 0 0	3 16 0	...	0 10 0	92 6 0
Everleigh .....	Dumaresq .....	11	10	21	8.8	8.6	17.4	88 0 0	1 18 0	...	0 12 6	90 10 6
Fair Hill .....	Manildra .....	11	9	20	9.4	6.7	16.1	99 4 2	2 7 10	1 4 6	1 8 1	104 4 7
Fairy Hill .....	Casino .....	10	7	17	6.8	5.5	12.3	73 6 8	2 5 4	1 12 6	1 5 0	78 9 6
Fashion's Mount .....	Mumbul .....	13	9	22	10.4	5.9	16.3	72 0 0	2 4 8	1 11 0	...	75 15 8
Felton Wood .....	Oaklands .....	14	13	27	5.4	6.9	12.3	86 13 4	2 16 5	...	...	89 9 9
Fernlawn .....	Rouchel Brook .....	14	7	21	12.9	5.7	18.6	88 0 0	5 2 4	1 17 9	2 0 0	97 0 1
Fieldside .....	Kangaroo Camp .....	9	8	17	5.9	5.3	11.2	68 18 1	0 13 2	1 0 6	...	70 11 9
Flinton .....	Wallendbeen .....	14	10	24	10.5	7.2	17.7	62 2 7	0 19 0	2 3 9	0 10 0	65 15 4
Ford's Bridge .....	Ford's Bridge .....	12	8	20	9.9	6.1	16.0	34 5 0	6 8 5	0 14 3	83 7 6	129 15 2
Forest Farm .....	Hillgrove .....	12	8	20	8.4	6.2	14.6	81 10 11	3 8 6	8 10 9	...	93 10 2
Ganoo .....	Walmer .....	10	11	21	7.8	8.5	16.3	90 1 8	2 12 4	0 18 7	0 12 6	94 5 1
George's Plains .....	George's Plains .....	13	11	24	9.8	8.1	17.9	28 16 9	5 16 9	4 11 0	111 1 3	150 5 9
Ginerol-road .....	Bingara .....	11	14	25	6.6	9.2	15.8	...	...	...	...	...
Girvan .....	Booral .....	14	9	23	9.1	7.5	16.6	56 0 0	4 9 7	2 12 0	95 19 3	159 0 10
Gledswood .....	Narellan .....	14	10	24	7.6	6.3	13.9	86 13 4	3 2 11	...	1 7 6	91 3 9
Glencardie .....	Ponto .....	15	9	24	9.0	5.9	14.9	88 0 0	2 0 4	...	...	90 0 4
Gleniffer .....	Belangen .....	6	14	20	4.7	10.9	15.6	57 7 6	0 19 2	4 11 8	...	62 18 4
Glen Lee .....	Rylstone .....	8	6	14	5.2	3.2	8.4	88 0 0	4 8 11	...	85 10 0	177 18 4
Glen Martin .....	Clarence Town .....	11	14	25	7.6	9.8	17.4	78 13 4	2 9 10	2 7 9	1 0 0	84 10 11
Glenview* .....	Bombala .....	2	7	9	1.7	5.3	7.0	88 0 0	2 18 10	...	6 0 0	96 18 10
Godfrey's Creek .....	Burrowa .....	5	14	19	3.8	11.5	15.3	24 0 0	1 3 2	...	...	25 3 2
Gooda Creek .....	Jeir .....	13	9	22	9.1	5.3	14.4	28 16 9	5 15 5	...	83 10 9	118 2 11
Goolmangar .....	Lismore .....	10	13	23	6.6	9.6	16.2	86 13 4	2 8 1	...	1 10 0	90 11 5
Goonengerry .....	Federal .....	11	16	27	7.8	12.0	19.8	86 4 6	3 4 6	2 1 6	19 0 0	110 10 6
Greenwattle .....	Laggan .....	11	14	25	9.3	12.7	22.0	69 1 11	4 16 4	2 7 3	...	76 5 6
Griffiths' Flat .....	Murrumbateman .....	3	10	13	2.6	7.7	10.3	62 16 8	3 12 2	4 10 0	...	70 18 10
Guest's Swamp† .....	Mulwala .....	7	6	13	5.7	5.5	11.2	76 0 0	2 16 7	...	1 1 6	79 18 1
Gulargambone (Abor.) .....	Gulargambone .....	9	9	18	7.7	8.3	16.0	16 0 0	3 16 7	3 6 6	11 4 0	34 7 1
Gulgo .....	Condoobolin .....	9	10	19	7.1	8.2	15.3	32 18 1	5 5 10	3 13 6	...	41 17 5
Gulgullendah .....	Obley .....	7	5	12	5.1	3.3	8.4	106 0 0	4 3 5	1 18 3	0 15 0	112 16 8
Gulmarrad .....	Macleay .....	5	9	14	3.0	7.1	10.1	76 0 0	3 4 9	...	...	79 4 9
Gungal .....	Gungal .....	15	12	27	12.3	10.6	22.9	72 0 0	1 11 9	...	...	73 11 9
Gurrundah .....	Gurrundah .....	15	13	28	8.4	7.1	15.5	69 1 11	5 11 6	0 15 1	65 1 0	140 9 6
Gurrundah, Central .....	Gurrundah .....	9	14	23	7.1	10.0	17.1	94 0 0	1 19 2	...	2 18 0	98 17 2
Hadley .....	Fullerton .....	6	17	23	4.3	9.9	14.2	36 13 4	3 17 1	...	6 10 0	47 0 5
Hadsonville .....	Neville .....	14	10	24	4.6	3.1	7.7	88 0 0	4 14 5	...	94 16 1	187 10 6
Half-moon Reach, Upper .....	Lower Portland .....	13	8	21	9.7	6.1	15.8	66 7 9	3 16 10	2 6 6	4 12 6	77 3 7
Harben Vale .....	Blandford .....	6	10	16	4.6	7.9	12.5	80 0 0	1 13 5	...	0 10 0	82 3 5
Harparary .....	Boggabri .....	15	5	20	8.5	2.7	11.2	72 0 0	1 13 3	2 6 0	...	75 19 3
Hatch, The .....	Telegraph Point .....	10	10	20	8.5	8.1	16.6	88 0 0	1 3 2	4 8 3	2 5 0	95 16 5
Havilah .....	Mudgee .....	16	8	24	7.9	4.4	12.3	57 6 8	2 1 0	2 16 0	...	62 3 8
Hawthorne .....	Emmaville .....	8	7	15	7.6	6.6	14.2	88 0 0	2 1 1	...	1 5 0	91 6 1
Helvetia .....	Gulgong .....	8	11	19	2.4	4.7	7.1	66 0 0	2 9 10	6 12 2	0 10 0	75 12 0
Hillside .....	Warialda .....	10	6	16	6.7	4.4	11.1	53 11 10	2 12 0	2 15 0	13 1 0	71 19 10
Hoskisson's Creek .....	Barraba .....	13	10	23	7.5	6.9	14.4	77 6 8	5 18 9	...	1 12 6	84 17 11
Hyandra Creek .....	Dubbo .....	6	4	10	4.7	1.7	6.4	88 0 0	2 1 2	...	9 0 0	99 1 2
Illaroo .....	Nowra .....	7	7	14	5.3	5.5	10.8	74 16 4	1 8 7	3 17 0	...	80 1 11
Ingebyra† .....	Jindabyne .....	3	5	8	2.7	4.0	6.7	72 0 0	1 11 1	1 0 8	0 15 9	75 7 6
								42 3 0		2 4 9	...	44 7 9

\* Closed 30th April.

† Closed 30th November.



## APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ingliswold .....	Millthorpe .....	11	9	20	7 7	5 6	13 3	74 13 4	3 1 4	..	0 12 6	78 7 2
Jeir .....	Jeir .....	3	9	12	2 7	7 8	10 5	73 6 8	1 16 11	..	0 15 0	75 18 7
Jellore .....	Mittagong .....	12	11	23	7 9	5 6	13 5	72 0 0	1 18 9	1 1 7	0 5 0	75 5 4
Jenolan Caves .....	Jenolan Caves .....	8	5	13	6 4	3 7	10 1	67 13 0	4 5 9	3 5 1	2 16 7	78 0 5
Jeogla .....	Wollombi .....	11	9	20	8 6	7 9	16 5	88 0 0	2 10 11	..	0 12 6	91 3 5
Jiggi .....	Lismore .....	17	15	32	12 8	12 4	25 2	69 1 11	6 0 4	1 17 6	..	76 19 9
Keepit .....	Keepit .....	5	11	16	6 6	3 7	10 3	36 0 0	0 19 2	3 6 0	1 14 0	41 19 2
Kenny's Creek .....	Burrowa .....	7	14	21	5 6	11 4	17 0	88 0 0	2 15 11	..	10 15 0	101 10 11
Kentgrove .....	Crookwell .....	17	8	25	12 6	5 2	17 8	88 0 0	3 4 1	..	24 5 0	115 9 1
Khancoban .....	Khancoban .....	10	10	20	6 6	6 7	13 2	69 1 11	5 2 1	3 5 9	1 11 0	79 0 9
Kimo .....	Gundagai .....	11	12	23	4 7	5 1	9 8	74 13 4	1 10 9	..	5 7 3	81 11 4
Kingsvale .....	Young .....	7	7	14	5 1	5 3	11 0	80 0 0	2 13 10	..	..	82 13 10
Kulki .....	Cherry Tree Hill .....	9	10	19	5 7	6 3	12 0	85 3 3	1 13 5	6 5 6	0 10 0	93 12 2
Kundibakh .....	Kundibakh .....	13	12	25	9 8	8 8	18 6	72 0 0	0 3 9	1 17 6	..	76 18 3
Kyamba .....	Kyamba .....	8	9	17	6 8	8 0	14 8	67 6 8	2 16 3	3 0 0	8 7 6	81 10 5
Lake Plain .....	Cooma .....	16	12	28	9 1	6 2	15 3	71 13 7	2 4 6	1 12 0	0 10 0	76 0 1
Lamb's Valley .....	West Maitland .....	9	5	14	6 3	3 9	10 2	72 0 0	1 16 2	..	0 10 0	74 6 2
Lansdowne, Upper .....	Cundletown .....	15	13	28	10 6	8 7	19 3	88 0 0	4 9 1	..	..	92 9 1
Leefield .....	Tenterfield .....	9	11	20	7 8	9 5	17 3	56 13 4	5 14 8	..	74 10 0	116 18 0
Lesterfield .....	Cooma .....	10	8	18	7 8	6 7	14 5	88 0 0	3 17 5	..	..	91 17 5
Lily Grove .....	Black Mount in .....	9	11	20	7 4	9 1	16 5	73 6 8	7 3 9	..	72 12 6	153 2 11
Limeburner's Creek .....	Limeburner's Creek .....	13	13	26	9 7	10 7	20 4	88 0 0	3 0 11	..	0 14 6	91 15 5
Lincoln .....	Wellington .....	11	9	20	7 4	6 8	14 2	81 6 8	2 16 11	..	..	84 3 7
Lintondale .....	Temora .....	12	17	29	7 9	7 7	15 6	88 0 0	2 11 7	..	6 3 0	96 14 7
Lowther .....	Lowther .....	18	9	27	9 7	5 0	14 7	88 0 0	1 7 6	..	4 10 0	93 17 6
Mair Jimmy .....	Jerilderie .....	15	9	24	9 5	6 2	15 7	84 13 4	2 16 1	3 8 6	2 2 3	93 0 2
Maitland Bar .....	Avonsford .....	13	11	24	12 2	7 5	19 7	23 16 0	4 15 8	2 17 0	85 17 6	117 6 2
Mandalong .....	Mandalong .....	9	5	14	8 1	4 3	12 4	18 0 0	1 15 2	1 0 6	59 11 0	80 6 8
Mangoplah .....	The Rock .....	12	9	21	9 9	7 7	17 6	36 13 4	5 0 0	..	13 4 1	54 17 5
Manobah .....	Wyong .....	10	11	21	6 9	7 6	14 5	76 3 5	3 7 9	2 9 9	4 10 0	86 10 11
Manoa .....	Narromine .....	9	16	25	6 2	10 5	16 7	76 12 1	4 19 2	7 2 6	4 7 3	93 1 0
Maruka .....	Ualla .....	7	7	14	3 0	4 7	7 7	81 6 8	1 19 10	..	0 12 6	83 19 0
Manus .....	Tumberumba .....	12	7	19	6 9	4 5	11 4	88 0 0	3 15 6	..	0 7 6	92 3 0
Marthaguy Creek .....	Gilgandra .....	8	9	17	5 8	6 2	12 0	72 0 0	4 16 8	..	..	76 16 8
Mayview .....	Lake Cudgellico .....	5	11	16	4 8	9 6	14 4	20 12 0	0 10 8	5 10 6	4 0 0	30 13 2
Medgun Creek .....	Moree .....	8	6	14	4 2	4 6	8 8	82 5 2	1 5 2	2 9 9	8 10 0	94 10 1
Medway .....	Cobbora .....	14	5	19	10 2	4 1	14 3	86 13 4	3 5 6	..	..	89 18 10
Meermaal .....	Gunnedah .....	8	16	24	5 5	10 9	16 4	86 8 0	3 12 4	3 5 9	17 18 0	110 6 1
Megalong .....	Megalong .....	12	10	22	8 4	8 7	17 1	73 6 8	1 7 10	..	89 3 10	163 18 4
Merriganowry .....	Cowra .....	8	10	18	5 5	7 6	13 1	30 0 0	2 10 2	1 12 0	10 0 0	44 2 2
Merton .....	Cowra .....	13	11	24	8 7	7 8	16 5	58 13 4	7 4 6	1 11 9	9 2 8	77 2 3
Micketymulga .....	Wellington .....	15	11	26	11 2	6 8	18 0	18 0 0	5 10 10	..	100 4 7	123 15 5
Middle Arm .....	Goulburn .....	17	6	23	10 7	4 8	15 5	86 13 4	1 7 11	..	68 15 0	156 16 3
Milbang* .....	Breadalbane .....	5	4	9	3 3	3 3	6 6	60 0 0	1 12 1	..	8 5 0	69 17 1
Milker's Flat .....	Freemantle .....	10	7	17	5 9	6 2	12 1	72 0 0	0 18 5	..	0 12 6	73 10 11
Millwood .....	Wagga Wagga .....	12	10	22	8 5	7 4	15 9	88 0 0	3 6 3	4 10 3	11 2 6	106 19 0
Mingelo .....	Mingelo .....	9	15	24	5 8	9 4	15 2	88 0 0	2 16 11	..	10 12 0	101 8 11
Mobla .....	Binnaway .....	17	14	31	10 0	9 1	19 1	88 0 0	2 3 1	3 2 6	..	93 5 7
Motell .....	Coonamble .....	14	7	21	10 2	3 8	14 0	75 16 0	2 12 11	6 5 3	12 5 0	96 19 0
Molarban .....	Linburn .....	14	8	22	12 6	7 5	20 1	24 15 6	3 9 0	1 9 0	..	29 13 6
Molloy .....	Narrabri .....	7	14	21	5 4	10 2	15 6	80 0 0	2 4 10	4 10 0	..	86 14 10
Mona Vale .....	Newport .....	14	20	34	10 8	10 8	21 6	88 0 0	1 5 0	..	8 15 0	98 0 0
Mookerawa .....	Stuart Town .....	7	6	13	5 7	3 4	9 1	69 0 0	2 9 9	1 0 0	11 0 0	83 9 9
Mooney Mooney .....	Coolac .....	9	12	21	3 9	8 4	12 3	88 0 0	2 8 8	..	8 5 0	98 13 8
Moor Creek, Upper .....	Tamworth .....	12	8	20	9 4	6 6	16 0	88 0 0	2 6 10	2 0 0	..	92 6 10
Moparrabah .....	Moparrabah .....	9	9	18	6 6	7 3	13 9	69 1 11	1 15 6	3 2 0	0 18 6	74 17 11
Morrison's Hill .....	Wallendbeen .....	13	5	18	9 7	3 4	13 1	72 0 0	2 5 3	2 17 11	0 10 0	77 13 2
Mosquito Creek .....	Warialda .....	9	12	21	6 7	9 3	16 0	88 0 0	0 7 7	2 15 0	..	91 2 7
Mount Drummond .....	Mount Drummond .....	12	7	19	8 4	5 4	13 8	88 0 0	1 17 8	..	0 10 0	90 7 8
Mount Murray .....	East Kangaloon .....	12	12	24	9 6	8 5	18 1	81 6 8	3 19 6	..	..	85 6 2
Muddy Creek .....	Warne .....	7	6	13	5 8	4 8	10 6	58 5 2	1 9 0	1 18 9	..	61 12 11
Mulligan's Flat .....	Sutton .....	9	4	13	7 5	2 9	10 4	70 9 0	2 8 6	1 6 0	0 15 0	74 18 6
Mulwee .....	Karuah .....	15	8	23	11 4	5 2	16 6	12 0 0	5 6 1	5 4 6	97 14 9	120 5 4
Mundarlo .....	Adelong Crossing .....	12	7	19	9 3	4 4	13 7	69 1 11	0 14 3	2 15 0	0 7 6	72 18 8
Mundaroo .....	Tumberumba .....	11	10	21	8 4	8 6	17 0	67 14 6	1 15 5	2 7 9	0 10 9	72 8 5
Mungay Creek .....	West Kempsey .....	15	12	27	9 3	7 4	16 7	88 0 0	3 5 4	..	..	91 5 4
Munmurra .....	Cassilis .....	5	9	14	2 2	5 6	7 8	78 0 0	3 4 1	..	7 5 0	88 9 1
Murrumbidgee .....	Buckley's Crossing .....	6	11	17	4 6	8 9	13 5	73 6 8	3 15 1	..	1 0 0	78 1 9
Murrin .....	Lake Cudgellico .....	10	9	19	6 5	5 9	12 4	77 0 0	2 6 10	5 3 3	12 15 0	97 5 1
Nanguna, South .....	Berrigan .....	13	9	22	7 1	5 9	13 0	49 8 0	4 19 3	3 5 6	5 5 3	62 18 0
Naradhu .....	Hillston .....	14	12	26	9 9	8 7	18 6	104 16 4	1 2 3	..	15 5 0	121 3 7
Neilsen's Creek .....	Jerry's Plains .....	7	15	22	5 0	11 1	16 1	79 10 2	1 17 4	..	..	81 7 6
Newlyn .....	Gunbar .....	11	8	19	9 4	7 6	17 0	12 0 0	5 16 7	3 0 9	..	20 17 4
Newton Boyd .....	Dalmorton .....	10	5	15	9 6	4 8	14 5	20 12 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	..	22 12 0
New Wharf .....	Booral .....	4	6	10	3 6	5 0	8 6	72 0 0	0 12 3	..	0 6 3	72 18 6
Ningedo .....	Narrabri .....	13	6	19	9 2	3 5	12 7	76 0 0	1 19 5	..	87 16 0	165 15 5
Noraville .....	Wye .....	13	8	21	8 7	6 1	14 8	88 0 0	1 15 5	..	..	89 15 5
Norongo .....	Captain's Flat .....	7	9	16	5 4	6 5	11 9	69 1 11	5 16 3	0 18 6	0 10 0	76 6 8
Numbala .....	Buckley's Crossing .....	8	9	17	5 8	7 7	13 5	88 0 0	1 4 3	..	1 0 0	90 4 3
Numbagga .....	Bega .....	11	9	20	5 9	6 5	12 4	77 6 8	2 12 9	..	..	79 19 5
Oakey Creek† .....	Bingira .....	6	7	13	5 2	6 3	11 5	25 6 8	0 18 8	..	..	26 5 4
Oban .....	Guyra .....	8	12	20	6 2	10 1	16 3	80 13 4	2 17 4	5 19 7	1 2 6	90 12 9
One-tree Hill .....	Nimitybelle .....	8	12	20	7 7	10 4	18 1	50 16 0	6 8 11	2 17 6	1 4 0	61 6 5

\* Closed 31st October.

† Closed 30th April.

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.						
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.		
Opossum Creek ...	Bangalow ....	12	16	28	8 5	12 3	20 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Overton .....	Daysdale ....	10	7	17	3 4	5 7	9 1	44 9 0	4 19 11	2 0 6	45 0 0	96 9 5		
Palmer's Island, Lower.*	Palmer's Island	7	6	13	4 6	4 8	9 4	48 0 0	2 9 7	12 4 9	1 0 0	63 14 4		
Pejar .....	Pejar .....	11	11	22	6 9	8 4	15 3	60 0 0	1 3 1	...	...	61 3 1		
Pera Bore .....	Pera Bore .....	10	9	19	6 5	7 6	14 1	82 13 4	3 8 4	...	5 5 0	91 6 8		
Pericoe .....	Pericoe .....	3	3	6	2 0	2 0	4 0	97 6 8	3 17 9	...	2 9 9	103 14 2		
Piambong .....	Cullenbone .....	13	7	20	10 6	4 5	15 1	24 3 10	6 6 10	4 10 0	58 14 6	93 15 2		
Pine Mount .....	Woodstock .....	3	15	18	2 4	11 8	14 2	73 6 8	3 10 10	2 7 6	76 17 11	156 2 11		
Piper's Flat .....	Piper's Flat .....	9	16	25	5 2	11 0	16 2	88 0 0	1 8 9	...	...	89 8 9		
Pomeroy .....	Goulburn .....	9	12	21	5 5	9 0	14 5	44 0 0	2 3 7	...	75 12 5	121 16 0		
Poolbrook .....	Nullamanna .....	10	12	22	7 0	8 5	15 5	88 0 0	1 10 6	...	0 5 0	89 15 6		
Pretty Gully .....	Drake .....	8	6	14	6 1	4 7	10 8	18 0 0	6 4 11	...	80 19 0	105 3 11		
Querra .....	Gouldsworth .....	13	5	18	6 5	2 9	9 4	69 1 11	2 16 0	4 0 6	1 14 0	77 12 5		
Rhyanna .....	Wandsworth .....	12	10	22	8 8	7 6	16 4	45 12 0	...	4 3 9	0 10 0	50 5 9		
Roachdale .....	Gerranton .....	5	15	20	3 8	11 8	15 6	66 0 0	3 0 5	1 10 0	5 0 0	75 10 5		
Rock Abbey.....	Armidale .....	16	7	23	12 9	5 1	18 0	80 0 0	1 19 6	...	0 15 6	82 15 0		
Rock Flat .....	Cooma .....	6	10	16	4 7	6 7	11 4	31 18 8	6 13 4	2 0 0	8 4 0	48 16 0		
Rock View .....	Rothbury .....	13	8	21	10 9	6 4	17 3	73 6 8	5 19 2	...	0 12 6	79 18 4		
Rose Valley .....	Gerrington .....	4	12	16	3 2	8 9	12 1	76 0 0	1 19 6	...	12 19 0	90 18 6		
Rushford .....	South Grafton .....	14	11	25	11 8	9 1	20 9	72 0 0	2 7 10	...	6 10 0	80 17 10		
Sam's Corner ..	Bemboka .....	10	11	21	6 0	8 1	14 1	85 6 8	2 12 9	0 9 6	7 0 0	95 8 11		
Sam's Creek.....	Cobargo .....	11	14	25	8 4	8 9	17 3	60 0 0	5 4 1	3 15 0	37 5 9	106 4 10		
Sandholes.....	Moree .....	14	9	23	11 0	7 4	18 4	34 5 2	4 10 8	2 13 6	84 8 0	125 17 4		
Sandy Creek .....	Molong .....	7	5	12	5 7	3 8	9 5	113 0 0	1 19 10	5 5 3	1 0 0	121 5 1		
Savernake .....	Savernake .....	8	12	20	5 1	7 9	13 0	60 16 8	1 19 2	2 10 0	...	65 5 10		
Segenhoe ..	Rouchel Brook .....	13	14	27	10 7	8 6	19 3	88 0 0	1 12 6	...	0 7 6	90 0 0		
Shades, The .....	Molong .....	12	16	28	5 7	12 0	17 7	88 0 0	4 6 7	3 19 0	...	96 5 7		
Shark Creek .....	Maclean .....	5	8	13	4 1	6 3	10 4	49 0 8	1 1 4	...	12 12 0	62 14 0		
Sinclair .....	Inverell .....	16	5	21	13 4	3 8	17 2	58 5 2	2 1 3	...	...	60 6 5		
Soldier's Flat ...	Canowindra .....	5	5	10	3 4	4 1	7 5	88 0 0	3 0 5	...	0 10 0	91 10 5		
Speewah .....	Balranald .....	7	5	12	5 3	4 0	9 3	72 0 0	2 18 7	...	0 15 0	75 13 7		
Station Hill.....	Binda .....	13	9	22	7 0	6 4	13 4	15 5 9	4 3 4	5 0 9	83 18 0	103 7 10		
Steinbrook .....	Steinbrook .....	6	9	15	3 2	8 0	11 3	26 0 0	3 0 2	2 9 5	39 10 0	70 19 7		
Stockington .....	Buchanan .....	11	10	21	10 5	8 9	19 4	65 4 0	2 14 0	3 17 0	2 2 6	73 17 6		
Stony Batter .....	Wyndham .....	10	18	28	5 5	11 2	16 7	58 13 4	5 7 8	1 16 9	80 16 3	146 14 0		
Stony Creek ..	Bega .....	6	3	9	4 5	2 3	6 8	70 19 5	5 5 2	...	2 7 6	78 12 1		
Store Creek .....	Store Creek .....	13	12	25	7 7	8 4	16 1	125 0 0	3 1 10	...	0 10 0	128 11 10		
Strathbogie .....	Emmaville .....	8	9	17	7 5	8 7	16 2	79 15 10	0 11 6	2 5 10	0 10 0	83 3 2		
Strathisla .....	Costock .....	7	10	17	4 7	7 8	12 5	86 15 11	3 16 8	0 9 11	0 10 0	91 12 6		
Sugarloaf ...	Goonoo Goonoo ..	9	8	17	8 0	7 5	15 5	82 13 4	1 13 5	...	...	84 6 9		
Summer Hill Creek	Orange .....	11	13	24	7 6	8 9	16 5	84 0 0	2 17 8	4 4 5	2 10 0	93 12 1		
Suntop .....	Wellington .....	13	11	24	6 3	7 2	14 0	34 5 2	1 13 3	0 8 0	20 19 9	57 6 2		
Swanbrook .....	Inverell .....	7	9	16	5 5	6 9	12 4	57 7 6	0 19 2	8 13 2	...	66 19 10		
Swan Peak .....	Inverell .....	9	12	21	8 2	10 7	18 9	69 5 9	1 18 3	1 12 7	0 10 0	73 6 7		
Tabulum .....	Tabulum .....	10	8	18	7 8	5 5	13 3	83 0 0	2 8 1	...	7 0 0	97 8 1		
Tanner's Mount ..	Lagoons .....	7	10	17	4 7	7 7	12 4	67 7 1	1 13 9	3 3 4	3 10 0	75 14 2		
Tarcutta, Lower ..	Lower Tarcutta ..	17	9	26	11 3	5 8	17 1	59 14 2	2 7 8	3 18 7	0 10 0	65 10 5		
Taylor's Arm, Upper	Macksville .....	11	12	23	8 5	8 2	16 7	73 6 8	2 13 7	8 10 0	0 19 3	85 9 6		
Tennyson .....	North Richmond ..	16	8	24	12 8	6 3	19 1	88 0 0	3 11 11	3 10 0	...	95 1 11		
Terrible Vale .....	Werris Creek .....	9	10	19	8 2	9 2	17 4	88 0 0	2 9 6	...	6 2 6	96 12 0		
Thalgarrah .....	Armidale .....	5	10	15	4 2	8 9	13 1	71 15 4	0 19 0	1 4 9	...	73 19 1		
Thone Creek.....	Gannon's Creek ...	8	10	18	6 0	7 3	13 3	85 6 8	1 3 1	4 7 9	1 5 6	92 3 0		
Three Brothers ..	Caloola .....	8	13	21	7 1	10 0	17 1	67 3 7	2 16 0	3 19 6	0 15 0	74 14 1		
Tiara .....	Walcha .....	10	8	18	7 0	6 1	13 1	80 13 4	2 13 7	...	4 0 0	87 6 11		
Tilpa .....	Tilpa .....	11	11	22	8 7	8 3	17 0	72 0 0	2 2 6	1 15 5	0 10 0	76 7 11		
Tintot .....	Graman .....	6	11	17	5 7	9 8	15 5	100 0 0	2 8 7	9 2 9	7 10 0	119 1 4		
Tombong .....	Delegate .....	13	8	21	9 4	5 1	14 5	77 6 8	2 9 2	...	0 10 0	80 5 10		
Tooloom .....	Tooloom .....	10	6	16	7 6	4 8	12 4	36 0 0	4 16 4	5 2 5	51 13 10	97 12 7		
Toothill .....	South Grafton ..	6	6	12	4 8	5 4	10 2	62 18 1	2 1 8	4 10 8	8 10 0	78 0 5		
Torban .....	Capertee .....	8	5	13	6 2	4 8	11 0	72 0 0	2 7 2	...	...	74 7 2		
Torrington .....	Torrington .....	11	14	25	9 7	12 6	22 3	6 12 7	4 6 1	2 9 3	65 14 6	79 2 5		
Towamba, Lower ..	Eden .....	7	9	16	5 3	8 1	13 4	88 0 0	1 15 4	...	0 10 0	90 5 4		
Trelawney .....	Ashfield .....	14	11	25	9 0	6 8	15 8	80 0 0	2 18 10	...	1 1 9	84 0 7		
Trungly .....	Temora .....	13	7	20	7 8	5 2	13 0	66 6 6	1 3 6	5 11 3	0 10 0	73 11 3		
Tucki Tucki.....	Wyrallah .....	12	6	18	9 1	5 3	14 4	72 0 0	6 3 6	4 2 3	1 2 5	83 8 2		
Tully Morgan .....	Maclean .....	11	7	18	8 6	5 3	13 9	72 0 0	2 18 4	1 4 0	6 0 0	82 2 4		
Tyagarah .....	Byron Bay .....	15	17	32	10 7	12 0	22 7	58 13 4	5 6 0	...	46 15 0	110 14 4		
Ulandra†.....	Bulgandra .....	6	7	13	4 7	5 1	9 8	84 0 0	1 15 3	...	1 10 0	87 5 3		
Uley .....	Coolamon .....	8	7	15	6 4	6 2	12 6	18 0 0	3 19 2	...	...	21 19 2		
Ungarie†.....	Ungarie .....	4	3	7	3 6	2 7	6 3	32 10 3	1 16 3	2 2 3	8 0 0	44 8 9		
Valla .....	Deep Creek .....	15	12	27	11 7	9 2	20 9	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0		
Wagonga ...	Wagonga .....	12	7	19	8 1	6 0	14 1	84 0 0	0 16 6	...	1 9 6	86 6 0		
Wallaringa .....	Wallerobba .....	10	9	19	5 0	5 3	10 3	43 0 0	5 6 0	3 16 6	74 0 0	131 2 6		
Walla Walla, West	Walla Walla....	10	8	18	8 6	7 3	15 9	73 10 1	2 5 8	0 14 1	0 11 3	77 1 1		
Wangat .....	Wangat .....	13	5	18	10 6	4 5	15 1	75 18 5	1 14 2	3 9 6	0 7 6	81 9 7		
Wantabadgery ...	Wagga Wagga ..	10	10	20	5 7	5 0	10 7	64 5 2	0 17 0	...	3 8 0	68 10 2		
Warham .....	Yass .....	8	17	25	3 7	7 3	11 0	45 15 8	4 0 4	...	164 0 10	213 16 10		
Warner .....	Charlestown .....	11	9	20	9 6	7 4	17 0	72 0 0	3 18 11	...	0 15 0	76 13 11		
Warneton .....	Warneton .....	5	9	14	4 0	6 5	10 5	88 0 0	1 16 7	0 10 6	12 10 0	102 17 1		
Warrell Creek ...	Macksville .....	9	18	27	4 2	11 8	16 0	87 12 8	1 15 2	1 17 0	...	91 4 10		
Warracal .....	Paikes .....	15	9	24	10 9	7 3	18 2	58 12 9	1 3 11	1 17 11	0 6 6	62 1 1		
Warracal Vale.....	Burrage .....	11	9	20	4 6	3 7	8 3	88 0 0	2 19 6	1 6 0	0 10 0	92 15 6		
								72 0 0	1 16 11	1 8 6	0 13 0	75 18 5		

APPENDIX VIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Webber's Creek	Glendon Brook	19	7	26	10.6	3.1	13.7	£ s. d. 72 3 4	£ s. d. 1 17 3	£ s. d. 5 3 3	£ s. d. 17 10 1	£ s. d. 96 13 11
Wedderburn	Wedderburn	10	8	18	7.6	6.4	14.0	95 6 8	2 3 2	1 2 3	.....	98 12 1
Weean	Nullamanna	12	9	21	6.7	4.2	10.9	88 0 0	3 9 11	.....	0 10 0	91 19 11
Wee Jasper	Wee Jasper	7	10	17	6.4	8.8	15.2	24 0 0	3 16 7	.....	105 8 5	133 5 0
Weetangerra	Weetangerra	9	8	17	7.4	7.1	14.5	88 0 0	3 9 3	.....	19 2 0	110 11 3
Wellington Vale	Deepwater	11	15	26	7.2	12.1	19.3	36 13 4	5 15 1	2 19 0	92 11 3	137 18 8
White Swamp	White Swamp	8	9	17	7.7	7.7	15.4	88 0 0	3 1 6	.....	9 10 0	100 11 6
Wilga	Grong Grong	14	6	20	11.5	5.0	16.5	32 10 3	5 10 11	6 10 0	4 3 5	48 14 7
Williams' Creek	Gundaroo	9	6	15	6.1	4.2	10.3	64 5 2	3 5 11	.....	0 12 10	68 3 11
Williamsdale	Williamsdale	8	9	17	1.7	3.4	5.1	68 3 9	2 5 0	.....	0 17 6	71 6 3
Williamwood	Pictou	8	4	12	5.7	1.7	7.4	72 0 0	0 10 2	.....	15 0 0	87 10 2
Wimbledon	Wimbledon	23	9	32	16.1	7.1	23.2	29 6 8	0 16 1	.....	30 9 0	60 11 9
Winderahdeen	Young	6	13	19	2.1	9.5	11.6	76 0 0	3 13 11	.....	2 4 6	81 18 5
Winegrove	Upper Copmanhurst	7	6	13	6.0	5.4	11.4	34 5 2	.....	.....	7 10 0	41 15 2
Wollumbin	Murwillumbah	12	10	22	9.3	7.7	17.0	87 15 3	2 8 8	.....	.....	£0 3 11
Wombrook	Cooma	9	9	18	4.8	4.9	9.7	69 6 8	1 15 10	5 4 7	8 6 0	84 13 1
Wongan Creek	Manilla	8	14	22	4.2	9.1	13.3	85 6 8	3 12 5	.....	.....	88 19 1
Woodfield	Sutton	7	15	22	5.0	11.8	16.8	88 0 0	1 15 4	.....	0 10 0	£0 5 4
Wyangle	Tumut	8	8	16	5.7	4.8	10.5	72 0 0	2 10 5	2 10 9	0 15 0	77 16 2
Wybong	Wybong	6	10	16	5.2	8.2	13.4	72 0 0	2 18 9	.....	0 10 0	75 8 9
Yamma	Forbes	13	5	18	10.9	4.0	14.9	31 7 1	4 11 8	3 13 3	34 7 6	73 19 6
Yango	Laguna	8	13	21	5.4	8.8	14.2	88 0 0	3 1 7	3 0 6	5 2 6	99 4 7
Yantabulla	Yantabulla	14	8	22	9.1	5.9	15.0	80 12 3	3 17 9	7 1 3	0 15 0	92 6 3
Yarrangobilly	Tumut	6	11	17	5.0	10.6	15.6	84 0 0	6 10 3	5 0 3	37 2 0	132 12 6
Yarragong	Forbes	14	6	20	12.4	4.8	17.2	88 0 0	2 7 9	.....	0 10 0	90 17 9
Yathella	Harefield	9	8	17	4.4	3.8	8.2	88 0 0	2 11 10	1 11 5	0 5 0	92 8 3
Yerryong Vale	Nowra	9	11	20	6.1	8.1	14.2	69 11 10	2 8 9	1 3 8	.....	73 4 3
Yourie	Cobargo	6	8	14	4.9	5.1	10.0	72 0 0	1 1 1	.....	.....	73 1 1

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Aberbaldie	Walcha Road	8	8	16	6.0	6.0	12.0	£ s. d. 136 0 0	£ s. d. 5 3 11	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 19 1 8	£ s. d. 170 5 7
Abington	Bundarra	19	6	25	13.0	3.3	16.8	148 0 0	2 3 1	10 0 0	30 0 0	190 3 1
Adelong	Adelong	10	9	19	7.6	7.2	14.8	96 5 0	3 6 5	7 10 1	2 0 0	109 1 6
Albertia	Dandaloo	21	12	33	15.9	10.6	26.5	112 5 0	8 9 3	11 5 2	6 12 6	138 11 11
Aliceton	Karuah	9	9	18	7.3	7.7	15.0	125 0 0	3 19 0	12 10 0	22 0 0	163 9 0
Altcar	Moama	6	10	16	5.0	7.0	12.0	106 0 0	2 13 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	119 8 6
Anarel	Rydal	9	8	17	6.9	4.6	11.5	125 0 0	1 16 1	10 0 0	39 16 5	176 12 6
Anembo	Ballalaba	5	3	8	3.6	2.7	6.3	95 10 0	6 19 4	12 4 0	8 10 0	123 3 4
Arable	Cooma	7	4	11	5.9	3.3	9.2	113 0 0	2 17 3	10 0 0	1 0 0	126 17 3
Ardell	Cumnock	7	5	12	5.0	4.8	9.8	86 18 4	2 15 4	13 17 11	.....	103 11 7
Argyle	Marulan	6	3	9	3.2	1.5	4.7	88 0 0	7 16 6	11 13 4	0 10 0	107 19 10
Argyle	Bunnan	11	2	13	6.3	1.8	8.1	113 0 0	1 19 2	10 0 0	10 12 4	135 11 6
Ballalaba	Major's Creek	3	5	8	2.8	4.6	7.4	104 3 4	2 8 8	10 16 8	15 10 8	132 19 4
Ballimore	Murrungundy	6	8	14	4.5	5.7	10.2	88 0 0	4 12 1	10 0 0	.....	102 12 1
Bando	Gunnedah	5	4	9	4.1	4.0	8.1	73 6 8	0 9 10	5 17 10	1 0 0	80 14 4
Barrington (Abor.)	Barrington	5	10	15	4.5	7.0	11.5	78 8 4	5 0 9	15 9 7	5 0 6	103 19 2
Barwang	Barwang	4	10	14	3.6	8.7	12.3	103 11 8	5 19 7	11 13 3	1 12 6	122 17
Collingrove		5	7	12	4.4	6.8	11.2					
		6	7	13	4.9	6.5	11.4					
		6	8	14	2.9	5.3	8.2					
		3	5	8	2.6	3.2	5.8					

\* Closed 30th November.

## APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belanglo .....	Cross Roads...	10	12	22	7.7	9.4	17.1	144 0 0	4 17 0	10 0 0	22 10 0	181 7 0
Cross Roads .....		10	9	19	7.9	6.9	14.8					
Bell .....	Bell .....	6	6	12	3.1	4.7	7.8	44 0 0	2 1 8	3 19 4	4 2 0	54 3 0
Mount Wilson .....		2	6	8	2.0	5.6	7.6					
Bell Flat .....	Guy Fawkes...	5	7	12	3.5	4.5	8.0	113 0 0	4 19 3	9 19 1	0 15 0	128 13 4
Guy Fawkes .....		16	11	27	9.9	8.1	18.0					
Benambra .....	Morven .....	7	5	12	5.2	3.7	8.9	85 10 4	3 8 7	10 0 0	2 12 6	101 11 5
Thommond .....		6	3	9	4.5	2.4	6.9					
Ben Lomond .....	Ben Lomond..	3	2	5	2.1	1.5	3.6	125 0 0	1 19 11	10 0 0	97 0 0	233 19 11
Tubbamurra .....		12	6	18	5.8	3.7	9.5					
Berebangalo .....	Gunning .....	8	9	17	6.7	7.4	14.1	125 0 0	3 18 4	10 0 0	36 1 6	174 19 10
Waggallalah .....		14	9	23	11.7	6.7	18.4					
Bereen .....	Upper Horton	9	5	14	6.6	4.0	10.6	120 4 2	3 5 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	133 19 6
Horton River, Upper		12	5	17	7.5	3.0	10.5					
Berkeley .....	Wollongong...	9	2	11	7.1	1.6	8.7	113 0 0	2 5 1	10 0 0	.....	125 5 1
Port Kembla .....		12	7	19	10.4	5.9	16.3					
Berrima Colliery ..	Berrima .....	4	7	11	2.2	5.4	7.6	125 0 0	2 3 10	9 3 4	.....	136 7 2
Mandemar .....		8	11	19	6.2	6.7	12.9					
Berry Jerry, North	Coolamon .....	12	15	27	6.0	10.8	16.8	132 13 4	3 4 2	10 0 0	13 9 6	159 7 0
Kindra .....		6	8	14	4.6	4.8	9.4					
Big Creek .....	Trevallyn .....	7	6	13	4.8	3.2	8.0	148 0 0	3 12 8	10 0 0	1 4 10	162 17 6
Campsie .....		13	3	16	11.0	2.3	13.3					
Bigga .....	Binda .....	7	10	17	4.1	5.1	9.2	125 0 0	2 17 3	13 2 0	18 15 0	159 14 3
Memundie .....		7	7	14	4.4	4.6	9.0					
Big Meadow .....	Laggan .....	6	10	16	2.2	3.2	5.4	136 0 0	2 10 3	10 0 0	20 10 0	169 0 3
Limerick .....		10	10	20	6.1	7.1	13.2					
Big Ridge .....	Uralla .....	7	4	11	5.4	2.4	7.8	124 13 4	6 6 0	32 15 1	34 13 5	198 7 10
Gostwyck .....		13	8	21	10.1	4.2	14.3					
Bimlow .....	Burraborang..	5	8	13	3.8	7.1	10.9	125 0 0	3 14 11	10 0 0	12 12 0	151 6 11
Malumbi .....		5	6	11	3.6	4.2	7.8					
Bingara, Upper..	Bingara .....	5	8	13	4.4	5.7	10.1	136 0 0	1 10 5	14 9 5	15 7 6	167 7 4
Cooringoora .....		7	10	17	5.1	8.6	13.7					
Birriwa .....	Birriwa .....	4	12	16	2.3	6.1	8.4	58 4 11	3 3 1	10 0 3	1 0 0	72 8 3
Merothery .....		6	7	13	5.0	6.8	11.8					
Blackbird Flat .....	Comara .....	13	7	20	5.4	3.0	8.4	88 0 0	2 4 10	10 0 0	.....	100 4 10
Brock's Flat .....		6	7	13	5.0	5.6	10.6					
Black Creek .....	Molonglo .....	13	6	19	9.8	5.0	14.8	133 0 0	6 1 3	8 8 7	4 17 6	152 7 4
Carwoola .....		11	12	23	7.6	6.1	13.7					
Bobby Whitlow Creek..	Bingara .....	11	14	25	6.8	12.0	18.8	118 15 0	2 12 9	10 0 0	25 0 0	156 7 9
Molroy .....		6	7	13	4.7	6.8	11.5					
Bocoble .....	Gulgumree ..	10	5	15	8.0	4.6	12.6	88 0 0	2 3 5	11 11 7	1 0 0	102 15 0
Meroo, Upper .....		5	7	12	3.3	5.8	9.1					
Bombay .....	Braidwood ..	5	7	12	3.6	5.6	9.2	115 11 8	5 18 2	7 18 4	1 10 0	130 18 2
Warrumbucca .....		9	7	16	5.2	4.5	9.7					
Bookham .....	Bookham .....	10	8	18	7.7	4.9	12.6	111 9 8	6 4 2	9 19 1	3 7 6	131 0 5
Talmo .....		4	10	14	3.5	7.4	10.9					
Boolambayte .....	Buladelah .....	9	6	15	5.4	3.6	9.0	102 10 0	4 3 1	12 9 0	.....	119 2 1
Bungaree .....		12	12	24	10.8	10.9	21.7					
Boro .....	Tarago .....	9	11	20	5.7	8.3	14.0	70 12 6	3 12 1	5 0 8	1 2 6	80 7 9
Lake Bathurst, East..		8	7	15	5.4	5.8	11.2					
Bournewood .....	Bournewood...	7	8	15	5.5	6.9	12.4	106 10 0	5 14 1	12 0 0	0 10 0	124 14 1
Yullundry .....		11	9	20	9.7	6.3	16.0					
Bowman's Creek .....	Goorangoola...	3	7	10	2.2	5.8	8.0	113 0 0	9 9 6	9 3 4	4 3 0	135 15 10
Bowman's Ck., Lower		3	3	6	2.3	2.7	5.0					
Briar Brook .....	Guyra .....	6	7	13	4.9	6.8	11.7	103 11 8	6 7 5	5 18 7	5 12 8	121 10 4
Tenterden .....		8	5	13	4.6	3.1	7.7					
Bribaree .....	Thuddungra...	16	9	25	10.6	6.8	17.4	130 0 0	7 7 10	3 15 3	0 7 6	141 10 7
Wedallion .....		5	3	8	2.2	1.2	3.4					
Bril Bril* .....	Rolland's Plains..	4	12	16	3.5	10.3	13.8	29 10 0	1 5 6	5 16 8	.....	36 12 2
Morcom* .....		6	2	8	4.6	1.0	5.6					
Brogo .....	Brogo .....	10	15	25	7.8	10.5	18.3	125 0 0	2 10 8	10 0 0	20 6 8	157 17 4
Puen Buen .....		4	8	12	3.3	7.1	10.4					
Brokenshaft Creek..	Towac .....	3	5	8	1.8	3.9	5.7	125 0 0	1 16 4	10 0 0	1 2 6	137 18 10
Towac .....		5	1	6	3.3	0.5	3.8					
Brook's Creek .....	Sutton .....	8	4	12	6.9	3.6	10.5	125 0 0	5 1 1	10 0 0	0 13 0	140 14 1
Sutton .....		17	10	27	13.0	7.8	20.8					
Broughtonsworth†.	Burrowa .....	3	3	6	2.7	2.3	5.0	41 13 4	0 17 6	5 19 9	15 14 11	64 5 6
Smelley's Lagoons†.		4	4	8	3.7	3.3	7.0					
Brownmuir .....	West Maitland	4	4	8	3.3	3.5	6.8	84 0 0	3 16 8	10 0 0	18 0 0	115 16 8
Heddon .....		5	7	12	3.8	5.5	9.3					
Brown's Camp .....	Delegate .....	9	5	14	7.1	4.0	11.1	88 0 0	4 2 0	15 5 0	.....	107 7 0
Woodglen .....		13	13	26	9.2	9.5	18.7					
Brushy Creek .....	Guyra .....	5	8	13	2.9	7.6	10.5	113 0 0	3 6 10	10 0 0	5 7 6	131 14 4
Ollera .....		9	5	14	6.8	3.7	10.5					
Buccarumbi .....	South Grafton	7	3	10	5.7	2.7	8.4	113 0 0	3 8 1	10 0 0	.....	126 8 1
Cowandooley .....		3	9	12	2.5	8.5	11.0					
Backenbour .....	Nelligen .....	5	2	7	4.7	1.9	6.6	113 0 0	2 8 4	9 3 4	7 0 0	131 11 8
Runnymede .....		6	9	15	5.9	8.7	14.6					
Bullawa Creek .....	Narrabri .....	7	4	11	5.5	3.5	9.0	122 0 0	0 10 5	10 0 0	16 0 0	148 10 5
Tippereenah .....		9	3	12	4.9	1.2	6.1					
Bullongong .....	Captain's Flat	7	1	8	5.9	0.8	6.7	59 12 10	5 10 11	14 10 6	0 5 0	79 19 3
Little Tinderry...		6	10	16	4.5	7.9	12.4					
Burra .....		10	5	15	6.7	3.3	10.0					
Kcewong .....	Queanbeyan...	9	3	12	5.8	2.2	8.0	143 6 8	2 2 9	9 3 4	10 15 0	165 7 9
Urila† .....		1	4	5	0.7	2.4	3.1					

\* Closed 30th June.

† Closed 30th April.

‡ Closed 31st July.

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Burra Lake	Taralga	4	10	14	2·7	7·0	9·7	113 0 0	2 12 4	10 0 0	17 0 0	142 12 4
Yalbraith		2	8	10	1·3	5·9	7·2					
Burrembooka ..	Bombala .....	11	4	15	6·9	2·6	9·5	113 0 0	2 16 5	13 15 0	1 10 0	131 1 5
Maharatta . . .		10	4	14	8·4	3·2	11·6					
Burrill Lake . . .	Milton . . .	9	9	18	8·3	8·1	16·4	84 0 0	5 7 9	10 0 0	1 0 0	100 7 9
Little Forest		5	7	12	3·9	5·6	9·5					
Burrumbuttock, East	Jindera	3	8	11	2·2	6·2	8·4	88 0 0	3 10 6	10 0 0	1 8 9	102 19 3
Glen Ellen . . .		13	6	19	7·0	3·5	10·5					
Burry . . . . .	Tomakin . . .	6	8	14	4·8	5·9	10·7	125 0 0	5 0 3	10 0 0	.. .. .	140 0 3
Mosquito Bay		6	8	14	4·7	6·2	10·9					
Burtundy	Wentworth	5	7	12	2·9	4·6	7·5	141 13 4	5 13 6	11 5 0	0 15 0	159 6 10
Connorgie . . .		6	6	12	4·9	4·9	9·8					
Bute	Cootamundra	8	2	10	6·8	1·7	8·5	120 13 4	6 16 7	10 0 0	9 5 0	146 14 11
Dudauman ..		17	5	22	13·4	3·8	17·2					
Byangum . . .	Murwillumbah	7	10	17	4·8	8·8	13·6	148 0 0	3 12 0	10 0 0	24 3 0	185 15 0
Rowland's Creek		8	4	12	5·4	3·0	8·4					
Caffrey's Flat	Knorrit Flat .	10	9	19	7·8	6·4	14·2	109 6 8	2 5 0	12 10 3	.	124 1 11
Callegan's Creek		6	5	11	5·5	4·0	9·5					
Calabash	Marengo	4	8	12	3·1	5·8	8·9	100 10 0	3 16 3	11 17 6	0 10 0	116 13 9
Marina		7	6	13	6·0	4·9	10·9					
Campbell's Creek	Goorangoola ..	8	6	14	7·5	5·3	12·8	72 0 0	2 4 4	10 0 0	6 10 6	90 14 10
Greylands . . .		7	3	10	4·8	2·7	7·5					
Campbell ...	Neville	7	6	13	5·7	4·9	10·6	125 0 0	1 17 6	10 0 0	17 15 0	154 12 6
Hanover . . . .		5	6	11	2·9	4·1	7·0					
Canangles . . . .	Cargo	4	5	9	3·6	4·0	7·6	113 0 0	1 12 6	10 0 0	0 10 0	125 2 6
Edinboro . . . .		8	6	14	5·8	5·0	10·8					
Cardington	Cundumbul . .	16	7	23	10·3	4·4	14·7	148 0 0	4 0 11	10 0 0	..	162 0 11
Cundumbul ..		8	10	18	6·9	8·8	15·7					
Cardungle ..	Cardungle	4	5	9	2·8	4·4	7·2	88 0 0	0 18 8	10 16 1	0 10 0	100 4 9
Corilla . . . . .		10	5	15	4·9	2·9	7·8					
Carrick	Carrick	10	9	19	9·0	5·9	14·9	136 0 0	2 19 3	10 16 8	0 10 0	150 5 11
New Country Flats		9	8	17	7·6	7·4	15·0					
Carrow Brook . .	Singleton	6	8	14	4·9	4·1	9·0	126 11 8	9 10 4	13 10 11	38 0 11	187 13 10
Gindijah		5	8	13	2·1	6·3	8·4					
Tea Tree*		6	1	7	4·2	0·8	5·0					
Cattle Creek	Cassilis	5	1	6	3·6	0·8	4·4	113 0 0	4 4 9	10 0 0	1 0 0	128 4 9
Cooba Bulga		4	3	7	3·3	2·2	5·5					
Celey's Creek	Whinstone	8	6	14	5·1	3·5	8·6	125 0 0	3 17 6	10 0 0	26 0 0	164 17 6
Jeangle . . . . .	Valley	11	4	15	6·4	2·6	9·0					
Chandler	Wollomombi.	6	8	14	5·9	7·0	12·9	121 0 0	0 19 0	13 2 6	16 15 0	151 16 6
Wollomombi . .		6	5	11	5·1	4·0	9·1					
Charley's Hill . .	Oberon	10	6	16	8·4	4·7	13·1	148 0 0	0 12 11	10 0 0	43 13 6	202 6 5
Norway		7	7	14	5·7	5·7	11·4					
Chatham Valley	Oberon	7	14	21	3·4	6·5	9·9	87 18 11	2 17 5	12 0 4	0 10 0	103 6 8
Shooter's Hill		4	9	13	2·1	5·5	7·6					
Church Rock Valley	Tharwa	5	5	10	4·9	4·8	9·7	80 0 10	5 8 10	7 18 2	4 9 9	97 17 7
Tharwa		12	14	26	3·8	10·0	13·8					
Clairwood . . . .	Singleton	9	10	19	5·9	7·1	13·0	64 5 0	2 12 11	1 5 0	1 3 2	69 6 1
Oban Vale		10	12	22	6·6	8·4	15·0					
Clandulla	Rylstone	16	10	26	11·6	7·0	18·6	136 0 0	2 14 1	10 0 0	11 0 0	159 14 1
McDonald's Hole		4	4	8	3·2	3·0	6·2					
Clearmont	Adelong	8	7	15	6·6	6·1	12·7	113 0 0	6 1 8	13 8 3	..	132 9 11
Darlow's Creek		2	6	8	1·9	5·4	7·3					
Clift Hills . . . .	Manar	7	14	21	2·6	7·6	10·2	122 8 4	0 8 8	11 5 0	3 4 6	137 6 6
Manar		7	5	12	6·4	4·6	11·0					
Virginia†												
Clonaltan	Frogmoor	2	12	14	1·8	9·8	11·6	58 13 4	4 1 10	5 5 4	1 14 0	69 14 6
Graham		7	10	17	6·2	9·8	16·0					
Cockatoo Flat . .	Walcha	17	10	27	11·0	6·5	17·5	148 0 0	3 1 8	10 0 0	28 10 0	189 11 8
Vintner Fair		9	6	15	8·4	5·7	14·1					
Coomingla	Cowra	9	2	11	7·6	0·9	8·5	125 0 0	4 17 2	10 0 0	8 5 0	148 2 2
Mount Collins		6	7	13	5·4	5·1	10·5					
Collaroy ..	Merriwa	7	5	12	5·0	3·6	8·6	113 0 0	3 5 9	10 9 11	1 0 0	127 15 8
Munmurra, Lower		8	4	12	7·3	3·3	10·6					
Colly Blue	Colly Blue . .	5	11	16	4·3	8·7	13·0	136 0 0	1 14 4	10 0 0	13 7 2	161 1 6
Trinkev		10	9	19	6·9	5·8	12·7					
Colo, Middle	Upper Colo	16	7	23	11·7	4·5	16·2	120 13 4	0 8 9	10 0 0	.. .. .	131 2 1
Colo, Upper		11	14	25	6·1	7·9	14·0					
Conjola	Conjola . . .	12	6	18	9·6	4·8	14·4	125 0 0	5 9 5	10 0 0	54 9 6	194 18 11
Jannung		8	6	14	4·2	3·4	7·6					
Coolagahite	Cobargo . . .	8	6	14	4·4	3·9	8·3	113 0 0	6 12 3	13 15 0	... ..	133 7 3
Tanto		5	5	10	4·4	3·6	8·0					
Coolah Road	Leadville	7	4	11	4·8	2·5	7·3	125 0 0	5 2 10	10 0 0	19 10 0	159 12 10
Tarrabran			5	5		4·1	4·1					
Coomoona	West Narrabri	6	3	9	5·6	2·9	8·5	100 3 10	6 10 7	7 3 7	.	113 18 0
Gurley		8	4	12	4·4	3·4	7·8					
Cormick's Creek .	Maclean ....	6	9	15	4·7	6·3	11·0	156 1 8	3 18 8	3 7 2	3 0 11	166 8 5
Murrayville		5	5	10	3·9	4·2	8·1					
Countegany	Countegany	6	5	11	5·0	3·3	8·3	95 6 8	1 16 3	10 0 0	1 0 0	108 2 11
Peak View		6	5	11	2·5	3·6	6·1					
Creefton ....	Gourie . . . .	12	7	19	8·8	5·9	14·7	136 0 0	4 13 10	10 0 0	9 0 2	150 14 0
Windora		8	11	19	6·5	8·1	14·6					
Crookwell River .	Binda .....	7	3	10	5·9	2·1	8·0	88 0 0	2 0 9	9 0 0	0 10 0	99 10 9
Five mile Tree .		8	6	14	6·2	4·0	10·2					

\* Closed 30th September. † Closed 28th February.



## APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crow Mountain	Upper Manilla	7	6	13	6	4	10	113 0 0	2 0 1	7 1 11	0 10 0	122 12 0
Manilla, Central		5	3	8	3	7	5					
Cuan	Scone	8	3	11	5	9	7	66 0 0	1 7 9	7 10 0	...	74 17 9
Sparkes' Creek		7	7	14	5	0	11					
Cullendulla	Bateman's Bay	6	7	13	4	9	10	88 0 0	4 12 11	10 0 0	3 10 0	106 2 11
Durras Lake		3	5	8	2	9	6					
Cullula	Windellama	8	4	12	4	3	7	113 0 0	4 8 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	127 18 4
Windellama		9	1	10	6	4	7					
Currabungla	Laggan	9	9	18	6	5	11	113 0 0	2 4 6	10 0 0	...	125 4 6
Merry Vale		10	7	17	6	9	11					
Currockbilly	Mongarlowe	15	14	29	9	2	19	134 3 6	4 13 6	10 0 0	1 12 0	150 9 0
Meroo Flat		7	7	14	5	3	10					
Currowan	Nelligen	10	9	19	6	8	13	113 0 0	2 7 2	10 0 0	9 9 0	134 16 2
Shallow Crossing		6	5	11	4	7	8					
Curry Flat*	Nimitybelle	4	5	9	3	6	5	36 13 4	2 13 2	6 13 4	1 0 0	46 19 10
Glenbog*		7	3	10	4	6	3					
Cuttagee	Bermagui	4	7	11	3	5	8	125 0 0	2 11 2	17 2 0	22 2 0	166 15 2
Murrah		9	7	16	8	0	13					
Dairy Arm	Laguna	5	6	11	4	1	9	125 0 0	2 15 9	10 0 0	15 0 0	152 15 9
Wattagon		4	8	12	3	6	7					
Derrawang	Condobolin	4	5	9	3	4	7	98 8 4	3 10 8	10 0 0	0 15 0	112 14 0
Ellacar		4	2	6	3	7	5					
Deua River	Moruya	5	4	9	4	7	8	85 6 8	4 5 1	10 0 0	...	99 11 9
Snaphook		8	5	13	5	7	10					
Diamond*	Binda	6	2	8	3	0	4	18 16 8	0 15 0	2 10 0	...	22 1 8
Diamond Valley	Trunkey Creek	10	7	17	6	8	11	88 0 0	4 16 4	10 0 0	0 14 6	103 10 10
Long Swamp		7	9	16	2	9	9					
Doyle's Creek	Jerry's Plains	14	6	20	9	1	12	148 0 0	1 10 10	11 9 9	68 3 1	229 3 8
Redman Vale		7	11	18	5	4	7					
Duckmaloi	Duckmaloi	7	8	15	3	0	5	88 0 0	2 1 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	100 11 4
Hazelgrove		13	15	28	8	4	9					
Dullaberry	Wattle Flat	11	10	21	7	9	7	125 0 0	1 16 9	11 15 0	0 10 0	139 1 9
Limekilns		3	8	11	2	3	4					
Duramana	Duramana	24	14	38	17	0	27	147 11 3	2 10 8	10 0 0	1 6 6	161 8 5
Mount Ranken		12	7	19	9	4	15					
Eastview	Dundee	4	4	8	3	1	6	113 0 0	4 18 8	10 0 0	0 10 0	128 8 8
Seyern		5	2	7	4	7	1					
Edgerton	Yass	10	18	28	7	3	10	125 0 0	4 14 8	10 0 0	38 4 3	177 18 11
Elizabethfield		7	10	17	5	6	13					
Emu Creek†	Walcha	3	10	13	2	7	8	75 6 8	0 6 3	8 15 0	0 10 0	84 17 11
Moonat		3	3	6	1	8	2					
Eusdale		8	8	16	7	0	17					
Reinville	O'Connell	1	8	9	0	9	6	88 0 0	6 7 9	11 5 0	17 4 5	122 17 2
Bolton Vale‡		8	5	13	7	0	3					
Essington		6	7	13	2	5	1					
Irene	Rockley	13	5	18	7	8	11	133 12 3	3 13 10	10 0 0	4 8 3	151 14 4
Swallow's Nest§		...	...	...	...	...	...					
Euclumbene	Adaminaby	8	3	11	5	5	6	88 0 0	3 16 9	10 5 0	5 0 0	107 1 9
Hensby		5	7	12	2	6	3					
Fern Glen	Stockyard Creek	12	6	18	10	1	14	129 6 8	6 17 7	10 0 0	19 18 0	166 2 3
Gorumborum		4	4	8	2	9	3					
Fernmount, South	Bellingen	12	9	21	7	5	6	104 10 0	4 1 0	13 0 0	4 10 0	126 1 0
Spickett's Creek		6	3	9	4	5	7					
Fern Ridge	Lansdowne	7	7	14	3	5	4	125 0 0	5 19 9	10 0 0	11 8 0	152 7 9
Lansdowne		7	10	17	3	9	10					
Fitzgerald's Valley	George's Plains	10	7	17	6	8	9	45 6 8	0 18 6	1 14 4	1 6 3	49 5 9
Flower Pot	Narrabri	5	0	5	4	8	4	98 17 9	9 3 11	9 13 6	8 3 6	125 18 8
Woolabra		16	6	22	12	6	18					
Forbes River	Yarras	10	6	16	7	5	12	120 13 4	2 14 3	9 19 1	1 1 0	134 7 8
Hastings, Upper		5	6	11	3	5	2					
Forster (Abor.)	Forster	5	3	8	2	4	1	113 0 0	2 8 6	10 0 0	16 6 4	141 14 10
Wallingat		6	5	11	4	7	3					
Garangula	Murrumburrah	3	5	8	1	9	3	108 2 10	3 19 3	3 4 5	5 5 0	120 11 6
Mountjoy		2	9	11	0	9	6					
Garland	Gallymont	14	5	19	10	9	14	95 13 6	3 13 9	11 18 3	...	111 5 6
Thommond		6	4	10	5	3	8					
Ginninderra	Ginninderra	11	11	22	8	4	16	160 6 8	5 14 3	10 0 0	5 2 6	181 3 5
Gungahleen		9	6	15	4	7	6					
Glanmire	Glanmire	10	4	14	6	3	9	125 0 0	1 12 11	10 0 0	45 17 6	182 10 5
Hollybrook		6	8	14	3	5	2					
Glen Allan*	Nimitybelle	2	3	5	0	6	1	58 13 4	6 11 0	7 10 0	...	72 14 4
Jettiba*		7	3	10	3	2	1					
Glenora	Nabiac	7	8	15	4	6	5	113 0 0	3 18 0	10 0 0	...	126 18 0
Wong Wauk...		5	7	12	4	1	10					
Googong	Queanbeyan	8	7	15	4	1	8	113 0 0	2 19 3	11 12 6	5 7 6	132 19 3
Malcolm Vale		7	5	12	4	2	6					
Goongal	Goolagong	9	5	14	7	5	11	84 17 1	3 10 10	10 0 0	7 0 0	105 7 11
Kangaroo Ck...		5	5	10	4	0	4					
Grassy Creek	Rye Park	6	8	14	3	9	9	113 0 0	2 8 10	10 0 0	0 10 0	125 18 10
Rugby		8	10	18	5	7	12					
Green Grove	Cudal	6	5	11	3	5	7	56 13 4	1 14 10	5 8 3	0 7 6	64 3 11
Toogong		...	...	...	...	...	...					
Gundaroo, Upper	Gundaroo	10	4	14	9	3	13	125 0 0	1 18 4	10 0 0	0 10 0	137 8 4
Mugwill		4	6	10	3	4	8					

\* Closed 30th June.

† Closed 31st August.

‡ Closed 31st July

§ Closed 31st January.

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Hawarden .....	Bendemeer ..	10	8	18	8.5	5.5	14.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mountain View...		13	8	21	4.8	3.7	8.5	110 18 4	1 8 8	10 0 0	0 10 0	122 17 0
Howe's Valley* ...	Howe's Valley	1	5	6	...	3.7	3.7					
Springfield* .....		2	6	8	1.0	5.1	6.1	51 10 0	5 5 5	7 10 0	12 1 2	76 6 7
Humula, South .....	Humula .....	5	6	11	4.2	4.3	8.5					
Mount Airy .....		11	4	15	8.6	2.8	11.4	100 10 0	3 17 9	13 2 0	.....	117 9 9
Ingledow .....	Bungendore...	10	2	12	6.9	0.8	7.7					
Neill's Creek .....		6	4	10	4.8	2.5	7.3	84 1 8	2 6 5	7 11 8	0 10 0	94 9 9
Innescliff .....	Picton .. .....	5	8	13	4.3	6.5	10.8					
Razorback .....		4	1	5	3.1	0.5	3.9	113 0 0	3 0 5	10 0 0	21 1 0	151 1 5
Island Flat .....	Mangrove Ck.	7	6	13	4.0	4.7	8.7					
Koree .....		4	4	8	3.2	3.8	7.0	85 6 8	2 9 8	10 0 0	9 3 4	106 19 8
Inverary .....	Bungonia .....	8	7	15	6.1	5.1	11.2					
Strawberry Creek		5	5	10	4.5	4.1	8.6	116 0 0	2 4 1	10 0 0	13 10 0	141 14 1
Irishtown .....	Laggan .....	4	13	17	3.8	9.0	12.8					
Marmont's Ford..		11	7	18	9.7	6.6	16.3	136 0 0	4 9 8	10 0 0	0 10 0	150 19 8
Ivor .....	Junea .....	7	15	22	6.0	12.5	18.5					
Pikedale .....		8	6	14	6.4	5.1	11.5	134 6 8	7 14 7	10 0 0	7 1 4	159 2 7
Jerralong .....	Nadgingomar	8	5	13	6.6	3.6	10.2					
Spring Creek .....		9	3	12	5.3	1.6	6.9	83 0 0	2 14 2	10 0 0	0 10 0	101 4 2
Jinglemoney .....	Braidwood ...	6	5	11	4.3	3.7	8.0					
Modbury Creek...		9	4	13	6.3	3.1	9.4	113 0 0	1 2 1	10 0 0	1 0 0	125 2 1
Junction Point .....	Tuena .....	13	5	18	10.1	4.5	14.6					
Meglo .....		6	5	11	4.1	4.2	8.3	105 10 0	3 16 5	9 18 2	0 10 0	119 14 7
Junea Vale .....	Baradine .....	5	8	13	3.8	7.2	11.0					
Kienbri .....		7	3	10	6.2	2.9	9.1	31 10 0	10 9 8	5 13 5	9 7 2	57 0 3
Kadina .....	Parkes .....	9	10	19	6.6	7.4	14.0					
Ten-mile Ridges..		6	3	9	4.5	2.5	7.0	87 15 3	2 4 9	10 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0
Kalafatt .....	Adelong .....	3	6	9	2.0	5.2	7.2	23 10 10	2 15 11	3 6 8	12 10 6	42 3 11
Kalkite .....	Cooma .....	6	8	14	5.5	5.6	11.1					
Middlingbank ...		5	5	10	2.5	2.9	5.4	78 13 4	3 3 1	1 6 4	0 10 0	83 12 9
Kanthi .....	Cundle Flat...	7	6	13	6.7	5.9	12.6					
Tigrah .....		1	7	8	0.5	5.5	6.0	73 6 8	3 17 3	9 19 1	.....	87 3 0
Kareela .....	Bundanoon ...	8	3	11	6.2	2.8	9.0					
Ringwood .....		7	6	13	6.4	4.8	11.2	113 0 0	1 5 2	10 0 0	0 19 3	125 4 5
Kellick .....	Merriwa .....	11	11	22	7.2	7.4	14.6					
Redwell .....		7	5	12	4.9	3.9	8.8	136 0 0	2 14 9	10 0 0	31 0 0	179 14 9
Kiah .....	Eden .....	8	8	16	5.3	4.8	10.1					
Nullica .....		11	9	20	9.2	7.2	16.4	84 15 0	5 10 8	7 2 6	24 19 6	122 7 8
Kingsdale .....	Goulburn .....	10	8	18	8.5	5.4	13.9					
Norwood .....		7	5	12	5.7	4.2	9.9	159 11 8	3 2 9	0 16 8	18 11 1	182 2 2
Kingsmill Peak ...	Currabubula	7	8	15	5.8	6.5	12.3					
Woodlands .....		7	...	7	5.0	0.0	5.0	92 3 4	2 3 11	10 6 0	.....	104 13 3
Kingstown .....	Uralla .....	15	9	24	12.4	8.3	20.7					
Toryburn .....		9	10	19	8.2	8.0	16.2	157 0 0	2 13 2	11 7 2	0 15 0	171 15 4
Krawarree .....	Krawarree ...	5	5	10	2.9	1.7	4.6					
Snowball .....		8	4	12	5.5	2.8	8.3	113 0 0	3 3 1	10 0 0	27 15 0	153 18 1
Lalaly .....	Berrigan .....	10	10	20	8.5	7.4	15.9					
Leniston .....		14	8	22	9.6	5.9	15.5	148 0 0	6 11 9	10 0 0	30 10 0	195 1 9
Lammermuir .....	Reid's Flat ...	16	11	27	12.8	10.2	23.0					
Ledgerton .....		7	4	11	4.8	2.8	7.6	91 0 0	5 10 8	4 11 8	27 8 3	128 10 7
Uriarra .....	Ledgerton ...	7	9	16	3.9	5.8	9.7					
Little Gundary..		5	10	15	3.9	7.2	11.1	119 8 9	4 16 3	10 0 0	38 19 0	173 4 0
Marian Vale .....	Goulburn .....	7	8	15	4.9	4.9	9.8					
Rose Vale† ...		9	4	13	7.7	3.2	10.9	113 0 0	4 14 0	11 13 4	2 0 0	131 7 4
Little River ...		6	3	9	4.9	2.4	7.3					
Porter's Retreat	Porter's Retr't	11	12	23	9.6	10.0	19.6					
Lomolong .....		10	9	19	6.5	5.6	12.1	75 6 8	6 2 0	0 16 8	6 15 0	89 0 4
Thornhurst .....	Bungendore...	5	7	12	3.8	4.7	8.5					
Lyawood .....		6	9	15	3.2	4.7	7.9	109 11 8	1 3 9	10 16 6	23 0 0	144 11 11
Paika .....	Balranald.....	7	7	14	4.1	2.2	6.3					
McDonald, Higher		7	14	21	3.8	8.1	11.9	66 0 0	4 12 5	12 3 10	3 9 2	86 5 5
Ormonde .....	Upper McDonald	8	2	10	7.4	1.2	8.6					
McDonald, Lower		5	5	10	4.2	4.6	8.8	67 14 10	3 0 11	10 2 6	.....	80 18 3
Webb's Creek ...	Wiseman's Ferry	5	1	6	4.2	0.9	5.1					
McLaughlin River		12	5	17	9.1	3.6	12.7	88 0 0	3 2 0	.....	1 0 0	92 2 0
Timbery Range ...	Timbery R'nge	8	8	16	6.7	7.5	14.2					
Major's Plains .....		10	7	17	6.2	3.0	9.2	113 0 0	3 3 4	10 0 0	1 0 0	127 3 4
Moorwatha .....	Moorwatha ...	12	5	17	7.7	3.7	11.4					
Malvern .....		12	13	25	8.0	9.6	17.6	198 6 8	6 3 7	14 14 9	24 2 0	243 7 0
Weismantels .....	Weismantels	6	13	19	4.4	8.0	12.4					
Markdale .....		12	5	17	11.3	4.4	15.7	131 16 8	2 16 8	10 10 0	1 0 0	146 3 4
Mulgowrie .....	Binda .....	7	4	11	5.7	3.1	8.8					
Marlow .....		12	6	18	10.1	5.4	15.5	69 1 11	5 4 7	8 9 6	0 10 0	83 6 0
Uridux .....	Marlow .....	7	12	19	5.5	10.1	15.6					
Maybole .....		8	6	14	7.3	4.7	12.0	132 13 4	1 8 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	158 1 4
Moredun .....	Ben Lomond	4	6	10	3.6	5.1	8.7					
Mayfield .....		7	4	11	5.9	3.7	9.6	113 0 0	2 4 11	10 0 0	1 15 0	126 19 11
Royals .....	Oberon .....	4	6	10	2.3	3.5	5.8					
Merriumbene .....		6	4	10	3.9	2.5	6.4	88 0 0	1 14 3	7 1 5	1 5 0	98 0 8
Mudmelong .....	Araluen .....	6	4	10	4.7	3.1	7.8					
Morrigan Creek ...		11	5	16	7.5	4.0	11.5	113 0 0	5 7 1	11 0 0	.....	129 7 1
New Line, East...	Tarago .....	7	3	10	5.9	2.0	7.9					
		10	6	16	7.8	4.6	12.4	117 14 2	3 5 3	6 4 5	2 7 6	129 11 4

\* Closed, 30th June. † Closed 31st May. ‡ Closed 30th November.

## APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning, Allowance, Fuel, &c.	Total.
Micalo Island*	Yamba	8	2	10	7.0	0.8	7.8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nanegai <sup>a</sup>	Yamba	2	2	4	2.0	2.0	4.0	64 16 8	6 6 8	5 5 4	.....	76 8 8
Mill Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	12	6	18	8.9	4.5	13.4	88 0 0	1 17 11	10 0 0	0 10 0	100 7 11
Olive Mount	Black Springs	5	1	6	4.8	0.9	5.7	103 0 0	3 0 10	10 0 0	7 5 0	123 5 10
Mimosa Dell	Walbrook	8	6	14	6.3	4.3	10.6	18 16 8	0 8 3	2 16 10	0 2 6	22 4 3
Minore†	Dubbo	3	5	8	2.6	3.0	5.6	98 13 4	6 2 11	6 2 0	28 4 1	139 2 4
Mount Gipps	Broken Hill	4	7	11	2.8	4.7	7.5	9 8 4	3 7 4	4 7 8	.....	17 3 4
Round Hill	O'Connell	7	5	12	5.4	3.7	9.1	113 0 0	0 17 4	10 0 0	.....	123 17 4
Mount Stromboli†	Kar's Springs	7	7	14	3.7	4.1	7.8	101 5 0	2 6 9	10 0 0	1 4 0	114 15 9
Tanner's Mount†	Wybong, Upper	7	7	14	4.3	4.6	8.9	130 5 0	2 18 10	10 0 0	0 15 6	143 19 4
Mount Terrell	Bendemeer	6	3	9	5.2	2.5	7.7	148 0 0	5 19 7	10 0 0	31 0 0	194 19 7
Mount Vale	Rimbada	14	6	20	11.4	5.9	17.3	6 0 0	1 12 10	.....	.....	7 12 10
Mundowey	Manilla	14	6	20	7.5	4.4	11.9	51 6 8	8 18 11	10 16 5	1 4 0	72 6 0
Ukolan	Ulan	10	12	22	6.9	9.5	16.4	113 0 0	3 0 7	10 0 0	.....	126 0 7
Murrumbidgee	Ulan	9	7	16	8.1	6.5	14.6	113 0 0	3 15 8	12 1 1	0 6 0	129 2 9
Nallaburra	Pericoe	10	8	18	7.7	6.9	14.6	118 15 0	4 18 5	10 13 3	9 5 0	143 11 8
Muskgrove	Nalla	3	8	11	3.0	7.3	10.3	148 0 0	4 3 8	10 0 0	42 9 2	204 12 10
Nalla	Macksville	7	8	15	5.6	5.7	11.3	136 0 0	1 4 2	10 0 0	.....	147 4 2
Talarm	Macksville	5	6	11	3.8	5.2	9.0	125 0 0	4 10 2	10 0 0	0 5 0	139 15 2
Nandabah	Casino	9	9	18	8.6	8.0	16.6	113 0 0	1 12 1	10 0 0	26 0 0	150 12 1
Woorooloolan	Casino	9	5	14	6.3	3.0	9.3	113 0 0	2 10 7	10 0 0	.....	125 10 7
Narraburra	Temora	7	6	13	4.4	4.2	8.6	78 8 0	4 10 3	16 6 8	0 15 0	99 19 11
Willundry	Temora	11	13	24	6.3	8.8	15.1	18 16 8	1 19 2	2 10 0	.....	23 5 11
Nerrabunda	Queanbeyan	7	8	15	2.9	4.0	6.9	18 9 1	1 9 0	2 10 0	4 3 4	26 11 5
Yarralumla	Queanbeyan	8	14	22	4.8	10.0	14.8	126 0 0	5 14 11	10 0 0	.....	141 14 11
Numeralla	Numeralla	14	13	27	7.5	6.7	14.2	88 0 0	4 8 11	2 4 10	9 15 9	104 9 6
Toll-bar Creek	Numeralla	8	11	19	5.8	7.0	12.8	113 0 0	4 16 4	10 0 0	6 2 0	133 18 4
Oakleigh	Currabubula	10	8	18	7.6	5.0	12.6	113 0 0	6 18 0	10 0 0	34 13 6	164 11 6
Piallaway	Currabubula	8	11	19	6.6	8.8	15.4	74 11 5	3 10 0	9 5 5	17 19 2	105 6 0
Oberne	Tarcutta	4	8	12	2.2	5.8	8.0	148 0 0	3 6 0	13 0 0	31 12 6	195 18 6
Umbango	Tarcutta	7	3	10	5.5	3.0	8.5	88 0 0	2 5 11	9 11 11	3 14 0	103 11 10
Ourimbah Creek	Gosford	7	5	12	6.2	4.9	11.1	88 0 0	1 10 6	10 0 0	1 5 0	100 15 6
Somersby	Gosford	6	4	10	5.3	4.0	9.3	113 0 0	2 10 7	10 0 0	.....	125 10 7
Palmer's Oakley	Upper Turon	9	9	18	6.4	7.0	13.4	78 8 0	4 10 3	16 6 8	0 15 0	99 19 11
Turon, Upper	Upper Turon	6	9	15	3.6	6.1	9.7	18 16 8	1 19 2	2 10 0	.....	23 5 11
Parrabel	Kempsey	5	5	10	4.1	4.1	8.2	18 9 1	1 9 0	2 10 0	4 3 4	26 11 5
Temagogue	Kempsey	7	8	15	5.8	6.0	11.8	126 0 0	5 14 11	10 0 0	.....	141 14 11
Panpong	Buckley's	5	5	10	4.5	4.5	9.0	88 0 0	4 8 11	2 4 10	9 15 9	104 9 6
Pleasant View	Crossing	4	8	12	3.1	5.9	9.0	113 0 0	4 16 4	10 0 0	6 2 0	133 18 4
Peabody†	Molong	5	2	7	3.5	1.6	5.1	113 0 0	6 18 0	10 0 0	34 13 6	164 11 6
Piambong, Lower†	Two-mile Flat	4	1	5	4.0	1.0	5.0	74 11 5	3 10 0	9 5 5	17 19 2	105 6 0
Yambit	Two-mile Flat	5	8	13	4.3	6.6	10.9	148 0 0	3 6 0	13 0 0	31 12 6	195 18 6
Pian Creek	Wee Waa	4	1	5	3.7	0.9	4.6	88 0 0	2 5 11	9 11 11	3 14 0	103 11 10
Weeta Waa	Wee Waa	4	4	8	3.0	2.8	5.8	88 0 0	2 7 8	10 0 0	.....	100 7 8
Piedmont	Burraborang	7	2	9	4.4	0.9	5.3	49 7 0	9 19 1	6 17 3	2 0 9	68 4 1
Toonulli	Burraborang	5	7	12	4.1	5.9	10.0	136 0 0	4 3 11	10 0 0	121 10 5	271 14 4
Pinch Flat	Armidale	5	7	12	2.5	1.7	4.2	77 0 0	5 4 8	11 3 0	0 15 0	94 2 8
Puddledock	Armidale	4	9	13	2.5	5.3	7.8	113 0 0	1 17 5	10 0 0	4 3 0	129 0 5
Piney Range	Grenfell	6	8	14	4.3	6.2	10.5	110 18 4	4 0 8	10 13 3	1 10 0	127 2 3
Wheogo	Grenfell	6	5	11	1.6	1.5	3.1	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2
Red Hill	Reid's Flat	6	4	10	5.7	3.4	9.1	113 0 0	2 0 10	10 0 0	.....	125 0 10
Streamville	Reid's Flat	8	12	20	7.6	10.8	18.4	30 0 0	1 9 0	3 11 4	.....	35 0 4
Richlands	Taralga	8	20	28	7.1	17.3	24.4	112 13 9	4 19 10	13 8 6	0 15 0	131 17 1
Yorkborough	Taralga	9	5	14	7.7	4.4	12.1	148 0 0	2 19 6	10 0 0	31 0 0	191 19 6
Silverdale	Mulgoa	11	7	18	9.4	4.2	13.6	147 0 0	2 14 9	10 0 0	30 15 2	190 9 11
Wallace	Mulgoa	6	7	13	3.6	4.2	7.8	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2
St. Helena	Yarraman	6	6	12	3.9	3.9	7.8	113 0 0	2 0 10	10 0 0	.....	125 0 10
Yarraman	Yarraman	9	6	15	7.5	4.8	12.3	49 7 0	9 19 1	6 17 3	2 0 9	68 4 1
Staines	Emmaville	6	4	10	4.8	3.5	8.3	136 0 0	4 3 11	10 0 0	121 10 5	271 14 4
Stannum	Emmaville	7	8	15	5.5	5.6	11.1	77 0 0	5 4 8	11 3 0	0 15 0	94 2 8
Stewart's River	Moorland	14	11	25	11.3	8.2	19.5	113 0 0	1 17 5	10 0 0	4 3 0	129 0 5
do Upper	Moorland	7	8	15	6.2	7.1	13.3	110 18 4	4 0 8	10 13 3	1 10 0	127 2 3
Surbiton	Wilcannia	7	9	16	5.1	7.4	12.5	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2
Weinteriga	Wilcannia	3	7	10	3.0	6.7	9.7	113 0 0	2 0 10	10 0 0	.....	125 0 10
Surveyor's Creek	Walcha Road	6	6	12	4.9	5.0	9.9	30 0 0	1 9 0	3 11 4	.....	35 0 4
Ugly Range	Walcha Road	7	3	10	6.2	2.8	9.0	112 13 9	4 19 10	13 8 6	0 15 0	131 17 1
Talawadja	South Grafton	10	2	12	8.3	1.7	10.0	148 0 0	2 19 6	10 0 0	31 0 0	191 19 6
Towallum	South Grafton	6	9	15	2.4	4.0	6.4	147 0 0	2 14 9	10 0 0	30 15 2	190 9 11
Thubergal Lake	Cooma	6	3	9	5.0	2.0	7.0	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2
Umeralla River	Cooma	5	8	13	4.1	6.3	10.4	113 0 0	2 0 10	10 0 0	.....	125 0 10
Shellgrove§	Cooma	5	1	6	4.3	0.6	4.9	30 0 0	1 9 0	3 11 4	.....	35 0 4
Tinagroo	Scone	1	6	7	0.9	5.8	6.7	112 13 9	4 19 10	13 8 6	0 15 0	131 17 1
Turry	Scone	2	5	7	1.2	4.3	5.5	148 0 0	2 19 6	10 0 0	31 0 0	191 19 6
Tindery Vale	Michelago	5	7	12	4.1	6.8	10.9	147 0 0	2 14 9	10 0 0	30 15 2	190 9 11
Waterholes	Michelago	5	5	10	4.2	4.0	8.2	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2
Trundle	Trundle	13	10	23	7.2	6.9	14.1	113 0 0	2 0 10	10 0 0	.....	125 0 10
Woodview	Trundle	5	8	13	2.7	5.8	8.5	30 0 0	1 9 0	3 11 4	.....	35 0 4
Turill	Turill	12	9	21	11.1	7.9	19.0	112 13 9	4 19 10	13 8 6	0 15 0	131 17 1
Wagoribil	Turill	10	11	21	9.2	9.4	18.6	148 0 0	2 19 6	10 0 0	31 0 0	191 19 6
Wandoona	Woolar	8	4	12	7.4	3.3	10.7	147 0 0	2 14 9	10 0 0	30 15 2	190 9 11
Wilpinjong	Woolar	10	18	28	7.9	13.8	21.7	88 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	1 0 0	102 18 2

\* Closed 30th September.

† Closed 30th Apr

‡ Closed 31st January.

§ Closed 31st Ju

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Gals.	Total.	Boys.	Gals.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
Apple Tree, &c ...	Mundooran ...	10	9	19	8·3	8·2	16·5	£ s. d. 75 16 6	£ s. d. 1 11 6	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. ....	£ s. d. 87 8 0
Baradoc ...	Never Never	18	13	28	10·3	9·1	20·0	90 0 0	3 11 4	14 10 0	.....	108 1 4
Barrett's Creek ..	Stockyard Creek	12	7	19	11·6	6·5	18·1	72 0 0	1 19 0	10 4 3	.....	84 3 3
Basin Creek .....	Wallabadah ..	9	15	24	6·9	14·0	20·9	78 0 0	1 16 3	10 0 0	.....	89 16 3
Berrigal Creek ...	Narrabri ...	16	16	32	9·2	9·0	18·0	115 12 5	4 9 2	15 0 0	.....	135 1 7
Calamia ...	Halfway Creek ..	9	9	18	8·6	8·6	17·2	66 3 6	1 8 9	9 14 5	.....	77 6 8
Cal Lal ...	Wentworth ..	3	14	17	2·6	13·3	15·6	85 16 9	1 10 3	10 0 0	0 15 0	98 2 0
Collendina ...	Corowa ..	5	11	16	4·8	10·0	14·8	86 14 0	1 10 11	10 0 0	.....	98 4 11
Coolanbilla ...	Quirindi ..	14	15	29	9·1	12·8	21·9	31 11 0	4 6 0	3 16 4	.....	39 13 4
Curraweela ...	Curraweela ..	9	13	22	7·4	10·1	17·5	80 13 3	1 16 10	10 0 0	.....	92 10 1
Diamond Swamp ..	Crookwell ...	10	7	17	7·9	4·5	12·4	42 0 0	2 4 7	6 9 9	.....	50 14 4
Dingle ...	Bellingen ...	13	5	18	8·3	3·9	12·2	67 14 10	2 5 9	14 8 7	.....	84 9 2
Dunsbury ...	Nevertre ..	11	5	16	9·3	4·6	13·9	74 5 3	1 15 0	11 10 9	.....	87 11 0
Eualdrie.....	Grenfell ..	11	3	14	9·7	2·9	12·6	72 0 0	1 14 6	11 4 0	.....	84 18 6
Gilgies ...	Condobolin ..	16	7	23	13·7	6·9	20·6	80 12 2	4 16 8	11 10 8	.....	96 19 6
Glen Elgin* ..	Glen Elgin ..	1	3	4	0·4	1·4	1·8	1 7 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	1 17 0
Goolhi ..	Gunnedah ..	7	12	19	5·3	10·7	16·0	69 1 11	1 19 10	9 1 11	.....	80 3 8
Kilphysic ...	Carroll ..	10	15	25	8·5	12·7	21·2	81 0 0	1 6 10	12 11 9	.....	94 18 7
Merrimee ..	Whitton ..	8	14	22	7·4	12·3	19·7	81 0 0	3 3 5	10 0 0	0 15 0	94 18 5
Merrygoen ..	Mundooran ..	10	13	23	8·7	12·3	21·0	90 0 0	5 10 10	15 0 0	6 12 9	117 3 7
Milpose ...	Parkes ...	14	12	26	10·9	7·7	18·6	87 8 0	3 0 2	10 0 0	.....	100 8 9
Monk's Crossing ..	Laggan ...	10	9	19	8·0	8·0	16·0	72 0 0	2 1 5	8 4 6	.....	82 5 11
Moonee Creek ...	Woolgoolga ...	12	7	19	11·9	6·6	18·5	84 16 6	1 6 4	10 0 0	.....	96 2 10
Mount Parnell ...	Quirindi ..	14	7	21	11·6	7·0	18·6	76 14 6	2 5 5	12 3 6	.....	91 3 5
Nanima ...	Goolagong ..	8	9	17	7·9	8·5	16·4	85 18 2	2 1 2	10 19 0	.....	98 18 4
Nile ...	Glen Alce ..	9	10	19	9·0	9·2	18·2	82 14 6	2 4 3	10 0 0	.....	94 18 9
Nowley ...	Narrabri ...	11	11	22	8·7	10·6	19·3	104 11 9	2 19 9	10 0 0	.....	117 11 6
Nunnagoyt ...	Barham ..	4	9	13	3·1	8·1	11·2	53 3 4	2 14 3	3 14 6	0 15 0	60 7 1
Oak Creek ..	Hargraves ...	8	10	18	8·0	10·0	18·0	76 11 6	3 5 2	11 10 0	.....	91 6 8
Phil's Creek ..	Frogmoor ...	17	12	29	11·5	8·3	19·8	89 15 6	2 0 2	10 0 0	10 0 0	111 15 8
Sands, The ..	Trunkay Creek	16	14	30	11·0	11·2	22·2	90 0 0	1 5 5	10 0 0	.....	101 5 5
Warge Rock* ...	Looby's ...	5	3	8	3·6	1·0	4·6	6 0 0	.....	3 6 8	.....	9 6 8
Wheeo ...	Wheeo ...	12	12	24	7·4	6·8	14·2	50 2 7	1 18 3	9 2 5	.....	61 3 3

\* Closed 31st January.

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1899, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Salaries.	Books, Clocks, Apparatus, Packing and Carriage.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, Cleaning Allowance, Fuel, &c	Total.
Annandale ...	Annandale ..	27	...	27	16·9	...	16·9	£ s. d. 27 10 0	£ s. d. 1 19 8	£ s. d. ....	£ s. d. 19 3 0	£ s. d. 48 12 8
Balmain ...	Balmain ...	43	...	43	20·0	...	20·0	22 1 4	...	...	1 11 0	23 12 4
Bexley* ...	Bexley ....	14	3	17	7·9	1·3	9·2	3 3 4	...	...	...	3 3 4
Blackfriars ..	George-st., West	28	...	28	15·9	...	15·9	24 0 0	1 17 5	...	24 14 2	50 11 7
Bourke ...	Bourke ..	18	...	18	10·9	...	10·9	17 8 4	1 9 6	...	...	18 17 10
Burwood ...	Burwood ...	34	2	36	13·3	0·2	13·5	26 8 4	0 13 1	...	3 11 0	30 12 5
Castlereagh-street	Sydney .....	38	...	38	19·8	...	19·8	31 0 0	1 15 6	...	4 19 0	37 14 6
Charlestown ...	Charlestown ..	24	...	24	11·7	...	11·7	7 18 4	...	...	...	7 18 4
Crown-street ...	Sydney .....	82	...	82	44·9	...	44·9	36 0 0	4 10 9	...	36 7 0	76 17 9
Curra Creek† ...	Wellington ...	15	...	15	7·0	...	7·0	4 8 10	...	...	...	4 8 10
Darling Road ...	Rozelle ..	36	...	36	12·2	...	12·2	4 10 8	0 1 7	...	...	4 12 3
Demondrille Junction	Murrumburrah	7	2	9	2·7	1·7	4·4	6 11 4	...	...	...	6 11 4
Dulwich Hill‡	Dulwich Hill ..	22	...	22	9·8	...	9·8	2 2 11	...	...	0 8 0	2 10 11
Enmore ...	Newtown .....	45	...	45	24·5	...	24·5	32 1 8	1 10 3	...	28 6 0	61 17 11
Erskineville ...	Erskineville ..	48	...	48	27·2	...	27·2	29 11 8	1 4 6	...	7 0 0	37 16 2
Fort-street ...	Sydney .....	30	...	30	21·1	...	21·1	2 3 6	...	...	...	2 3 6
Glen Innes.....	Glen Innes ...	26	...	26	13·9	...	13·9	5 15 0	...	...	...	5 15 0
Hamilton ...	Hamilton ..	54	...	54	16·4	...	16·4	22 14 10	...	...	...	22 14 10
Inverell§	Inverell ...	6	...	6	2·6	...	2·6	1 11 8	...	...	...	1 11 8
Manly.....	Manly .....	22	...	22	10·9	...	10·9	4 15 0	...	...	...	4 15 0
Marrickville ...	Marrickville ...	19	...	19	11·0	...	11·0	10 13 0	...	...	0 19 0	11 12 0
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat ..	14	...	14	10·5	...	10·5	6 0 11	...	...	3 3 0	9 3 11
Minmi ...	Minmi .....	24	...	24	9·7	...	9·7	10 14 4	...	...	...	10 14 4
Morpeth¶	Morpeth ...	22	...	22	11·9	...	11·9	3 3 4	...	...	...	3 3 4
Paddington ...	Paddington ...	36	...	36	21·7	...	21·7	27 18 4	...	...	6 14 0	34 12 4
Petersham ...	Petersham .....	37	...	37	27·0	...	27·0	29 13 4	...	...	...	29 13 4
Pymont.....	Pymont ...	26	...	26	11·2	...	11·2	23 6 9	1 0 0	...	5 18 0	30 4 9
Redfern ...	Redfern ...	50	...	50	28·0	...	28·0	30 10 0	...	...	19 12 0	50 2 0
Surrey Hills, South	Sydney .....	39	...	39	21·8	...	21·8	24 3 4	1 16 11	...	2 6 0	28 6 3
Temora ...	Temora ..	23	...	23	12·7	...	12·7	6 7 11	0 2 10	...	...	6 10 9
Wyalong, West ...	West Wyalong	16	...	16	11·2	...	11·2	18 6 0	1 1 8	...	...	19 7 8

\* Closed, 29th February. † Closed, 31st October ‡ Closed, 30th September. § Closed, 31st January || Closed, 10th November ¶ Closed, 30th June.

## APPENDIX XII.

## THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT, WITH ITS ANNEXES.

THE expectation that the new and more liberal Regulations dealing with the establishment of small schools in the sparsely peopled districts of the Colony would result in a large increase in the number of schools has been fully realised. The records for 1899 show the substantial addition of 92 schools. Of the 2,597 schools in operation in 1898, 56 were closed during that year, or were allowed to lapse in December; so that 2,541 were carried on to 1899. These, with 148 new schools, and new departments brought into operation, gave 2,689 schools, representing 2,905 departments, as the record for 1899.

The following is the return of schools for the last five years :—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
1895	1,685	317	483	57	16	2,558
1896	1,698	310	497	44	30	2,569
1897	1,755	294	457	41	25	2,572
1898	1,787	313	431	37	29	2,597
1899	1,811	358	456	33	31	2,689

Arranged in classes according to the average attendance at the end of the year, they are :—

Year.	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
1895	39	36	27	64	124	198	214	370	796	165	525	2,558
1896	40	36	26	62	127	198	185	335	860	193	507	2,569
1897	43	38	29	59	124	226	202	362	862	141	486	2,572
1898	45	39	28	62	121	233	227	365	840	133	504	2,597
1899	46	39	29	61	122	240	230	394	836	128	564	2,689

*Buildings.*

The very limited funds at the disposal of the Department necessitated very rigid economy during the year. Matters, such as painting and fencing, were allowed to stand over in order that the pressing demands for school accommodation could be met. The needs of the country districts have been fairly well satisfied. Commodious, well-ventilated buildings have replaced the small box-like structures that the parents in past years thought good enough for school purposes, and additions have been made to those school-houses that were at all overcrowded. All new furniture is supplied from Sydney—a course somewhat costly, but of great advantage to the schools.

The plans and specifications prepared by the Special Committee during the Christmas vacation of 1898 have been printed and supplied to the Inspectors and Clerks of Works. These officers have thus been enabled to dispose of "new buildings" matters more expeditiously and effectively than formerly. The Architect and his staff have co-operated loyally with the Inspectoral staff, and have done all in their power to place the school buildings abreast of the educational wants of the Colony.

The works carried out under the supervision of the Architect were :—

New school buildings .....	25
Buildings enlarged .....	23
Buildings repaired.....	478
New residences .....	11
Residences enlarged .....	21
New weathersheds .....	2

The amount of work carried out under the supervision of the Inspectors has been considerable, as may be seen from the following return :—

New school buildings .....	110
Buildings enlarged .....	22
Buildings repaired.....	974
New residences .....	5
Residences enlarged or repaired.....	224

The cost of these works exceeded £20,000. Too much praise cannot be given to the Inspectors for the valuable services they render to the Department by their care, and the skill they have acquired in building matters.

*Accommodation.*

At the end of 1898, the school buildings provided places for 252,791 pupils. During 1899, after making good the loss of 9,425 places by closing schools, or abandoning old buildings, 6,326 additional places were provided; so that at the end of the year there was accommodation for 259,119 pupils.

The following table shows the accommodation in each district :—

District.	Number of places at end of 1899, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1899, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale .....	21,347	19,624
Bathurst.....	17,952	17,834
Bowral .....	20,265	19,771
Goulburn .....	20,655	18,328
Grafton .....	20,906	20,759
Maitland .....	26,949	28,638
Metropolitan.....	60,677	73,280
Sub-Metropolitan.....	18,576	17,588
Wagga Wagga .....	27,586	27,102
Wellington .....	16,238	16,195
Totals.....	251,151	259,119

As the highest quarterly enrolment was 211,264, it is clear that, in the aggregate, ample accommodation is provided. There are, of course, some schoolrooms that present a beggarly array of empty benches, and there are schools where weathersheds, verandahs, lavatories and even shady corners of the play-ground have to be utilised for teaching purposes. In Broken Hill the school buildings have not kept pace with the rapid increase of population, and at White Cliffs, from an unexpected rush of miners with their families, scores of children had for months to be excluded from the school as they could not be accommodated. But the overcrowding is most severe in the Metropolitan District. The popular schools



schools are filled up in the first week of each quarter, and then applicants for entrance must be refused. In some of these cases, the erection of additional buildings would not get over the trouble; already the number of pupils assembled each day is too great for the limited area of ground. Four or five new schools, capable of accommodating 1,000 pupils each, might, without detriment to existing schools, be placed within the Metropolitan District, but the cost of sites would be enormous. The rapidity with which the suburbs of Sydney are growing will, in the near future, force the establishment of these schools.

#### Enrolment and Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils at all schools in 1899 was 265,037.

Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils on the books of schools was 233,233.

The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1899, together with the rates of increase :—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1898.	Enrolment in 1899.	Increase for 1899.	Average daily attendance for 1898.	Average daily attendance for 1899.	Increase in average daily attendance for 1899.	Per-centage of increase of enrolment.	Per-centage of increase of average attendance.
March .....	203,362	206,909	3,547	143,256·2	151,717·6	8,461·4	1·74	5·90
June .....	205,881	209,841	3,960	143,380·2	149,328·1	5,947·9	1·92	4·14
September .....	204,350	211,264	6,914	140,436·5	147,840·4	7,403·9	3·38	5·27
December .....	202,048	206,516	4,468	139,820·1	148,873·3	9,053·2	2·21	6·47
Average .....	203,910	208,632	4,722	141,723·2	149,439·8	7,716·6	2·31	5·44

The percentage for each quarter was :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March .....	206,909	151,717·6	73·3
June .....	209,841	149,328·1	71·1
September .....	211,264	147,840·4	69·9
December .....	206,516	148,873·3	72·1
Year's average .....	208,632	149,439·8	71·6

Compared with 1898, there was an increase in the gross enrolment of 6,445, in the quarterly enrolment of 4,722, and in the average daily attendance of 7,717·6.

Although the circumstances in 1899 were more favourable for regular attendance than in the previous year, several serious epidemic diseases, as measles, diphtheria, and whooping-cough, were prevalent all over the Colony, necessitating closing many schools for weeks.

#### Compulsory Clauses.

The experience of every succeeding year strengthens the conviction that the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act fail to accomplish much real good. Vicious parents find little difficulty in evading the law, and hence the streets swarm with children begging, pilfering, growing up in ignorance and crime. The compulsory clauses must be made more stringent, the parents made to feel that they *must* send their children to school, and truant schools provided, in which the police can temporarily place the children found about the streets during school hours.

The prosecutions for defaulting attendance were 1,032; the cautions were 6,645.

#### School Fees.

The total amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £78,358 2s. 6d.

Cautions to pay were issued during the year to 1,192 debtors, and it was found necessary to prosecute in 352 cases, with the result that the sum of £171 16s. 6d. was recovered. Free education was granted to 34,476 pupils, as against 30,385 in 1898. In addition to the concession of free education, the sum of £1,509 9s. 8d. arrears of fees was cancelled. In all these cases full inquiry was made, and action taken as circumstances warranted.

The task of collecting the fees is, in many schools, the most trying work that falls to the lot of a teacher. Children lose their school money, and parents object to making good the loss. As a resolution for the abolition of school fees has been carried several times in the Legislative Assembly, many parents have the idea that they are not required to pay school fees. Teachers will be glad when fees are abolished.

#### Inspection.

No change was made in the inspectoral arrangements during the year. Unfortunately, Mr. Cooper, District Inspector at Goulburn, was forced by illness to rest for six months. During Mr. Cooper's absence the work of the district was entrusted to Mr. Walker. Several special inspections were placed in the hands of Mr. Walker, who also assisted the Metropolitan Inspectors, whose work is too heavy for the number of officers employed.

The number of schools inspected was 2,871—an increase of 78 on the work of 1898. The number of pupils examined was 164,006, an increase of 11,547.

The uninspected schools numbered 34, all small. Various causes operated to prevent the inspection of these schools. Some were closed very early in the year, before the Inspector could visit; others collapsed suddenly, and provision had to be made for the teacher elsewhere. Many of the small schools depend for their existence upon one or two families, and men who work on the share system are very uncertain residents; so, too, are miners and timber cutters.

The following are the details of inspection :—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1897 .....	2,785	2,763	22	160,183	33
1898 .....	2,812	2,793	19	152,457	33
1899 .....	2,905	2,871	34	164,006	33

The particulars for each district stand thus :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale .....	4	364	359	5	13,034
Bathurst .....	3	273	270	3	10,878
Bowral .....	3	259	257	2	10,956
Goulburn .....	4	408	399	9	10,881
Grafton .....	3	335	328	7	12,479
Maitland .....	3	258	254	4	18,332
Metropolitan .....	4	217	216	1	51,271
Sub-Metropolitan .....	2	165	164	1	12,238
Wagga Wagga .....	4	357	357	...	14,723
Wellington .....	3	269	267	2	9,214
Totals .....	33	2,905	2,871	34	164,006

The inspected and uninspected schools were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected .....	2,021	355	436	31	28	2,871
Uninspected .....	5	3	20	3	3	34
Totals .....	2,026	358	456	34	31	2,905

The following table shows the proficiency of all schools :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	20	57	1,919	1,996
2. Not do do do .....	3	1	21	25
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	17	24	219	260
2. Not do do do .....	34	11	50	95
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	23	13	358	394
2. Not do do do .....	14	3	25	42
House-to-house—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	8	1	20	29
2. Not do do do .....	...	...	2	2
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	...	4	13	17
2. Not do do do .....	1	6	4	11
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection .....	68		2,529	2,696
2. Not do do do .....	52		102	175
Totals .....	120	120	2,631	2,871

Or summarised—

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1899.	Percentage up to Standard in 1898.
Public .....	1,940	58	23	2,021	98	98
Provisional .....	269	35	51	355	85	84
Half-time .....	383	16	37	436	91	90
House-to-house .....	22	1	8	31	74	77
Evening .....	17	10	1	28	96	100
Totals .....	2,631	120	120	2,871	95	95

The phrase "above the standard" does not give a clear idea of the high degree of efficiency that some of the schools have attained. No fewer than 37 have been conducted with such marked ability and success that they have been rated as "excellent" for general efficiency. These schools are not confined to one district, but are scattered all over the Colony.

The organisation of our schools gets better year by year. It is only in the case of a lazy or an inexperienced teacher that defects under this head are reported. Many teachers take a pride in making their schools bright and attractive; flowers beautify the play-ground, and pictures the inner walls of the school-room. Mr. Woodhouse, Superintendent of Drawing, has given very valuable help to the Sydney teachers by procuring for them splendid photographs of classic scenes and buildings. The decoration of school-rooms is a very important matter, and cannot be praised too warmly. The report upon the Hillgrove School, furnished by District Inspector Bradley last year, has had a good effect, and not a few teachers are endeavouring to copy Mr. Tonkin's action. I take the opportunity of mentioning, in terms of commendation, the work of Mr. Lumsden, of South Goulburn. Mr. Lumsden and his pupils have made a splendid collection of geological specimens of the district, and have placed them in cases—the work of their own hands. The supply of maps and diagrams to schools is not as liberal as I would like, but the amount voted for school requisites is too small to allow of a grant of more than bare necessities; indeed, in some cases, the supply of reading books has not been sufficient to allow of a book for each scholar. This, however, is a temporary trouble that will soon pass away.

The disciplinary condition of our schools is, as a rule, all that can be desired. No one can visit a school without being struck with the regularity and smoothness with which the school business is conducted; the orderly conduct of the children, and their attention to instruction. The teachers' government

government is usually firm, judicious, and effective. Corporal punishment is administered when necessary. Parents appear to be well satisfied with the treatment their children receive at the hands of teachers. Complaints are comparatively rare, and seldom well founded. It is possible that some teachers disregard the Regulations as to corporal punishment; but those who do run great risk, especially if a complaint is made against them.

The school drill, which is thorough and effective, is an important factor in raising the tone of a school; its physical benefits are undoubted, while it ensures a good word of command on the part of the teacher, prompt obedience on the part of the pupils, and precision in the school movements. The "Infantry Drill," the official text book for the British Army, is supplied to every school, and the information therein contained is supplemented and explained by a series of Manuals, specially prepared by Colonel Paul and his staff.

The matter of the conduct of pupils going to and returning from school has been brought very prominently under notice during the year. Teachers are enjoined by Regulation 108 "to see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly." This has been taken to give authority to punish for offences committed outside the school premises, and such punishment has usually had a very salutary effect; but though in most instances the teacher was *morally* right he was *legally* wrong, and occasionally a cross-grained parent takes advantage of the law, and summons the teacher to the police court. Such parents do irreparable injury to their own children, and set an evil example to others. If the restraining influences of the school are to be excluded from the street, larrikinism will rapidly develop. The parents, however, not schools or teachers, must bear the blame.

Attainments of Pupils.

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the number and percentage of passes :-

Subjects	Estimated Proficiency		
	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet . . . . .	9,353	6,801	72
Monosyllables . . . . .	35,997	29,742	82
Easy Narrative . . . . .	50,499	43,064	85
Ordinary Prose . . . . .	68,157	60,724	88
Totals..	164,006	140,331	85
Writing—			
On Slates	60,698	51,572	84
In Copy Books and on Paper..	102,345	87,981	85
Totals..	163,043	139,553	85
Dictation . . . . .	131,919	109,106	82
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules . . . . .	94,727	74,520	78
Compound Rules . . . . .	40,349	29,478	73
Higher Rules . . . . .	26,027	18,684	71
Totals . . . . .	161,103	122,682	76
Grammar—			
Elementary . . . . .	34,419	26,225	76
Advanced	33,049	24,351	73
Totals . . . . .	67,468	50,576	74
Geography—			
Elementary . . . . .	31,989	24,697	77
Advanced..	35,393	27,812	78
Totals . . . . .	67,382	52,509	77
History—			
English . . . . .	66,859	49,665	74
Australian . . . . .	15,048	10,949	72
Scripture and Moral Lessons . . . . .	157,282	121,577	77
Object Lessons . . . . .	152,349	122,340	80
Drawing . . . . .	156,851	132,600	84
Music.....	149,784	121,626	81
French . . . . .	2,490	1,885	75
Euclid . . . . .	8,574	6,541	76
Algebra . . . . .	2,215	1,688	76
Mensuration... . . . .	5,144	4,256	82
Latin . . . . .	2,138	1,604	75
Trigonometry ... . . . .	41	31	75
Needlework . . . . .	57,938	52,586	90
Drill . . . . .	154,486	131,226	84
Natural Science . . . . .	8,903	7,186	80

A perusal of this proficiency table will convince the most sceptical that really good work is done in our schools. The high percentages gained by so great a number of pupils, scattered over 2,871 schools, show that the teachers work with untiring zeal, and give evidence of superior ability. The satisfactory results reported by the Inspectors are corroborated by the results of the University, Public Service, Chamber of Commerce, and other examinations. The examination of a school by the Inspector is necessarily thorough, as in the essential subjects a distinct mark of proficiency must be awarded to each pupil.

The new standards came into force at the beginning of the year, and have had a very beneficial effect. The better gradation and the higher marks awarded to Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, especially in the lower classes, have ensured that these subjects shall everywhere receive the care and attention their importance demands. Improvement in the quality of the reading has been facilitated by the new reading books; their interesting matter, their brightness, and large proportion of dialogue, have pleased the pupils and lightened the teachers' work.

Teachers have a number of really good series of Copy Books at their disposal, and usually select the one by which they can achieve the best results. Those most used are Collins' "New Graphic," and Angus and Robertson's "Australian." It should, however, be impressed upon teachers that writing is more than mere copying of head lines, and that exposition of methods and principles, by means of the black-board, are as necessary in teaching Writing as in teaching any other subject.

Gratifying results have been accomplished in Arithmetic, but some teachers fail to bring their instruction up to date. The time has arrived when text books, like Colenso's and Hamblin Smith's, should give way to more modern works, where the Metric System and contracted methods of working, are fully exemplified. More attention is bestowed upon Mental Arithmetic, but this subject is not yet taught as systematically and skilfully as its usefulness merits.

There

There is probably no subject in which the teaching has improved so much as in Object Lessons. The old-fashioned book stock subjects—elephant, camel, &c.—have been generally dropped, and lessons of a practical character, as “How to prepare the ground for cultivation,” “Pruning,” “Bee-keeping,” “Poultry-rearing,” have been substituted. The tendency of all modern education is towards the utilitarian, and our teachers are not slow to recognise the fact.

In connection with the proficiency of the pupils, I would invite careful attention to the reports of the Superintendents of Music and Drawing, the Directors of Needlework, and the Officer Commanding the Cadet Force.

Exemption Certificates.

21,691 pupils were examined for exemption certificates during the year 1899. 15,556 pupils, or 71 per cent. of those examined, passed the prescribed test.

The subjoined return, giving results in connection with the certificate examinations for the past five years, proves gratifying, as showing the steady increase in the percentage of passes from quarter to quarter and from year to year. As this steady increase is the result of the corresponding increased efficiency in the important subjects, Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, it is unnecessary to emphasise the value of the work done in this direction.

Year.	Percentage of passes for March Quarter.	Percentage June Quarter.	Percentage September Quarter.	Percentage December Quarter.	No. pupils examined for certificates during year.	No. who Passed the Examination.	Percentage of Passes for Year.
1895.....	43	48	55	57	17,380	8,942	51
1896.....	52	61	60	63	14,768	8,800	59
1897.....	59	60	61	64	14,779	9,077	61
1898.....	55	66	69	72	19,916	13,649	68
1899.....	64	69	73	74	21,691	15,556	71

Superior Schools.

Chatswood was added to the list, bringing the number up to 102. These schools continue to do very good work, and bring the means of a secondary education to all parts of the Colony. From these schools, 216 pupils passed the Junior of 1899. The schools whose work may be regarded as specially creditable are :—

Fort-street .....	{ 4 Senior. 86 Junior. 41 Matriculation.	Molong .....	4 Junior.
Armidale .....	7 Junior.	Newtown .....	5 „
Cleveland-street .....	10 „	Petersham .....	7 „
Cooma .....	5 „	Pymont .....	5 „
Glen Innes .....	5 „	Tumut .....	4 „
Leichhardt .....	18 „	Wingham .....	4 „
		Mudgee .....	4 „

The Fort-street School carried off the great prize of the Senior examination—the John West medal—the first time it has been won by a Public School boy. The winner, E. M. Wellisch, gained the following pass :—First-class honours in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French ; first-class in Latin, English, Ancient History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Mechanics ; Medallist in French, Medallist in Geometry, John West medal, and Grahame medal for general proficiency, Barker Scholarship No. 2, and Horner Exhibition for Mathematics, Aitken Scholarship for general proficiency.

High Schools.

The High Schools show an improved attendance, and have done very satisfactory work during the year. The following are the returns :—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Fees received.
Sydney (Boys).....	213	164	152·4	£ 1,152 18 0
„ (Girls) .....	219	169	151·6	1,238 3 0
Maitland (Boys) .....	113	93	89·3	581 3 6
„ (Girls) .....	61	47	42·7	122 17 0
Total .....	606	473	436·0	3,095 1 6
The figures for 1898 were .....	527	420	376·3	2,462 15 6

Scholars and Bursars.—The number of Scholars and Bursars in attendance at each High School during December quarter is given below :—

School.	Scholars.	Bursars.
Sydney (Boys) .....	40	31
„ (Girls) .....	40	25
Maitland (Boys).....	26	22
„ (Girls).....	24	14
Totals .....	130	92

These schools were well represented at the University Examinations, as the following results evidence :—

School.	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney (Boys) .....	23.	5	21*
„ (Girls) .....	22	4	10†
East Maitland (Boys) .....	17	2	8‡
West Maitland (Girls) .....	10	.....	5§
Total .....	72	11	44

\* Of these, 15 matriculated at the Junior and 4 at the Senior Examination.  
† Of these, 4 „ „ „ 1 „ „  
‡ Of these, 6 „ „ „ 2 „ „  
§ Of these, 2 „ „ at the Junior Examination.

Teachers.

Teachers.

The teachers employed in the Department's service on the 31st D cember, 1899, numbered 4,884—2,609 males, 2,275 females.

Too much praise cannot be given to this large body of public servants for their exemplary conduct, devotion to duty, and efficient work. The desire to rise in the profession is manifested by the number who voluntarily submit to examination with the view of gaining a higher classification. This is the more creditable as the mark for practical skill must be won before the examination is sanctioned.

It is much to be regretted that so many of our schools are of low grade—836 in ninth class, 128 in tenth class, and 564 in the provisional class. To all these small salaries are attached, and though most of the teachers in these schools are qualified for higher positions, the opportunities for promotion are exceedingly few. Though the hope deferred that makes the heart sick must trouble many teachers, they work on uncomplainingly and faithfully. It is, however, highly probable that an increase of salary will be granted at an early date.

The problem of teachers' residences causes me much worry and anxiety, as nearly all the low-grade schools have no dwellings attached. It is not practicable to provide these residences, because of want of money; but, even if the Department had the necessary funds, the expenditure could not be recommended, because the permanency of the school cannot be assured. Unfortunately, in the very localities where the Department dares not build there are no houses to be rented. The result is that scores of married teachers are subjected to great discomfort, by having to live in lodgings or at a great distance from their schools. I can, at present, see no way of getting over the difficulty.

The pupil-teachers, numbering 1,052, continue to do very good work. The applicants attending the competitive examinations are far in excess of our requirements, and the teachers spare no pains to have the candidates from their respective schools well prepared for tests in attainments and teaching power. As a consequence of this thorough preparation, the pupil-teacher enters on his period of probation well fitted for his work.

Two examinations of applicants for small schools were held during the year, and a very promising class of young men admitted into the service.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclasi- fied.		Totals.		Grand Totals.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Principal Teachers.....	54	1	74	..	817	7	150	6	716	153	165	81	74	53	320	216	1,872	515	2,387			
Mistresses of Departments ..	..	33	..	38	..	143	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	218	218			
Assistants .....	..	..	24	4	129	127	89	144	51	380	7	65	1	17	4	55	304	793	1,097			
Students in Training.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	47			
Totals.....	54	34	98	42	446	277	239	151	767	535	172	146	75	70	324	272	2,199	1,550	3,749			
		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Proba- tioners.												
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
Pupil-teachers .....	51	131	82	115	117	190	136	208	10	12									396	656	1,052	
Work-mistresses .....																	14	60	60			
High School Teachers .....																	9	9	32			
Total Teachers of all ranks .....																	2,609	2,275	4,884			

Training Schools.

In the years 1894 and 1895 very few pupil-teachers were appointed. The consequence was that only 16 males entered the Fort-street Training School in 1898, and only 12 were eligible for Hurlstone in 1899. In order to keep Hurlstone employed, it was decided to offer special scholarships to ex-pupil-teachers who had gained classifications. The privilege of being trained without cost was thrown open to competition, and 13 teachers proved themselves worthy of that privilege. The benefits of training are so marked that I shall be glad when it becomes practicable to bring more of our teachers under the influence of the Training School. The lessons in the Training Schools are practical and full of encouragement as well as instruction. Students are not only taught how to do their work intelligently, but, what is better, they are inspired with the zeal and self-possession essential to success. Their general knowledge is widened and deepened, and they are enriched with the understanding of those fundamental principles of school management that will enable them to devise good methods of their own when they go out in charge of schools.

Details of the work in the two Training Schools, and the results of the examinations will be found in the reports of the Principals annexed.

All the teachers charged with the instruction and supervision of the students have worked well during the year, and have given me full satisfaction.

School Libraries.

The work of establishing school libraries goes on apace, and there are now tens of thousands of good books in the hands of the youth of the Colony. This has been accomplished without the grant of one penny from the State. It is questionable, however, whether school libraries have not a better claim for endowment than many of the Schools of Arts whose library shelves are well nigh filled with rubbish. In the small out-of-the-way localities the books are read as eagerly by the parents as by the children. The teachers of the Newcastle district have made a united and systematic effort, and have succeeded in placing a really good library in every school of the district.

Manual Training and Science Teaching.

The importance of hand and eye training has not been overlooked. Workshops have been erected at Fort-street, Crown-street, Blackfriars, and Sussex-street. That at Fort-street serves not only that school, but also North Sydney and the students of the Training School. The boys of Cleveland-street and the High School receive instruction at the Technical College. At Albury, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Newcastle the school boys are regularly instructed at the local Technical College. The Resident Masters also give lessons in science to the pupils of the local Public Schools. These lessons have proved to be very interesting and of great value, particularly in Goulburn, where the District Inspector manifests a very lively interest in the work. The boys at the Sydney High School are instructed by the operator of the Sydney Technical College, and from his teaching have for several years secured the silver medal for Physics at the University Examination.

The



The apparatus of the Sydney Technical College, and the specimens of the Technological Museum, are largely drawn upon by the teachers of the Metropolitan District for the purpose of experiment and illustration.

As a specimen of the practical teaching effected by our teachers, I attach a clipping from the *Agricultural Gazette*. This matter was deemed of sufficient importance by the *Sydney Morning Herald* to form the basis of a leading article. Mr. Bolus is by no means the only teacher who has taken up this work, but he has the good fortune to be brought into prominence :—

“Elementary Agricultural Education.—Mr. Geo. A. Bolus, of the St. Ives Public School, writes :—I accept with pleasure the invitation given in last month's *Gazette*, and will now give an account of the efforts made to interest the St. Ives children in agricultural matters.

“St. Ives Public School is situated 2 miles from Gordon, and 10 from Sydney, in the fruit-growing district of Lane Cove. It was opened ten years ago with a bare playground ; now, by means of arbor days, over 100 ornamental trees afford grateful shade in summer, and beauty all the year round. A quarter of an acre is planted with peaches, nectarines, apples, and plums of various kinds, and a few oranges and lemons. While the shade trees were young, the ground was divided among the elder scholars, and annual prizes were offered for the best kept garden. So much for outside work. Inside, our object-lessons have been, in a great measure, lessons on agricultural subjects—as a series, on vegetables, fruit-trees, pruning, budding, fowls, bush-trees, and manures. I have trees growing well which were budded by boys 9 years old. The subject-matter of most of these lessons I have obtained from the *Farmers' and Fruit-growers' Guide*, Mr. Bradshaw's poultry pamphlets, and the *Agricultural Gazette*. Quite delighted was I, after giving a lesson on the Jerusalem Artichoke, based on an article in the *Gazette*, to hear from many parents that their boys had worried them into buying and planting some.

“Of late, having profited by the able lectures on botany by Miss Hynes, B.A., at the Technical College, our lessons have taken a more scientific turn, on such subjects as roots, leaves, parts of the flower (examples being found in the playground), fruits, and seeds, alternated with special lessons on Australian flowers, as *Boronia*, *Teloepa*, *Acacia*, &c.

“One of our *Catalpa* trees having attracted much notice by its magnificent flowers, I offered a prize for the best three plants from three seeds given to each scholar, with the result that it was introduced to many homesteads.

“Last month sixpence worth of Madagascar Bean seeds were distributed after a short description of the plant. No doubt they will stock the district. Our apiary consists of five colonies, which afford samples of hives, frames, wax, cells, and bees, when giving lessons. How interesting these lessons can be made when such can be handled—bees excepted ! I often smile when I think of the lessons on bees, I have heard and given, when the information has been culled from books only.

“So much for a teacher's work in this department in school. Does his influence stop at the school gate ? I think not. Let me encourage other teachers by mentioning a few things that have been done here with little trouble. Many will help if someone will only take the lead. A visit of over twenty residents to the Richmond Agricultural College was successfully undertaken ; two agricultural lectures were delivered in the schoolroom ; Mr. Bradshaw's Poultry pamphlets were obtained and distributed ; and some residents induced to buy and study the *Farmers' and Fruit-growers' Guide*.

“I forward these few lines to show what a teacher interested in Agriculture can do, little though it may be, to help the worthy calling, with the hope that they will encourage others to do better.”

The following return will prove of interest :—

Manual Training.—Ten workshops were in existence in 1899, which afforded instruction to the pupils of 29 schools. The total enrolment of these classes, including students in training, was 913. Of these 527 presented themselves for examination, and 484 passed.

Summary.—Classes connected with Public Schools.

Enrolments.	
Manual Training .....	913
Art Subjects.....	234
Science Subjects .....	507
Shorthand .....	468
Total.....	2,122

The examinations for pupils attending the Science Courses of Lectures at Fathurst and Goulburn only was held. There were 135 examined, of whom 110 passed.

Cookery.

The number of Cookery Schools in operation during the year was 12—an increase of 2 on the number for 1898. New Cookery Schools were opened at Singleton, Nowra, Armidale, and Bowral, and those at Ashfield and Maitland (West) were closed. 864 girls attended the Cookery Classes. Of these 771 were examined at the end of a term of instruction, and 750 passed the applied tests. The Examining Committees were composed, as before, of ladies, who gave their services voluntarily and gratuitously, for which they were thanked by the Department.

Eight teachers of Cookery were employed. Misses Wright and Dawson resigned during the year, and their places were filled by the appointment of Miss J. Bailey and Miss J. Glad, trained and classified teachers, who had shown special aptitude in this subject during their term of training at Hurlstone College. A new departure was made by the establishment of Cookery Scholarships, open to those Public School girls who pass highest at the School of Cookery Examinations, and intend to become either public or private teachers of cookery. These girls are allowed to attend the Cookery Classes daily, and assist the teachers in their work and management, and they receive free tuition in advanced cookery. By this scheme it is hoped to obtain young ladies qualified to fill vacancies as teachers or assistant teachers of cookery, well versed in the Department's methods of imparting instruction in the subject. The first holders of these Scholarships were Misses Austin and Lowick, from the Fort-street School of Cookery, and Miss Lavender, from Paddington School of Cookery.

The following is a list of the schools in operation during the year :—

Place.	Remarks.	Place.	Remarks.
Hurlstone Training College...	Open all the year.	Newcastle .....	Open all the year
Parramatta Industrial School	“ “	Goulburn.....	Open for 6 months.
Fort-street .....	“ “	Singleton.....	“ “
Petersham .....	“ “	Nowra .....	“ “
Paddington.....	“ “	Armidale .....	“ “
West Redfern .....	“ “	Bowral .....	“ “

It is desirable that the staff of teachers of cookery should be increased, in order that a larger number of country centres may be included in the Department's sphere of operations.

The

Cadet Force.

The Cadet Force well maintains its efficiency. Great enthusiasm has been manifested by its members and by the teachers in command of the various corps. The parades and shooting practices have been well attended, and the work done has merited high praise. The teachers that take charge cannot be commended too highly for the time and care they devote to this important work, although it forms no part of their regular duty. The Annual Rifle Meeting was a distinct success; the boys shot remarkably well, notwithstanding the defective weapons they had to shoot with. The great prize of the meeting was won by the Bathurst team, taking it away from Orange, the winning corps for nine years in succession. If a serviceable rifle is supplied, and arrangements are made for a suitable uniform for the bigger boys, the Force will be largely augmented. It is very likely that both these wants will be satisfied at an early date, and there will then be no difficulty in placing 20,000 "efficients" at the disposal of the Government in a very short time. Our boys and our teachers know the drill well; practice with the rifle is all that is needed. The burst of warlike and patriotic feeling developed by the war in South Africa has aroused interest in the Cadets, and it is generally admitted that a thorough military training to Public School boys would be the best way of providing for the defence of our country.

Further particulars regarding the Cadet Force will be found in the report furnished by Colonel Paul. To that officer and his staff I am deeply indebted for their willingness to assist me in every possible way.

The Jubilee of the Model Public School—Fort-street.

This very interesting event was celebrated in August. Teachers, scholars, and parents displayed much enthusiasm, and all the proceedings connected with it were reported at great length by the Press. This was really the jubilee of our educational system; for although the Board of National Education was appointed in 1848, it did little real work till the following year. It is worth while to compare the statistics of 1849 with those of 1899:—

	1849.	1899.
Schools.....	25	2,689
Teachers.....	29	4,884
Pupils.....	1,582	233,230

This shows the marvellous progress New South Wales has made in fifty years. But the advance in the character of the buildings and apparatus, and the efficiency of the instruction, is even greater than that shown by the above figures. Fifty years ago schools were held in sheds, stables, attics, and cellars; proper lighting and ventilation were not thought of; the apparatus consisted of a few books and slates, and an instrument of punishment (generally a strap), which was used with no unsparing hand.

Technical Education.

The most important item in connection with Technical Education was the opening of the Branch at Albury. This is doing good work, and is fully appreciated by the residents of the Border City. At the head-quarters in Sydney, progress is practically blocked by insufficient accommodation, and hundreds of students are anxiously waiting for admission to the classes.

All the preliminary steps for the erection of new buildings at Broken Hill have been taken, and by the end of the current year that great mining centre will be in the possession of a perfectly equipped, and efficiently conducted Technical College.

The research work at the Technological Museum has been prosecuted with indefatigable industry, and much has been accomplished in the way of making known the value of our vegetable products. The Museum and its branches are in close touch with our teachers, and both are benefited.

The following summary of statistics will give some idea of the success attending the year's operations, but more complete information will be found in the report of the Superintendent:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.  
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS.

	1898.	1899.
Sydney Technical College, Technical Classes.....	3,723	4,491
"    "    "    "    "    on fees only.....	329	346
Suburban Technical Classes.....	4,052	4,837
"    "    "    on fees only.....	302	356
Country Technical Classes.....	384	703
"    "    "    on fees only.....	2,021	2,340
Classes connected with Public Schools.....	315	366
	1,444	1,654
	8,518	10,256

FEES.

	1898.	1899.
	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
Fees received from Students—		
Sydney Technical College.....	3,666 12 6	4,510 17 6
Branch Technical Schools.....	1,664 19 3	2,203 3 9
	5,331 11 9	6,714 1 3

Number of visitors to Technological Museum, Sydney.....	114,503.
"    "    "    "    "    Branch Museums in Country Towns....	133,069.

Herewith I forward reports of District Inspectors, and Inspectors and Superintendents of Music and Drawing, Directors of Needlework, Principals of the Training Schools, Officer in charge of Cadet Force.

F. BRIDGES,  
Chief Inspector.

## ANNEX A.

## INSPECTOR DAWSON'S REPORT.

THE schools under my supervision at the end of 1898 consisted of 52 schools and departments. To these were added during 1899, three new Evening Public Schools.

All schools and departments were fully inspected once. Mr. Inspector Walker examined three departments. There was no time for "ordinary" inspections, and very little for "incidental" inspections.

The number of pupils enrolled, and the average attendance, for each quarter may be seen from the following table :—

	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter.....	16,420	12,583
June quarter.....	16,654	12,102
September quarter.....	16,784	12,293
December quarter.....	16,312	12,300

The prevalence of influenza during September and December quarters affected the attendance of both pupils and teachers. The total number examined was 13,278.

The staffs of the schools comprise 319 teachers of various grades, from First-class Teachers down to the probationer Pupil-teachers. I am able to commend their zeal and intelligence in the discharge of their duties, as well as their loyalty in carrying out instructions.

The accommodation provided is, in the gross, adequate; but in a few schools the accommodation is severely taxed. A popular school, or a successful teacher, may sometimes bring about this state of matters. At a few schools sheds are occasionally used in fine weather, but the practice is discouraged, and should be finally put a stop to.

At the regular inspection and examinations, the organisation of each Department, the order and discipline maintained, and the attainments of the pupils, come under review; but there is little opportunity for direct observation of the methods employed in imparting instruction.

The arrangement of lessons and the distribution of the staff proved satisfactory in most of the schools. The order and discipline are almost uniformly good. Complaints of undue severity are rare.

The new standards were followed during the year, and their effect has been beneficial. The increased values given to the important subjects have secured them greater attention, and the greater freedom allowed in the selection of oral lessons has made them of a more interesting character.

In Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic, the percentages of passes were respectively 82, 84, 87, and 78.

For the "certificate examination," 2,561 pupils were presented; of these, 1,938 passed, 1,117 for the first time.

Statistics for the year have already been forwarded.

J. DAWSON,  
Inspector.

Sydney, 12 January, 1900.

## ANNEX B.

## INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S REPORT.

IN my section of the Metropolitan District, 25 schools were in operation during the year; of these 22 schools—comprising 48 departments—were Public Schools, and 3 were Evening Public Schools.

At the end of last year (1898), 4 Evening Public Schools were in operation; but at the beginning of this year, one—Ashfield—was not reopened, partly on account of the death of the teacher during the Christmas vacation, 1898, and partly on account of the attendance having so completely fallen away that the continuance of this school was found to be for the time being impracticable. These 3 Evening Public Schools only came into operation during 1899.

There is a possibility, but no great probability, of the Ashfield Evening School being reopened.

*Accommodation.*

Additional accommodation to the extent of 430 seats has been provided this year. In one or two of the larger Public Schools under my supervision the accommodation is not adequate to the present local requirements, but in other respects the provision made may be regarded as sufficient.

*Attendance.*

The gross enrolment of pupils for the year was 21,294; the actual enrolment, 16,872.

*Inspection.*

Every school and department was fully inspected during the year, 12,469 pupils having been presented for examination. 1,991 pupils were tested for exemption certificates; 1,595 of these satisfied the standard required in this connection.

The general proficiency exhibited in the several schools and departments was, with one exception, well above the past standard of 50 per cent.

The staff of teachers of all ranks numbered 296, viz., 104 males, 185 females, and 7 work-mistresses.

The schools are well organised, the government is firm and judiciously examined, and the teaching is intelligent, bright, and effective.

Sydney, January, 1900.

W. T. THOMPSON,  
Inspector.

## ANNEX C.

## INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

At the commencement of the year 1899, the schools under my supervision were :—19 Public, 2 Evening Schools, and the school on board the "Sobraon" Training Ship. All of these continued in operation throughout the year, and to them were added two newly established Evening Schools. During the year just closed, therefore, the schools of this portion of the Metropolitan District numbered 24, and these comprised in all 54 departments.

In these departments the gross enrolment for the year numbered 22,490 pupils; the multiple enrolment, 4,048; the net enrolment, 18,442; and the average attendance, 12,503.

All but two of the school buildings are in good material condition; and every school is well provided with the requisite educational appliances; while the class-rooms, one and all, present a clean and well-ordered appearance, very creditable to the teachers in charge. The schools at Marrickville, Woollahra, and Darling-road are now too small for the comfortable accommodation of the children eligible for enrolment, but tenders have been called for the erection in each of those suburbs of buildings which will afford all the additional space required.

Of the 54 departments fully inspected, 2 were found to be "up to" the standard, and the remaining 52 "above" it. There were 14,272 pupils examined. The percentage of passes in each of the following important branches was: Reading, 82 per cent.; Writing, 83 per cent.; Arithmetic, 70 per cent.; and Dictation, 84 per cent.

The teachers, numbering in all 313, are, with but one or two exceptions, capable, earnest, trustworthy officers, and, as such, have the confidence, goodwill, and loyal support of the parents amongst whom they labour.

All the statistics necessary in connection with this report were forwarded some days ago.

M. WILLIS,  
Inspector.

Sydney, 24 January, 1900.

#### ANNEX D.

##### INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

THE Public Schools under my supervision during 1899 were the same as in 1898—29 schools, comprising 55 departments.

The Evening School at Bexley was closed in September, on account of the small attendance of pupils. An Evening School was opened at Dulwich Hill, in July, but its brief existence was terminated in September by the sudden resignation of the teacher. Commodious school buildings, to replace old and small structures, have been erected at Hurlstone, Hurstville, and Sandringham.

A new teacher's residence has been provided at Hurstville.

A schoolroom is almost completed at Kensington, where a new school will be established at the beginning of 1900.

A Primary School building is to be provided at Alexandria during next year.

New buildings, or additions, are urgently required at Burwood, Kogarah Boys, Mortdale, and Riley-street, but want of funds has hitherto prevented the execution of these works.

The quarterly enrolments and average attendance of pupils in this section of the Metropolitan District were:—In March quarter, 13,221 and 9,927·8; June quarter, 13,403 and 9,593·5; September quarter, 13,516 and 9,430·3; December quarter, 13,052 and 9,782·7 respectively.

In all, 58 schools under my supervision were in operation during 1899. Fifty-seven of these were regularly inspected; one was fully inspected a second time. Dulwich Hill Evening School was not examined. None of the schools were below standard, 5 satisfied it, and the remainder were above it.

Mr. Inspector Walker examined 7 of my schools, and assisted me in 5 others. 10,998 children were present under examination.

The percentages of passes in the important subjects were:—Reading, 85; Writing, 83; Dictation, 79; and Arithmetic, 70—an improvement upon the results of last year.

The number of teachers of all ranks employed in this section at the end of 1899 is 263. They do their duty to the best of their abilities, and there is every reason to expect the performance of a good year's work in 1900.

H. SKILLMAN,  
Inspector.

Sydney, 27 December, 1899.

#### ANNEX E.

##### DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation under my supervision during the year 1899 was 131, containing 165 departments. These are classified as follows:—

Public .....	147
Provisional .....	6
Half-time .....	12

With the exception of one Half-time School, burned down in January and not reopened, all were duly inspected, and their efficiency, as estimated by the standard, may be summed up in the following figures:—

163, or nearly 99 per cent., above standard,  
2 up to standard,

and none below it. This is an advance upon the results of the preceding year.

As regards available accommodation, the condition of the schools will be understood from the subjoined statement:—

Number of places ready for occupation at end of year: Floor space, 18,576; air space, 17,588.

The number of pupils enrolled at the end of December was 15,683; the average attendance at same time, 10,117·5. It is therefore evident that teachers, generally speaking, are not harassed for want of room, and the places are distributed in fair proportion to the wants of the several localities.

The number of pupils examined was 12,471; and tabulated returns of their proficiency have been furnished as a separate appendix; but, to give a general idea of their knowledge in the principal subjects of instruction, a few figures taken from these tables may be inserted here:—

In Reading, a total of 86 per cent. is up to or above standard.				
„ Writing, „	75	„	„	„
„ Dictation „	81	„	„	„
„ Arithmetic „	73	„	„	„
„ Grammar „	77	„	„	„
„ Geography „	74	„	„	„

And in other subjects it ranges from 72 to 83 per cent. The results are, on the whole, and in the great majority of cases, highly satisfactory, and bear conclusive evidence to the efficiency of the schools.

The teaching staff includes 350 individuals, comprehended in the following classes:—

Principal Teachers .....	143
Mistresses of Departments .....	16
Assistants .....	89
Pupil-teachers .....	97
Work Mistresses .....	5

Good methods of teaching obtain in most schools, and hence good results follow as a natural consequence. One defect, however, is apparent, and that is the habit of copying and quiet prompting, which is more or less general among the pupils of several schools, and to which some teachers are, it seems to me, wilfully blind. They do nothing to check the evil, which appears rather to possess some advantages in their estimation; but as the practice greatly invalidates the main purpose and object of their efforts, blurs and weakens the characters of the pupils, it is to be hoped that the teachers concerned will at once set themselves to stamp out the mischief, and so be able to reflect that they have faithfully, honestly, and thoroughly performed, as far as they are able, the great duties entrusted to them.

WM. DWYER,  
District Inspector.

Sydney, 6 January, 1900.

#### ANNEX F.

## ANNEX F.

## INSPECTOR DETTMANN'S REPORT.

In my Report for 1898, I pointed out that the existing conditions were favourable to the continued progress of primary education in the Parramatta section of the Sub-Metropolitan District, that the section was provided with a sufficient number of suitable schools, properly distributed and centrally placed, equipped with necessary educational appliances, and provided with efficient and painstaking teachers.

This is still true, and affords continued evidence of the Department's practical recognition of the educational needs of the people.

There was no change in the number of schools during the year; and of the ninety existing schools, all but one—the Olive Mount Half-time School, which was accidentally burnt down early in the year—were fully inspected with satisfactory results, inasmuch as every school was found to be above standard requirements.

Several applications were received for the establishment of small schools, but these were declined on the ground that existing schools fully met all reasonable requirements.

So far as public funds were available, money has been expended on the buildings; and with the contemplated repairs and improvements, chiefly in the hands of the Architect, the section may be regarded as being as well served in this respect as any school district in the Colony. There are, of course, buildings which are not altogether satisfactory; but, taken as a whole, there is not much to complain of. The teachers take reasonable care of the Department's property, and in a number of instances spend time and money in effecting improvements by making the school surroundings more attractive and comfortable.

The School Statistics for 1899 have been duly furnished. These may be summarised as follows—namely, 90 schools, of which 5 are Superior Public Schools with a total of 14 departments, 62 Public, 3 Provisional, 10 Half-time, and 1 Industrial School for Girls (Parramatta). Total enrolment of pupils, 7,132; average attendance, 5,269.5; school fees received, £2,733 1s. 1½d.; teachers employed, 167; schools fully inspected, 89; pupils examined, 5,838; pupils presented for exemption certificate, 736, of whom 563 passed (76 per cent.). All the larger schools of the district are provided with school banks, and a number with school libraries, which are in most cases the only libraries in the respective localities, and are as great a boon to the parents as to the children.

Drill is taught in all schools, and in many instances exhibitions of drill-work have been given by the teachers for the edification of the parents.

A strong Public Schools Athletic Association is in operation, with head-quarters at Parramatta, and is most successful in its operations.

As a result of the teachers' efforts for the general advancement of the pupils, the schools of the district are popular; and are deservedly so.

The teachers are without exception industrious and respectable. They are, as a body, loyal to the Department they serve, and discharge their official duties intelligently and satisfactorily. They are, as a rule, well equipped for their work as teachers, and are fully sensible of its responsible nature and useful character.

The new standards of proficiency which came into operation this year are proving very satisfactory. They have been applied intelligently and successfully, and will add to the value of our system of public instruction, which must of course mainly be judged by the work done in the schools.

The organisation and discipline of the schools are very satisfactory, and have made my work of inspection comparatively light. The teachers certainly regard these as essentials to successful school-teaching, and make the most of them. It is pleasing to have to note that no teacher was censured during the year, and in no case was a teacher called upon to explain unsatisfactory inspection results.

Generally speaking, the year has been a successful one, and there is every reason to believe that the interests of the Department and of the public will be well served during the coming year.

JOHN DETTMANN,  
Inspector.

Parramatta, January, 1900.

## ANNEX G.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

DURING the year 1898, or for some part of it, 354 schools were in operation in the Armidale District. Of this number, 12 were not open during any part of 1899, but the establishment of 22 new schools raises the aggregate for the year to 364—a net increase of 10. These schools are classified as follows:—Public, 217; Provisional, 63; Half-time, 74; House-to-house, 8; Evening Public, 2; total, 364.

No very extensive operations towards the provision of new buildings or additions have been effected under the Architect during the past year, although some important works are in progress, or contemplated, in the Tamworth and Quirindi sections of the District, where they are much needed.

Under the several Inspectors, 16 school buildings have been erected at a cost of £1,120, 2 have been enlarged at a cost of £79, and £1,208 has been expended on necessary repairs and improvements to school-rooms and residences. Ten other new school buildings approaching completion, and repairs to 3 in progress, will take £1,413 more; so that the total amount involved in the expenditure on works arranged for and supervised by the staff reaches £3,820—a sum slightly in excess of the record for the previous year. Towards the erection of these smaller school buildings a more liberal expenditure has of late been authorised, with the result that those more recently erected are of a better type than formerly, both as regards their external appearances and the accommodation afforded. The want of residences in connection with the smaller Public Schools is pressingly felt throughout the District; and, although the expense involved in providing such as are required would doubtless be large, the advantages accruing would prove commensurate. It is simply impossible to rent residences in many places where they are needed, and Inspectors are thus unduly hampered in their endeavours to arrange for suitable appointments, with the result that hardship, if not injustice, is at times imposed upon worthy men.

A net increase of 543 seats, calculated at 8 square feet per child, and of 411 at 100 cubic feet of air space, has been effected by means of the improvements provided within the year, and the total accommodation now stands at 21,347 and 19,624 places respectively.

Out of the 364 schools in operation during 1899, 359 were fully inspected. The gross enrolment in the 5 uninspected schools was about 35, and 2 of the number should have been closed at the end of 1898, as recommended. The 3 others were so small as to be grouped as House-to-house schools towards the end of the year, and were not visited owing to their remoteness and the illness of the local Inspector.

The total number of pupils present at the annual inspection of the schools was 13,034—886 more than in the previous year. This is more than satisfactory, when it is remembered that epidemic sickness—measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough and influenza—prevailed more or less throughout the year, and militated seriously both against school attendance and effective teaching. It is pleasing to note that, notwithstanding the hindrances to progress just mentioned, 94 per cent. of the schools examined met or exceeded the standard requirements, and only 6 per cent. fell below them.

About 100 more pupils were examined for exemption certificates than were presented last year; and, of 1,535 tested, 1,107, or 72 per cent., passed. 478 of these had passed previously; so that only 629 fresh certificates were issued. As compared with last year, a falling off of 2 per cent. in the passes for exemption certificates is to be recorded.

In



In the Armidale section of the District the following, among the larger schools, deserve special mention for creditable results accomplished during the year :—Armidale Superior Boys, Girls, and Infants, Rocky River, Hillgrove, Black Mountain, Armidale West, Dumaresq, Uralla, and Saumarez ; while, among the smaller schools, Everett, Wollun, and Arding stand first. Hillgrove Public School still holds its pre-eminence in the special features dwelt upon in my report of last year, and the meed of praise then awarded is equally well deserved now. I only regret to say that I know no other school in the District that can lay claim to being a good second to it.

The branches of the Public Schools Athletic Association established at Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Tamworth are all in a thriving condition, and the Annual Sports Meeting at each centre has been in all respects a pleasing success.

An increase of 17 members has taken place in the teaching strength of the District, and the list now comprises 318 principal teachers and mistresses of departments, 51 assistants, 61 pupil-teachers, and 1 work-mistress—431 in all. Ninety-three teachers are still unclassified, but most of the number are ex-pupil-teachers who should easily qualify when the time for their examination comes round. As a body, the teachers are exemplary in their conduct and diligent and efficient in the performance of duty, censure or punishment for shortcomings in either particular being of rare occurrence.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
District Inspector.

Armidale, 6 January, 1900.

ANNEX H.

INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year, 89 schools were in operation in the Tamworth District. Wood's Reef Public, Oakley Creek Public, and Emu Creek and Moona Half-time were subsequently closed, and Terry-hie-hie Public and Berrigal Creek and Courallie Park Half-time were converted into House-to-house Stations on account of small attendance. Two new schools were opened, viz., Wooloban Public and Generoi-road Provisional. There are therefore 85 schools now under my supervision. Three others are to open immediately after the vacation, and 2 more a little later on.

Seven applications for the establishment of new schools were received. Five of these (Wooloban Public, Emu Creek Provisional, Limbri Provisional, and Watson's Creek and Ironbarks Half-time) were granted, one (Hallsville Public) was declined, and another (Glenmore Provisional) awaits the Minister's decision. No more schools are needed at present, and two now in operation will probably soon lapse on account of reduced attendance.

Consequent on children out-growing school age in many country places, the total accommodation provided in all schools exceeds the total number of pupils in attendance. Nevertheless, several schools are overcrowded. Each of these cases has been duly reported, and the necessary remedy suggested. To in some measure remove this serious defect, the schoolroom at Mungindi has been enlarged, the Barraba premises are being extended, additions are to be made to the Bechoe, Bundarra, and Tamworth buildings, and a commodious structure is to be erected on a more suitable site at Manilla.

Ninety-one schools were in operation during the whole or some portion of the year. All but 3 were fully inspected. The uninspected schools are small remote ones (Terry-hie-hie Public and Berrigal Creek and Courallie Park Half-time). At the time of my visit to the locality they were without teachers, and afterwards they were combined as a House-to-house School, under one teacher. The only subsequent opportunity for their inspection was during an exceptionally hot week, when my health rendered a visit, entailing a journey of 450 miles, impossible.

The most rigid economy has been practised in connection with repairs and improvements, and a much larger outlay will be necessary during the coming year, especially in the matter of painting. Accommodation for 48 pupils has been provided by the Inspector at a cost of £158 11s. 6d. The sum of £261 2s. was also expended by the same officer upon urgent repairs and improvements to 29 schools, and £25 17s. upon similar work in connection with residences. The want of residences is severely felt. The impossibility of obtaining them within a reasonable distance of the schools prevents many young men from marrying, and precludes the teaching of needlework where such instruction is most necessary. Except in the matter of maps and diagrams, little fault can be found with the equipment of the schools. Teachers exercise reasonable care in the preservation of the Department's property, and the construction and observance of the prescribed lesson-guides is becoming more and more satisfactory. The intense heat and limited rainfall in a large portion of this district prevent successful attempts at tree-planting. School libraries are increasing, both in numbers and popularity, and Banks exist in all schools with a staff of more than one teacher. Cadet corps are met with in two schools only—Tamworth Superior and West Tamworth Public. The want of suitable arms, and the fact that the only encouragement offered is the annual trip to Sydney in connection with the shooting contests, seriously retard the progress of this movement. On the other hand, the annual sports and competitions of the local Schools' Amateur Athletic Association have had a marked effect on drill in many schools.

As in former years, the discipline of the schools leaves little to be desired, except in the matters of punctuality and regularity of children in farming and dairying localities.

Of the schools inspected, 86, or 97·7 per cent., were up to or above standard, as against 91 per cent. for last year. 382 pupils were examined for certificates, and 67·5 per cent. passed. The number of new certificates issued was 149.

The results in the several subjects of instruction are compared hereunder with those for 1898.

Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Per cent. for 1899.
		1899.	1898.	
Reading .....	3,538	94	92	+ 2
Writing .....	3,538	96	94	+ 2
Dictation .....	2,788	88	83	+ 5
Arithmetic .....	3,538	79	78	+ 1
Grammar .....	1,250	81	79	+ 2
Geography .....	1,246	81	80	+ 1
History—English .....	1,248	79	75	+ 4
"    Australian .....	221	87	88	- 1
Scripture or Moral Lessons .....	3,212	83	80	+ 3
Object Lessons .....	3,442	82	81	+ 1
Drawing .....	3,453	87	85	+ 2
Music .....	3,165	73	71	+ 2
French .....	20	100	89	+11
Euclid .....	106	64	59	+ 5
Algebra .....	11	73	92	- 19
Mensuration .....	31	35	61	- 26
Latin .....	11	73	100	- 27
Needlework .....	1,341	89	90	- 1
Drill .....	3,158	82	77	+ 5
Natural Science .....	139	94	81	+13

As a whole, these results are more than satisfactory, being even higher in all the more important subjects than those for the preceding year.

It is noted with pleasure that the practical instruction in "First Aid," given in connection with Object Lessons in several schools, has proved invaluable. On more than one occasion the children have rendered effective aid, and in one case the teacher at Bundarra Public, by arresting arterial bleeding, undoubtedly saved a lad's life.

The results of efficiency show that the teachers are as a body assiduous and competent in their discharge of duty. No adverse comment upon their conduct has reached me, either directly or indirectly. On the contrary, there is unmistakable evidence that in many cases their influence for good extends far beyond the precincts of the schoolroom.

In conclusion, the schools are sufficient in number, and convenient of access. The total accommodation provided is ample, but additions are urgently required at some of the more important schools. The buildings are in fair condition, but an increased expenditure thereon will be necessary during the coming year. The results for 1899 are particularly satisfactory, being higher than any previously achieved.

L. BLUMER,  
Inspector.

Tamworth, 28 December, 1899.

#### ANNEX I.

##### INSPECTOR BEAVIS' REPORT.

OF 91 schools in operation in the Glen Innes section at the end of 1898, 89 resumed work after the Christmas vacation; two of these were immediately closed; so that the year 1899 commenced with 87 schools effective. The Provisional Schools at Bear Hill and Querra were not reopened, the former on account of failure of sufficient attendance, the latter because no teacher was for some time available. Glen Elgin House-to-house School and the Inverell Evening School had but nominal existence; the former (4 pupils) was closed on the 27th January, the latter (6 pupils) lived till the 3rd February. Both schools should have been closed in 1898.

Very few changes of designation are to be recorded. The Yarrow Provisional School was at the beginning of the year promoted to Public; and Fieldside and Querra, which last year were worked together as Half-time schools, have this year maintained separate existence as Provisional schools. The Querra school, however, did not resume till May.

Ten new schools have been established, viz., 7 Provisional: Acacia (Acacia Creek Bridge), Airlie Brake, Arthur Seat, Cairnmore (Ferndale), Lee-field (Clifton Ten-mile), Poolbrook (Chain of Ponds), Wellington Vale; 2 Half-time: Staines (Glen Creek), Stannum (The Gulf); 1 Evening: Glen Innes. Altogether 100 schools have been in operation during the year, viz., 70 Public, 23 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 1 House-to-house, 2 Evening.

The opinion expressed in my last report that "the easier conditions under which schools may now be established" would result in "a material increase in the number of schools," has been fully justified. My forecast for 1899 has been more than realised. Not only have 10 new schools been added to my list, but 6 others are in immediate prospect. New schools at Homestead (Tenterfield) and Auburn Vale (Inverell), and the school at Bear Hill (to be re-established) are ready for opening. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of schools at Conrad (Bora Creek Silver Mines), Beaulieu (Inverell), and Glencoe, near Ashford; and inquiries to hand suggest the need of several other schools. Allowing for possible reductions by closing of schools, the effective list for next year should number not less than 105.

Population in this district tends to develop new centres rather than to grow materially at existing ones. Consequently the school accommodation demanded is chiefly in the form of small schoolrooms. During the current year 7 new buildings have been provided; existing buildings have undergone repair or renovation as such work became urgent; much necessary maintenance work had for various reasons to be deferred. The want most strongly felt is that of residence accommodation for married teachers in country places. Already 13 teachers occupy rented houses, several of which are of a very rough type, far from comfortable, and not conveniently situated. One teacher was for over a year obliged to reside 10 miles from his school, and compass the distance every day on his bicycle. How to provide for teachers of small Public Schools when they marry has become indeed a difficulty.

Omitting two schools—Glen Elgin House-to-house and Inverell Evening School, which, as previously mentioned, were practically non-existent—every school (98) was regularly inspected during the year. Other visits to schools, including one ordinary inspection, were of an incidental character. Eighty-eight schools (90 per cent.) were up to or above the standard of general efficiency, and 10 were below it. 3,448 pupils (100 more than last year) were examined; the results compare favourably with those of previous years. Of 399 pupils examined for exemption certificates, 287 passed (72 per cent., or 7 per cent. less than last year); 153 certificates were issued to pupils who passed for the first time.

The average attendance at the schools has been a little over 70 per cent. of the enrolment. Child ailments (measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, &c.) have in the same desultory fashion as for the past three years militated against regular attendance.

To render school-life attractive is the aim of every earnest teacher. The means are necessarily varied, according to circumstances, but the object is the same. Apart from the ordinary routine of lessons, with perhaps a well-devised mark system and prize-giving, special outside aids in this direction include the school library, cadet corps, school picnic, school concert, Christmas-tree, athletic sports, cricket, tennis, &c.: all these have had their appropriate places in the work of the schools of this District, and the teachers are to be commended for their voluntary services in the interests of their schools. Associated with athletic sports held at Inverell was a competitive exhibition of school-work, which excited keen rivalry among local schools.

##### Summary.

The work of the year has been marked by considerable expansion, chiefly in respect of the number of new schools established; the tendency is to further increase. The efficiency of existing schools has been well maintained.

Glen Innes, 30 December, 1899.

W. BEAVIS,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX J.

##### INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

FOR the last quarter of 1898 I had on my list 96 schools. Of these, Belltrees Evening School had already been closed, and Therribri Half-time School and Digby House-to-house School did not reopen. During this year a Half-time School has been established at Bando, in place of the Provisional School formerly in existence there; and six new schools have also been brought into operation—Ellerston Provisional, Gurley, Coomooma, Woolabra, and Flowerpot Half-time, and Coolanbilla House-to-house. I have, therefore, had supervision of 100 schools. The closing of 5 of these has been recommended; but 3 new schools have already been granted, a fourth has been recommended, and inquiry has been made at a fifth place where a school is required. Next year, therefore, is likely to commence with 98 schools, classified as follows:—52 Public, 19 Provisional, 20 Half-time, and 7 House-to-house.

At

At the close of last year the buildings provided accommodation for 5,707 pupils, calculated on the usual basis of 100 cubic feet of air space for each child. The number of places has been increased by 257, so that there is now room for 5,964 children. The principal increases have been caused by the erection of 4 new buildings and the enlargement of a fifth. As the combined average attendance for all schools is about 3,000, it will be seen that ample accommodation exists. New buildings are in course of erection at Gunnedah and Stewart's Brook, and a new wing, nearly doubling present accommodation, at Quirindi. An enlargement has also been sanctioned at Wee Waa. There is only one place in the district where a better building will then be required, viz., at West Narrabri, and local circumstances have prevented action from being taken there. Much has been done to keep the buildings in a good state of repair, upwards of £500 having been spent in the improvement, in various ways, of 35 schools and 8 residences. More than £350 has also been expended in erecting 4 small schools and enlarging the building at Carroll.

Each of the 100 schools in operation this year received a regular inspection; 3 ordinary inspections were made, and many schools were incidentally visited. Seven schools were found to be below standard, and 93 above. Only 2 schools were below standard on account of incompetent teaching; the other 5 did not possess all the requirements of schools up to standard. The efficiency of 21 schools was between 50 and 60 per cent., 58 others ranged from 60 to 70 per cent., 13 were between 70 and 80 per cent., and 1 exceeded 80 per cent. The most efficient schools were, in order of merit, Quirindi Superior, Gunnedah Superior, West Narrabri, Narrabri Boys' Superior, Boggabri, Narrabri Girls' Superior, Curlewis, Timor, Wingen, Jacob and Joseph Creek, Murrurundi, Werris Creek, Wallabadah, and Kilphysic. The number of pupils examined ranged from 3,390 in the principal subjects to 28 in French. In 11 subjects—Reading, Writing, Australian History, Object Lessons, Drawing, French, Algebra, Latin, Needlework, Drill, and Natural Science—the percentages of passes reached from 90 to 100; in six subjects—Dictation, Arithmetic, Geography, Scripture, Music, and Euclid—the percentages were from 80 to 90; and in three subjects—Grammar, English History, and Mensuration—the passes were from 70 to 80 per cent. It is pleasing to note that, although six small schools were opened, and 174 more children examined in 1899 than in 1898, the efficiency of the schools, and the percentages of passes in the various subjects, have been well maintained. For exemption certificates there were 510 children examined, and 362—71 per cent.—were successful. Last year the passes were 72 per cent. Of the 362 successful pupils, 159 obtained certificates at previous inspections.

Both teachers and pupils continue to take great interest in school libraries. There are now 87 of these in existence, and the aggregate number of volumes contained in them is nearly 6,000.

At the close of the year there were 119 teachers employed, classified as follows:—1—1B, 10—2A, 7—2 B, 40—3A, 5—3B, 5—3C, 18 ex-Pupil Teachers, 12 unclassified, and 19 Pupil-teachers. As usual, complaints against teachers have been rare, and the almost universal testimony of the public is to the effect that the teachers labour diligently, and conduct themselves in a praiseworthy manner.

To summarise:—

1. 100 schools have been in operation; 7 were below standard and 93 above.
2. Four new schools have been erected during the year, 1 enlarged, and 35 improved and repaired.
3. The buildings already afford ample accommodation for all pupils, and at four large centres new buildings or enlargements have been authorised.
4. The teachers continue to work industriously, and to conduct themselves in an exemplary manner.

Quirindi, 28 December, 1899.

H. PARKINSON,  
Inspector.

#### ANNEX K.

##### DISTRICT INSPECTOR MCCREDIE'S REPORT.

Of the 251 schools on my general list at the end of 1898, two did not reopen; so that the past year's work in the Bathurst District commenced with 249 schools in operation. This number was increased by the establishment of 24 new schools—10 in the Eastern, 4 in the Central, and 10 in the Western sections of the District. There were therefore 273 schools in operation during the whole or portion of the year.

The new schools opened in the Central Section were Spring Terrace Public, Wimbledon and Summerhill Creek Provisional, and Meadow Flat Evening Public.

Applications for new schools at Frederick near Lucknow, Tallwood near Forest Reef, and Wattle Hill near Sunny Corner, were declined, the educational wants of each of these localities being provided for by existing schools in their several neighbourhoods.

About the middle of the year, the Half-time School at Fitzgerald's Valley was permanently closed, and the buildings removed to Wimbledon, about 3 miles distant, where there is now an enrolment of nearly 30 pupils. At the same time its companion school, George's Plains Half-time was converted into a Provisional School, and the buildings removed to a site nearer the township.

The old school buildings at Flyer's Creek were removed to Summerhill Creek, near Orange (a distance of 26 miles), where a good Provisional School has been established.

At German's Hill, near Orange, the schoolroom was converted into a weather-shed, and the old buildings at Cave Creek erected in its place.

The schoolroom at Springmount was enlarged, and the weather sheds at Millthorpe were converted into a temporary classroom to provide accommodation for the increased attendance, pending the completion of the commodious new brick buildings in progress.

Small school buildings were erected at Winburndale and Spring Terrace, and others will soon be completed at Dark Corner and Bloomfield. Action will also have to be taken at an early date to enlarge the school building at Barry, a small farming settlement near Blayney.

The Evening Public School at Meadow Flat opened in the beginning of the year was closed in October last through insufficient attendance, but an effort will probably be made to reopen it during next year.

A considerable sum was expended in erecting new buildings, and in improving the material condition of old ones. As in past years, the more important works were carried out under the supervision of the Architect and his officers. The staff of Inspectors spent over £1,778 in erecting 13 school buildings and one small weather-shed, and in effecting repairs and improvements to 96 schools and 26 residences.

The total enrolment and average attendance for the year at all schools in the District were 15,804, and 10,051.4 respectively, the latter being about 63½ per cent. of the former. The amount received in school fees was £5,264 15s. 10½d., and the arrears on 31st September were £122 6s. 6d.

The schoolrooms provided accommodation for 17,952 pupils (8 square feet of floor space to each), and for 17,834 (100 cubic feet of air space to each), the gain for the year being 678 and 663 places respectively.

All schools, except 3 small ones in Forbes section closed in January, were fully inspected, and 19 schools received an ordinary inspection.

The standard for general efficiency was exceeded by 249 schools; 7 others just reached it; while the remaining 14, chiefly new schools, were below it. The percentage of schools up to or above the standard was nearly 95. In 1898 it was 94.

There were 10,878 children present at inspection. This number exceeds the attendance in the previous year by 1,134, the increase being greatest in schools in the Central section, where it reached 711.

The

The proficiency statistics for the year show a slight falling off in the percentages of passes in Geography and Drawing, and an advance in Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Australian History, Scripture, Music, French, Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, Needlework, and Natural Science. In other subjects, the percentages are the same as in 1898.

No less than 963 pupils, or 75 per cent., of 1,280 examined for exemption certificates, succeeded in passing the test, 551 of the number for the first time. This is a decided improvement upon the results obtained in past years.

A very successful meeting of the Bathurst Branch of the Public Schools Athletic Association was held on the Bathurst Cricket Ground in October. The success of the gathering was largely due to the zeal and energy of the Hon. Secretaries, the willing and cheerful co-operation of the teachers generally, and the interest in the movement and cordial support of the teachers of Orange, Millthorpe, and Blayney Public Schools, all of which were well represented numerically in the displays.

In the competition for the Schools Challenge Shield in December, the Bathurst cadets were at last victorious over their hitherto successful rivals—the Orange cadets—who had held possession of the shield since 1890. In the recent contest, the Orange team secured third place.

The returns received at the close of the year give a total of 353 teachers employed in the schools of the District. Of this number 232 are in charge of schools, 8 mistresses of departments, 58 assistants, 53 pupil-teachers, and 2 work mistresses.

J. MCCREDIE,  
District Inspector.

Bathurst, January, 1900.

## ANNEX L.

### INSPECTOR THOMAS' REPORT.

At the close of 1898 there were 87 schools on my list. Two new schools (Beargamil Provisional and Gilgies House-to-house) opened early in 1899; and Darroobalgie Provisional and Warroo Provisional, which had been closed for two years, were reopened; so that I commenced the year with 91 schools in operation. During the year new schools opened at Corridgery, Daisy Park, Wowingragong, and Yamma, and old schools were reopened at Double Peak and Mayview; while Ungarie Provisional and Warge Rock House-to-house were closed on account of diminished attendance; thus the year closes with 95 schools in operation, and to these may be added Carlachy Tank and Marshmead, which will open early in the coming year.

During the year the following applications for the establishment of new schools were received and dealt with:—

Yamma.....	Provisional...	Granted; school now in operation.
Brolgan Siding and Nelungaloo .....	Half-time ...	Provisional at Marshmead; granted.
Carlachy Tank .....	Public.....	Granted; will open in January.
Mogong.....	Provisional...	Declined.
Ironbarks.....	do	do
Brotherony .....	do	do
Mallee Plains .....	do	do
North Forks.....	Public.....	Granted.
Akhtiar.....	Half-time ...	do
Coates' Creek .....	Provisional...	Under consideration.

Applications for the reopening of Mayview and Double Peak Provisional Schools were also granted.

Settlement under the more recent provisions of the Land Acts is rapidly progressing, and I expect several early applications from homestead lessees and selectors in various parts of my district for the establishment of small schools. Leaving them out of the question, the educational needs of the district are fully satisfied by the schools now in operation or about to open.

Every school under my supervision, with exception of three, was fully inspected, and four received an ordinary inspection in addition. The three uninspected schools closed unexpectedly at the end of January, and before I could arrange to visit them. One of them (Green Grove Provisional) will reopen in January next as Half-time.

Of the 94 fully-inspected schools, 88 were found to be up to, or in advance of, standard requirements—a percentage of 93. The corresponding percentage for last year was 89, but it must be noted that the scale of marks was slightly remodelled this year, a higher proportion of marks being awarded to the three R's, while the amount of ground covered in each subject remains practically unaltered.

The total number of pupils examined was 3,208, as against 3,009 examined in 1898. In the more important subjects the results were:—

Reading .....	3,208 of whom 2,860 passed, or 89 per cent.
Writing... ..	3,166 " 2,918 " 92 "
Arithmetic .....	3,097 " 2,517 " 81 "
Dictation .....	2,608 " 2,172 " 83 "
Grammar .....	1,087 " 824 " 76 "
Geography .....	1,087 " 843 " 77 "
History.....	1,076 " 763 " 71 "

There is practically no difference between the above percentages and those for 1898.

The highest standard of efficiency for the year was attained by Wyalong Public, with Forbes Superior Public Boys' and Parkes Public next in order.

In Public Schools under one teacher, the palm is again carried off by Yalgogrin Public; while Gulgo Provisional stands first among the smaller schools.

Instruction is imparted upon approved methods, while the discipline is, in most cases, sound, and the organisation reasonably complete.

Careful attention has been bestowed upon the material condition of all vested school-buildings and residences, and all necessary repairs and improvements have been effected.

Under my own supervision, 5 new school-buildings have been completed during the year, and 3 others are in course of erection. Minor repairs and improvements have been effected at 39 schools and residences.

More extensive repairs, alterations, and improvements have been carried out, under the Architect's supervision, at several of the larger school premises.

On the whole, it may be said that all vested premises in this section of the district are in a very satisfactory state of repair, and that the schools provide sitting accommodation for pupils considerably in excess of the present enrolments.

110 teachers of all grades are employed under my supervision, of whom 99 are teachers and assistants, and 11 are pupil-teachers. The usual examinations for classification and promotion were held in June and December.

Summary.

*Summary.*

No. of schools in operation during 1899 .....	97
"    "    fully inspected .....	94
"    "    fully up to standard .....	88
"    "    pupils examined .....	3,208
Enrolment for December quarter, 1899 .....	4,164
Average attendance, December quarter, 1899.....	2,839·3
Accommodation provided (floor space).....	5,948
No. of teachers and pupil-teachers .....	110
Total amount of school fees paid .....	£1,565 12s. 9d.
"    "    in arrear .....	£48 3s. 3d.
No. of free pupils, December quarter .....	470

The usual statistics, upon which this report is based, have already been submitted.

Forbes, 23 December, 1899.

W. GEO. THOMAS,  
Inspector.

## ANNEX M.

## INSPECTOR MCKENZIE'S REPORT.

THE schools in this section are well distributed, fully staffed, and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the people. A marked feature of the section is the large number of small Half-time schools; and it would be advisable, where opportunity offers, to combine two of these, and form a Full-time school on a central site.

At the close of 1898 there were 95 schools in operation. Of these 2 were not reopened; and during the year 1899, 10 schools came into operation; so, that, in all, 103 schools have been in operation during the year. It is probable, however, that several of these will not be reopened after the Christmas vacation.

New schools were established at Mount David, North Springwood, Piper's Flat, Eusdale, Jenolan Caves, Little River, and Thommond. Schools were reopened at Bell, Mount Wilson, and Royal's. Applications from Antonio Creek and Black Mount were declined; and Mount Lawson school was removed to a more central site to meet the needs of the people of Taylor's Pit, who were agitating for a school.

All schools were fully inspected, and 15 received an ordinary inspection. As a rule, the buildings are in good repair, the accommodation is sufficient, the supply of furniture and material ample, and the general condition of the schools satisfactory as regards organisation, discipline, and instruction. Results were not so high as last year, but this is owing to the number of new schools opened, and the great amount of sickness throughout the section.

The gross enrolment for the year was 5,906, and the average attendance 3,288, whilst seats are provided for 5,579 pupils, and air space for 5,347. Ample accommodation is therefore provided.

Small school buildings were erected at Charlie's Hill, Eusdale, Megalong, and Piper's Flat. Repairs and improvements were effected in 41 schools and 9 residences, and further repairs are in course of completion in 6 schools and 5 residences. A considerable amount of work has also been carried out under the Chief Clerk of Works.

With few exceptions the teachers are painstaking, zealous, and loyal; and possess the esteem and good-will of parents and pupils.

A large proportion of the schools possess libraries. Savings Banks exist in the principal schools; and arboriculture receives a fair share of attention.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. District Inspector McCredie for the assistance rendered me with the Mountain schools, and especially for his kindness and courtesy towards the teachers and pupils.

A. D. MCKENZIE,  
Inspector.

Blackheath, 1 January, 1900.

## ANNEX N.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

There were 259 schools in operation in this district during the year, 89 of which were in the Wollongong section, under Mr. Inspector McLelland's supervision; 74 in the Crookwell section, under Mr. Inspector Smith's supervision; and 96 in the Bowral section, under my own direct supervision; 190 of them ranked as Public, 24 as Provisional, 39 as Half-time, and 6 as House-to-house schools; 4 small schools were opened during the year, and 3 others were closed on account of the attendance having fallen below the minimum required. There are 256 schools of all classes in the district at present, and 3 new ones will be opened early in the year.

The schools of the district are well placed, and, with the exception of one or two growing localities, this part of the Colony is fully supplied with the means of education.

The school buildings are in excellent condition, but a considerable yearly outlay is required to keep them so. During the year, 103 schoolrooms were repaired by the Inspectors at a total cost of £650 12s. 9d., and 28 teachers' residences at a cost of £223 7s. Seven new schoolrooms were erected, and 4 schoolrooms and 2 residences are being repaired. The schoolrooms of the district provide accommodation for 20,256 pupils, being an increase of 136 seats on last year.

All the schools of the district, except 2 Half-time ones, were inspected once during the year. One of those not inspected was unexpectedly closed by the removal of all the pupils to neighbouring full-time schools, and the other is a new school opened towards the end of the year and after my visit to the locality—a remote one in Upper Burragorang. Of the 257 schools inspected, only 11 failed to reach the standard; 6 reached it, and 240 exceeded it. Last year, 17 schools out of 255 inspected, failed to reach the standard.

10,956 pupils were present at the examinations held during the year, being an increase of 414 on the number examined last year. The results obtained in all subjects, except Writing, Needlework, and Natural Science are higher than those of 1898. In the subjects named the results equalled those of the preceding year.

There are 361 teachers of all grades employed in the schools of this district. As a body they are industrious and of high moral character.

Good work has been done during the year just ended, and satisfactory work may be looked for during the year now entered on.

W. H. JOHNSON,  
District Inspector.

Bowral, January, 1900.

## ANNEX O.



## ANNEX O.

## INSPECTOR McLELLAND'S REPORT.

THERE were some 90 schools in operation in the Wollongong section at the end of 1898. One school (Tullimbar) was not reopened this year, and no new schools were established, so that the numbers at the close of the year stand thus :

Public, 80 ; Provisional, 7 ; Half-Time, 2 ; total, 89. These schools are so distributed in a district practically fully settled, that few families are entirely out of reach of the means of education. Most of the buildings are in good general repair, and are of suitable design ; but though a considerable sum has been expended in improvements, some very necessary works have been postponed for lack of funds. Delay in repainting premises erected originally at great cost is always unfortunate, because the expenditure being inevitable, only becomes heavier as time goes on. In the past few weeks, however, various improvements have been sanctioned, and it is to be hoped that during the coming year the material condition of all schools needing attention will be brought up to the desired standard. Large class-rooms have been completed at Sutherland and Unanderra, and similar additions have been decided upon at Wollongong and Dapto. The total accommodation now provides floor space for 9,952, and air space for 9,724 pupils. Every school was fully inspected during the year. The Chief Inspector made ordinary inspections of Kiama and Shellharbour, and assisted me in the regular inspections of Gerringong, Nowra, and Wollongong. Of the 89 schools thus inspected none fell actually below, and 21 were considerably above, standard requirements. In some cases, however, the results were so far from indicating either earnest or skilful instruction, that the teachers were censured and warned that much better work would be expected of them in future. With these exceptions the teaching generally has been sound and thorough. Comparing the present with the past year, I find that the former shows a small but very uniform increase in the percentage of passes in almost every subject. This improvement is satisfactory, inasmuch as the year has not been a very favourable one for the best results. Various forms of sickness have been rather common among the pupils, and the average attendance has been noticeably affected. Good organisation and good discipline continue to be pleasing features of most of the schools. There are few teachers who do not realise the importance and comfort of orderly procedure in the performance of their duties, and consequently they are nearly all successful in applying intelligently the regulations framed for the purpose of carrying on school work smoothly and effectively. The appearance, behaviour, and mental activity of the pupils while under examination almost always deserve praise. Corporal punishment is seldom more frequent than circumstances warrant. If all parents were fully alive to the necessity of strengthening the teachers' authority by a stricter control of their children's actions at home, there would be little or no occasion for severity in our schools. One hears a good deal of thoughtless comment at times on the behaviour of school children *outside* the school. The teacher is held responsible for every peccadillo, as though the parent's obligation ceased as soon as his child was old enough to be handed over to the schoolmaster. Anyone who has observed the conduct of Public School children at school sports' meeting must have been struck by the restraining influence exercised by teachers over their pupils at a time when excitement and high spirits might reasonably have excused them for getting a little out of hand. Yet the behaviour of the children on these occasions is always excellent. At other public functions, where the teacher is not in evidence, the same steadiness is not so conspicuous.

There are 155 teachers of all ranks on my list. A few have failed, either through indolence or incapacity, or perhaps both, to give complete satisfaction, but of the rest it is pleasing to report that steady application to the work in hand is consistently maintained.

Before concluding, I may mention one direction in which more might have been done by some teachers. I refer to beautifying the school grounds. A good deal remains to be done in the way of tree-planting, but the time ought not to be far distant when it will be possible to say that all the schools are embowered in shade trees.

H. D. McLELLAND,  
Inspector.

Wollongong, 26 December, 1899.

## ANNEX P.

## INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

At the beginning of 1899 there were only 67 schools in the Crookwell section of the Bowral district—29 Public, 8 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 6 House-to-house ; but during the last quarter 74 schools have been in operation. The difference in number may be accounted for by the establishment of 2 more Provisional Schools and 1 Half-time School in places where no school existed before, and the re-opening of 3 Half-time Schools which had been closed for a considerable time, and the conversion of 1 House School into 2 Half-time Schools. When a teacher has been appointed to Meryla, near Moss Vale, 75 schools may be reckoned as the number in this section of the Bowral District.

The material condition of a large number of school buildings has been improved during the past twelve months. The sum of £162 10s. 6d. was spent on the erection of three new buildings and the removal of two others to more central positions, and £164 9s. on necessary repairs to 21 school-rooms, including water supply and fencing.

The ornamentation of the school grounds also received some attention, although it is rather difficult in such a cold climate to procure trees and shrubs which will be sure to grow. A few teachers made gardens in front of their residences, or started them afresh. Inside the schoolrooms a stranger cannot but be struck with the appearance of cleanliness and order, the maps, diagrams, and public notices upon the walls, time-tables and programmes of lessons carefully constructed, and a sufficient supply of furniture and every kind of working apparatus. The records as a rule are kept with accuracy, and in accordance with the printed regulations.

Every school in this section received one regular inspection, and 61 of them turned out above standard, 2 up to, and 11 below standard by reckoning the 4 House Schools in the same category. The number of pupils examined for the first time for certificates of being able to read, write, and do arithmetic fairly well, was 62, and the number of those who passed the examination 35. The weak subjects in a great many small schools were Drawing, Music, Drill, and English Grammar ; in other subjects the passes up to or above the standard ranged from 70 to 90 per cent.

The attendance of the pupils has been fairly regular throughout the year, notwithstanding the prevalence of whooping-cough and influenza, and the fact that we have in this district sixteen months of wet wintry weather. Out of an enrolment of 1,934 children, the average daily attendance was 1,356, or at the rate of 70 per cent. for each quarter.

The number of teachers employed in the Crookwell section of the Bowral District at the present time is 64 ; there are 36 teachers with a classification, 26 unclassified, 1 pupil-teacher, and 1 work-mistress. Only one charge was made during the year—a very trivial one, and for want of evidence it had to be dismissed. It may be truthfully affirmed that the teachers, as a body of persons holding very responsible positions, are highly respected among all classes of the community, and the inspections of their schools regularly every year disclose such a zealous and faithful performance of duties that a steady progress on the right path may reasonably be expected in the future.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,  
Inspector.

Crookwell, 14 December, 1899.

## ANNEX Q.

ANNEX Q.  
DISTRICT INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

Of the 386 schools that were on the list of the Goulburn District for the year 1898, thirteen were closed on account of small attendance during 1889 ; but, on the other hand, 22 schools were either reopened, or were established where none formerly existed. The total number of schools in the district is now, therefore, 395, grouped in four sections, as under :—

Section.	Schools.	Number of Places, allowing for each Pupil—		Highest Quarterly Enrolment.
		8 square feet	100 cubic feet.	
Goulburn .....	105	5,760	5,390	4,090
Braidwood.....	92	4,795	4,174	3,126
Bega.....	115	6,050	5,155	4,221
Yass.....	83	4,050	3,609	3,112
Totals.....	395	20,655	18,328	14,549

It is thus evident that the total accommodation is fully up to the needs of the children enrolled. It may be said, too, that only in a few places, where the school population frequently changes, has the space afforded by particular schools been found at all inadequate.

Under the supervision of the Inspectors, 15 new schools have been erected. These provide the requisite cubic space for 384 pupils, and cost £804 8s. 1d. Under like supervision, 157 schools and 29 residences have been repaired and improved, at a cost of £1,181 5s. 10d.

The material organisation of the schools under my personal superintendence is, I know, fully satisfactory; and I gather from the Inspectors' reports that, in the other sections of this district, there is no ground for complaint. The schools, generally, are well equipped with books and requisite appliances.

Attendance and fees.

	Goulburn.	Braidwood.	Bega.	Yass.	Totals.
Mean quarterly enrolment....	4,058	3,073	4,181	3,011	14,323
Mean average attendance .....	2,897	2,085	2,936	2,073	9,991
Fees received.....	£1,174	£905	£1,396	£959	£4,434

Comparing the enrolment and average attendance, the regularity comes out as follows :—

	1899.	1898.
Goulburn section.....	71 per cent.	69 per cent.
Braidwood „ .....	67 „	69 „
Bega „ .....	70 „	71 „
Yass „ .....	68 „	67 „
The whole district.....	69 „	69 „

These figures show but little change in the past two years ; and, in view of the serious interference with attendance caused by epidemic sickness, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The general discipline of the schools continues to be of a very high character, and it is pleasing to be able to report that resort to corporal punishment is becoming less frequent.

Inspection.

There were 408 schools or departments in operation during the whole of the year, or part of it. All of these, with the exception of nine, were regularly inspected. Those not inspected were very small schools. Some of them were not established until a few weeks before the end of the year, and none of them were open when the Inspectors visited the localities in which they are situated. Of the uninspected schools seven are in the Goulburn and two in the Bega section. On medical advice I obtained six months leave of absence from duty, dating from 13th February. During the former half of the year eight of the schools in Goulburn were inspected by the Chief Inspector, assisted by Inspectors Bailie and Walker, and 48 other schools were inspected by Mr. Walker. The regular inspections held in the several sections were :—

Section.	Regular.	Pupils examined.
Goulburn.....	101	3,120
Braidwood.....	95	2,264
Bega.....	118	3,275
Yass.....	85	2,222
Totals.....	399	10,881

In the subjoined table, the general efficiency of the schools inspected is presented :—

Section.	Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	
						1899.	1898.
Goulburn.....	Public.....	53	1	...	54	100	100
	Provisional.....	6	1	...	7	100	100
	Half-time.....	38	1	1	40	97	100
	Totals .....	97	3	1	101	99	100
Braidwood.....	Public .....	40	1	...	41	100	100
	Provisional.....	6	...	4	10	60	72
	Half-time.....	34	2	8	44	82	89
	Totals ..	80	3	12	95	85	91
Bega.....	Public .....	66	11	...	77	100	100
	Provisional.....	14	3	...	17	100	100
	Half-time.....	23	1	...	24	100	100
	Totals ...	103	15	...	118	100	100
Yass.....	Public .....	52	1	1	54	98	100
	Provisional .....	15	...	1	16	93	94
	Half-time.....	13	...	1	14	93	100
	Evening.....	1	...	...	1	100	...
	Totals .....	81	1	3	85	96	98
Grand Totals.....		361	22	16	399	96	97

The proficiency of the pupils examined is exhibited hereunder :—

Subject.	Numbers Examined.		Percentage of Passes.				Percentage of total Passes.	
	1899.	1898.	Goulburn.	Braid-wood.	Bega.	Yass.	1899.	1898.
Reading .....	10,881	10,772	86	95	97	87	91	92
Writing—								
On slates .....	3,970	3,916	86	90	96	94	92	93
On paper .....	6,858	6,765	88	96	98	98	94	94
Totals.....	10,828	10,681	87	94	97	96	93	94
Dictation .....	8,853	8,686	78	79	85	78	81	77
Arithmetic—								
Simple Rules.....	6,228	6,261	83	83	84	91	84	87
Compound Rules .....	2,838	2,580	68	75	75	90	77	79
Higher Rules.. .....	1,707	1,797	69	77	86	79	83	82
Totals.....	10,773	10,638	76	80	82	89	81	84
Grammar .....	4,589	4,333	75	72	89	74	78	81
Geography .....	4,599	4,455	80	80	89	75	82	82
History—								
English.....	4,585	4,419	66	68	87	64	72	75
Australian.....	1,010	966	76	89	82	63	78	76
Scripture .....	10,739	10,640	77	76	89	63	77	81
Object Lessons.....	10,831	10,730	84	80	89	91	86	91
Drawing .....	10,752	10,674	81	91	92	92	88	91
Music .....	9,898	9,945	82	76	88	54	75	78
French .....	76	85	84	100	83	100	86	97
Euclid .....	454	478	80	83	71	95	79	91
Algebra .....	141	122	76	97	63	100	80	81
Mensuration .....	280	372	71	78	72	90	74	75
Latin .....	129	121	74	94	61	100	77	90
Needlework.....	4,110	3,908	95	94	99	100	97	97
Drill .....	10,791	10,521	82	89	89	83	86	88
Science .....	256	158	97	89	89	...	93	89

The new series of Reading Books, published by Messrs. W. Brooks and Co., have been in use throughout the district during the year. The lessons are well graded and instructive, and the pictures with which they are illustrated help to render them interesting to the pupils. These books appear to be admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were compiled. The new standard of proficiency seems to be acceptable to the teachers, and if one of its effects should be to render the teaching less mechanical and more practical, less calculated to exercise the mere memory, and more conducive to the training of the senses and development of the reasoning faculties, it will prove a great boon to the children.

Exemption Certificates.

There were 1,462 pupils subjected to the examination prescribed for exemption certificates, of whom 1,039 passed. Of those who were successful, 573 passed for the first time, the others having gained these certificates in former years. It is estimated that not fewer than 500 children were still enrolled in the schools, although not all present at the inspections, who had already obtained exemption certificates. As pointed out in former reports, it is, I think, a gratifying fact that so large a proportion of the advanced pupils remain at school after they thus become free from compulsory attendance

Cookery Class.

The Cookery Class, conducted by Miss Rankin in 1898, was continued until June last. The pupils, 60 in number, were examined under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

Science Class and Manual Training.

The pupils in the Fifth Class in the three Goulburn Superior Schools, have, as formerly, attended the local Technical College for instruction in science. For 1899, Mr. Sach, the Resident Master, selected Geology as the subject for study, and the interesting lectures given by him have proved very attractive and beneficial. The results of a written examination held in November are very satisfactory, and show that the pupils have profited by Mr. Sach's lectures, and the painstaking work of their regular teachers. The Public Schools Manual Training Class, under the charge of Mr. T. A. Wilkie, has continued to be popular, so that there has been no difficulty in keeping up the full complement of pupils—55.

Athletic Association.

The interest shown in the Association in 1897 and 1898 increased during 1899; and, on the 6th October last, a sports meeting was held in the local Show Grounds which attracted a large number of entries from the pupils of the city and neighbouring schools, including the Crookwell Public School. The meeting was well attended by the public, and the results, in respect to the manner in which the different events were contested, the efficient and self-denying work of the officials of the Association, and the monetary profits, were very gratifying.

Teachers.

There were 406 teachers of all ranks employed in the district at the end of the year. These were :—

Principal Teachers .....	324
Mistresses of Departments .....	8
Assistant Teachers .....	30
Pupil-teachers .....	44

All

All the mistresses of departments, and 242 of the principal teachers, are classified. Of the 82 unclassified teachers, 48 have served as pupil-teachers. All the assistants, with the exception of two who were trained as pupil-teachers, hold certificates of classification. Most of the unclassified teachers who have had no experience as pupil-teachers, entered the Service in 1899, under the new arrangements for providing teachers for small schools. As a body, the teachers of the district are well-conducted, skilful, and zealous.

Summary.

The general results of the year's work may be regarded as satisfactory, and the outlook for 1900 is encouraging.

Goulburn, 3 January, 1900.

D. J. COOPER,  
District Inspector.

ANNEX R.

INSPECTOR BAILLIE'S REPORT.

At the close of the year 1899 the schools in the Braidwood section of the Goulburn District numbered 92, viz., 41 Public, 9 Provisional, and 42 Half-time.

At the beginning of the year, 90 schools were in operation, 3 of which have been closed through insufficient attendance, viz., Shellgrove and Virginia Half-time, and Ingebyra Provisional; Bunyan Provisional has not been working since April.

Schools were established at Long Flat and Umeralla River—the former a Public and the latter a Half-time.

Kalkite Half-time was reopened and worked with Middling Bank; and Yarrangobilly Provisional was transferred from the Wagga District to this section of the Goulburn District.

Thirty-five schoolrooms were repaired at a cost of £196 15s. 3d., and 4 teachers' residences at a cost of £55 5s. 2d.

The teachers' residences at Adaminaby and Umeralla Siding are undergoing repairs at an outlay of £74 5s., and improvements are being effected at Araluen West and Cooma Superior Schools; outlay, £25 9s.

A tender has been accepted for £69 19s. 10d. to erect a new school building at Currowan, to replace the old dilapidated building now used as a school. The Public School at Araluen West was enlarged by an additional 10 feet to the length.

The accommodation at end of 1899 provided floor space, allowing 8 square feet to each child, for 4,796 pupils; and cubic space, allowing 100 cubic feet to each child, for 4,174 pupils—being an increase from last year of 56 and 59 places respectively.

The schools are well distributed, the accommodation ample, and the material condition very fair.

On the whole, the Public School buildings are suitable, well ventilated, and in good repair; and the Provisional are fairly neat and comfortable. Several of the Half-time school buildings were originally erected for Public Schools; but, owing to diminished attendance, have been reduced to Half-time Schools. Others have been erected by the residents, who, on account of adverse circumstances, have been unable to erect other than rough buildings, imperfectly ventilated and badly lighted. However, I am pleased to remark that considerable improvements have been effected, and that the comfort of both pupils and teachers has received consideration.

The enrolment and average attendance are slightly less for each quarter than for similar quarters of last year. The diminished attendance has been caused principally by sickness, such as measles, whooping-cough, diphtheria, etc. Whole families were prevented from school attendance for months because one of the family suffered from the effects of one of the complaints named.

The number of pupils on the rolls for the year was 3,885. Of this number 424 attended some other school during some portion of the year. Free education was granted to 668 pupils.

All the schools in operation, i.e., 95, received a regular inspection, 1 an ordinary, and several, as opportunities offered, incidental inspections. Eighty schools were above standard, 3 up to, and 12 below. In 9 of the schools below standard there was no third class, owing mainly to insufficient time having elapsed since the schools were established to work the pupils up to third-class standard: otherwise the attainments of the pupils in these schools were very satisfactory, and the average proficiency above standard requirements for first and second classes.

298 pupils were examined for exemption certificates, of which 224 passed the necessary test, or a percentage of 75, being an increase of 11 per cent. over last year.

The general efficiency of the schools show good, steady progress, and a marked improvement upon last year's work.

The discipline is firm, mild, and sympathetic; the pupils are orderly, well trained, self-reliant, intelligent and respectful; and the organisation and management of the schools highly pleasing and gratifying.

The teachers as a body are earnest and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and, with few exceptions, take a deep and lively interest in their work, and do their utmost to stand in high estimation both with the Department and the public.

Classification of Teaching Staff.

Class 1 B .....	2
„ 2 A .....	5
„ 2 B .....	3
„ 3 A .....	38
„ 3 B .....	6
„ 3 C .....	4
Unclassified (majority served as Pupil-teachers) .....	20
Pupil-teachers .....	10
Total of all grades .....	88

Very creditable work has been done during the year, and the prospects for 1900 are good.

Braidwood, 29 December, 1899.

J. W. W. BAILLIE,  
Inspector.

ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR SHEEHY'S REPORT.

THE destruction by fire of the building at Godfrey's Creek reduced the number of schools with which the year's work commenced to 82. In the course of the June quarter the Half-time Schools at Broughtonsworth and Smelley's Lagoon were closed on account of small attendance. Garangula Public and Mountjoy Provisional were reduced to Half-time rank, and Five-mile Creek and Tumorrana Provisional were converted into Public Schools.

In August the Provisional School at Godfrey's Creek was reopened, a new building having been erected. In the following month two new schools, Wee Jasper Provisional and Demondrille Junction Evening Public, were opened. At the end of the year there were 83 schools under my supervision, viz., 54 Public, 16 Provisional, 12 Half-time, and 1 Evening Public.

Applications

Applications for new schools in the following localities were received and dealt with :—

Locality.	Kind of School applied for.	Result.
Back Station Creek .....	Provisional .....	Declined.
Bala .....	" .....	Granted.
Bongongo .....	" .....	Granted conditionally.
Reno .....	Public .....	Granted.
Kangiara Creek .....	Half-time .....	"
Rosehill .....	" .....	Granted conditionally.

An application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Bondo, which was under consideration at the close of 1898, was declined.

There were 85 schools in operation during the whole or some part of the year. All received a regular inspection, and two an ordinary or second inspection. Three schools were below the standard (50 per cent. of possible marks), 1 school was up to, and 81 were above its requirements. In 38 schools there was improved efficiency, in 18 the results were the same as at last inspection, and in 27 they showed a retrogression.

The organisation is on the whole satisfactory. The schoolrooms and premises are, generally speaking, clean and tidy, and the records properly kept. With few exceptions the programmes are suitably constructed, but the time-tables require, in several cases, more care and skill in their compilation.

The discipline continues to be of a pleasing character.

There are 87 teachers of all ranks employed in this section, viz., 51 males and 36 females; 75 are in charge of schools, 6 are assistants, and 6 are pupil-teachers. Of the former 23 are unclassified, but 15 served as pupil-teachers.

The teachers as a body have worked faithfully and earnestly during the year. It is to be regretted, however, that some do not take sufficient care to furnish correct and complete returns punctually. It is very important that they should do so, as negligence in this respect causes much inconvenience, especially at the end of the year.

#### Proficiency.

The subjects taught, number of pupils examined, number who passed, and percentages, are given in the table hereunder :—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentages.	
			1899.	1898.
Reading .....	2,222	1,940	87.3	81.8
Writing .....	2,166	2,097	96.8	96.7
Dictation .....	1,893	1,478	78.0	72.1
Arithmetic .....	2,170	1,941	89.4	84.5
Grammar .....	973	725	74.5	57.2
Geography .....	981	744	75.8	58.5
History—English .....	976	627	64.2	56.8
"      Australian .....	201	128	63.6	81.7
Scripture .....	2,217	1,399	63.1	62.3
Object Lessons .....	2,217	2,017	90.9	89.7
Drawing .....	2,132	1,960	91.9	88.7
Music .....	2,217	1,206	54.4	53.0
French .....	3	3	100.0	100.0
Euclid .....	66	63	95.4	100.0
Algebra .....	18	18	100.0	43.7
Mensuration .....	20	18	90.0	60.0
Latin .....	11	11	100.0	100.0
Needlework .....	896	896	100.0	99.3
Drill .....	2,217	1,842	83.0	82.8

The results in 10 subjects are higher, and in 3 are lower than those for last year. In the remaining subjects there is no variation.

The number of pupils who were examined for exemption certificates was 281. Of these 192 passed, and 128 gained certificates for the first time.

#### Accommodation.

In the course of the year 101 seats (reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each pupil) were lost by the closing of two schools and the giving up of two old buildings. Eighty-one places, however, were provided by the erection of three new schoolrooms. Hence, as the number of seats at the end of 1898 was 3,621, the present sitting accommodation is 3,609 places.

Information in regard to the new buildings erected is furnished below :—

School.	Cost.	Places at 8 square feet of floor space.	Places at 100 cubic feet of air space.	Supervised by	Remarks.
Edgerton Half-time .....	£ s. d. 18 18 0	29	21	Inspector	Erected with old materials to replace non-vested building.
Godfrey's Creek Provisional .....	69 15 0	42	34	"	Erected in place of building destroyed by fire.
Wee Jasper Provisional .....	92 0 0	42	34	"	Erected where no school existed before.

Repairs and improvements to 54 schools and 6 teachers' residences have been carried out under my supervision during the year. The total cost was £415 2s. 6d. Repairs to 12 schools and 2 residences are in progress, and will cost £46 7s. 9d.

School buildings are in course of erection at Reno and Kangiara Creek. The contract prices of these amount to £194.

Under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of Works, additions have been made to the teacher's residence at Rye Park, and gas has been laid on to the residence at Yass.

Summary.



Summary.

All schools received a regular inspection, and 95 per cent. were above the standard. Two new schools have been opened ; the establishment of five others has been sanctioned. Three new buildings have been erected, and two more are nearly completed. The means of education are well distributed, and the prospects for 1900 are good.

P. F. SHEEHY,  
Inspector.

Yass, 1 January, 1900.

ANNEX T.

INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

THERE were 111 schools in existence in the Bega section of the Goulburn District at the close of 1898, made up of 75 Public, 14 Provisional, and 22 Half-time Schools. During 1899 six schools were permanently closed, viz., Dignam's Creek, Glenview and Pericoe Provisional, and Glen Allen, Curry Flat, and Glenbog Half-time. Ten new schools were opened in the year, viz., Wallaga Lake Public, Bimbimbie, One-tree Hill, Sane's Corner, Sane's Creek, Tombong, and Wagonga Provisional, and Kiah, Nullica, and Muskgrove Half-time. The following schools were raised from Provisional to Public :— Oakvale and Quinburra. The year, 1899, therefore, closes with 115 schools, made up of—

Public .....	78
Provisional .....	15
Half-time.....	22
Total.....	115

THE following table shows the attendance in all schools for the years 1898 and 1899 :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.		Average Attendance.		Percentage.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
March .....	4,155	4,117	2,923·5	2,920 3	70·4	70·9
June .....	4,244	4,221	3,001·8	2,922·2	70·7	69·2
September .....	4,175	4,211	3,121·	2,907·2	74·7	69·
December .....	4,153	4,167	2,898·9	2,995·8	69·8	71·8

The average attendance for the year is slightly over 70 per cent. of the enrolment. Considering the many causes that interfere with the regular attendance of the pupils, this average should be deemed very satisfactory.

With the exception of two, all the schools in existence during 1899 were regularly inspected. One of those not inspected (Wapenga Public) was closed in November by the removal of the teacher, and not reopened. I had not been able to arrange to inspect it before its closing. The other school (Muskgrove Half-time) was not opened until late in November, and its companion school at Rockton is not yet in operation, but will be so in January next. Bemboka Public School was inspected twice by Mr. Inspector Walker. It will thus be seen that of the 120 schools in operation during the year 118 received a regular inspection, and one of these was inspected twice.

The following table shows a comparison of the efficiency of the schools inspected in 1898 and 1899 :—

School.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Public .....	...	...	18	14	82	86
Provisional .....	...	...	17	100	83	83
Half-Time .....	...	...	4	100	96	96
All .....	...	...	12	13	88	87

No school was below standard, while 13 per cent. were up to and 87 per cent. above standard. For exemption certificates 410 pupils were examined ; of these 347 passed the test, and 194 of these obtained certificates for the first time.

During the year 7 new school buildings were erected. One of these (Pericoe Provisional) replaced the old building, which was burnt down in January. Forty-two school-rooms and 13 teachers' residences were repaired, and 3 weathersheds were erected. These works cost £787 14s. 7d. At the close of the year 1 school-room is being enlarged, 3 school-rooms and 1 residence are undergoing repair, and a weathershed is in course of erection.

At the close of the year there were employed in the various schools under my supervision 118 teachers of the following grades :—

Class IB.....	1	Pupil-teachers.	
IIA .....	9	Class I .....	3
IIB.....	13	II .....	1
IIIA.....	46	III .....	1
IIIB.....	13	IV .....	3
IIIC.....	6		
Unclassified.....	22	Total.....	8
Total .....	110	Grand Total.....	118

In conclusion, I have to state that the number of schools in this section is steadily increasing ; the efficiency is well maintained ; the number of schools, with those whose establishment has been sanctioned, is ample for the requirements of the section ; and the outlook for 1900 is encouraging.

P. DÜRIE,  
Inspector.

Bega, 26 December, 1899.

ANNEX U.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

At the beginning of 1899 there were 107 schools or departments in operation in the Grafton section; 116 in the Port Macquarie section; and 100 in the Lismore section; total, 323.

At the close of the year the numbers were:—Grafton, 107; Port Macquarie, 118; and Lismore, 103; total, 328.

In the Grafton section 3 new schools were established, but 3 others were closed; 4 were established in the Port Macquarie section, and 2 were closed; while 5 were opened in the Lismore section, and 2 were closed. The net increase for the year was 5 schools.

In order to meet requirements as they occurred, much time was taken up by the Inspectors in each section in preparing plans and specifications for new buildings, and additions and repairs to old ones. The total expenditure on completed works in the Grafton section, under inspectorial supervision, was £1,665 12s. 9d.; Port Macquarie section, £1,911 10s. 4d.; and Lismore section, £2,013 16s. 8d.; total, £5,590 19s. 9d. In addition to this amount a considerable sum was expended in the Port Macquarie and Lismore sections on new works completed under the Architect's supervision. Besides the finished works supervised by the Inspectors, other works are in progress, which, when completed, will cost, in the Grafton section, £563 15s.; in the Port Macquarie section, £1,658 15s. 6d.; and in the Lismore section, £1,432 1s. 9d.; total, £3,654 12s. 3d.

Seating accommodation was provided at the beginning of 1899—floor-space and air-space respectively—for 6,631 and 6,634 pupils in the Grafton section; 7,300 and 7,243 in the Port Macquarie section; and 6,242 and 6,160 in the Lismore section; total, 20,173 and 20,037. At the close of the year it had increased in the Grafton section to 6,797 and 6,791 respectively; in the Port Macquarie section to 7,528 and 7,461; and in the Lismore section to 6,581 and 6,507; total, 20,906 and 20,759—a net increase of 733 and 722 respectively.

During some portion of the year there were 110 schools (or departments) in operation in the Grafton section. All received a regular inspection, and one of them an ordinary inspection also. There were 120 schools in operation in the Port Macquarie section, and 115 of them received a regular inspection; 5 were not inspected. In Lismore section 105 schools (or departments) were in operation; 103 of them were inspected, and 2 were not inspected. Thus, in the whole district, 335 schools (or departments) were in operation during some part of the year; 328 of them received a regular inspection, and 7 were not inspected, through circumstances beyond the Inspector's control.

In the Grafton section 2 schools were below and 108 were above the standard; in the Port Macquarie section 5 were below and 110 above the standard; while in the Lismore section none were below, 2 were up to, and 103 above the standard. In the whole district 7 were below, 2 up to, and 319 above the standard. The pupils examined in the Grafton section numbered 4,139; in the Lismore section, 4,330; and in the Port Macquarie section, 4,010; total, 12,479. This is an increase of 189 upon the previous year's inspection, although 7 schools were not inspected.

The difference in the percentage of passes in the three sections, as given below, is somewhat striking. In Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic the lowest results are obtained in the Port Macquarie section:—

Subjects.	Grafton.	Port Macquarie.	Lismore.	District.
Reading .....	93	79	91	88
Writing .....	91	77	91	86
Dictation .....	91	87	82	86
Arithmetic .....	73	70	74	72
Grammar .....	79	72	75	75
Geography .....	81	81	75	79
English History .....	78	71	71	73
Australian History .....	79	73	81	77
Scripture .....	78	74	77	76
Object Lessons .....	81	79	83	80
Drawing .....	78	74	83	79
Music .....	82	75	83	80
French .....	88	81	70	81
Euclid .....	77	69	77	71
Algebra .....	93	79	58	77
Mensuration .....	71	70	63	69
Latin .....	93	79	70	80
Needlework .....	88	80	88	86
Drill .....	87	72	85	81
Science .....	95	85	90	89

In many schools throughout the district a very high standard is reached. Latin, Euclid, Algebra are taught with marked success in the Grafton Superior Public School; while in the ordinary subjects solid proficiency is attained. Considerable improvement in the results of the examination for certificates is noted, and a much higher percentage of passes is recorded.

The general organisation of the schools continues to merit the higher mark given in previous years. The buildings are nearly all in very good order. The wall documents and maps are neatly arranged. The teaching appliances are ample and good; and a cheerful tone pervades the school-rooms.

The discipline aims at securing not only quiet and good behaviour in school, but a becoming deportment at all times. The pupils everywhere are clean in person and neatly and comfortably clad. They are subdued and respectful in demeanour; and they evince considerable industry and self-reliance.

The instruction is imparted by modern methods; and in the better schools all the lessons are carefully prepared. The small schools in the remote bush are often models of neatness, and, in point of efficiency, compare favourably with many more pretentious institutions. The pupil-teachers who completed their course before appointment do excellent work in these small schools. The Chief Inspector was enabled to visit the northern portion of the District during the year; and inspected schools on the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence. The Deputy Chief Inspector also made a short visit to the Clarence and Richmond on official business.

The attendance during the first half of the year was reduced by wet weather, and a good deal of sickness prevailed in the latter half; so that no marked improvement in the average attendance can be reported. Although a great many pupils failed to make up the statutory attendance, yet only in a very few cases was it deemed necessary to resort to legal action. It has been my experience to note that most parents are anxious to send their children to school; and, when the teacher is popular, they make sacrifices to send them every day.

The list of free pupils continues to be comparatively large; but it is expected that, with the better times now upon us, the numbers needing free education will decrease.

The

The cadet movement is not widespread, the principal centres of action being Grafton and Lismore, where fairly strong corps are enrolled. The advantage of a thorough course of drill cannot be over-estimated; and it is to be regretted that in country districts so little can be done at most schools.

In all parts of the District Athletic Associations exist, and the annual gatherings are very popular with the children and their parents; and they are well patronised by the public. Swimming classes have been formed in connection with some schools in the Grafton section, and good results have been achieved at Grafton and Coff's Harbour.

The School Banks make fair progress. A few of them have been closed through lack of support, but the majority are thriving. In the Grafton Superior Public School there were at the end of the year 246 depositors, with £102 2s. 11d. at their credit.

Cookery classes were not in operation in any of the schools during the year.

There are 307 teachers, 4 mistresses, 1 work-mistress, and 75 pupil-teachers employed in the District, and nearly all of them deserve to be spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Most of the teachers are worthy of the honourable positions they occupy, and, by their irreproachable lives and neighbourly conduct, win the respect and esteem of the parents whose children they teach. The pupil-teachers deserve unstinted praise for their industry as teachers and their diligence as pupils. Only one failed at the annual examination.

Reviewing the year's operations, one feels that in some cases better work could have been done; but, taken as a whole, the results have been very satisfactory, and the outlook for the future is hope-inspiring.

Grafton, 10 January, 1900.

A. LOBBAN,  
District Inspector.

ANNEX V.

INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

ONE school in operation at the end of 1898 did not reopen in 1899, so that this year commenced with 116 schools. Two (Hatch and Moparrabah) that had previously been closed were reopened, and two new schools were established, viz., Nalla and Talarm Half-time; so that there were 120 schools in operation during some portion of the year. Two Half-time Schools (Rolland's Plains and Wauchope Half-time) were closed; so that there are now 118 schools in operation, classified as follows :—

Public	...	...	...	...	84
Provisional	...	...	...	...	14
Half-time	...	...	...	...	20

Four new Provisional Schools will be opened early in 1900, viz., Bappin, Kindee, Tamban, and Uralgurra; and as the expansion of the dairying industry is bringing more families to the district, and causing closer settlement, it is likely that a number of small schools will be required in the near future.

*Buildings, Grounds, &c.*

The condition of the buildings has received very careful consideration during the year. Under the Architect, many of the larger buildings have been repaired, while under my own supervision 9 school buildings and 1 residence have been erected, 44 schools and 14 residences repaired, and other works executed, at a total cost of £2,355 16s. 4d.; and at the present time I have works in progress which will entail a further expenditure of £974 9s. 6d. In a few instances the furniture is old-fashioned and somewhat dilapidated, and the supply of apparatus is scanty; but, as a whole, the schools are well provided with modern and suitable furniture and apparatus.

Nearly all the school sites present a neat and well-ordered appearance, and in many instances time and labour have been freely bestowed in beautifying the grounds. The teachers of the following schools are deserving of the highest commendation for their work in this respect :—Oxley Island, Euroka, Mitchell Island, and Cedar Party Creek.

*Accommodation.*

After deducting the losses caused by giving up old school buildings, closing of schools, &c., there has been a gain during the year of places for 228 pupils (floor space), or 218 pupils (air space), provision being now made for 7,528 (floor space), or 7,461 (air space). The enrolment and average attendance for the year have been as follows :—

	Enrolment.	Attendance.
First Quarter	... 5,395	... 4,045·8
Second „	... 5,469	... 3,933·3
Third „	... 5,511	... 3,414·8
Fourth „	... 5,366	... 3,913·4

So that adequate provision for the requirements of the district has been made. Of course, in some places, where the population has rapidly increased, more room is needed; but very few of such cases now exist.

*Inspection.*

Of the 120 schools open during the year, 5 were not inspected, viz., Thone Creek Provisional, Blackbird Flat and Brock's Flat Half-time, and Rolland's Plains and Wauchope Half-time. The two last-named closed early in the year, before I could reach them, and the others were not inspected owing to (a) the delays caused by the heavy rains and floods experienced during the third quarter of the year, and (b) the outbreak of an epidemic of whooping-cough at Blackbird Flat, which rendered the school there almost inoperative during the last quarter.

Of the 115 schools inspected, 110 (95·6 per cent.) were above and 5 (4·4 per cent.) below standard requirements. Last year only 91·4 per cent. of the schools inspected satisfied the requirements of the standard, so that a decided improvement (4·2 per cent.) is shown. Very little fault is to be found with the organisation and discipline generally, and the attainments speak well for the ability and assiduity of the teachers as a whole.

*Future Prospects.*

I look forward confidently to very successful work in the future. As a body, the teachers are capable and earnest, the schools are in good working order, the material condition of the buildings is good, and there is every prospect of a continuance of the creditable work which has been done.

Port Macquarie, 3 January, 1900.

S. WRIGHT,  
Inspector.

ANNEX W.

INSPECTOR BOARD'S REPORT.

In the Lismore section, during the past twelve months, 105 schools have been in operation, comprising 85 Public, 16 Provisional and 4 Half-time schools. Two schools—Cave Point and Riley—have been closed during the year owing to insufficient attendance; while 5 new schools—Jiggi, Crabbe's Creek, Goonengerry, Opossum Creek and Pretty Gully—have been opened. The increase of settlement, which has been a marked feature of the district in recent years, is still continuing; and in order to keep pace with it, the establishment of five new schools at Terranora, Mooyabil, Durrumbul, Bora Ridge, and Tygalgah has been decided upon, and these will come into operation early in the coming year, when the necessary buildings are completed. The school enrolments in this section for some years past have shown a regular yearly increase of 5 per cent.; and as this rate of growth is likely to be maintained for some time, it will need to be met partly by the establishment of new schools, but more especially by the enlargement of several existing buildings.

The maximum quarterly enrolment for the past year has been 5,725, and the highest quarterly average attendance 4,120. Existing school buildings provide accommodation for 6,507 pupils. It has been found necessary to make additions to 10 school buildings, of which 7 have been completed, and the remainder will be ready for occupation during the coming quarter. An expenditure larger than usual has been found necessary in order to keep existing buildings in good condition and to provide for increasing requirements. The outlay under the Inspector's supervision upon 4 new school buildings, 6 additions, 2 residences, and general repairs, has amounted to £2,013 16s. 8d., while similar work now in progress involves a further expenditure of £1,432 1s. 9d. In addition, contracts have been carried out under the Architect's supervision at a cost of £1,346 18s. 8d. Some buildings are still in need of repair, and will receive attention early in the new year. On the whole, the school premises throughout the District are in very fair condition, are suitably furnished, and are provided with the requisite material for the teachers' work.

Two schools were not inspected during the past year; one of them was closed soon after the last Christmas vacation, and the other was closed in compliance with the Public Health Act during the last six weeks of the year, when it should in the ordinary course have been inspected. The remaining 103 schools received a regular inspection, five of them from the Chief Inspector, who visited the District during the year. The results of inspection show that the efficiency of the schools has been well maintained. A comparison with the proficiency results of last year shows an advance of 2 per cent. in the passes in Reading, Dictation, and History; while in Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography the results are practically the same as those of last year. The number of pupils examined for exemption certificates during the year was 553; of these 339, or 61 per cent., passed, and to 222 of them, who passed for the first time, certificates were issued.

The management of the schools is in the hands of 136 teachers, comprising 99 principal teachers, 2 mistresses, 12 assistants and 23 pupil-teachers. Both for the manner in which they discharge the duties of their office, and for their personal influence, the teachers are generally appreciated and respected in the localities in which they labour.

P. BOARD,  
Inspector.

Lismore, 26 December, 1899.

ANNEX X.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

THE number of schools in operation in the Maitland District during some portion of the year 1899 is given hereunder:—

	Maitland Section.	Newcastle Section.	Dungog Section.	Total.
Public Schools.....	73	58	70	201
Provisional Schools .....	11	1	14	26
Half-time Schools .....	4	.....	23	27
House-to-house Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evening Public Schools .....	1	3	.....	4
Total .....	89	62	107	258

In the Maitland section, the Half-time Schools at Rouchel Vale and Ravensworth North were advanced to full-time rank at the beginning of the year, and their names were changed to Segenhoe and Teralawn respectively.

New Provisional School buildings were opened at Gundal in January and at Stockrington in May. A small schoolroom (Public) was erected and opened at Marshwood, to replace an old and unsuitable non-vested building. The Provisional School at Rockview was shifted during the first half of the year to a more central site.

The residents of Upper Baerami Creek offered to erect a small schoolroom on a Crown land site if the Department would accept their offer. That offer was accepted, but the building is not yet completed. An application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Kerrabee has been acceded to.

Another application for a Provisional School at Dunn's Creek, between Iona and the Paterson, awaits my report.

The sum of £637 16s. 2d. was expended under my supervision in the erection of 3 new school-rooms and improving 46 school buildings and 24 residences.

New school premises and a teacher's residence, all brick buildings, of a superior character, were erected at Branxton, under the Architect, and were officially opened in July.

A new schoolroom (brick) for girls is in course of erection in connection with the Superior Public School, West Maitland, and the old buildings are being partially repaired. A new class-room at Homeville is nearly completed.

The sum of £1,411 19s. 2d. was expended by the Inspector of the Maitland district during the year in improving 149 schools and residences.

The number of schools in operation at the close of 1899 was:—

201 Public Schools and Departments.  
26 Provisional.  
27 Half-time.  
0 House-to-house.  
3 Evening Public.

Total 257

The Evening Public School at Morpeth was closed at the end of the first half-year. Existing schools are centrally situated and afford adequate space for more than the highest average attendance during any part of the year. The total floor space for 1899 for the whole district was 26,949, and the total cubical spaces for the same period 28,638, against 26,287 and 27,826 respectively for 1898.

The organisation and discipline of the schools continue to improve, and are on the whole very satisfactory. Corporal punishment is not so frequently resorted to as in past years, and several schools are disciplined without its aid at all. Of these schools the most important is Singleton Girls'. In regard to the instruction of the pupils, it may be stated that in nearly all schools the teachers carefully prepared their work, and although in some the methods were defective, satisfactory results were produced owing to the energy of the teacher.

The work of inspection for the year is shown hereunder :—

Section.	Schools in operation.	Regular inspections.	Ordinary inspections.	No. of pupils examined.
Maitland .....	89	89	.....	4,860
Newcastle .....	62	61	4	10,727
Dungog .....	107	104	13	2,745
Total.....	258	254	17	18,322

Of the 89 schools in Maitland section, every one had a regular inspection. One Evening Public School in Newcastle section was not inspected, and three small schools in Dungog did not receive regular inspection, as they were closed on account of small attendance before the Inspector could visit them.

The percentage of schools up to and above the standard in Maitland section was 100; in Newcastle section, 97; in Dungog section, 98; the percentage for the whole district being 99, against 98 for the year 1898.

It will be seen from this statement that the schools in the Maitland District are in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The Cookery Class held at Singleton was a great success. Miss Kirby gave general satisfaction.

The number of pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table :—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage.	Comparison of results with those of 1898.
Alphabet .....	1,701	77	1 per cent less than 1898.
Monosyllables .....	3,295	83	3 „ more „
Easy Narrative .....	6,495	83	1 „ less „
Ordinary Prose .....	6,841	87	1 „ more „
Total .....	18,322	84	1 per cent more than 1898.
Writing on Slates .....	6,347	86	6 per cent more than 1898.
Writing in Books .....	11,975	86	3 „ „ „
Total .....	18,322	86	3 per cent more than 1898.
Dictation .....	14,901	85	2 per cent more than 1898.
Arithmetic, Simple Rules .....	11,258	83	7 per cent more than 1898.
„ Compound Rules .....	4,036	82	3 „ „ „
„ Higher Rules.....	2,939	77	2 „ less „
Total .....	18,233	82	7 per cent more than 1898.
Grammer, Elementry.....	4,696	77	2 per cent less than 1898.
„ Advanced.....	3,411	74	3 „ „ „
Total .....	8,107	76	3 per cent less than 1898.
History, English .....	7,763	82	4 per cent more than 1898.
„ Australian .....	1,642	70	6 „ less „
Scripture .....	17,866	82	2 „ more „
Objects .....	18,083	83	4 „ „ „
Drawing .....	18,257	84	3 „ „ „
Music.....	17,629	85	3 „ „ „
French .....	306	76	1 „ less „
Euclid .....	1,177	69	Same as last year.
Algebra .....	249	84	4 per cent more than 1898.
Mensuration.....	455	84	8 „ „ „
Latin .....	253	75	2 „ less „
Needlework .....	6,589	85	5 „ more „
Drill .....	18,237	86	6 „ „ „
National Science.....	189	83	4 „ „ „
Geography, Elementry .....	4,244	78	Same as last year.
„ Advanced .....	3,827	77	4 per cent more than 1898.
Total .....	8,071	78	1 per cent more than 1898.

Summary.

Seven new schools were opened during the year. 149 schools and residences were improved under Inspectors' supervision at a cost of £1,411 19s. 2d. Every school in the district, except 4 small ones, received regular inspections; 17 received ordinary inspections.

School libraries are growing in favour. The prospects of the Maitland District for 1900 are very hopeful.

East Maitland, 13 January, 1900.

T. DWYER,  
District Inspector.



## ANNEX Y.

## INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

No change was made in the extent of the Newcastle section during the year; the number of schools remained the same as in 1898.

A new infants' schoolroom was opened at Newcastle South in September last. This building has been provided with all the modern appliances for conducting a first-class infants' school, and will accommodate 300 pupils.

The boys' department at Minmi has been enlarged, and will now accommodate 100 extra pupils. A similar addition has been made to the Primary Department at West Wallsend.

At Adamstown the girls' room is being extended so as to provide seats for 70 additional pupils.

The girls' schoolroom at Hamilton is now being extended, and will provide 100 additional seats.

A new boys' department for 350 pupils is being erected at Hamilton, and a similar building at Cook's Hill will soon be available.

At Boolaroo a new building to seat 100 pupils is about to be erected.

In consequence of the increased attendance at several of the schools it became necessary to re-arrange many of the rooms and provide additional furniture.

Important improvements have been made to the school property at Wickham, Hamilton, Wallsend, Plattsburg, Hanbury, Lambton, and Waratah, and minor repairs have been done to many other schools.

When the various works now in hand are completed, the property of the Department in this section will be in excellent condition, and the accommodation not only sufficient but in all cases of a suitable character.

The enrolment of pupils was as follows :—

March quarter.....	12,883 pupils.
June quarter.....	12,973 „
September quarter.....	13,143 „
December quarter.....	12,794 „

The average daily attendance, about 9,620.

The number of pupils examined was 10,727, and the number examined for "exemption certificates" 1,454, of whom 495 obtained certificates for the first time. About 64 per cent. of those examined passed the tests for certificates—not by any means a high percentage.

During the past year a determined effort has been made to improve the writing of the pupils, and, I am pleased to note, with most encouraging results. Several of the schools are conspicuous for the excellent penmanship of their pupils. While no particular series of copy book is specially directed to be used, I find the best results are obtained by those using the "New Graphic" series. I have been much impressed with the excellent reading of many schools, particularly girls' departments. More attention has been given to clear and accurate enunciation than formerly, while the older pupils have developed a style which is not only intelligent, but attractive. The superior character of the composition of the new readers has done much to improve this important branch of education.

The selection of the piece of poetry to be learned by the pupils is not always as judicious as desirable. I am of the opinion it is preferable in the 3rd classes to have two or three short selections for the quarter's work rather than one long one.

Arithmetic has occupied much of the time and attention of teachers and pupils; the results, however, have in many cases been disappointing. The mechanical part of the subject cannot be found fault with, and most pupils are able to master those processes; but directly the practical part is touched upon, and a problem of only ordinary difficulty is placed before a class, it is not unusual to find two-thirds of the pupils so confounded as to be quite unable to make any attempt to solve it. In the fourth and fifth classes sufficient attention is not given to the theory of arithmetic. Pupils are told to follow certain rules in the solution of certain classes of sums; but the reasons for the rules are seldom explained.

Mental Arithmetic is regularly taught in all schools. In a few it is used, as it should be, as a means for developing mental effort. In other schools it is simply used to teach the children certain short methods of solving difficult problems. I frequently find children able to work problems such as "Find the price of a dozen articles at 2½d. each," but fail entirely when asked the cost of "2 articles at 1s. 10½d. each." On the whole, I think, mental arithmetic is better taught in the Infant's Department than in the Primary rooms. An Infant School teacher knows how useless it is to give set rules for the guidance of infants. She is, therefore, compelled to adopt other means to produce results, and these means are often conducive to considerable mental activity of a very marked character.

At the beginning of the year there seemed to be considerable doubt and uncertainty as to the correct interpretations of the revised standard for English History. Some teachers were of the opinion that less time and attention were to be given to this subject than formerly, and that the teaching of History was simply to consist of the relation of a few entertaining stories or anecdotes picked up anywhere and enlarged upon by the teacher; but when it was found that such so-called teaching invariably brought low marks, it was soon abandoned for a more intelligent treatment of the subject. Perhaps there is no subject the teaching of which has so much improved as that of Scripture History. Formerly it was the custom to treat this subject in a very perfunctory manner, and low results were altogether too common. Now it is treated as one of the important school subjects, and hundreds of pupils have an intelligent knowledge of the four volumes used in our schools.

The moral lessons given in the Infants' Schools have a distinct influence upon the bearing and character of the pupils.

The Cookery Classes have been attended by 120 girls, drawn from the senior pupils of the neighbouring schools. The attendance has been good and the interest taken by the pupils in the instruction given has been most marked.

The Manual Training Class has given valuable instruction to about 100 pupils. The lads of these classes are very regular in their attendance, and have shown great aptitude in mastering the details of their instruction.

Captain Mulholland has been employed the whole year as Drill Instructor. His instruction has been much appreciated by pupils and parents. He has done much to make Drill a popular school subject.

The organisation and discipline of the schools have been, during 1899, as satisfactory as in previous years.

There are employed in this section :—

34 principal teachers.
25 mistresses.
82 assistants.
7 work-mistresses.
102 pupil-teachers.
1 drill instructor.
1 teacher of manual training.
1 teacher of cookery.

A few teachers were examined with the object of obtaining promotion to a higher grade. Several succeeded.

All the pupil-teachers in this section gained promotion by examination during the year.

Three teachers applied to be promoted under the provisions of Regulation 179. After duly considering these applications, two were granted and one declined.

Arrangements

Arrangements have been made, without expense to the State, to supply every school in this section with a library. About three months ago an order was forwarded to London for £400 worth of suitable books. These are expected to arrive daily. Many of the schools have been provided with suitable presses wherein to accommodate the books as soon as they are distributed.

During the year the work of the schools has progressed smoothly. No difficulty of a serious nature has arisen. The teachers have been painstaking and enthusiastic, the accommodation for pupils has increased, and the property of the Department in very many instances much improved. The attendance of pupils has increased, the high character of the attainments maintained, and provision has been made to supply all schools with School Libraries.

Newcastle, 30 December, 1899.

C. O. FLASHMAN,  
Inspector.

ANNEX Z.

INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

THERE were 107 schools in operation in my district during 1899, and of these 4 were new, viz., Mullwee Provisional, Bowman's Creek Lower, Bowman's Creek Upper Half-time, and Oban Vale Half-time. Four schools were closed, viz., Owendale Public, Tea-tree Half-time, and Howe's Valley and Springfield Half-time; but the two latter are to be reopened into 1900. Some slight changes were made, such as the conversion of 2 Provisional and 1 House-to-house Schools into Public.

All the schools on my list, with the exception of 3, received a regular inspection (these were closed before my visit of inspection, on account of small attendance). No school was regularly reinspected, but 13 received ordinary inspections, and a large number of incidental visits were made by me.

Forty-two school-rooms were repaired and received attention in many ways, at a cost of £385 18s. 4d., while 11 residences were also repaired at a cost of £93 9s. 3d., and 2 weathersheds were erected at a cost of £38 4s. 6d. The material condition of the buildings is satisfactory, and the accommodation both adequate and comfortable. New buildings were erected under my own supervision at Mullwee, Bericoe, Merannie, and Doyle's Creek, and at a total cost of £315. A new building will shortly be erected at Salt Ash.

The discipline in the schools continues generally satisfactory. Drill has improved, not only in the larger schools, but also in the smaller.

During the year 2,745 children were examined with satisfactory results; but, as in the case of last year, sickness and inclement weather interfered with the attendance and the work of inspection.

Of 266 children examined for exemption certificates, 221 passed, and 143 received certificates for the first time.

With the exception of 2, all the schools were up to or above the standard. The percentages in the more important subjects were :—

Reading .....	72
Writing .....	72
Dictation .....	77
Arithmetic .....	73

I am glad to state that the school libraries are in a very flourishing condition. The teachers, pupils, and parents continue to take the greatest interest in their welfare, and while such is the case I know they are in good hands and not likely to lose that prestige they have gained as a factor for working good in our schools. The aggregate number of volumes in the school libraries in my district is 11,659, and the money value I set on these books (including presses) is not less than £1,000.

There are 104 teachers of all grades under my supervision, and I have to report most satisfactorily of them. They are, as a body, steady, very attentive to their duty, anxious to uphold their positions, and well liked and respected by those with whom they come in contact. The pupil-teachers also have given satisfaction, and their teachers report well of them.

To summarise: The organisation and discipline are satisfactory, and the work of instruction has been carried out, on the whole, with skill, care and industry; the schools are well distributed and sufficient to meet the wants in their respective localities; and the accommodation is ample.

Looking back on the year's work, I am well satisfied with it, and look forward to equally good work being done in 1900.

Raymond Terrace, 29 December, 1899.

J. KEVIN,  
Inspector.

ANNEX Z 1.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

THERE is no change in the boundaries of the district, excepting that an outlying school, Yarrangobilly, was transferred to the Goulburn District in January, as it is more easily reached from Kiandra than from Tumut; and the same officers are in charge of the different sections.

The number of schools is increasing, 357 having been open during the year, as against 339 last year. The number of children examined was 14,723; six years ago this number was 11,565. The schools are classified as under :—

Public .....	251
Provisional .....	55
Half-time .....	45
House-to-house .....	5
Evening Public .....	1

28 being new schools. The whole of these were fully inspected, and 4 received an ordinary inspection as well.

The schools are distributed as follows, and the number of pupils examined in each section gives some idea of the school population :—

Section of District.	Schools.	Number of pupils examined.
Wagga .....	85	3,561
Albury .....	101	2,903
Hay .....	72	4,864
Young.....	99	3,395

As regards efficiency, the percentage of schools up to or above the standard is the same as it was last year—viz., 91. Twenty-eight schools are below standard, but half of these are new ones, only a short time in operation.

Accommodation.

Speaking generally, this is ample, there being places for 27,586 scholars at the end of the year. Occasionally there is some overcrowding, but steps are always taken at once to remedy this defect. In the country districts there is always the difficulty to contend with caused by the migratory nature of a certain section of the population. Men who take farms on the share system are, for example, very uncertain residents.

In

In the Wagga section the following work has been done under my own supervision :—

Building 9 new schoolrooms .....	£946 18 10
Enlarging 2 schoolrooms .....	274 11 6
Repairing 34 schoolrooms .....	304 2 8
Repairing 8 residences .....	50 0 6
Total .....	£1,575 13 6

The following new schools opened during the year :—

Devlin's Siding	Grubben	Brookongia
Mangain	Uley	Wilga
Mangoplah.		

Harefield and Elliott were closed, and Chanticleer did not reopen during the year owing to the falling off of attendance. June Infants' was closed as a separate department.

L. E. LAWFORD,  
District Inspector.

Wagga, 1 January, 1900.

ANNEX Z 2.

INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

THE boundaries of this inspectorate are practically the same as last year's, though there are several more schools included now than heretofore.

In all, 99 schools have been in operation during the year, and all of these are still in existence.

Seven new Provisional Schools and an Evening School have been established. The majority of these are in the Temora portion of the district, where a considerable area of country has been subdivided and settled upon recently.

With one or two exceptions, which are at present receiving attention, the school-buildings provide liberal accommodation for the pupils; and, as a whole, they are in good condition.

The works carried out under my supervision, during the year, are summarised hereunder :—

	£	s.	d.
3 small school buildings erected .....	Cost 142	17	6
1 school building enlarged .....	" 48	15	6
55 school buildings repaired, &c. ....	" 266	2	11
9 teachers' residences repaired, &c. ....	" 24	13	6

The Architect effected the following works in the district :—

Bimbi .....	Erection of new school buildings.
Barmedman .....	" " class-room.
Cootamundra .....	Alterations to " "
Monteagle .....	Additions to teacher's residence.
Yarra .....	General improvements.

Every school in operation during any part of the year received a regular inspection, and four an ordinary inspection; 92 were found above Standard, 4 up to, and 3 below. None of these last had been twelve months in existence at the time of the regular inspection.

The return showing the "Estimated Proficiency of Pupils" discloses percentages of about the same value as last year's. They would probably have been somewhat higher, but for the schools newly established.

The results of the exemption certificate test follow :—

Pupils examined for exemption certificates .....	514
Pupils passed " " .....	395
Pupils " " " " for the first time .....	210

The discipline of the schools continues to maintain its creditable character, and the organisation is improving yearly.

The teachers at present employed in the district number 119 (exclusive of one who has been suspended for misconduct). In nearly all instances they are painstaking, exemplary in conduct, and efficient.

To conclude :—

1. The district is liberally supplied with schools; the buildings, in general, afford ample accommodation, and are well preserved.
2. All schools are tested by regular inspection.
3. A retrospect of the year's work reveals encouraging results.

CHAS. W. FRIEND,  
Inspector.

Young, 28 December, 1899.

ANNEX Z 3.

INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

Of the 68 schools on my list at the close of 1898, two, having been permanently closed early in January last, were not in operation for any portion of the current year; on the other hand, 6 new schools were established during this year, thus leaving 72 schools in active operation.

Late in the year 2 small school buildings were erected, but they will not be opened until immediately after the Christmas vacation; thus the coming year will be commenced with 74 schools. Steps are being taken for the erection of buildings for 4 Provisional Schools, the establishment of which has already been sanctioned. The increased number of schools is required to keep pace with the extension of settlement in agricultural districts.

During 1899 the sum of £890 5s. 5d. was expended, under inspectorial supervision, in the erection of 7 small school buildings, the enlargement of 3 schools, repairs to 29 schools, and improvements to 3 residences. During the same period the following works were effected by the Architect :—

	£	s.	d.
Burke Ward Infants'—building .....	2,226	12	6
Alma Public—repairs .....	360	0	0
Hillston Public—repairs .....	255	0	0
Moama Public—repairs .....	95	0	0
Broken Hill Public—improvements .....	39	15	0
Broken Hill North Public—improvements .....	54	12	6
Hay Public—improvements .....	118	10	0
Euston Public—additions .....	225	17	6
Total .....	£3,375	7	6

The

The undermentioned works now on hand under the Architect will be completed at an early date :—

Wilcannia Public—improvements.....	£240	10	0
Wentworth Public—improvements .....	136	12	0
White Cliffs Public—new building .....	690	0	0
Pooncarie Public—new building.....	195	15	6
	£1,262	17	6

A further sum of £10,000 will be needed during the ensuing year for new buildings at Broken Hill, where the existing accommodation is unsuitable and altogether inadequate.

From the above it will be seen that active steps have been taken to improve the material condition of existing buildings, to erect new, to replace unsuitable buildings, and to provide schools rendered necessary by the extension of settlement.

All the schools on my list (72, with an attendance of 4,864 pupils) received regular inspection; 11 fell below, 3 were up to, and 58 were above standard requirements. The corresponding numbers for 1898 were, of 66 schools inspected, 9 below, 1 up to, and 56 above standard. Of the 11 schools that did not satisfy the standard, 6 had been, at the date of inspection, but a short time in operation; hence the low marks awarded. Thirty-seven schools failed to reach fair, or 60 per cent of possible marks—a fact which, in view of the well-defined and easily attained standard, reflects, in the majority of cases, discreditably on the teachers concerned.

Of 451 pupils examined for exemption certificates, only 228 passed the prescribed tests; of the latter number, 95 held certificates formerly obtained. The large number of failures is indicative of inefficient instruction.

Speaking generally, I am of opinion that much better results than those above disclosed might reasonably be expected from a body of trained teachers. The main ground for disappointment lies in the low-class attainments. As a rule, the organisation and the discipline are satisfactory, but the instruction is ineffective.

During the year several teachers were censured for the unsatisfactory condition of their schools. On the other hand, it is pleasing to note the high standard attained by the teachers of the under-mentioned schools :—

Broken Hill Girls' .....	9.0
Burke Ward Primary.....	9.0
Broken Hill North Infants' .....	9.0
Deniliquin Infants' .....	9.0

Sufficient interest is not shown in the formation and the maintenance of School Libraries. That is to be regretted, as a proper use of a carefully selected collection of books would be truly educative. No Cadet Corps exist in this district, but one is about to be formed in connection with the schools at Broken Hill. School Banks obtain in the more important schools; they are fairly well patronised.

The teaching staff comprises 58 principal teachers, 8 mistresses of departments, 39 assistant teachers, and 29 pupil-teachers. As a body the pupil-teachers continue to give satisfaction to all concerned in their training. All of the mistresses and the majority of the assistants have worked well; but, save in a few commendable instances, the principal teachers might, with advantage, infuse more energy and enthusiasm into their work.

W. NOLAN,  
Inspector.

Hay, 30 December, 1899.

#### ANNEX Z 4.

##### INSPECTOR PEARSON'S REPORT.

THE year commenced with 92 schools, classified as Public, 63; Provisional, 15; Half-time, 12; House-to-house, 2.

During the year Elsiedale, Guest's Swamp, and Nanguinco South Provisionals were established, and five others were reopened, viz.—Khancoban Provisional, Adelong Upper and Uplands Half-time, Mount Adrah Public, and Overton Provisional.

Benambra House-to-house was converted to Benambra and Thomond Half-time.

Thus there were 101 schools in operation during currency of the year.

Moorwatha and Major's Plains Public were converted to Half-time, Adelong Grove Half-time to Provisional, Gadara Provisional to Public.

Owing to closing of Gerogery and Guest's Swamp during December quarter, there were actually only 97 schools in operation at end of the year, classified as Public, 62; Provisional, 18; Half-time, 16; House-to-house, 1.

The establishment of three new schools has been authorised, and when these are opened the district will be liberally supplied with schools.

The whole of the 101 schools opened during the year were regularly inspected.

Eighty-four schools, or 83 per cent., exceeded standard limits, 8 were below, and 9 just reached the standard.

These results are an improvement on last year, for the numbers then were 78 per cent., 8, and 13, thus giving an increase of 5 per cent. on the number that exceeded standard limits. These results are specially satisfactory, in view of the fact that the attendance in most cases was very irregular through epidemics.

The following subjects show an advance:—Dictation, Arithmetic, Geography, Scripture, Music, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Latin, and Drill.

Reading and Needlework were the same as last year, and the remaining subjects show a slight retrogression.

The results of the tests for exemption certificates show 57 per cent. of passes; this is an advance of 11 per cent. on last year.

Excepting new schools in charge of inexperienced teachers the organisation and discipline were up to usual standard, and in many cases a marked improvement was noted. The methods of government are, as a rule, judicious and effective; corporal punishment is less resorted to than heretofore, and a healthier and more pleasing tone exists.

The teachers, as a body, are conscientious and assiduous, and manifest an anxious desire to improve the efficiency of their schools.

School accommodation, allowing 8 square feet per child :—

Accommodation existing at end of 1898.....	6,099
Additional, provided during the year.....	373
Accommodation lost by closing, &c.....	179
Accommodation existing at end of 1899.....	6,293

This accommodation far exceeds requirements. One new school was erected at Elsiedale by the Inspector at a cost of £76 10s.; 46 school buildings were repaired at a cost of £396 16s.; and £27 12s. was spent on four residences.

The general efficiency has slightly improved, the means of education are sufficient and well distributed, and the outlook generally is promising.

F. PEARSON,  
Inspector.

Albury, 20 December, 1899.

#### ANNEX Z 5.

## ANNEX Z 5.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year there were 251 schools in the District. Eighteen new schools were opened during the year, and six, including two Evening schools, were closed. The number in operation during the year was 269, and of these 263 were in existence at its close.

The buildings in which these schools are conducted suffice for 16,238 pupils at the regulation allowance of floor space, being an increase of 860 places for the year. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 15,061, of whom 1,759 are returned as enrolled at more than one school; the average daily attendance was 8,576.0. The accommodation provided is, therefore, in the aggregate in excess of requirements. The buildings are well equipped in regard to furniture, material, apparatus, means for water supply, and all other requisites, and their material condition generally, excepting very few of the smaller or non-vested structures, is satisfactory. All desirable improvements have been promptly sanctioned and effected, and the improved description of building now provided for the smaller schools has proved most acceptable.

During the year, under Inspector's supervision, 16 small school buildings and 1 weathershed have been erected, 2 schools enlarged, and 71 schools and 12 residences repaired or improved, at a cost of £1,575 6s. 4d., and similar work to cost £726 is in progress. Works of a more extensive nature, and involving a larger outlay, have been effected under the Department's Architect.

All the 269 schools in operation during the year were regularly inspected, excepting 2 Half-time Schools closed in January on account of insufficient attendance. Of the 267 inspections, 91 were by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 86 by Mr. Inspector Hunt, and 90 by myself. Incidental visits, and a few ordinary inspections were made, but other duties now render very little possible in this direction. Additional opportunities for such visits would be acceptable, especially in view of the number of probationers now admitted to the Service.

Of the schools inspected, 246, or 92 per cent., were found to reach or exceed standard in general efficiency, as against 93 per cent. for last year. In view, however, of the number of new schools, and the extent to which the attendance has been affected by epidemics and protracted drought, I regard this result as probably indicating an improvement in the general quality of the work done in the schools. The failure of the remaining 21 schools to show satisfactory results is, in regard to the majority, attributable to causes beyond a teacher's control. In a few cases, however, the defective condition is plainly the result of incompetency, or negligence, and these have been duly brought under notice.

At the inspections of the year, 9,214 pupils were examined, and the percentage of passes in the several subjects, ranging from 100 to 75 per cent, compare not unfavourably with the results of former years, and indicate that the teaching generally is of satisfactory efficiency. For exemption certificates, 622 candidates were presented, and of these 515 were successful, including 201 who had previously passed.

The organisation and discipline are rarely found to be otherwise than creditable, and, as a rule, they show the requisite knowledge of approved methods, and careful effort to efficiently apply them. Occasionally inaccuracy or neglect of neatness is observed in connection with records, or lesson documents, and one or two teachers have caused much inconvenience by their delay in furnishing their returns, or by carelessness in their preparation. It is to be hoped that the action taken in regard to such cases will be productive of the necessary amendment. Some few instances of weak, negligent, or unskilful government have been noted, but, as a rule, the general deportment of pupils, their earnest attention, and prompt response under examination, afford pleasing evidence of careful and efficient training. It is to be regretted that its influence appears, in so many instances, to be inoperative beyond the confines of the school premises. This is possibly due to some extent, to the law which renders teachers unable to hold pupils accountable for their conduct between their homes and the school. Cases have occurred which certainly indicate the expediency of an amendment in the law relative to this point.

At many schools the general appearance has been much improved by tree planting, and flower culture, and, when this is the case, other details almost invariably also afford evidence of good taste, and correct appreciation of the educative effect of well-ordered surroundings.

The number of teachers employed in my District at the end of the year was 317, including 69 who are unclassified, and 35 pupil-teachers. Their official status, and the classification held, ranging from 1A to 3C, are shown in the tabulated statement already furnished. With few exceptions they are competent, well-conducted, and successful in the discharge of their honourable and important duties, and occupy a satisfactory place in the local estimation. There have been a larger number of complaints than usual during the year, which have interfered most inconveniently with the work of inspection and other duties; but in all cases investigated by myself, they have, with three exceptions, proved to be frivolous or unfounded.

The existing means of education are sufficient for the requirements of the District. The material condition of the schools, and their efficiency, so far as can be indicated in a general statement, are good. The year's work shows a gratifying measure of success, and affords reason for anticipating satisfactory progress.

GEORGE ED. LONG.

District Inspector.

Wellington, 8 January, 1900.

## ANNEX Z 6.

## INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

At the end of last year there were 90 schools in this section of the Wellington District.

In January the Half-time Schools at Lower Piambong and Yamble were closed, the attendance having fallen very low.

A Provisional School has been erected in a central position to take the place of the closed schools, and will be opened in January. The Provisional Schools at Carwell and Leaning Oak were converted into Public Schools in April.

Four Provisional Schools have been opened during the year—Maitland Bar, Moolarban, Piambong, and Torbane. A new building has been erected at Leaning Oak. The new Provisional Schools are held in new buildings. The Provisional School building at Budden was enlarged.

Eighteen school-rooms and six residences were repaired during the year. A new residence was completed at Hargraves.

A new school (Provisional) is in course of erection at Battle Abbey. School accommodation in this section is provided for 4,126 pupils.

The material condition of the 60 Public Schools is good; but that of 5 Provisional and 5 Half-time Schools is very inferior. All the Public, 7 of the Provisional, and 9 of the Half-time Schools are vested in the Department. The great heat and droughts during the past two years have retarded the planting of ornamental trees in the school grounds.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,178; of this number 393 were returned as having attended more than one school. The average daily attendance was 2,543. The enrolment and average attendance are less than last year; sickness and drought are the main causes of the decrease. The fees received for the year came to £1,223 15s. 7½d., being £33 10s. 1½d. less than last year. At the end of December quarter there were 408 free pupils on the rolls—a decrease of 40 on the previous year.

*Inspection,*



*Inspection.*

With the exception of Lower Piambong and Yamble Half-time, which were closed at the beginning of the year, after being but five days in operation, all schools in the Mudgee section received a regular inspection; in all, 2,651 pupils were examined. Of the 91 schools examined only four were found to be below the standard.

*Teachers.*

Under my supervision there were 83 teachers, 6 assistant teachers, 11 pupil-teachers, and one work-mistress; total 101. Thirteen of the teachers are unclassified, but six of them have served as pupil-teachers. With very few exceptions the teachers are respectable, and they display zeal in the discharge of their duties.

*Organisation and Discipline.*

The schools, on the whole, are well conducted, and the organisation and discipline are pleasing features.

In conclusion, it may be stated that satisfactory educational work has been done during the year.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Mudgee, 30 December, 1899.

## ANNEX Z 7.

## INSPECTOR HUNT'S REPORT.

THE Half-time School at Minore was the only school closed in this section of the Wellington District during the year 1899; whilst, during the same period, nine schools were brought into operation.

Of these schools—

- Five were established where no school previously existed;
- One was reopened on a new site;
- Three were simply reopened.

The above schools are situated at:—Albertia, Armoy, Camborah, Coalbaggie, Dandaloo, Gongolgon, Gulargambone Camp, Kienbri, and June Vale.

It will thus be seen that the school accommodation of the district has been considerably increased during the year.

At the close of 1898 there was floor space for 6,438 pupils, and air space for 6,086. There is at the close of 1899, floor space for 6,806, and air space for 6,373; and very early in 1900 at least six new schools will be added to the present number.

The year closed with 85 schools in operation, being:—54 Public, 21 Provisional, 6 Half-time, 3 House-to-House, 1 Evening. These schools are being worked by 100 teachers, and 16 pupil-teachers.

For their efficiency, attention to duty, and sterling worth, nearly all the teachers and pupil-teachers are held in high esteem by those amongst whom they labour.

The protracted drought, which still prevails in many parts of the District, continues to interfere with the regular attendance of many of the pupils; nevertheless, steady all round improvement has crowned the efforts of most of the teachers.

The general proficiency of many of the schools is exceedingly satisfactory.

The manners of the pupils, and the moral tone of the school, receive praiseworthy attention from the majority of the teachers; and it is pleasing to notice how quiet, earnest, and self-reliant most of the pupils are under inspection.

Every school in operation during the year, or any part of it, received a regular inspection, and a few received an ordinary inspection; but the district being so very extensive, renders it impossible for the officer in charge to do much special visiting in the various circuits.

It is only by continuous effort, and working very long hours, that the ordinary duties of this large district can be discharged.

With very few exceptions, the neatness and correctness of the school records and lesson guides are deserving of the highest commendation.

I am happy to report that many of the teachers still take a lively interest in beautifying their school-grounds. These grounds not only reflect credit on the teachers, but materially add to the general appearance of the school premises.

The very trying climate seriously affects the health of many of the teachers who remain long in the far west; and, when possible, deserving teachers should be granted a removal to a milder climate after a term of three years.

Under inspectoral supervision, needed improvements to 31 schools have been effected during the year, at a cost of about £300; whilst nearly £100 have been spent in improving teacher's residences.

Under the Department's Architect, extensive improvements and additions are in progress at Bourke, Brewarrina, Byrock, Collarendabri, Collie, Gilgandra, Goodooga, and other schools. New buildings, to supersede the old, are being erected at Eringonia and Ford's Bridge.

The material condition of the schools of the District is fast becoming very satisfactory.

Great satisfaction prevails with the Department's efforts to meet the educational requirements of the District, and the teachers as a body feel that their needs receive the kindest consideration from those in authority.

In conclusion, I have to repeat that the proficiency of the schools is steadily increasing; that the teachers, as a rule, are most exemplary in their conduct, and earnest in their noble work; and that the educational prospects of this District for the year 1900 are radiant.

GEO. H. HUNT,

Inspector.

Burwood, 30 December, 1899.

## ANNEX Z 8.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

THE number of students enrolled in 1899 was 23:—

- 15 full scholarships.
- 8 half scholarships.

*Course of Study.*

Latin—Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar; Bradley's Arnold; Cicero de Amicitia.

French—Macmillan's First and Second Course; Macmillan's First Reader.

English—Burke's Speech on Conciliation; Macaulay's Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson; Bacon's

Essays; Literature of 18th Century—Gosse; Stopford Brookes' Outlines of English Literature;

Gow's Method of English; Nesfield's English Grammar.

English History—Expansion of the Empire: South Africa, Canada, West Indies, Australia;

Seeley's Expansion of the Empire; Ransome's Our Colonies and India.

Mathematics—The work prescribed for honor papers, Matriculation Examination.

School Management—Practical School Management; Theory and History of Education; Public Instruction Act and Regulations; The Kindergarten Principle,

Natural

Natural Science—Anatomy, Physiology, School Hygiene.  
 Music—Sutton's Theory of Music ; Part Songs ; Voice Training ; Stainer's Harmony.  
 Drawing—Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry ; Perspective.  
 Manual Training—Application of Geometry to Mechanical Drawing ; Exercises in the use of common hand-tools for working in wood.  
 Drill—Squad, Company, and Battalion Drill ; Manual and Firing Exercise ; Physical Drill.

*Practical Training.*

The students were employed in class teaching for a week in each quarter. Specimen, test, and criticism lessons were given regularly each week.

*Staff.*

J. W. Turner, Principal ; J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A., Languages and Mathematics ; J. Finney, B.A., English and English History ; Dr. Roth, Physiology ; H. Alpen, Music ; F. W. Woodhouse, Drawing ; W. Lockley, Manual Training ; Q.M.-S. Smith, Drill.

*Examinations.*

The Chief Inspector conducted written and oral examinations on each quarter's work. The tests for practical skill and the examinations for certificates were held in December. The results are given below :—

II A.	II B.	III A.	Total.
7	10	6	23

*Manual Training Results.*

First Grade.	Second Grade.	Total.
13	10	23

Drill.—Two hours on each Friday morning were set apart for drill. Rifle shooting was held at Randwick one afternoon in the month. Twenty-three qualified for certificates of efficiency.  
 Ambulance Work.—Dr. Williams, for the St. John's Ambulance Association, conducted the examination in this subject, and no student failed for the "First Aid" certificate.

*Health and Conduct.*

The health of the students was on the whole good, and their general conduct very satisfactory.  
 J. W. TURNER,  
 Principal.

ANNEX Z 9.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE number of students enrolled in 1899 was 24, classified thus :—  
 11 full scholarships.  
 13 special non-scholarships.

*Course of Study.*

Latin—Bradley's Arnold ; Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar ; Lectures.  
 French—Balzac's Ursule Mirouët ; Macmillan's Third Year.  
 English—Meiklejohn's Book of English Composition ; Macaulay's and Bacon's Essays (selections).  
 History—Jose's Growth of the Empire.  
 Algebra—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra.  
 Geometry—Euclid's Elements, Book I ; Mackay's Euclid.  
 Arithmetic—Theory and Practice ; Lock's Arithmetic.  
 School—Gladman's School Method ; Criticism ; Management ; Lessons ; The Regulations and Records ; Kindergarten.  
 Music—Tonic Sol Fa and Staff Notation ; Stainer's Harmony ; Sutton's Theory of Music.  
 Drawing—Plane and Solid Geometry ; Freehand ; Perspective and Model Drawing.  
 Physiology—St. John's Ambulance Course.  
 Cookery—Theory and Practice of Plain Cookery and Sick Room Cookery.  
 Needlework—Setting and Cutting Out Garments.  
 Drill—Calisthenics ; Class Drilling.

*Examinations.*

The Chief Inspectors held periodical examinations during the year. The Needlework, Cookery, Drill, and Ambulance work were examined before the end of the year. The final examination ended on the 19th December.

*Practical Training.*

Each student had four weeks actual teaching and practical training in the Practising School, under the supervision of the Mistress. Each student has also given criticism lessons, and conducted drill and singing lessons before the various instructors. A course of practical cookery has also been given to all the students.

*The Teaching Staff.*

The Teaching Staff is the same as last year. Dr. Roth, who has gone to serve in the Transvaal, has been temporarily replaced by Dr. Vandeleur Kelly.

*General Remarks.*

The premises are in good order and condition, inside and outside. A new Practising School was opened at the beginning of the year, and the old building has been converted into a Cookery School and Recreation Room.

J. A. NICOLL,  
 Principal.

APPENDIX XIII.  
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAWING.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the teaching of drawing in the Public Schools and Training Colleges, and on the examination of teachers of all grades in that subject, for the year 1899.

The results of my examination of 86 schools, including 205 departments, are as follows :—

	Above Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage of Passes in 1899.	Percentage of Passes in 1898.	Average Class Mark in 1899.
Boys .....	14,451	1,247	15,698	92·05	91·4	7·57
Girls.....	12,657	1,283	13,940	90·8	89·9	7·44
Infants .....	15,477	1,744	17,221	89·8	88·9	7·80
Totals.....	42,585	4,274	46,859	91·03	90·0	7·6

The average class-mark again shows a slight increase, as well as the general percentage of passes.

On all hands I find teachers grateful for the changes in the Drawing Standard, and for the greater definiteness of aim and the guidance given by the Illustrated Syllabus. They feel that the Standard is one that can, under our conditions, be fairly reached, and many of the largest schools have now made a good effort to organise their work on its lines. To these causes I attribute in part the improvement noted above.

Although a few of the smallest schools were struck of my list this year, the number of children examined is 1,100 above the highest hitherto. The time occupied with the regular inspections gives practically no time for occasional visits, though these are very much needed. I was able to pay such visits to less than twenty departments last year.

Training Colleges.

The results of the examinations are not satisfactory ; but, for some reasons not apparent, these appear liable to considerable fluctuations from year to year. There is, of course, great pressure of other subjects on the time of the students ; but this cause does not effect the work of one year more than another.

Examinations.

I have before had occasion to comment on the deplorable ignorance of the first elements of Model Drawing shown by those who present themselves for examination. No previous study appears to be thought necessary by a large number who seem to know nothing of the existence of a text-book on the subject. There is much improvement in such subordinate points as neatness and size ; but principles and proportion are little recognised in Model Drawing or Freehand. The following table gives the results of the examination of the various grades of teachers, pupil-teachers, and applicants. In the work of these last, the disregard of proportion in very marked :—

	Blackboard.		Freehand.		Model.		Geometry.		Perspective.		Total.
	No. Exd.	Pass.	No. Exd.	Pass.	No. Exd.	Pass.	No. Exd.	Pass.	No. Exd.	Pass.	
Applicant Pupil-teachers	...	...	836	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
Pupil-teachers .....	302	85·8	379	66·5	216	55·5	...	...	...	...	897
Students in Training .....	...	...	...	...	10	40·0	41	43·9	1	100·0	52
Teachers .....	12	66·6	34	38·2	42	35·7	71	26·7	16	31·2	175
											1,960

A set of drawing-books has been compiled by me (with the approval of the Chief Inspector), in accordance with the new Standard and Syllabus, which will secure graduation of difficulty, and, by the instructions and diagrams given, will promote sound methods. They will, I trust, be found useful, more especially in the country districts, and in small schools.

F. W. WOODHOUSE,  
Superintendent of Drawing.

APPENDIX XIV.  
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MUSIC.

DURING 1899, I have visited and examined all Public Schools in the Metropolitan District in Vocal Music and Theory.

I notice with pleasure a distinct improvement in many of the smaller schools, in several of which the singing is quite equal to that in the largest, and in a few the best singing in Sydney is found in them. There is a steady progression in the art of reading at sight in the lower classes as well as the higher ; to this, as being really one of the most important things, I have constantly directed the attention of the teachers, and am therefore pleased in being able to state that in many of our schools the children very successfully sang, in two and three parts, passages which were by no means easy.

There is also some improvement in the style of singing, and greater refinement in the rendering of songs. There, however, is still ample room for further improvement, as it depends chiefly upon the capability of the teacher. Perhaps the greatest blemish to be found is the enunciation of the children ; it really requires the most earnest attention of the teachers.

The general mark, both in singing and theory, averages within a point of eleven—"very fair ;" and it is a notable fact that the mark for the lower classes of the schools is much more satisfactory than in previous years.

It might not be out of place to refer to the musical celebration of Fort-street School Jubilee. There are not many schools in the world that could place a chorus of a thousand "picked" voices and render a long and somewhat difficult ode in the style in which it was given, as the time of preparation was very short. It is the best proof of what is done in our schools in the way of teaching children to sing "at sight."

I would also venture to make a reference to "School Concerts." These frequently somewhat disturb and interrupt the ordinary routine of school work, although they undoubtedly prove very acceptable to the parents as well as the children. My suggestion is that a teacher should ask permission to give a concert a reasonable time ahead, so that the concert-work could form part of the ordinary singing lessons ; thus a concert, thoroughly well-prepared, could be given without undue interference with the school work.

HUGO ALPEN,  
Superintendent of Music.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX XV.

REPORT OF DIRECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.

THE needlework executed in the Metropolitan schools during 1899, under the supervision of work-mistresses, teachers' wives, and pupil-teachers, has been varied and useful, and bears more than favourable comparison with that accomplished in the past.

I have examined and reported on 87 Metropolitan and sub-Metropolitan schools, including Hurlstone College, the High School, Castlereagh-street, and the Randwick Asylum. In all, 15,453 pupils were present at examinations of needlework. This number does not include the examinations of needlework for Public School exhibitions or for prizes and awards at public competitions.

Head-mistresses in most large schools take interest in this subject, and evince pleasure at the success of pupils in this as in other subjects, thereby stimulating them in their endeavours to excel.

*Dressmaking.*

This subject still receives special attention from work-mistresses, and is carried out and made general throughout Metropolitan schools.

*Necessity of Separate Work-rooms.*

At present there exists in most of our schools a very great necessity for suitable accommodation for sewing classes. In my incidental visits to schools it is a common occurrence for an oral lesson to be going on immediately beside, or in the same class-room, where the sewing lesson is being conducted. It is painful to see the efforts of the work-mistress to keep order and retain her pupils' attention, and the strain on both teacher and pupils is very great, for needlework requires undivided attention.

At Fort-street Model School, where all the conditions are favourable, the needlework lesson is hailed with delight, the pupils feel peaceful and rested, and return to their other subjects with renewed zest and vigour.

*Mixed Schools.*

I cannot speak too highly of the industry displayed by mistresses, teachers' wives, and infant school mistresses in charge of mixed schools. Many of these schools are far above the standard required. The introduction of needlework in lower classes in these mixed schools continues to be a success. Young children are amused by the coloured cotton at sewing lessons, and become expert in form and in making small model clothing.

*Pupil-teachers.*

I may repeat, as in my last Annual Report, that in my incidental visits to schools it was apparent that the pupil-teachers were attentive to the instruction of work-mistresses, anxious to excel, showed the same proficiency in the art of needlework as formerly, and that the same aptitude and industry continue to prevail among them.

Since the introduction of work-aprons and needlebooks the sewing classes in most schools present a very artistic and orderly appearance. The effect and influence is very marked, as each girl cultivates independence by providing her own materials, and vies with her companions in neatness and form, and in many cases originality of design.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to commend the diligence and application to duty on the part of work-mistresses under my supervision during the past year; also to speak highly of the assistance accorded them by the head-mistresses and teachers in most Metropolitan schools.

ANNIE DADLEY,

Directress of Needlework.

APPENDIX XVI.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

DURING the past year the following works have been completed and delivered up for service :—

	£	s.	d.	Accommodation.
25 new schools .....	19,163	5	6	3,017
14 new residences .....	7,441	15	0	.....
*18 additions to schools .....	4,413	1	0	900
26 additions to residences .....	4,106	0	10	.....
2 weathersheds .....	149	15	0	.....
478 sundry works .....	16,710	17	2	.....

From the above, it will be seen that the total expenditure for finished works amounted to £51,984 14s. 6d., showing that although not quite up to the previous year, yet the one just closed has been a very busy and useful one, the work done having provided additional accommodation for 3,917 pupils, besides giving many improvements for the comfort of both pupils and teachers.

The largest works completed were :—

	£	s.	d.
Branxton .....	1,395	0	0
Burke Ward .....	1,975	0	0
Gardner's Road .....	2,755	0	0
Gladstone .....	1,414	0	0
Hurstville .....	2,048	0	0
Potts Hill .....	1,250	0	0
Newcastle South .....	1,948	15	0

Every attention has been paid to the sanitary aspect of the buildings, and in nearly all cases the air space has been in excess of the seating accommodation, and above the minimum required by the Act.

It is satisfactory to note that the development of sewers has led to many improvements being introduced in the drainage of school premises in and about the metropolis, and when sewers have not been available, the introduction of the "O'Brien system" has been a decided improvement on the ordinary pan system.

At the termination of the year the following works were in progress, and will appear as completed works in my next report :—

	£	s.	d.	Accommodation.
21 new schools .....	23,650	1	2	4,279
2 new residences .....	1,075	2	6	.....
19 additions to schools .....	8,339	13	6	1,520
4 additions to residences .....	2,840	3	2	.....
121 sundry works .....	8,501	18	0	.....

This represents a total valuation of £44,406 18s. 4d., with extra accommodation for 5,790 pupils, being greatly in excess of the work on hand at the same period of last year.

At the Girls' Industrial School, Parramatta, a new building was erected for an Isolation Block, at a cost of £464 16s.

Regarding

\* One case not affording additional accommodation.

Regarding the Technical College buildings, only minor works have been carried out, amounting in value to about £466, while the value of similar works still in progress amounts to about £120.

The total expenditure on works carried out by this Branch for the past year is represented by £52,915 13s. 6d., and the value of the works still in hand at the close of the year £44,525 3s. 4d.

The working expenses of the Branch have been £3,205—including the salaries of the Clerks of Works—and £1,220 7s. for travelling expenses. The percentage chargeable on the works being about 1·92 per cent., and the cost of supervision—outside of travelling—about 2½ per cent.

The supervision of the various works has been effectually carried out by a small staff of Clerks of Works, who have used, I may say, superhuman endeavours to cope with the tasks allotted to them. The following mileage will give some idea of the country covered by them in the performance of their duties :—

	Miles.
Southern District.....	22,666
Western District.....	14,333
Hunter and Northern Rivers and portion of North-western district	14,339
Northern District and portion of North Coast .....	7,986
Metropolitan, about .....	16,000
Temporary Clerks of Works, as relieving officers, about .....	10,000
Total.....	85,324

In conclusion, it is gratifying to note the official recognition of this office as the “ Architect’s Branch of the Department of Public Instruction,” which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th May last, and took effect on the 1st July. Beyond this, only a few minor alterations in the classification of the officers have been made, leaving the personnel of my staff as previously reported.  
J. S. WIGRAM,  
Architect.

APPENDIX XVII.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS’ REPORT.

THE total number of examinations reported upon during the year 1899 was 2,968—rather less than that of the previous year—a fact which is accounted for below. The figures relating to each class of examinees are as follow :—

Applicants for the office of pupil-teacher.....	871
Pupil-teachers .....	932
Training students .....	47
Teachers .....	499
Candidates for admission to High Schools .....	619
Total number of examinees.....	2,968

*Applicants for the Office of Pupil-teacher.*

Eligible for employment .....	139
Passed the prescribed test, but failed to secure sufficiently high marks to warrant appointment to vacancies .....	153
Failed at examination .....	573
Retired from examination (incomplete) .....	1
Total number of applicant pupil-teachers examined .....	871

*Pupil-teachers.*

Promoted from Class IV to Class III .....	279
“ “ Class III to Class II.....	296
“ “ Class II to Class I.....	182
Passed final examination as pupil-teachers .....	116
Failures in Class IV .....	13
“ “ III.....	11
“ “ II .....	9
“ “ I.....	26
Number of pupil-teachers successful.. .....	873
Number of failures .....	59
Percentage of passes was therefore 93·6.	

*Candidates for Training.*

Males—	
Passed .....	49
Of these 15 were recommended for full scholarships, and 10 for half scholarships.	
Failed at examination .....	3
Females—	
Passed .....	67
Sixteen were recommended for full scholarships (3 examinees being equal for the 14th position in the order of merit), and 9 for half scholarships.	
Failed at examination .....	26

*Students in Training.*

After examination at the termination of their course of training, students were recommended for classification as below :—

Males : Fort Street—	
For Class II A, provisionally .....	7
“ II B, “ .....	10
“ III A, “ .....	6
Females : Hurlstone—	
For Class II A, provisionally .....	6
“ II B, “ .....	14
“ III A, “ .....	4

*Teachers.*



Teachers.

Recommended for promotion to Class I .....	20
"    "    "    "    II A .....	10
"    "    "    "    II B .....	36
"    "    "    "    III A .....	81
"    "    "    "    III B .....	20
"    "    "    "    III C .....	13
Failed to gain promotion to Class I .....	13
"    "    "    "    II .....	66
"    "    "    "    III .....	71
Examined in Drawing only, and passed .....	36
"    "    "    "    and failed .....	32
Examined in Music only, and passed .....	81
"    "    "    "    and failed .....	12
Retired from examination before completion .....	8
Total number of examinations .....	499

The number of teachers who were successful in obtaining promotion or classification represents a percentage of 54·5.

High School Examinations.

The total number of candidates examined for admission to the Public High Schools, and for Scholarships and Bursaries in connection with those schools, was 619. In June 280 were examined, and 339 in December. Most of these succeeded in passing the qualifying entrance test. Scholarships and Bursaries were recommended for award as follows :—

	June.	December.	Total.
For Scholarships—			
Boys—			
Sydney .....	7	8	15
Maitland .....	5	5	10
Girls—			
Sydney .....	8	7	15
Maitland .....	5	5	10
Bursaries—			
Boys—			
Sydney .....	5	5	10
Country children in Sydney schools .....	2	3	5
Maitland .....	5	5	10
Girls—			
Sydney .....	5	5	10
Country children in Sydney schools .....	3	2	5
Maitland .....	2	3	5
Total .....	...	...	95

The number of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher is less than that for the previous year by 174. This decrease is not so much due to a lack of aspirants for the position of pupil-teacher as to the requirements of the Department being such as not to call for so large a number of competitions at various centres throughout the Colony as in 1898. In considering the fact that 139 examinees out of a total of 871 were declared eligible for employment, it has to be borne in mind that these examinations are strictly competitive in character. Only those for whom employment can be immediately found are accepted as eligible. By this method the Department has the benefit of culling out those who may be regarded as the cream of the candidates, and the services of these are utilised before their attainments have become dulled, a condition of things which experience has shown to be the case when successful applicants have had to wait an indefinite time for employment after passing the prescribed qualifying test. In addition to the 139 referred to above, 158 others reached the standard of pass, but failed to secure sufficient marks to warrant their employment in any of the then existing openings.

There was an increase of 154 in the number of pupil-teachers examined for promotion. The increase is most marked in the case of pupil-teachers of the first class. In 1898 that section contained but 39 pupil-teachers ; in the following year the number swelled to 142. In the other classes, particularly in Class III and Class IV, the numbers were very much larger. These increased numbers in the various divisions of the pupil-teacher employees should tend to increase and widen the spirit of rivalry among them so far as examination results are concerned. This means, therefore, closer study and more careful preparation of the subjects of examination. That this has been so is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of passes of pupil-teachers during the past year reached as high as 93·6. This must be regarded as eminently creditable to those concerned.

A larger number of candidates than that of the preceding year competed for the privilege of a year's course of training. Of the male examinees, 49 were successful in reaching the standard of pass, of whom 15 were recommended for admission to Fort-street Training School with full scholarships and 10 with half scholarships. The highest examinee secured 779 marks, or 91·6 per cent., out of a maximum of 850 marks. This must be regarded as an exceptionally high aggregate. Of the females, 67 qualified for a pass and 23 failed. Sixteen were recommended for full scholarships and 9 for half scholarships. The highest girl secured 573 marks out of 700, or 81·8 per cent.

All the students issuing from the Training Schools in December last, at the end of their year's sojourn thereat, were classified, as shown above. The results do not call for special comment.

There is a considerable decrease in the number of teachers who presented themselves for promotion, or classification, as compared with that of 1898. In the latter year 356 sought promotion, or classification, in one of the grades of Class III ; in 1899, however, only 185 were similarly examined. Applicants for Class III are largely represented by ex-pupil-teachers employed as assistants or as teachers of small country schools. The diminishing of the number of examinees in that class points, no doubt, to the fact that the majority of these have now been graded by examination. The proportion of failures to passes in second-class examinees is greater than that which exists in either Class I or Class III. Otherwise the attainments of teachers, as exhibited at examination, are of a reasonably satisfactory character.

So far as High School candidates are concerned, the number appears to be on the increase. The competition for the prizes offered at the half-yearly examinations continues to be particularly keen.

R. N. MORRIS,  
Examiner.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

## REPORT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CADET FORCE.

THE Cadet Force has more than maintained the standard reached at the beginning of last year, both as regards efficiency and the number of corps and cadets on the roll. The Sydney and sub-Metropolitan companies especially show an increase of numbers and interest, but the limited funds placed at my disposal for the supply of rifles and equipment prevent the proper formation of many corps.

A considerable number of applications for the establishment of new corps have come to hand from all parts of the Colony, but permission to form could not be given for the reason stated.

On September 15th the City and Suburban Battalions were reviewed by Major-General French, the officer commanding the New South Wales Military Forces. In addition to the usual march-past, etc., the cadets, to the number of 800, performed to musical time the various practices of physical drill with rifles, an innovation in the afternoon's work that came as a surprise, and elicited the hearty applause of thousands of spectators. Major-General French said he was exceedingly pleased at the display given by so large a number of boys. He congratulated the Cadet Staff on the excellent work done, and stated that Colonel Chippendale, the West Australian Commandant, who was present, had asked him to express his gratification at what he had seen. The General spoke highly of the great utility of the cadet organisation, and of the value of early instruction in the use of arms, the training of the lad being of inestimable benefit as a preliminary step in the military education of the man. These boys would be future defenders of their country. The discipline and self-control which the lads acquired must be of inestimable benefit to them in after life. He (the General) had always been interested in the cadet movement, and in his long experience had observed many cadet systems, and the New South Wales one seemed to him to be the most perfect, as the training here is left entirely in the hands of those who supervise the education of the lads in school, and who understand them better than the purely military authorities. He would do all in his power to further the interests of the Cadet Force, for he regarded it as a feeder of the Defence Force of the Colony. Now that federation was fairly under weigh, the question of defence was highly important, for it would be admitted that defence was one of the first considerations of union. If he could assist the cadets he would do so. There would be an alteration in the pattern of the arms used by some of the military corps, and he would recommend to the Minister that the discarded carbines be passed on to the elder boys in the cadets. It would be a grand thing for them to have something they could feel they were handling. They would learn to shoot, too; for it must be recollected that riflemen would win the battles of the future. The work done that afternoon was most satisfactory, and he was highly pleased with all he had seen.

The Editor of the *Colonial Military Gazette*, writing on the performance of the cadets on the above occasion at the Royal Agricultural Ground, frankly admitted that there was a time when he was opposed to the Public School cadet system, but having with unbiassed mind carefully watched the development of the system he was free to confess that so far from having been a failure the movement had been a distinct success. The administration of the Cadet Force, he added, could be very well left in its present hands, and the conclusion forced upon the writer was that up to a certain point the cadets were better in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction than they would be under the control of the military authorities.

The usual inspection of the Metropolitan and sub-Metropolitan Battalions have been held, and I have to report a very noticeable improvement all round, which is most satisfactory in view of the limited staff of drill instructors whose duty it is to visit the schools in these large districts.

No visits for inspections or drills have been paid to the country centres by the Cadet Staff; but in November the Head-quarters Cadet Band, under Bugle-Major Westbrook, visited Bathurst and took part in the Federal Band Festival, their presence being highly appreciated. The boys were warmly welcomed and entertained by the local cadet officers, teachers, and others.

The regular monthly parades continue to be held, and visits have been paid to Manly, Bronte, Lady Robinson's Beach, etc., where enjoyable and instructive bathing parades followed the military drill and marching.

A memorable event took place on November 3, when a thousand cadets took part in the "send off" to the First Contingent of New South Wales troops for active service in South Africa. Several cadet officers and many old cadets are now serving with the Imperial troops at the front.

A great and growing interest is being taken in rifle shooting, and before the end of the financial year I had reached the limit of the funds available for ammunition for target practices. This scarcity of funds, together with the fact that so very few of the Brendlin carbines are serviceable, is a serious drawback to this most important feature of cadet work.

The Annual Rifle Meeting held at Randwick on December 16th, 18th and 19th was the most successful yet held, the attendance of officers and cadets being larger than on any previous occasion. Several new competitions were introduced, and medals and trophies to the value of between £80 and £90 were competed for. The Orange team, which has held possession of the Challenge Shield for nine years, has had the honour wrested from them by Bathurst, who had previously run the record-holders very close, coming second two years in succession. The placed teams were Bathurst 1st, Wellington 2nd, Orange 3rd, and Cleveland-street 4th. A new competition in volley firing for the Company Challenge Bugle was won by Kiama, Cleveland-street being second. Matches for officers, students, and pupil-teachers helped to increase interest in the meeting. The highest aggregate Championship Gold Medal, presented by Messrs. A. Hordern and Sons, was won by Cadet Gilbert Callaghan, of Bathurst, and four out of the next six in order of merit were also members of the Bathurst team. The Cadet Medal and Marksman's Badge were awarded to the highest scorer in each of the teams competing, and these awards are greatly valued.

The Minister, speaking at the officers' lunch on Monday, December 18th, at the Rifle Range, after referring to the war, said that the nucleus of a body of good shots could be found amongst the cadets for the defence of the Colony, if armed with proper weapons. The youngsters should be trained; and in order to give effective training, they should be supplied with up-to-date weapons. If he could do anything to help them, and he thought he could, he would see that the defective rifles he had seen in use that day would be replaced by more serviceable ones. Good shooting under the present circumstances was almost impossible.

The Royal Agricultural Society again kindly granted the use of the ground at Moore Park for the country cadets to camp during the Annual Rifle Meeting, and the Secretary has also granted permission for several parades to take place there during the year.

For a long time it has been noticed that the older and bigger boys many of the Sydney schools do not keep up their connection with the cadets; and the difficult problem of how to keep them identified with the force has continually puzzled officers and teachers. It has been suggested that if a separate detachment of senior cadets, with a distinct uniform, were instituted, a large proportion of the elder boys would join; and if something could be done in the way of retaining them after these boys have left school, a great service would be done to the State. A scheme with the above object in view is at present under consideration.

*School Drill.*

The Cadet Staff continues to visit the schools in the Metropolitan and sub-Metropolitan Districts to instruct teachers, pupils, and cadets in calisthenics and drill, but the number of my assistants is inadequate for the work in this large area. An idea of the ground covered by the staff may be obtained when I state that Sergt.-Major Murphy attends the schools on the Illawarra line from Hurstville to Sydney, including such large schools as Cleveland-street, Redfern, and Newtown; Quartermaster-Sergt. Smith visits the City Central and the Eastern and Northern Suburbs, ranging from

from Bondi to Gordon and Fort-street to Manly; while Staff Colour-Sergt. Reddish takes the drill at the schools on the main suburban and western lines from Stanmore to Parramatta and Penrith. The increasing population in these extensive districts require more attention than my staff is able to give. In addition to the systematic visits paid to the schools for the ordinary drill standard work, the Cadet Staff have to devote a great deal of their time to the preparation of the pupils for the various calisthenic and other displays which are the great features of the monster gatherings of the Public Schools Amateur Athletic Associations in Sydney and Parramatta. The country schools are visited regularly by the local staff-sergeants of the N.S.W. Military Forces, Major-General French kindly allowing the instructors to attend. I have continued the fortnightly classes for pupil-teachers, and an examination was held at the close of the year, when exemption from further attendance was granted to the first-class pupil-teachers. I wish to recommend that certificates of proficiency be issued to the pupil-teachers passing these examinations.

While classes for male and female teachers were carried on weekly for a lengthy period in preparation for the Annual Sports Meeting, I have not been able to arrange for permanent classes—partly on account of room not being available for the purpose. As it is, one of the pupil-teachers' classes on alternate Friday evenings has to drill almost in the dark. The need for the lighting-up of the play-ground at Castlereagh-street is very urgent, in order that instruction in military drill, calisthenic exercises, etc., can be given, especially to pupil-teachers.

The high standard of drill work performed at the annual gathering of the P.S.A. Athletic Association was widely and favourably commented on by the Press, the military critics, and the public generally.

Croydon Park again won the Challenge Shield, Paddington being second. Camperdown won the Manual and Firing Competition, and North Newtown the Physical Drill, both teams for the second time in succession. The displays at the last sports' meeting were exceptionally fine, and special mention must be made of the exhibition of Dumb-bell Exercises by a thousand boys from various schools, who performed the movements laid down in the Drill Standard of Proficiency, in addition to a set of practices arranged for display purposes, all being done to musical time with remarkable precision, the whole of the boys moving together as one, and making a most instructive, effective, and picturesque scene. It is intended to enlarge upon this work, and a series of wand exercises for girls has been prepared on similar lines and will be issued in due course.

A manual on "Light Dumb-bell Exercises," and a handbook on "Physical Drill and the Manual and Firing Exercises" were published during the year and were eagerly welcomed by all classes of teachers, and they have proved of great value and assistance to them in their work, as well as in effecting a uniformity of exercises throughout the Public Schools.

I hope before the end of the current year to issue other booklets giving in detail the Drill Standard work for both Boys' and Girls' Departments, and also a Manual of Free Exercises for Infants and Junior Classes. Wands and dumb-bells are still urgently required for the schools.

*Training Colleges and High Schools.*

The Hurlstone and Fort-street Students' Training Colleges and the Sydney High Schools have been visited regularly each week by members of the Cadet Staff, and systematic instruction in the principles and practice of drill is given. At the end of the year I inspected the various classes, and the work done was most satisfactory.

*Drill Inspection of Schools.*

I have inspected, as usual, the drill at the schools in the Metropolitan and sub-Metropolitan districts and found that the improvement recorded last year has been kept up, the classes arranged for pupil-teachers being mainly responsible for this satisfactory state of affairs.

A. PAUL, Lieut.-Col.,  
Chief Staff Officer and Superintendent of Drill.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS BRANCH—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance on account of 1898 .....	98 4 10	By Salaries—Cadet Branch.....	1,120 0 0		
Amount received from Treasury on account of 1898-9 vote .....	1,210 0 0	Purchase of ammunition .....	474 15 0		
Amount received from Treasury on account of 1899-1900 vote .....	2,400 0 0	Travelling expenses, carriage of arms, &c. ....	708 18 5		
	3,708 4 10	Grant for annual prize meeting .....	152 19 9		
		Military instructors .....	226 0 10		
		Equipment of school cadets....	250 11 10		
		Allowances to Battalion Commanders, &c. ....	356 0 0		
		Rifle practice, musketry, &c. ....	58 17 0		
		School Drum and Fife Bands ..	67 9 1		
				3,415 11 11	
		Unexp'nded bal'nce for year 1899 .....	292 12 11		
	£3,708 4 10			£ 3,708 4 10	

Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 12 March, 1900.

A. E. BASSAN,  
Accountant.

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, WITH ANNEXES.

It will be seen from the following comparative statement that there was an exceptionally large increase in the enrolments over that of 1898 :—

	1898.	1899.
Sydney Technical College .....	4,052	4,837
Suburban Classes .....	686	643
Country Classes .....	2,336	2,654
Classes connected with Public Schools .....	1,444	2,122
Total .....	8,518	10,256

The number of individuals attending the Colleges and Branch Schools was 7,647, as against 6,291 for the previous year, being an increase of 1,356. The weekly average attendance of individual students was 6,631. 3,833 candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 2,866 passed, being an increase of 640 passes.

The

The standard of work reached last year has been maintained ; also the percentage of passes. At the Technological Examinations in the City and Guilds of London Institute, held in May last, 25 students of the various Colleges were examined, of whom 21 passed. During the year additional day and evening classes were arranged, but it is still quite impossible to meet the demands in consequence of the lack of space. Many classes remain crowded, and a large number of intending students are waiting to join as soon as vacancies occur. The want of additional accommodation seriously hampers the work of this Branch. As opportunity offered, I have, during the year, visited the country branches, and those localities desiring the establishment of technical classes.

In February last a new centre was formed at Albury, when Mr. W. Powrie, the appointed Resident Master, took up his duties. A site for the Goulburn Technical College has been purchased, and plans are being prepared for a new building.

The teaching staff consists of 109 persons, distributed as follows :—

- 12 lecturers in charge of departments.
- 7 resident masters in charge of branch Colleges and Schools.
- 53 teachers.
- 15 assistant teachers.
- 22 teachers in charge of classes, and remunerated by fees of pupils only.

The following changes were made in the teaching staff during the year :—

Name.	Position.
Cooper, Mrs. M. ....	Resigned, Teacher of Dresscutting at Newcastle.
Rich, Miss J. C. ....	Appointed Teacher of Dresscutting at Newcastle, <i>vice</i> Mrs. Cooper.
Williamson, H. T. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand at Public Schools at Summer Hill, Petersham, Croydon, and Burwood.
Burness, James. ....	Promoted to Assistant Teacher of Fitting and Turning, Sydney Technical College.
Collingridge, A. ....	Appointed Teacher of Art, Epping.
Lockley, T. B. ....	Appointed Temporary Teacher of Carpentry, Sydney Technical College.
Newman, Miss ....	Resigned, Teacher of Typewriting, Bathurst.
Peach, J. A. ....	Additional services, China Painting.
Rolfe, James. ....	Appointed Assistant to Lecturer in Electrical Engineering, Sydney Technical College.
Patino, W. E. ....	Appointed Junior Assistant, Plumbing.
Meggy, P. G. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Public Schools at Darlinghurst and Woollahra.
Ramsay, J. S. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Sydney Technical College.
Bruce, James ....	Appointed Teacher of Penmanship, Sydney Technical College.
Elston, W. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Albury.
Stuart, W. C. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Rockdale Public School.
Stowe, F. Ernest ....	Appointed Teacher of Quantity Surveying, Sydney Technical College.
Griffiths, Peter ....	Appointed Teacher of Blacksmithing, Sydney Technical College.
Dunlop, James ....	Resigned, Teacher of Carpentry, Sydney Technical College.
Curnow, J. ....	Appointed Teacher of Farriery, Sydney Technical College.
Brown, Miss ....	Additional services, Assistant Teacher of Art, Sydney Technical College.
Edmonds, F. D. ....	Resigned, Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Sydney Technical College.
Stone, W. J. ....	Appointed Temporary Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Granville.
Stanford, Miss M. ....	Appointed Teacher of Typewriting, Bathurst.
Roberts, G. A. ....	Appointed Junior Assistant Teacher of Architectural and Trades Drawing, Sydney Technical College.
Forsyth, E. ....	Appointed Temporary Teacher of Carpentry, Sydney Technical College.
Sloman, G. A. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Granville, <i>vice</i> Cropper, resigned.
Lockley, E. ....	Permanently appointed Teacher of Manual Training, Model Public School, Fort-street.
Downward, J. N. ....	Appointed Teacher of Mechanical Drawing and Elementary Applied Mechanics, Sydney Technical College.
Massey, W. D. ....	Appointed Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, Sydney Technical College.
Stuart, W. C. ....	Appointed Teacher of Shorthand, Sydney Technical College, <i>vice</i> Ramsay, resigned.

I regret that Mr. F. Meredith, Mechanical Assistant, met with a serious accident whilst discharging his duties, which resulted in the loss of three fingers and a thumb on his right hand. He has now been transferred to the Caretaker's staff.

#### CLASSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Science Lecture courses were given by the Resident Masters at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Newcastle, to the elder pupils of the Public Schools, in Physics, Geology, and Chemistry. The attendance was good, the enrolments large, and the results of the examinations were gratifying. It was thought advisable to discontinue the classes at Newcastle for a time.

During the year Shorthand classes were established at the following Public Schools:—Waverley, Woollahra, Girls' High School, Darlinghurst, Newtown, Petersham, Stanmore, Croydon, Burwood, Rockdale, and Summer Hill. The various teachers speak encouragingly of this work, and the importance of the subject is being more fully realised. It is not to be expected that the whole of those who take up shorthand will continue ; but so far a large portion remain on the rolls, and manifest interest in the subject. The teachers labour under some difficulty, as they have to give their lessons so as not to interfere with the ordinary school-work. The total enrolment for these classes was 468.

Manual training continues to be very popular amongst the Public School pupils, and no difficulty is experienced in maintaining the full roll. Mr. Edward Lockley succeeded Mr. Powrie as teacher of manual training at Fort-street, and the improved attendance at these classes calls for special mention. The establishment of a Technical College at Albury provided an additional centre for manual training, and the classes there were well attended. Ten workshops were in existence in 1899, which afforded instruction to 29 schools. No fewer than 913 individuals enrolled for these classes, including the students in training. There were 527 examined, and 484 passed.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The enrolment reached 186, which shows a slight increase over those of the previous year. To meet the needs of students, two extra day classes were formed, one for analysis of milk, butter, cheese, &c., and the other for advanced agriculture. The former was attended by many of those engaged by the milk and dairying companies, and the latter chiefly by ladies. During the year regular excursions were

were arranged, for obtaining practical knowledge of farming, dairying, fruit culture, &c. At Granville and Hunter's Hill the classes were well attended, and a higher percentage of passes was obtained at the last examination. The students take a warm interest in their work, and several entered the Hawkesbury College for the purpose of obtaining a diploma, and adopting the science of agriculture as a profession.

#### VETERINARY SCIENCE.

The classes have been fairly well attended, and good work was done. Mr. Stewart resigned his position as teacher, having been appointed veterinary surgeon to the Health Department. His place will not easily be filled.

The Farriery Class was separated from the Veterinary Classes, and placed under the charge of Mr. J. Curnow, a practical farrier, who was an ex-student. The number of pupils was small, but a larger attendance is anticipated next year.

#### BOTANY.

Last year the class began with 26 students on the roll, and this year there were 52, showing that the subject is becoming more popular. Teachers from the large public and private schools attend, and it is gratifying to find that they intend to give more attention to botany in their school work. In connection with these classes, a Field Botanists' Society has been founded, for the purpose of keeping students in touch with one another, and to take an intelligent interest in the science. The students did well at the examination.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL TRAINING.

Sixty-five pupils attended the day classes. The accommodation provides for 50 only, so that the attendance was very full throughout the year. A large proportion of students came from the country. About 200 packages of wool were handled on behalf of different firms, which gave excellent opportunities to the pupils to obtain a good knowledge of a variety of wools. The standard of the last examination was higher than that of previous years, more importance being attached to the theoretical work. Wherever possible, sheep sales and shows have been attended, to afford the students an opportunity of handling sheep. Requests from pastoralists for the services of the students for shearing season continue to be made, and more applications than in previous years were received for wool-classers. I take this to indicate that the instruction given at the College turns out students who give satisfaction. In the night classes there was an average enrolment of 34 for each term. Good progress was made during the year.

#### CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY, &c.

The classes in this department have done good work, and the examination results are, taking them all round, satisfactory. In the teaching of chemistry a great advance has been made, quantitative analysis having been taken up for the first time. The provision of a laboratory course for the classes in geology has proved a great acquisition. A number of students devoted their Easter holidays to field-work in the South Coast district and on the Mountains. In addition to this, there were shorter geological excursions to places of interest near Sydney.

#### PHARMACY.

The attendance at the classes has been smaller during the last twelve months than any previous year, which is due, I think, to the action of the Pharmacy Board in recognising the Sydney University as the only place for pharmaceutical students to gain knowledge. Those who did attend were regular and persevering, and several honors were gained at the annual examinations.

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

##### *Applied Mechanics.*

This class has steadily increased each year, and the work done has been good. The enrolment of the second-year students is always smaller than that of the first, as many students only require an elementary knowledge. Models are badly needed, also modern diagrams for illustrating the lectures. The conduct and attention were good.

##### *Mechanical Drawing.*

The classes have completely outgrown the accommodation, notwithstanding that additional day classes have been arranged for. The excessive heat, arising from the gas lights, is very trying, both to teachers and students, and it cannot be reduced until the installation of the electric light. New drawing copies and models are required. Considerable improvement was shown in the students' work exhibited at the annual exhibition.

##### *Fitting and Turning.*

The same difficulty was again experienced this year in meeting the demand for admission to these classes, which are open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; over 200 intending students could not be enrolled. During the year the ventilation was improved, and the students were able to work with greater comfort. Several new tools have been made for the workshop classes, and a good deal of repairing work done for the College and Museum. The display of work at the annual exhibition was highly creditable. Several working models were shown as the result of the year's work.

##### *Blacksmithing.*

Each term there was a full complement of pupils, and as the number of forges is limited, the whole of the intending students could not be accommodated. The ventilation and lighting need improving.

##### *Patternmaking.*

This class has done excellent work during the year. Although the space provides only for 16 persons, often 19 students were working. The workshop is far too small, and extra accommodation is urgently needed to meet the demand caused by the additional classes in the engineering section.

##### *Ironfounding.*

A considerable improvement took place in the attendance, and there were 35 on the roll during the third term, which necessitated an additional class on Saturday morning. Some difficulty is experienced in providing patterns for the students. Sixteen students presented themselves for examination, all of whom passed, two obtaining honors. The progress made during the year was marked.

##### *Slide Rule.*

A considerable improvement has taken place in the attendance, and the class was divided into junior and senior sections, which gave both teacher and student better facilities. By this means a wider range was covered, and the work made more applicable to the special requirements of the students. The results obtained at the examination were satisfactory.

#### ELECTRICAL



## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

In the elementary section the subjects in the syllabus were treated a little more fully than in previous years, the matter being brought up to date. About 50 per cent. of the students attended both the lectures and practical classes, and from these the best results are expected. Additional practical day classes were formed during the year, and the work is designed to amplify the subjects taken up in the lectures.

In the advanced classes the attendance was regular, and good progress was made. Most of the pupils of this section have passed the elementary course, and the quantity and quality of the work done in the practical class showed a marked improvement. The applications are still numerous, and scores of pupils are waiting to join. Increased accommodation is needed.

## PHYSICS.

The classes this year have been characterised by a marked increase in enrolments. The lectures on Experimental Mechanics have been accompanied with numerous experiments, whereby the fundamental truths could be brought home more clearly to the students, whilst the mathematical proofs have received less attention.

The Electricity and Magnetism Classes have increased enormously—over 100 enrolled each term. Fewer took Sound, Light, and Heat, and it is difficult to understand why comparatively so small a percentage of those attending the trade classes realise the importance of these subjects, seeing that they are called upon to know some of the laws in connection therewith. The popularity of the practical physics was maintained throughout the year, and many were unable to gain admission to the laboratory, as individual instruction is given, and the accommodation is limited. There is still evident a deficiency of mathematical knowledge amongst the students. Several new pieces of apparatus were added, but the equipment is nothing like complete.

## MATHEMATICS.

The total enrolment for the year shows an increase of 32, whilst the average attendance almost doubled that of last year. In most of the classes the students took greater interest in the work, thus enabling more ground to be covered with better results than in previous years.

## SANITATION.

The Sanitary Engineering Classes were well attended, the influx of students from the practical plumbing being noticeable. In the Plumbing classes the attendance exceeds the accommodation, and the work is being carried on under great disadvantages. If the workshops were made as large again there would be no lack of students, as many are waiting admission. Special Health Lectures were delivered at Newcastle and Maitland, and were well patronised by the public. Regular visits were paid by the Lecturer to these centres, and instruction in the theory of plumbing and sanitation was given. The conduct of the students was excellent.

## ARCHITECTURE.

The classes in Architectural and Trades Drawing, Building Construction, and Historical Architecture have increased, the numbers reaching 81. The work done by the students was an advance upon the past year. In the Quantity Surveying Class satisfactory progress was made, and there was an improved attendance. Few enrolled for Masonry, and the prospects of a large class are not very bright. During the year a change was made in the teaching staff, and the Carpentry Classes were conducted by Messrs. T. B. Lockley and E. Forsyth. Although only temporarily engaged, they worked well, and held the classes together. One of the students obtained honors in Carpentry (theory and practice), thus winning the Mayor's gold medal.

## ART.

The past year has been a most satisfactory one. There was a larger attendance than in any previous year, and in most of the subjects greater efficiency was secured.

It was observed that a larger proportion of the students from the trade classes attended the Frechand and Model Drawing, but it is hoped that they will also join the Geometry, Perspective, and Sciography Classes.

A marked improvement was shown in the Antique Drawing Class, both as regards the attendance and the attainments. During the year many of the pupils of the Life and Antique Classes regularly attended the Art Gallery for instruction, making studies from the "old masters."

The general behaviour of the students has been excellent, and the results obtained were satisfactory. Increased accommodation is needed for teaching Geometrical Drawing, as the numbers have outgrown the room set apart for teaching this subject.

The enrolment of the Modelling Classes continues to be good, and there was a creditable display of work as the result of the year's teaching.

The Minerva Art Club connected with this Department did good work. The monthly meetings were well attended, and the variety of works submitted was greater, and the execution better, than in any previous year.

## INDUSTRIAL ART.

All the classes in this Department have been exceptionally well attended; the enrolment exceeded those of any other year. The instruction given followed the lines laid down in the calendar, but was augmented when possible. Owing to the increased attendance in the Signwriting Classes it became necessary to apply for help, which was promptly given. In the House Painting, Decoration, and Design Classes, good progress was made; many students attending the latter classes did excellent original pieces of work. The display of exhibits at the Annual Exhibition was the best yet made, and in every Department there was a distinct advance. Some excellent watercolour drawings for the use of the students have been executed by the Lecturer during the year.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Cookery Classes were carried on under considerable difficulty. The number in each of the particular classes were too large for the accommodation, but as so many were waiting to be admitted, the teacher managed to meet the emergency by rearranging the kitchen and making room for several more pupils. However, over 30 were still unable to join. A larger and more convenient compartment for teaching Cookery is needed. There was an improved attendance for Domestic Economy. All through the year the Starching and Ironing Classes were full. The results of the examination were gratifying; 25 obtained honors.

## LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

The instruction has been of a general character, according to the syllabus, which is arranged to meet trade requirements. Considerably more practical work was done. This is due to the installation of the electric light in the classroom. The Lithography Classes made an excellent show at the Annual Exhibition, at which the students gave demonstrations each evening, showing what was taught in these classes.

## DRESSCUTTING

## DRESSCUTTING AND DRESSMAKING.

Throughout the year the enrolment has been large, and it was difficult to provide for the numbers attending. Only a small proportion of the pupils presented themselves for examination, but the results were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Millinery Class is not so well attended, but the prospects are encouraging for the coming year.

## BOOKKEEPING.

The numbers attending the Bookkeeping Classes were large, but giving two lessons on the same evening is not satisfactory to the students. This arrangement cannot be altered until another room is available. The results of the examinations were good, and the percentage of passes was higher than last year. Some of the best pupils were unable to attend the examination, owing to an attack of influenza.

## PENMANSHIP.

These classes were reopened during the second term. The attendance in the last term improved, and the classes promise to regain the popularity which they enjoyed in former years. The students were largely drawn from the mercantile houses, although artisans were also represented. Several pupils succeeded in passing the examination creditably, with only two terms' tuition.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

The attendance was good all through the year, and the lectures were given in accordance with the syllabus. Dr. Roth obtained leave of absence for the purpose of accompanying the Medical Corps to the Transvaal, and Dr. R. Vandeleur Kelly acted as substitute.

## ALBURY.

The College was opened on 23rd of March by the Mayor, and active operations commenced the same evening. Classes were arranged for Freehand, Model, Perspective, and Geometrical Drawing, and Woodworking, including Carpentry and Manual Training, Wood Carving, and Turning. There was an average enrolment of 131 for each term. At the examinations the results obtained were beyond anticipation. So far, the undertaking has been satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that Albury will become a large and important centre.

## ARMIDALE.

The progress made in the Art Classes was good, and the number of the pupils steadily increased each term, the day classes being particularly well attended. Several of the pupils competed at the Singleton Show, and the first prize for a pencil landscape was won by a student of this College. Others contributed to the Art Society's Exhibition, and were awarded prizes.

## ASHFIELD.

The Art Classes are attended by students who take up the elementary sections; a few are tradesmen and teachers. The accommodation is good, also the appliances. A few additional casts are needed to replace the broken ones.

The Bookkeeping and Penmanship Classes were conducted on similar lines to those at the Central College, and in the former class satisfactory work was accomplished.

Shorthand seems as popular as ever, and there was a fair attendance during the year.

## BATHURST.

Most of the classes have been well attended during the year, and the conduct of the students has been all that could be desired. The total enrolment was 633, whilst the individuals reached 441. The Science Classes have met with greater support, and the steady increased attendance was encouraging. Additional apparatus having been provided, the class lectures were more fully illustrated. Several models were prepared, under the direction of the Resident Science Master, by the Teacher of Carpentry, for demonstration purposes.

The Theoretical Mechanics' Lectures given to the pupils of the fifth classes of the Superior Public School were successful. A sketching club has been formed by the Art students, which is managed by themselves. To meet the requirements of druggists' apprentices, a class was formed in Materia Medica, and instruction was also given in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacy; but the action of the Pharmacy Board is inimical to the progress of the class. It should be mentioned that more apparatus is needed for teaching Sound, Light, and Heat. The Geology Class needs a series of New South Wales fossils. The space allotted for teaching Carpentry has proved too limited, and additional room has been applied for.

## BROKEN HILL.

Seven subjects were taken, and the work done was highly satisfactory, especially in Metallurgy and Assaying. The proximity of the mines enables students here to experiment with a very large variety of ores and furnace products; at the same time, students have the opportunity of observing important metallurgical operations in progress on the working scale. The Mineralogy students did a large amount of practical work; but, as travelling is so expensive, those attending the Geology Classes were unable to do much field work. The students examined in Chemistry did remarkably well—21 obtained honors; thus showing that the teaching was very thorough in this subject. A good start has been made, and the temporary building proves altogether inadequate.

## EPPING.

Model and Freehand Drawing Classes were opened in April last, and the attendance was fairly good. The district is a new and growing one, and, with the railway facilities along the line towards Hornsby and Ryde, the residents will, no doubt, avail themselves of the advantages of the classes. Already there are some promising students attending.

## GOULBURN.

The number of individual students from all sources has been 449. As far as possible the work has been kept in accordance with the information contained in the Calendar. There was an increase in the attendance in the Chemistry and Physics Classes. Several geological excursions were arranged at which the Public School pupils attending the Science course of lectures were present. The Head Master of the Superior Public School made a series of diagrams, illustrating the entire course of lectures given to the Public School pupils, which proved of great assistance. The Woodworking classes are still popular, and excellent work has been done during the year. In December an Exhibition of students' work was held, and the carving exhibits were excellent.

The Parkes Bursary was won by a student of this College. When the new building is erected it may be expected that the progress will be more marked, and an increased attendance secured.

## GRANVILLE.

## GRANVILLE.

The improvement made in the previous year was sustained this year also. There were 251 enrolments, representing some 183 individuals. Throughout each term the attendance was regular. Mr. C. E. Stockwell, Assistant Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, met with an accident which caused his death. Both as a student and teacher he attained marked success, and was held in high esteem. Mr. Cropper resigned the position of teacher of Shorthand, and Mr. G. Sloman was appointed to the position. The Art Classes were well attended, and excellent results were obtained at the examinations. In all the subjects general satisfaction was given, and there are good prospects of another successful year.

## LITHGOW.

The Shorthand Classes were very successfully conducted, the enrolment was better, and the weekly average attendance reached 31·3. Most of the old pupils continue to attend. Fifteen sat for examination, and 12 passed, thus showing that steady work was done during the year.

## MAITLAND AND DISTRICT.

The individual enrolment for all classes throughout the district was 624. The work of the year compares well with previous ones, and the students have been assiduous in their studies, whilst several distinguished themselves. Miss F. Lavis gained the silver medal for drawing at the Junior University Examination, and the students' work shown at Northern Agricultural Association was very creditable. The Art Classes at Seaham, Clarence Town, Morpeth, Hinton, Raymond Terrace, East Maitland, and Singleton, have been successful, both as to numbers attending and results obtained. The Trade Classes are likely to be larger next year, as new works are being opened which will give regular employment to a number of adults. The attendance at the Woodworking Classes was better than in the previous year. Unfortunately, several persons attending the Dresscutting and Dressmaking Classes were unable to sit for examination, owing to illness. There is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the work achieved in this district.

## NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Taking all the classes into account, the enrolment shows a decided increase. There was a larger attendance in the Mechanical Drawing, Chemistry, Steam and Steam Engine, and Dressmaking and Dresscutting Classes, and the Art, Coal Mining, Plumbing, Carpentry, Boilermaking, and Mine Surveying continue to receive liberal support, and are doing good work. The Mineralogy Classes were closed through lack of attendance, and it was considered desirable to discontinue for a time the Science Lectures to the pupils from the Public Schools. Additional appliances were granted, which added much to the success of the teaching. Whenever practicable, the teacher of Carpentry has rendered help in making necessities for the College. Additional apparatus and instruments are needed for the Science Classes, and the work is handicapped on this account. The building still causes anxiety in wet weather, and needs attention, as the high winds and rain do considerable damage to the walls and exhibits.

It is gratifying to find that the Trade Classes are well attended, and applications have been made for extension in this direction. The accommodation is not sufficient, and further space is needed before other classes can be formed.

## NEWTOWN.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of students enrolled, and with few exceptions, caused by illness and removals from the district, the attendance show a high average. Many of the drawings, which are numerous, possess considerable merit.

In the evening Shorthand Class, 45 pupils enrolled, lessons were given regularly, and most of the students were industrious. A day class was started during the second term for boys and girls, and good work was done, though the examination standard was not reached, as a whole year is needed to attain it.

## NORTH SYDNEY.

Some 34 individuals enrolled, and most of these studied more than one subject. The attendance for the year was very good, the average per lesson reached 20, and the behaviour of the students was all that could be desired. Good work was done in the Shorthand Classes, which were well attended.

## PETERSHAM.

The classes were well attended during the year, and there were 304 individuals enrolled. In the Elementary Art section the attendance was good, but in the upper divisions there were fewer enrolments. An encouraging feature of this year's work was the large Geometrical Drawing class. The subject is an important one, and is very necessary for the architect, as well as the engineer.

There was a falling off in the attendance of the Shorthand Classes, as compared with other years; but the teaching is confined to one night only, which may in a measure account for it. Classes in Mathematics and Bookkeeping and Scientific Dresscutting were conducted with fair success.

## WAVERLEY.

The enrolment and average attendance have been good, and there is every prospect of the classes increasing in number during the next year. Four subjects were taught, viz., Freehand, Model, and Geometrical Drawing and Still Life Painting. Being a new school, most of the pupils are young; and a year or two must elapse before very good results can be gained, or the pupils distinguish themselves.

The total number of classes in operation was distributed as shown below :—

	Under Salaried Teachers.	Teachers paid Fees only.	Total.
Sydney Technical College.....	68	6	74
Suburban Classes.....	16	8	24
Classes in country towns .....	111	11	122
Classes from Public Schools .....	22	16	38
	217	41	258

## TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

The exhibits during the past year have received the usual overhaul and attention, as the strictest care and supervision are required in the botanical and zoological sections, these particular exhibits being susceptible to the attacks of borers and insect life in general. Vigilance is our only safeguard against the preservation of these specimens from utter ruin.

In the mineral section a large number of reports have been made, and specimens determined for correspondents. Several individual specimens and small sets have thus been added to the mineral and rock collections.

New cases have been provided, and the temporary cases replaced.

As

As much routine work as possible has been done, several of the collections being rearranged and reclassified.

Among the collections donated during the year may be mentioned a large block of fire-clay, also fire bricks and other specimens made from it, presented by Mr. Devan, of Bathurst; also a number of collections of auriferous minerals and ores from Charters Towers and Ravenswood gold-fields, presented by the Mines Department, Queensland, through Mr. J. C. Cole. Sets of these were sent to the country Museums.

A very fine collection of models of apples, oranges, &c., has been added to the Agricultural Court. They have been modelled and coloured by members of the College staff, and named by the Fruit Expert of the Agricultural Department, and so should be of the greatest value to the orchardist.

Additional exhibits of models of our native flowers have also been executed by these officers, and so this valuable collection is steadily growing.

A number of new essential oils and perfumes have been obtained from our native trees by our own distillations and placed on exhibit. The chemical investigation of some of them have been completed and the results published.

Some valuable additions have been made to our collection of edible and non-edible fungi.

A very valuable exhibit has been received through Mrs. Walters, Glebe Point, being part of an old wooden water-main, taken up in Oxford-street, London. This main was laid in the reign of Charles I, and has not been in use for the last 150 years. The wood is in a perfect state of preservation.

Our timber collection has received several valuable additions, some of the principal donors being Mr. R. H. Cambage, L.S., Burwood; Mr. W. Farrell, Moss Vale; Mr. Richard Ridge, Bourke; and our collector has also rendered valuable services in the field in the matter of timber collecting.

We have made special efforts to bring our Colonial timbers under the notice of manufacturers, and during the year have sent away five collections and have received very encouraging reports in return. For violins some of our woods have been pronounced equal to any others.

Some very fine specimens of native yams have been presented by Mr. A. Paddison of New Angledool.

The botanical collector was recalled from the north, and has since worked over a large area of the south-east portion of the Colony in search of timber specimens, new products, and to collect, more particularly, material from oil-bearing trees and shrubs, in order to complete the work on New South Wales essential oils which is now well in hand.

The reorganising of the herbarium, commenced some time back, has at last been completed by the Herbarium-keeper, Mr. Beyer. The whole collection of plants, numbering some 50,000, is now in splendid order and condition, and its present efficiency will much facilitate the economic botanical work in the future.

It is gratifying to have to state that the number of reports and information given on general economics compares favourably with that of previous years—a fact which proves that the Museum is well in touch with the commercial claims of the Colony.

By encroaching much on private time some valuable or original researches have been accomplished—

By the Curator, R. T. Baker, F.L.S., Corrs. Memb. Phar. S. of Gt. Brit. :—

- (1.) On three new species of *Eucalyptus*; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XIV, 2nd. Ser., June, 1899.—Three very important economic trees are described in this paper :—
  - (a) *Eucalyptus Smithii*. This species has an extensive range, and yields an oil very rich in Eucalyptol (70 per cent.)
  - (b) *Eucalyptus Dawsoni*, which is known as "Slaty Gum," and extends over a large area of the Colony, produces a remarkably hard timber, equal in durability to the best ironbark.
  - (c) *Eucalyptus camphora* is also a well distributed species, and is famous for its excellent oil, which is largely manufactured and exported. The oil also contains large quantities of the solid camphor, "eudesmol," which was first discovered in this Museum.
- (2.) On a new Apocynaceous plant, yielding large edible tubers; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XIV, 2nd Series, July, 1899.—The plant here described occurs over the dry western plains of the Colony, and yields a plentiful supply of large edible tubers; and their greatest economic value appears to be that in these tubers the settlers in the dry interior of the continent have an indigenous vegetable in times of drought when ordinary garden vegetables are not procurable. The leaves of the plant, too, are reported as being much relished by stock.
- (3.) Contributions to a knowledge of the Flora of Australia; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Part II, Vol. XIV, 2nd Series, August, 1899.—This paper comprises supplementary description of certain species known hitherto from imperfect material, and some additional localities for known species. A number of fungi (edible and otherwise) are recorded as new for New South Wales.
- (4.) On some new species of *Eucalyptus*; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XIV, 2nd Series, October, 1899.—The following are described as new :—(1) *Eucalyptus oreades*, from the Blue Mountains; this tree produces a good working timber, known as Mountain Ash. (2) *Eucalyptus maculosa*, which yields an essential oil containing 46 to 56 per cent. eucalyptol; (3) *Eucalyptus patentinervis*, from the north coast, and commonly known as Bastard Mahogany.
- (5.) On two new species of *Casuarina*; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XIV, 2nd Series, October, 1899.—The two well known She-Oaks—the "Belah," which extends over almost the whole of the interior of the Colony from the Main Dividing Range to the Darling River, and the "Bull Oak," with an almost equally extensive range—appear not to have been botanically placed, and so are accordingly given specific rank under the names of *C. Cambagei* and *C. Luehmanni* respectively.
- (6.) Conjointly with the Assistant Curator, H. G. Smith, F.C.S. :—  
On the Essential Oils of the Darwinias of Port Jackson; Roy. Soc. N.S.W., December 6th, 1899.—The principal constituent of the essential oil of *Darwinia fascicularis* is *Geranyl acetate*, an ester, the alcohol of which is geraniol and the acid acetic acid. Geraniol is the principal constituent of the liquid portion of rose-oil and also of geranium-oil. This is probably the first time geraniol has been found in an oil obtained from the natural order Myrtaceæ.

By the Assistant Curator, H. F. Smith, F.C.S. :—

On the Crystalline Camphor of *Eucalyptus* Oil (Eudesmol) and the natural formation of Eucalyptol; Roy. Soc. N.S.W., August 2nd, 1899.—The formula of eudesmol is here shown to be  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , and that it is an intermediate product in the formation of eucalyptol. This stearoptene was unknown until discovered at this Museum.

Besides the above a very large amount of original work has been done in connection with the botany and chemistry of the *Eucalypts*, and a very large amount of valuable information obtained, by which the species have been more correctly classified, and the commercial possibilities of their timbers and oils determined. This work has received very favourable comment in Europe.

During the year the Curator devoted much time to the preparation of the "Guide to the Museum."

Such a work has always been a desideratum in this Institution; and it is hoped its early publication may be looked for, although at present the printing of it is held in abeyance.

ECONOMIC

In the Economic Zoology section the collection of models of the food-fishes of New South Wales has increased to such an extent as to become one of the most interesting and valuable exhibits in the section. The accurate anatomical detail of the casts, which are in bold relief, and the life-like coloration, make them objects of scientific value, as well as of popular interest, and they have been much admired by all zoologists who have had an opportunity of seeing them.

The collection of internal parasites of stock and domestic animals, as well as of the indigenous fauna, has been added to by many valuable specimens. Many specimens of Natural History have been collected and classified for the country museums, in which much work has been done setting in order their local zoological collections.

Identification of and general information on many specimens and subjects connected with Economic Zoology has been supplied to the public, especially our Public School teachers.

In the wool section there were 390 samples and fleeces of wool presented; many were of the most renowned breeds of the present day. The breeders and owners were anxious to have an official report upon the same.

The pastoralists throughout the Colonies generally are seeking information from this Department, and many specimens are thus received without canvassing. The New South Wales Sheep-Breeders' Association is especially anxious to have the assistance of this Institution in deciding the much disputed question of fine, medium, and strong wools. At the last general meeting of this Association this Museum was tendered a special vote of thanks for the assistance rendered; also the warmest thanks of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association's Committee were received for the satisfactory manner their ninth scouring test was carried out under our Wool Expert, Mr. Hawkesworth. Mr. Johnson, the Economic Zoologist, has rendered valuable service to this Department by his microscopical work in connection with the measuring of the fibres of some hundreds of samples of wool.

The two large new cases for the spinning counts or qualities of wool are a decided success, being both suitable and useful.

Mr. A. E. Finckh has donated a very interesting collection of specimens from Funafuti.

The Blind Asylum, Boomerang-street, has sent a very instructive collection of basket and brush ware in exchange for a number of books for the blind which were received from Italy some years ago.

Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, and Co. have presented a specimen of hide, showing tanning properties of wattle-bark and valonia.

Captain E. C. Hore has lent a very interesting collection of South Sea Island curios.

At the request of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, our numismatic collection has been transferred to that Institution. As that body of gentlemen were desirous of making a national collection, it seemed preferable to have one series as perfect as possible, in preference to one or more perhaps indifferent ones. As the result of a conference with the Curator of the Australian Museum in regard to the future *modus operandi* of these two national Institutions, and in order to prevent any overlapping, the specimens were transferred to the custody of the Trustees.

The number of specimens added during the year to our collection was 1,317, made up as under:—

Presented .....	1,060
Exchanged .....	97
Collected .....	82
Loan .....	56
Purchased .....	22

COUNTRY MUSEUMS.

During the year the Curator has inspected Goulburn and Bathurst Museums, and carried out several alterations in the classification of exhibits. They were both in good order.

The Economic Zoologist has visited all the country Museums, and commenced a system of rearrangement, and named the various collections coming under his particular science. As this branch has been rather neglected in the past, the Resident Masters much appreciated his visit, which it is proposed to make annual, as well as that of other experts on the staff.

A complete set of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales has been sent to each Museum, to be used as a work of reference by local students and naturalists.

As far as possible, duplicates are evenly distributed amongst our Branch Museums. Last year they received 1,040 specimens from the Sydney Museum, whilst specimens received at local Museums were:—

Donations ..	217
Loans ..	12
Purchases ..	20
Total .....	249

Total number of visitors for the year at this Museum were 114,503, being an increase of 8,324 on the previous year.

COUNTRY MUSEUMS.

Newcastle .....	42,294
Bathurst .....	33,302
Goulburn .....	24,526
West Maitland .....	23,802
Albury .....	8,145

R. N. MORRIS,  
Superintendent.

ANNEX A.  
ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS.

	1898.	1899.
Sydney Technical College (Technical classes) .....	3,723	4,491
" " " (classes on fees only) .....	329	346
	4,052	4,837
Suburban Technical classes .....	302	356
" " " (on fees only) .....	384	*703
Country Technical classes .....	2,021	2,340
" " " (on fees only) .....	351	*366
Classes connected with Public Schools .....	1,444	1,654
	8,518	10,256

\*468 of whom are Public School pupils, paying fees for Shorthand.

Summary of above.

Sydney Technical College .....	4,837
Suburban classes .....	643
Country classes .....	2,654
Classes connected with Public Schools .....	2,122

Total .....

10,256

ANNEX B.



ANNEX B.  
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS for the year 1899.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s. d.	Sydney and Branch Technical Colleges and Classes.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on account of 1898.....	320 18 3	By Salaries—Administrative.....	1,422 18 11		
Amount received from Treasury, on account of 1898-9 Vote .....	9,757 0 0	„ Mechanical Staff .....	1,285 2 2		
Amount received from Treasury, on account of 1899-1900 Vote .....	14,000 0 0	„ Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants .....	11,147 1 4		
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Increments .....	28 0 0	„ Caretakers and Cleaners .....	1,012 19 7		
	24,105 18 3	Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials .....	1,743 5 0		
		Cleaning Branch Schools.....	54 18 10		
		Examination Fees .....	83 16 0		
		Prizes, &c.....	126 0 11		
		Freight, Cartage, and Miscellaneous .....	692 2 6		
		Library .....	148 5 2		
		Lighting .....	1,057 4 8		
		Rent .....	162 15 0		
		Repairs, &c.....	83 4 8		
		Travelling Expenses .....	197 16 1		19,217 10 10
		Sydney Technological Museums and Branches.			
		By Salaries—Sydney Museums.....	2,429 0 0		
		„ Attendants, Branch Museums .....	449 0 0		
		Specimens and Materials .....	625 7 5		
		Rent .....	125 0 0		
		Travelling Expenses .....	106 8 10		
		Lighting .....	68 13 9		
		Repairs, &c.....	19 1 0		3,822 11 0
		Refund to Treasury, 30th June, 1899, of unexpended balance—			23,040 1 10
		„ Increments .....			4 6 8
		Unexpended Balance, year 1899.....			1,061 9 9
					24,105 18 3
Amount received from Treasury, from Loan Vote, £7,000, 1896, 60 Vic. No. 32 .....	1,055 0 0	Expenditure, Loan Vote of £7,000, of 1896 .....	655 0 0		
	£25,160 18 3	Unexpended Balance, year 1899.....	400 0 0		1,055 0 0
					£25,160 18 3

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following payments were made at the Treasury during the year 1899 :—

	£ s. d.
London payments, Technical Education General Account .....	66 15 8
Loan Vote of £1,000 of 1896-7, for Additions to Sydney Technical College..	74 15 0
Loan Vote of £7,000, 60 Vic. No. 32, of 1896—Erection of Country Technical Colleges and Museums.....	435 15 0
From Loan Vote of £20,000, of 1896-7, 60 Vic. No. 32, £500 transferred for Furnaces and Improvements in connection with School of Mines, Assaying, &c., account of Lecture Room, Sydney Technical College ..	1 2 6
	£578 8 2

Total Expenditure on Technical Education for year 1899.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Technical Education .....	19,217 10 10	
Museum, Technical .....	3,822 11 0	23,040 1 10
Loans Account .....	655 0 0	
„ .....	74 15 0	
„ .....	435 15 0	
„ .....	1 2 6	
London payments.....	66 15 8	1,166 12 6
Fees to Teachers and Miscellaneous ..	2,737 10 5	66 15 8
„ retained .....	2,118 12 9	
		4,855 13 2
Total .....		£29,129 3 2

Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 13 March, 1900.

A. E. BASSAN,  
Accountant.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Fees Account.  
STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1899.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on account of 1898.....	744 12 5	By Fees paid to Teachers, Sydney Technical College, Branch Classes and Contingencies .....	2,737 10 5	
Fees received from Students of Sydney Technical College .....	4,510 17 6	Unexpended Balance on 31 December, 1899.....	15 1 8	
Fees received from Students of Branch Technical Colleges and Classes .....	2,202 13 5			2,752 12 1
Fees received from Branch Cookery Classes .....	15 4 6	Fees retained by Teachers of Branch Technical Colleges and Classes ..	2,118 2 0	
		Transfers to Treasury, Revenue Account.....	2,244 12 5	
		Credit Balance of Technical Education Fees Trust Account at Treasury, 31 December, 1899 .....	358 0 7	
	£7,473 7 10			4,720 15 9
				£7,473 7 10

Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 13 March, 1900.

A. E. BASSAN,  
Accountant.

APPENDIX XX

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1899

Number of sites granted by the Government	64
„ „ resumed under Act 51 Vic No 37	25
„ „ purchased	3
„ „ obtained by way of gift	1
Total number of sites secured during the year, as per following lists	93

1899—SCHOOL SITES GLANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Ariah Park	Giro (reservation only)	Reno
Ashford (addition)	Homestead	Sam's Creek
Bappin	Howlong (reservation only)	Swan Bay
Beneree (reservation only)	Jiggi	Seven Oaks (reservation only)
Bericoe	Junction Point	Spring Terrace
Ben Venue	Kydra	Station Hill
Bolivia	Kyogle (reservat on only)	Speewah
Brungle	Lachlan Gate	St Alban's (addition)
Brooklyn (addition)	Long Flat	Swan Peak
Bullagreen	Limbri	Tallymorgan
Cavan	Lankey's Creek	Tubbamurra
Cailachy Tank	Maitland Bar	Tucklan
Clifton Ten mile	Meiriganowry	Two mile Flat
Coldstream Upper (reservation only)	Wicketymulga	Uranquinty
Combaning South	Millwood	Ulan
Conifer	Modell	Watson s Reef (reservation only)
Cuerindi North (reservation only)	Mulwee	Wagonga
Currawarna	Newlyn	Wantabadgery
Dickerton	Narromine	Webber's Creek
Deniliquin North	Navarino	Woolomin (addition)
Elsiedale	Oakville	Yamma
	Piper's Flat	

1899—SCHOOL SITES UNDER THE "PUBLIC WORKS ACT OF 1888" (51 VIC No 37).

Name	Area	Amount already paid	Estimated amount still due
	a r p		£ s d
Auburn Vale	2 0 0		10 0 0
Bindogundra	3 0 0	£13 6 7	
Brookvale	2 0 0	£61 7 5	
Coramba (access)	0 0 26 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>		2 0 0
Corridgery	2 0 0	Nil, a gift from Mr J H Rodgers	
Daisy Park	2 0 0	„ „ „ „ W J Dwyer	
Edgerton	2 0 0	„ „ „ „ A J S Bank, Ltd	
Eli Elwah	2 0 0	„ „ „ „ Mr W H Miller	
Gleniffer	1 0 0	„ „ „ „ R. M'Dowle	
Glenroy West	2 0 0		2 0 0
Gorum Borum	2 1 10	Nil, a gift from Mr Joseph Gerard	
Grubben .	2 0 0	„ „ „ „ John O'Brien	
Hadley	2 0 0	£4 1 0	
Kurrajong South	2 0 0		100 0 0
Methul	2 0 0		10 0 0
Middle Arm .	4 0 0	Nil, a gift from Mr John M'Innes	
New Vale	1 0 0		100 0 0
Newcastle South ..	0 1 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Nil; a gift from Trustees late E C. Merewether	
Poolbrook ..	2 2 0	Nil, a gift from Mr. H. Schieb	
Quorobolong	2 0 0		6 0 0
Snowy River	3 1 0	£61 6 9	
Tilba Tilba	2 0 0		60 0 0
Trungley	2 0 0	Nil, a gift from Mr J. A Krause	
Wowagin	2 0 0		12 0 0
Yanko North	2 0 0	Nil; a gift from Miss E S Clark	
Totals	49 2 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>20</sub>	£140 1 9	£302 0 0

1899.—SCHOOL SITES PURCHASED.

Place.	Area	Cost
	a. r. p	
Merannie	2 0 0	£10 0 0
Moorland	2 0 11	40 0 0
Nymagee	.. .. 0 2 23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	150 0 0
Totals	.. . 4 2 34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	200 0 0

1899 —SCHOOL SITE CONVEYED BY WAY OF GIFT.

Place	Area	Donor
Michelago	..... 2 acres.	Hon. A. Ryrie, M.L.C.

## APPENDIX XXI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£ s d		£ s d		£ s d
To Balance from 1898	18,942 8 1	By Salaries	16,521 5 0		
„ Balance of petty cash in hand	2 4 5	„ Repairs and furniture	314 17 8		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1898-9	319,000 0 0	„ Books, printing, and stationery	285 8 9		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1898-9 (Item, 174)	332 16 8	„ Miscellaneous Expenses—			
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1898-9 (Item, 281)	38 3 8	„ Fuel and light	122 2 10		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1899-1900	337,000 0 0	„ Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire	71 17 5		
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of 1897 Loan Vote, 61 Vic No 43—Public School Buildings and Sites	25,000 0 0	„ Sundry small expenses	76 4 0	270 4 3	
„ Amount received from Treasury from Public Schools' Buildings Account, 61 Vic No 26	50,000 0 0	„ Clerks of Works' travelling expenses			17,391 15 8
		„ Rent of all offices			1,460 7 6
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH			680 5 8
		„ Salaries	17,545 0 0		
		„ Repairs and furniture	8 18 1		
		„ Fuel and light	28 0 0		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	30 2 11		
		„ Travelling expenses	5,241 2 8		
		„ Cleaning allowances	17 7 8		
		TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT STREET			22,870 11 4
		„ Salaries and allowances	1,831 10 0		
		„ Repairs and furniture	21 12 5		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	118 8 5		
		„ Fuel and light	20 10 3		
		„ Water and sewerage rates	7 17 6		
		TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE			1,999 18 7
		„ Salaries and allowances	1,301 13 5		
		„ Repairs and furniture, &c	140 7 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	71 11 7		
		„ House expenses	671 17 2		
		„ Travelling expenses	56 11 2		
		„ Medical fees	3 0 0		
		„ Water and sewerage rates &c	45 5 7		
		HIGH SCHOOLS			2,290 6 5
		„ Salaries	5,275 3 4		
		„ Rent, repairs, and furniture, &c	194 9 9		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	42 7 9		
		„ Cleaning allowances, £22 16s 11d, and fuel, &c, £8 10s 2d			
		„ Travelling expenses	81 7 1		
		„ Examination fees	3 6 0		
		„ Water and sewerage rates and cleaning closets	110 3 0		
			122 0 8		
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS			5,778 17 7
		„ Salaries and allowances (including rent of residences)	503,993 1 9		
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	77,337 7 6		
		„ Cleaning allowance	10,242 7 5		
		„ Fuel	1,325 15 10		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	10,503 6 8		
		„ Water and sewerage rates and cleaning closets	7,033 3 10		
		„ Travelling expenses	2,735 3 10		
		„ Law costs and stamp duty	39 14 7		
		„ Medical fees, &c	88 4 0		
		„ Cookery instruction (miscellaneous)	1,147 10 4		
		„ Sundry small expenses	24 1s 3		
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS			614,470 11 0
		„ Salaries and allowances	25,970 19 11		
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	5,292 10 4		
		„ Fuel	93 2 6		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	1,136 9 11		
		„ Stamp duty	33 6 0		
		„ Travelling expenses	644 4 7		
		„ Water and cleaning closets	6 10 0		
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS			33,177 3 3
		„ Salaries and allowances (including rent of residences)	24 080 10 10		
		„ Buildings, repairs, furniture, £915 6s 2d and water, &c			
		„ Fuel	918 6 2		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	96 9 2		
		„ Stamp duty	810 11 7		
		„ Travelling expenses	13 19 0		
		„ Forage allowance	196 10 4		
			2,000 6 7		
		HOURS TO HOUSE TEACHING			28,116 13 8
		„ Salaries and allowances	2,543 5 10		
		„ Repairs, furniture, &c	22 0 5		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	90 6 1		
		„ Travelling expenses	40 4 4		
		„ Forage allowance	314 5 9		
		„ Fuel	2 5 0		
		EVENING SCHOOLS			3,012 7 5
		„ Salaries and allowances	667 10 11		
		„ Books, printing, and stationery	19 3 11		
		„ State scholarships, &c			686 14 10
					3,641 8 8
		„ Refund to Treasury on 30th June, 1899 (unexpended balance of petty cash)			735,577 1 2
		„ Balance of petty cash in hand 31st December, 1899	1 9 3		1 5 4
		„ Credit balance in City Bank of Sydney	14,730 17 1		
					14,737 6 4
£	750,315 12 10			£	750,315 12 10

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 1 March, 1900.

A. E. BASSAN,  
Accountant.

APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Payments made by the Treasury on Account of Services rendered to the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount from Vote of £659,482, being part of £686,624, Item No. 258, of Appropriation Act of 1898-9 .. .. .	685	0	0	By Salaries .....	1,503	6	8
To Amount from Vote of £672,777, being part of £703,985, Item No. 241, of Appropriation Act of 1899-1900 .. .. .	685	0	0				
Do .. .. .	133	6	8				
	£1,503	6	8		£1,503	6	8

Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,  
Sydney, 1 March, 1900.

A. E. BASSAN,  
Accountant.

1900.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(RETURN OF, HOLDING CLASSIFICATIONS OF I B, EITHER ABSOLUTELY OR SUBJECT TO PASSING THE  
PRESCRIBED EXAMINATION IN ONE OR MORE SUBJECTS.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1900.*

## I B TEACHERS.

(1.) Teachers holding I B Certificates absolutely.

Name.	School.	Position.	Date of Literary Examination.	Date of Award of Classification.	Class of School.	Date of Entry into Service.
O'Reilly, Peter.....	St. Peters .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1889	1 June, 1890	II	Jan., 1860.
Cole, John .....	Ultimo .....	Principal .....	June, 1892	1 Aug., 1892	II	March, 1864.
Cusack, John.....	Enmore .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1882	1 Jan., 1883	II	April, 1868.
Doyle, John J. ....	Marrickville West .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1889	1 May, 1890	II	Oct., 1868.
Graham, Jason J.....	Nicholson-street .....	Principal .....	June, 1892	1 Nov., 1892	IV	Oct., 1870.
Meyrick, John .....	Hurstville .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1887	1 June, 1894	II	April, 1869.
Buckland, Harry .....	Cook's Hill .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1885	1 Jan., 1886	I	*Sept., 1870.
Hooworth, Jas. W. E. ....	Granville .....	Principal .....	June, 1883	1 July, 1883	I	July, 1872.
McLaren, Walter.....	Stockton .....	Principal .....	June, 1885	1 April, 1896	II	July, 1873.
Anderson, Robert.....	Woonona .....	Principal .....	June, 1893	1 Oct., 1894	III	July, 1874.
Buchanan, Arthur .....	Lambton .....	Principal .....	June, 1884	1 July, 1884	II	Nov., 1875.
Swanton, Wm. ....	Minmi .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1887	1 April, 1889	II	May, 1875.
Walker, John .....	Lithgow .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 June, 1892	I	July, 1876.
Densley, William.....	Singleton .....	Principal .....	June, 1886	1 Dec., 1891	II	Sept., 1876.
Pearce, Robert .....	Waterloo .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 May, 1892	II	Oct., 1876.
Hyndes, John J. ....	Dulwich Hill .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 Nov., 1892	II	March, 1876.
Broom, Joseph .....	Paddington .....	Assistant .....	Dec., 1882	1 Jan., 1883	I	April, 1877.
Cosgrove, James .....	Adamstown .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1886	1 Aug., 1887	II	Jan., 1877.
Moran, Michael .....	Plattsburg .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1889	1 June, 1890	II	Aug., 1874.
Dunlop, James .....	Tamworth .....	Principal .....	June, 1894	1 Dec., 1894	II	June, 1875.
Swann, William .....	Parramatta .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1885	1 May, 1887	II	March, 1876.
Bootle, Wm. C. ....	Richmond .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1887	1 Nov., 1888	IV	Nov., 1877.
Montgomerie, Wm. H. ....	Gunnedah .....	Principal .....	June, 1897	1 July, 1898	IV	July, 1877.
Dart, George.....	Ballina .....	Principal .....	June, 1896	1 Nov., 1899	IV	Oct., 1878.
Mannell, Francis .....	Manly .....	Principal .....	June, 1886	1 July, 1887	II	Nov., 1877.
Davis, Timothy.....	Windsor .....	Principal .....	June, 1893	1 Nov., 1894	III	July, 1878.
Thompson, Matthew .....	Macquarie-street South .....	Principal .....	June, 1892	1 Oct., 1892	III	July, 1878.
Rourke, George.....	Petersham .....	Assistant .....	Dec., 1886	1 Aug., 1888	I	March, 1879.
Godfrey, Walter .....	Mittagong .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 June, 1892	IV	April, 1879.
Lynch, Joseph .....	Homeville .....	Principal .....	June, 1895	1 April, 1896	V	April, 1879.
Smith, Stephen.....	Neutral Bay .....	Principal .....	June, 1886	1 Nov., 1890	II	April, 1879.
Taylor, Wm. C. ....	Goulburn .....	Principal .....	June, 1886	1 Feb., 1888	II	May, 1879.
Boland, Patrick .....	Arncliffe .....	Principal .....	June, 1886	1 March, 1894	III	July, 1879.
Byrne, John B. ....	Blackfriars .....	Assistant .....	Dec., 1889	1 June, 1890	I	March, 1880.
Brown, William .....	Broken Hill .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 May, 1892	I	April, 1880.
Jones, William .....	North Newtown .....	Principal .....	June, 1893	1 Dec., 1893	II	March, 1879.
Thomas, Henry .....	Glenmore Road .....	Principal .....	June, 1898	1 Dec., 1898	III	Sept., 1879.
Anderson, Wm. T. ....	Rylstone .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 June, 1892	V	May, 1880.
Noble, Alexander.....	Chatswood .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1890	1 Aug., 1891	II	Jan., 1881.
McCoy, William T.....	Glen Innes .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1889	1 June, 1890	III	March, 1881.
Garden, Frank .....	Summer Hill .....	Principal .....	June, 1885	1 July, 1887	II	June, 1868.
Grieve, Robert .....	Albion-street .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1885	1 Jan., 1886	I	April, 1874.
Henry, Lewis .....	Ryde .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 May, 1892	IV	July, 1879.
Filshie, Gilbert.....	Lawson .....	Principal .....	Dec., 1891	1 May, 1892	VI	Oct., 1880.

\* Not continuous.



Name	School	Position	Date of Literary Examination	Date of Award of Classification	Class of School	Date of Entry into Service
Connolly John	North Broken Hill	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 May, 1892	I	April, 1881
Cunningham, William	Bega	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 June, 1892	III	Aug , 1880
Roberts, Arthur W	Kiama	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 June, 1892	IV	July, 1879
Smith, John H	Penrith	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 May, 1892	VI	Oct , 1880
Steinbeck, George	Tenterfield	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 Oct , 1892	IV	May, 1881
Kennedy, William	Carlingford	Principal	June, 1892	1 Nov , 1892	V	Feb , 1881
Blumer, Charles	Pictou	Principal	Dec , 1890	1 Oct , 1891	V	July, 1881
Newton, Roland	Ersleville	Assistant	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	I	Aug , 1881
Neal, Frank	Blayne	Principal	June, 1894	1 Nov , 1897	IV	Sept , 1881
Compton, Albert	Crown street	Assistant	June, 1895	1 June, 1898	I	Feb , 1882
Cousens, Arthur	Inverell	Principal	June, 1897	1 July, 1898	IV	Aug , 1881
James, Wm E	Woollahra	Assistant	June, 1897	1 Aug , 1900	I	Aug , 1881
Masscy, Jas J	Cleveland street	Assistant	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	I	Jan , 1882
Back, George	Tumut	Principal	June, 1894	1 Dec , 1894	IV	Feb , 1882
Elston, William	Darling Road	Assistant	June, 1894	1 July, 1897	I	April, 1882
Langley, Herbert	Deniliquin	Principal	June, 1894	1 Jan , 1900	IV	Feb , 1882
Long, Samuel A	Casino	Principal	June, 1899	1 Sept , 1900	V	April, 1882
Guthrie James	Hay	Principal	Dec , 1885	1 Oct , 1886	III	April, 1882
Craig, John J	Wallerawang	Principal	Dec , 1885	1 June, 1891	V	July, 1882
Dickenson, Edwd	Waverley	Assistant	Dec , 1891	1 May, 1892	I	July, 1882
Carroll, Wm	June	Principal	June, 1892	1 Oct , 1892	III	July, 1882
Denning, Benjamin	Pymont	Assistant	June, 1899	1 Sept , 1900	I	Nov , 1881
Mahoney, Wm	Cooma	Principal	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	IV	July, 1882
Boome, John	Coonabarabran	Principal	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	VI	Oct , 1883
Henry, Mark	St Leonards	Assistant	June, 1893	1 Dec , 1893	I	Jan , 1883
Faulks, John	Newtown	Assistant	June, 1894	1 July, 1898	I	Feb , 1883
McMahon, Edmund	Stanmore	Assistant	June, 1898	1 July, 1900	I	March, 1883
Smith, Chas R	Boy's High School, Sydney	Assistant	Dec , 1886	1 Nov , 1892		Nov , 1883
McCoy, Arthur	Alstonville	Principal	June, 1894	1 July, 1899	V	July, 1883
Lyell, George E	Shellharbour	Principal	June, 1896	1 Oct , 1900	VI	July, 1883
Reay, Albert	Canley Vale	Principal	June, 1897	1 May, 1900	VI	Jan , 1884
Jacobs, James	Murrumbidgee	Principal	June, 1899	1 Nov , 1899	V	Oct , 1883
Howell, David	Bourke	Principal	June, 1898	1 May, 1899	III	Feb , 1884
Williams, William	Fort street Practising School	Principal	Dec , 1891	1 July, 1892		March, 1884
Squire, Hilton	Leichhardt	Assistant	June, 1897	1 July, 1898	I	Jan , 1885
Hall, Alfred	Bradwood	Principal	June, 1898	1 Oct , 1898	V	Dec , 1884
Lewis, Henry	Kogarah	Assistant	June, 1898	1 March, 1899	I	Aug , 1894
Hadley, Albert	Annandale	Assistant	June, 1897	1 July, 1899	I	May, 1884
Cambourn, Thomas	Windeyer	Principal	June, 1899	1 July, 1900	VI	Jan , 1885
Wallace, Peter	Waterloo	Substitute for Principal	June, 1899	1 Jan , 1900	II	March, 1885
Williams, John	Burwood	Assistant	June, 1897	1 Jan , 1898	I	April, 1886
Riley, Patrick	Newcastle	Assistant	June, 1897	1 Jan , 1898	I	Nov , 1885
McMullen, Frank	Parramatta South	Assistant	June, 1897	1 May, 1900	I	May, 1886
Lasker, Samuel	Fort street	Assistant	June, 1894	1 Oct , 1896	I	March, 1884
Thompson, Alexander	N S S "Sobraon"	Schoolmaster	June, 1899	1 Feb , 1900		July, 1886
Robins, Alfred	Parramatta	Substitute for Principal	June, 1898	1 June, 1900	I	Nov , 1886
Redshaw, George	East Maitland High School	Assistant	June, 1898	1 Nov , 1898		Sept , 1887
Maguire, George F	Coonamble	Principal	June, 1898	1 Oct , 1900	V	Nov , 1881
Saunders, Arthur	Bathurst	Assistant	June, 1898	1 Oct , 1900	I	March, 1885
Lydon, James	Dubbo	Assistant	June, 1897	1 Oct , 1900	II	July, 1885
Clarke, Alice	North New town Girls'	Mistress	June, 1884	1 July, 1884	II	Aug , 1863
De Courcy, Frances	Goulburn Infants'	Mistress	June, 1888	1 July, 1889	II	Aug , 1863
Murray, Maria	Summer Hill Infants'	Mistress	June, 1887	1 June, 1893	II	Jan , 1867
O Byrne, Mary	Granville Girls'	Mistress	June, 1887	1 July, 1887	I	*Jan , 1861
Nord, Ahson	East Maitland Girls'	Mistress	June, 1894	1 April, 1896	II	Jan , 1870
Wilkes, Mary	William street Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1885	1 Dec , 1886	I	July, 1873
Golding, Annie	Croydon Girls'	Mistress	June, 1892	1 Aug , 1892	II	July, 1874
Proudlock, Annie	Burwood Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1886	1 Nov , 1889	I	July, 1876
Fraser, Sarah	Annandale Girls'	Mistress	June, 1887	1 June, 1888	I	March, 1878
Lindstrom, Florence	Balmnain Infants'	Mistress	Dec , 1887	1 March, 1888	I	Feb , 1877
Chambers, Eliza	Darlinghurst Girls'	Mistress	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	II	Jan , 1879
Mallinson, Ellen	Pymont Girls'	Mistress	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	I	Feb , 1879
Chappell, Annie	Enmore Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1889	1 June, 1890	II	July, 1879
McCall, Agnes	Ultimo Girls'	Mistress	June, 1888	1 Nov , 1889	II	Jan , 1879
Kilminster, Agnes	Albion street Girls'	Mistress	June, 1889	1 Nov , 1889	I	March, 1879
Collins, Elizabeth	West Leichhardt Girls'	Mistress	June, 1892	1 Oct , 1892	I	Aug , 1879
Houtson, Nellie	Dubbo Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1889	1 June, 1890	II	Oct , 1880
Mahoney, Annie	West Murrumbidgee Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1891	1 May, 1892	II	April, 1881
Thomas, Harriet	Bathurst Girls'	Mistress	June, 1894	1 Oct , 1894	I	Jan , 1880
Wade, Emily	Adamstown Girls'	Mistress	June, 1893	1 Sept , 1893	II	Nov , 1882
Holt, Elizabeth	St Peters Girls'	Mistress	Dec , 1891	1 June, 1892	II	Aug , 1883
Sullivan, Adelaide	Cook s Hill Girls'	Mistress	June, 1893	1 Nov , 1893	I	June, 1883
Wright, Dorothea	Albury Girls'	Mistress	June, 1894	1 Dec , 1894	II	Jan , 1882
Hennessey, Ellen	Rockdale Girls'	Mistress	June, 1888	1 Nov , 1888	II	Sept , 1883
King, Annie	Hamilton Girls'	Mistress	June, 1892	1 Aug , 1892	I	March, 1884
Reilly, Alice	Camperdown Infants'	Mistress	June, 1894	1 Jan , 1899	I	Nov , 1884
Hodgkins, Amy	Tamworth Girls'	Mistress	June, 1898	1 Feb , 1899	II	Jan , 1887

\* Not continuous

(2.) Teachers holding Class I B, subject to passing in one or more subjects.

Name.	School	Position.	Date of Literary Examination	Date of award of Classification	Class of School	Date of entry into Service.
Kelly, Cornelius . . . . .	Young . . . . .	Principal . . . . .	Dec., 1884	1 July, 1887	II	July, 1873.
Page, Thomas . . . . .	Forbes . . . . .	Principal . . . . .	June, 1898	1 Nov., 1899	III	Feb , 1877.
Radford, William . . . . .	Albury . . . . .	Principal . . . . .	Dec , 1891	1 June, 1892	II	March,1875.
Byrne, Wilham . . . . .	Wickham . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	Dec , 1891	1 June, 1892	I	Oct , 1877.
Porteous, John . . . . .	Lismore . . . . .	Principal . . . . .	June, 1893	1 Dec , 1893	II	Jan , 1879.
Cadman, Enoch . . . . .	Girls' High School, Sydney .	Teacher of Mathematics	Dec., 1889	1 May, 1890	..	Oct., 1879.
Maloney, John . . . . .	Glebe . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	June, 1892	1 Aug , 1892	I	July, 1879
Hayes, Edward . . . . .	Frederickton . . . . .	Principal ..	Dec, 1891	1 Oct , 1892	V	Jan., 1881.
Clemens, William . . . . .	West Maitland . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	June, 1892	1 Sept , 1892	I	Jan , 1882.
Chandler, Harry . . . . .	Redfern . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	June, 1897	1 April, 1898	I	Sept , 1883.
Fraser, Wm T. . . . .	Burke Ward, Broken Hill	Principal ..	June, 1894	1 Oct , 1894	II	Feb , 1884.
Griffin, John . . . . .	Grafton . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	June, 1899	1 Mar., 1900	I	Feb , 1886.
Cameron, Wm T † . . . . .	Camdenville . . . . .	Assistant . . . . .	June, 1900	1 Sept , 1900	I	Jan , 1885.
Hamigan, Mary . . . . .	Blackfriars Infants' . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	Dec., 1887	1 July, 1892	I	March,1864.
Kelly, Margaret . . . . .	South Newcastle Girls' . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1894	1 Oct., 1894	I	May, 1873
Griffiths, Rose . . . . .	Blackfriars Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	Dec., 1889	1 June, 1890	I	April, 1878
O'Neill, Esther . . . . .	Drummoyne Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1894	1 Feb , 1896	II	March,1880.
St Julian, Blanchet † . . . .	Parramatta Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1896	1 Nov , 1896	II	July, 1881
McDiarmid, Kate . . . . .	William street Infants' . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1893	1 Nov , 1894	I	March,1881.
Lagleyse, Christina . . . . .	Waterloo Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1897	1 Jan , 1898	II	March,1882
Coles, Gertrude . . . . .	Wallsend Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1900	1 Sept , 1900	I	Sept , 1883
Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth . . . .	Darling Road Girls' . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1894	1 June, 1895	I	March,1883
Newton, Florence . . . . .	Neutral Bay Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1897	1 Nov., 1897	II	Dec , 1884
McGlynn, Rebecca . . . . .	Mudgee Girls' . . . . .	Mistress . . . . .	June, 1899	1 July, 1900	II	Jan , 1885.

NOTE.—The issue of I B Certificates to these Teachers is deferred, pending their passing the prescribed Examination in Drawing  
In the cases marked †, the subject of Music has also to be taken.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.  
(REPORT OF SENATE FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to the provisions of Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 22.

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

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney for the year ended  
31st December, 1899.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of the Act of Incorporation, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1899, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. The number of persons who qualified themselves for Matriculation in 1899 by passing one of the various University Examinations was 299. Of these, 97 passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 111 the Junior Public Examination, 22 the Law Matriculation Examination, 53 the Senior Public Examination, and 16 the Entrance Examination for Law, Medicine, and Science. The number of students actually admitted to Matriculation, with a view of proceeding with the curriculum in one of the various Faculties, was 124.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1898, and March, 1899, after attending the prescribed courses of lectures, are shown in the following table:—

Faculty of Arts.			Candidates.	Passed.
First-year examination	...	...	82	70
Second-year examination	...	...	48	42
Third-year examination	...	...	51	46

In addition to the students passing through the regular curriculum, 12 evening students and students of special subjects passed examinations in individual subjects, after attendance upon the prescribed lectures.

Faculty of Law.			Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate examination	...	...	14	12
Final examination	...	...	9	7

Faculty of Medicine.			Candidates.	Passed.
First-year examination	...	...	34	25
Second-year examination	...	...	34	27
Third-year examination	...	...	31	29
Fourth-year examination	...	...	25	22
Fifth-year examination	...	...	23	15

Faculty of Science.			Candidates.	Passed.
First-year examination	...	...	10	10
Second-year examination	...	...	3	3
Third-year examination	...	...	2	2

Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering.			Candidates.	Passed.
First-year examination	...	...	16	14
Second-year examination	{ Civil	...	4	2
	{ Mining	...	8	
Third-year examination	{ Civil	...	2	
	{ Mining	...	2	

In the Faculty of Science and the Department of Engineering three students of special subjects passed in the final examinations of their subjects.

*Attendance at Lectures.*

4. The following table shows the number of students who attended Lectures in the several Faculties:—

Faculty of Arts (day), 170 ; (evening), 36 ; total	...	...	206
Faculty of Law	...	...	39
Faculty of Medicine	...	...	182
Faculty of Science	...	...	24
Faculty of Science—Department of Engineering	...	...	68
Total	...	...	519

Included are 53 women who attended in the Faculty of Arts, 1 in Law, 13 in Medicine, and 3 in Science; total, 70.

The above total number also includes 37 non-matriculated students.

*Degrees conferred.*

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Stephen Drummond Chalmers, Robert Randolph Garran, Alfred Chalmers Gill, George Arthur Hill, Elizabeth Ironside Taylor, Donald Wallace.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Nellie Mildred Blanche Bonamy, Leslie George Barton Cadden, William Carnegie Clegg, Gertrude Mary Clipsham, Estelle Muriel Bridson Cribb, William John Curtis, Antoine William M. d'Apice, Colin George Watt Davidson, Edith Warlow Davies, Leo Septimus Day, Edward Moseley Dickinson, Joseph Jerry E. Durack, Elsie Mary Elphinstone, James Galt, Chas. William Hadley, Terence Matthew Lafferty, Thomas Nelson Lee, Jessie Hunsdon Liggins, Bertie Patrick McEvoy, Bertha Adeline Hilda Mackintosh, Henry Normand MacLaurin, John Thos. Maloney, Fannie Augusta Marr, Hamilton Bartlett Mathews, John Joseph Mulholland, George Gibb Nicholson, Arthur Ernest Page, Emily Waugh Parsons, Joseph Parsons, Frederick Thomas Perkins, Elizabeth Jane Read, Dansie Thomas Sawkins, Colin Archibald Sinclair, Ida Leslie Slack, Denis Joseph Sullivan, William Frank Swyny, Richard Clive Teece, Seymour Darvell Tozer, Annie Elizabeth Turner, John Verge, John James Walsh, George Henry Montague Walton, Leslie Ballesat Williams, Percy Leyden Williamson, Ernest John Withycombe, Isabel May Yarnold.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.):—Ernest Robert Abigail, Francis Egerton Barraclough, William John Bloomfield, David Sutherland Edwards, David Scoular, George Washington Waddell, Frank Ernest Wallace.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.):—Charles Bickerton Blackburn, Gerald Francis Brade, Henry John Wolverton Brennand, William Duthie Cargill, Henry Charles Delohery, Edward Wilfred Fairfax, Edward Ludowici, John Mackenzie, Donald Æneas Dunlop MacMaster, Frank William Ashley Magarey, Francis Percival Sandes, Herbert Leopold Ashton Shorter, John Cadell Windeyer, Charles Savill Willis, Thos. George Wilson.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Charles Bickerton Blackburn, Henry John Wolverton Brennand, William Duthie Cargill, Edward Wilfred Fairfax, Edward Ludowici, John Mackenzie, Donald Æneas Dunlop MacMaster, Frank William Ashley Magarey, Francis Percival Sandes, Charles Savill Willis, Thomas George Wilson, John Cadell Windeyer.

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.):—George Harker, Gustavus Athol Waterhouse.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.):—Civil Engineering: William Richard Beaver, Walter Charles Mathison. Mining Engineering: Robert Lockhart Jack, John Fossbrook Morris.

6. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was 92, divided as follows:—M.A., 6; B.A., 46; LL.B., 7; M.B., 15; Ch.M., 12; B.Sc., 2; B.E., 4. Total, 92.

7. The degrees conferred by the University from its foundation to the end of 1899 are:—M.A., 269; B.A., 988; LL.D., 23; LL.B., 78; M.D., 38; M.B., 156; Ch.M., 112; B.Sc., 32; M.E., 3; B.E., 56. Total, 1,755.

*Honours at Degree Examinations.*

8. The following honours were awarded at Degree Examinations:—

*Faculty of Arts—M.A. Examination.*

School of Philosophy—Class I:—R. R. Garran, B.A. (University Medal). Class II:—Elizabeth I. Taylor, B.A.

*B.A. Examination.*

Latin—Class I:—R. C. Teece (University Medal for Classics), J. Parsons. Class II:—J. Galt, J. J. Walsh, Elizabeth J. Read, Jessie H. Liggins. Class III:—Fannie A. Marr, F. T. Perkins.

Greek—Class I:—R. C. Teece (University Medal for Classics), J. J. Walsh. Class II:—J. Galt. Class III:—F. T. Perkins.

French—Class I:—G. G. Nicholson, J. Parsons. Class II:—W. J. Curtis. Class III:—A. E. Page, T. N. Lee.

German—Class I:—G. G. Nicholson.

English—Class I:—G. G. Nicholson. Class III:—Ida L. Slack.

Mathematics—Class I:—D. T. Sawkins (University Medal), J. J. E. Durack, H. B. Mathews.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—G. G. Nicholson (University Medal), Edith W. Davies, Ida L. Slack. Class II:—E. J. Withycombe, W. J. Curtis, T. M. Lafferty (3 *æq.*).

Class III:—Gertrude M. Clipsham, Annie E. Turner (2 *æq.*).

History—Class I:—R. C. Teece. Class II:—Elizabeth J. Read.

Geology and Palæontology—Class II:—T. N. Lee.

Physics—Class I:—J. J. E. Durack.

*Faculty of Law—LL.B. Examination.*

Class II:—G. W. Waddell, B.A.; D. S. Edwards, B.A.; W. J. Bloomfield, B.A.

*Faculty*



*Faculty of Medicine—Examination for M.B. and Ch.M.*

Class II:—D. Æ. D. MacMaster, B.A., B.Sc.; C. B. Blackburn, *æq.*, W. D. Cargill, F. W. A. Magarey, *æq.*

*Faculty of Science—B.Sc. Examination.*

Geology and Palæontology—Class I:—G. A. Waterhouse.  
Chemistry—Class I:—G. Harker.

*Department of Engineering—Civil Engineering.*

Civil Engineering, Materials and Structures, and Surveying—Class II:—W. R. Beaver, W. C. Mathison.

*Department of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Mining and Metallurgy—Class II:—R. L. Jack, J. F. Morris.

*Scholarships.*

9. The following Scholarships were awarded:—

*(a) At the Matriculation Examination.*

Bowman-Cameron Scholarship for General Proficiency—R. N. Teece, H. Wilshire, *prox. acc.*  
Cooper Scholarship, No. II, for Classics—R. N. Teece.\*  
Barker Scholarship, No. II, and Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—J. P. Tivey and O. U. Vonwiller, *æq.*, W. Smith, *prox. acc.*  
Lithgow Scholarship for French and German—H. Wilshire.  
Freemasons' Scholarship for General Proficiency amongst the sons of Freemasons—R. N. Teece.

*(b) At the First-year Examination in Arts.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. III, for Classics—F. A. Todd.

*(c) At the Second-year Examination in Arts.*

Cooper Scholarship, No. I, for Classics—R. N. Robson.  
Barker Scholarship, No. I, and Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics—H. M. Stephen, W. S. Boyd, *prox. acc.*  
Garton Scholarship, No. II, for French and German—Margaret A. Bailey.

*(d) At the B.A. Examination.*

• Frazer Scholarship for History—R. C. Teece.

*(e) At the Intermediate LL.B. Examination.*

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for proficiency in the subjects of the examination—N. G. S. Pilcher, B.A.

*(f) At the First-year Examination in Medicine.*

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency—St. J. W. Dansey.

*(g) At the Third-year Examination in Medicine.*

John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology—Mabel J. Graham and J. E. V. Barling, *æq.*

*(h) At the First-year Examination in Science.*

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—W. S. Boyd and E. C. Heden, B.A., *æq.*  
George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—H. S. Mort.

*(i) At the Second-year Examination in Science.*

Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Geology—L. C. Ball and S. R. Mort, *æq.*  
Deas-Thomson Scholarship for Physics—J. P. V. Madsen.

*Prize Compositions.*

10. The awards made for Prize Compositions were as follows:—

Wentworth Medal for an English Essay—Subject: "The Influence of Great Men in History."  
Prize for Graduates—H. S. Dettmann, B.A.; Prize for Undergraduates—N. J. Gough.

*First Classes at Annual Examinations.*

11. The following students were placed in the first class in Honours at the annual examinations other than the final examinations for degrees:—

*Faculty of Arts.*

First-year Examination:—Latin—F. A. Todd, G. N. Woodd, Elsie A. Mills (2 *æq.*), J. G. W. Hill, J. W. Ryan, Betha Paxton (3 *æq.*). Greek—F. A. Todd, G. N. Woodd. Junior French—Betha Paxton, Ina B. H. Armstrong, Selina E. Palmer, Annie Bruce.  
Second-year Examination:—English—Caroline M. Scrutton. Latin—R. N. Robson, J. H. F. Hill, *æq.*, I. Mutton. Greek—R. N. Robson, J. H. F. Hill. Senior French—N. J. Gough, Margaret A. Bailey, Mary H. Uther. Senior German—Margaret A. Bailey. Mathematics—H. M. Stephen, W. S. Boyd, G. A. Waterhouse (Engineering), J. P. V. Madsen (Engineering), R. W. Hawken (Engineering). Logic and Mental Philosophy—E. N. Merrington. History—R. N. Robson, Florence M. Rutherford, *æq.*, Caroline M. Scrutton, Catherine I. Fell, J. H. M. Nolan.

*Faculty of Medicine.*

First-year Examination:—Chemistry—St. J. W. Dansey. Physics—J. S. Davis, P. L. Weston (Science), W. S. Boyd (Engineering), St. J. W. Dansey, O. Latham, E. C. Heden (Science).  
Second-year Examination:—Anatomy and Physiology—Passed with distinction, A. Muscio, D. Wallace, B.A., *æq.*, E. C. G. Page. Organic Chemistry—Class I:—A. Muscio, E. C. G. Page.  
Third-year Examination:—Passed with distinction—Mabel J. Graham, J. E. V. Barling and A. H. Macintosh, *æq.*  
Fourth-year Examination:—Passed with distinction—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc.

*Faculty*

\* R. N. Teece was unable to retain the Cooper Scholarship in consequence of being the holder of two other scholarships.

*Faculty of Science.*

First-year Examination:—Chemistry—J. M. Petrie, E. C. Heden, B.A. Mathematics—H. S. Mort.

*Department of Engineering.*

First-year Examination:—Applied Mechanics—Descriptive Geometry, and Drawing—A. Boyd, W. S. Boyd, C. F. de J. Grut. Chemistry (for Civil Engineers)—A. Boyd. Chemistry (for Mining Engineers)—E. C. Heden, B.A., J. M. Newman, W. S. Boyd. Mathematics—W. H. Gregson, B.A.

Second-year Examination:—Geology—L. C. Ball, L. K. Ward (Arts), S. R. Mort, W. Poole, G. Harker (Science). Civil Engineering, Applied Mechanics, and Surveying—J. P. V. Madsen. Physics—J. P. V. Madsen.

*Annual Prizes.*

12. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—Marjorie K. Jarrett, W. Poole, *æq.*, *prox. acc.*, G. A. Buchanan. Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, Frances L. K. Adams, D. Wilson, *æq.*; Second Year, N. J. Gough; Third Year (English), G. G. Nicholson. Professor Anderson's Class Prizes for Logic and Mental Philosophy—Second Year, A. N. Merrington, Florence M. Rutherford, *prox. acc.*; Third Year, G. G. Nicholson. Professor Woods' Prize for History—Second Year, Florence M. Rutherford and R. N. Robson, *æq.* Professor Haswell's Prizes for Zoology (Class Examination)—F. M. Suckling, R. F. Woolnough, *prox. acc.*; Zoology (Laboratory Notes), W. C. Mansfield and S. A. Smith, *æq.* Dr. Dixon's Prize for Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Mabel J. Graham. Smith Prize for Physics—G. E. G. Jordan. Slade Prize for Practical Physics—P. L. Weston and R. C. Wilson, *æq.* Slade Prize for Chemistry—E. C. Heden, B.A., and J. M. Newman, *æq.* Professor David's Prizes for Geology—Second Year, L. C. Ball and L. J. Winton; Third Year, G. A. Waterhouse. Collie Prize for Botany—T. E. C. Higgins. Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—W. F. Burfitt, B.A., B.Sc. Dr. Scot-Skirving's Prize for Class Examinations in Clinical Medicine—F. W. A. Magarey.

*Bursaries.*

13. The following bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum (or in the case of a half-bursary £25 per annum) for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees in the Faculty of Arts or that of pure Science:—

John Ewan Frazer Bursary.	Thomas Walker Bursary, No. IV.
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary (one half).	Watt Exhibition.
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. II (one half).	

14. The number of students permitted to attend lectures without paying fees was 62, including 46 State bursars and holders of the University bursaries. The payments to bursars amounted to £782 10s., and to scholars £1,083. One ex-student of a State Training School attended at a reduced scale of fees.

*Public Examinations.*

15. The Junior Public Examination was held in the month of June, in Sydney, and at the following local centres:—

*New South Wales.*—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bowral, Broken Hill, Bungendore, Camden, Casino, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Cowra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Eurobodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gulgong, Hay, Inverell, West Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Maclean, West Maitland, Molong, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murwillumbah, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parramatta, Pymble, Queanbeyan, Richmond, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Young.

*Queensland.*—Brisbane, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville. The number of candidates was 1,091, and of these 752 gained certificates.

16. The Senior Public Examination was held in November, concurrently with an examination for Matriculation Honours and Scholarships, in Sydney, and at the following local centres:—

*New South Wales.*—Armidale, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, Parramatta, Rylstone, Wollongong, and Young.

*Queensland.*—Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville.

The number of candidates was 123, and of these 106 were successful.

17. The prizes for general proficiency in the Senior and Junior Examinations were awarded as follows:—

*Seniors.*

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal—Edward Montagu Wellisch (Model Public School, Fort Street), Reginald Claude Roe (Brisbane Boys' Grammar School), *æq.*  
Fairfax Prize for Female Candidates—Lilian Mary Armitage (Maryborough Girls' Grammar School).

*Juniors.*

University Prize for Boys—Percival Halse Rogers (Newington College), James Farish Stephen (Sydney Grammar School), and John Paterson (Boys' Public High School, Sydney), 3 *æq.*  
Fairfax Prize for General Proficiency amongst Junior Girls—Jessie Skillman (Girls' Public High School, Sydney).

18. Three Law Examinations were held similar to that prescribed for Matriculation for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Solicitors. At these there were 32 candidates, and 22 passed.

*Meetings*

*Meetings of Senate.*

19. The Senate held eleven ordinary meetings, and in addition the annual commemoration, and two meetings of the Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., LL.D., M.D., M.L.C., Chancellor...	14
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor ... ..	14
Anderson, H. C. L., Esq., M.A. ... ..	13
Barton, the Hon. E., M.A. ... ..	3
Butler, Professor, B.A. ... ..	12
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L. ... ..	11
Cullen, the Hon. W. P., M.A., LL.D. ... ..	12
* Jones, P. Sydney, Esq., M.D. ... ..	1
Knox, Edward W., Esq. ... ..	13
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. ... ..	10
MacCallum, Professor, M.A. ... ..	14
O'Connor, the Hon. R. E., M.A. ... ..	8
Oliver, Alexander, Esq., M.A. ... ..	7
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D. ... ..	13
Rogers, F. E., His Honor Judge, M.A., LL.B. ... ..	5
Russell, H. C., Esq., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. ... ..	12
Simpson, His Honor Mr. Justice A. H., M.A. ... ..	11
Stephen, C. B., Esq., M.A. ... ..	8
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.A. ... ..	11
Teece, Richard, Esq., F.I.A. ... ..	10

\* Absent on leave.

20. At various meetings of Sub-Committees of the Senate, for finance, by-laws, and other matters, held during the year, the attendance of members was as follows:—The Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin), 19; the Vice-Chancellor (His Honor Judge Backhouse), 20; the Hon. Dr. Cullen, 7; H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., 3; Edward W. Knox, Esq., 7; the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 4; Richard Teece, Esq., 8.

*Vice-Chancellor.*

21. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor in the month of April resulted in the re-election of His Honor Judge Alfred Paxton Backhouse, M.A.

*Leave of Absence.*

22. In February further leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of twelve months was granted to Dr. P. Sydney Jones, who had not then returned to Sydney, but who subsequently returned in time to attend the December meeting.

*Staff Appointments, &c.*

23. The vacancy in the Chair of Physics caused by the retirement of Professor Threlfall, referred to in the last annual report, was filled in the month of April by the appointment of Mr. James Arthur Pollock, B.E., B.Sc. The committee of selection in London, consisting of the Agent-General for New South Wales and a number of other gentlemen, including several distinguished Professors of Physics in the United Kingdom, reported that twenty applications had been received for the appointment, and, in accordance with the request of the Senate, they selected and forwarded the names of three candidates whom they considered most suitable. The name of Mr. Pollock was included in the three selected, and the committee reported that they considered that the scientific claims of Mr. Pollock were at least as strong as those of either of the other two selected candidates, and they recommended him for appointment.

Professor Pollock graduated as Bachelor of Engineering in the Royal University, Ireland, and subsequently passed through the Faculty of Science in the University of Sydney, gaining the University medal for proficiency in Physics at his graduation as B.Sc. He was then appointed Demonstrator in Physics, which position he held for a period of eight years, and he also acted as Professor Threlfall's *locum tenens* during his leave of absence.

24. The Lectureship in Metallurgy became vacant in the month of February by the resignation of James Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., and the vacancy was filled in the month of April by the appointment of Basil Turner, Esq., A.R.S.M.

25. In the month of June, Miss J. F. Russell, M.A., resigned the office of Tutor to the Women Students, and the vacancy was temporarily filled until the end of the year by the appointment of Miss Florence Martin. Miss Isabel M. Fidler, B.A., has been appointed to the position permanently from the beginning of the academic year of 1900.

26. A vacancy was created in the position of Lecturer in Clinical Surgery by the death of Dr. J. F. MacAllister, and this was filled by the appointment of Dr. H. V. Crichtley Hinder, who held the office of Surgical Tutor, but resigned it on receiving the above-mentioned appointment. Dr. L. E. F. Neill, B.A., was appointed to the office of Surgical Tutor.

27. Mr. Harrie Cox was appointed to the position of Junior Demonstrator in Anatomy for the year 1899.

28. In the month of June a communication was received from Professor Walter Scott, M.A., Professor of Greek, stating that he felt himself compelled, on account of continued ill-health, to tender the resignation of his Chair; but the Senate, feeling that his resignation would be a serious loss to the University, suggested to him to substitute for it an application for leave of absence, in the hope that his health might be restored and that he would not find it necessary to completely sever his connection with the University. Professor Scott accepted this suggestion, and he has now been granted leave of absence without salary for the year 1900. In order to discharge the duties of his Chair, Basil de Selincourt, Esq., B.A., of New College, Oxford, has been appointed Acting Professor of Greek for the year, this gentleman having been strongly recommended for the position by Dr. Caird, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and by other persons of authority in that University.

29. The position of Auditor to the University, which was rendered vacant by the death of John Campbell Dibbs, Esq., was filled by the appointment of David Fell, Esq., for a period of two years.

30. Leave of absence for the year 1900 has been granted to Professor Theodore T. Gurney, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, after twenty-two years' service. The duties of the Chair of Mathematics will be carried out by Professor McAulay, of the University of Hobart, who has been appointed Acting Professor of Mathematics for the period of Professor Gurney's absence.

31. Leave has also been granted for Lent and Trinity Terms of 1900 to Professor W. H. Warren, Professor of Engineering. During his absence Professor Warren proposes to visit a number of Engineering laboratories, and to specially examine the engineering exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, with a view to improving the position and efficiency of the Engineering School in Sydney. The Engineering Department will be under the charge of S. H. Barraclough, Esq., M.M.E., the Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, who has been appointed Acting Professor of Engineering for the two Terms. He will deliver the Lectures on Applied Mechanics and Materials and Structures, and will be assisted by J. P. V. Madsen, Esq., as Junior Demonstrator. The Lectures upon Bridge Design and Civil Engineering will be delivered by J. J. C. Bradfield, Esq., M.A., and those upon Railway Construction by C. O. Burge, Esq.

32. Leave of absence for the same period has been granted to Professor Francis Anderson, M.A., Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy. The duties of his Chair will be performed by G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., who has been appointed Acting Professor for the period of Professor Anderson's absence. Acting Professor Henderson is a distinguished Graduate of this University, and also of the University of Oxford, where, after completing his course, he was immediately placed in the list of University Extension Lecturers of the first class.

#### *University Extension.*

33. The University Extension Board for the year 1899 reports a revival of interest in University Extension Lectures. Courses of lectures were delivered at Gundagai, Hillgrove, Croydon, the Railway Institute, Nowra, Brisbane, and Ipswich (Q.) The average attendance was 61, and the largest average attendance was 180 at the Croydon centre. The Board acknowledges the assistance rendered to it by the Chief Librarian of the Public Library, who has sent boxes of books of a suitable character to those country centres where courses of lectures have been delivered. The annual election of the University Extension Board for the year 1900 took place in the month of December, and resulted in the following appointments:—Members of the Senate: His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A., H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., Richard Teece, Esq. Members of the Teaching Staff: Professor MacCallum, M.A., Professor David, B.A., Professor Wilson, M.B., Ch.M., Professor G. Arnold Wood, M.A. Other members: Rev. James Hill, M.A., H. Goodhere, Esq., G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., F. G. Robinson, Esq., G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.A., was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Board in lieu of A. W. Jose, Esq., who resigned the appointment early in the year.

#### *Benefactions.*

34. The Senate has to acknowledge the following benefactions:—

1. A long collection of Egyptian Antiquities, presented to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities by the Egypt Exploration Fund.
2. Valuable donations of books from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., for the University Library.

#### *Science Research Scholarships.*

35. Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Exhibition of 1851 have granted the nomination to a Science Research Scholarship of the value of £150 per annum for the year 1900 under the usual conditions. This concession is made in lieu of the nomination which was offered for the year 1899, when no suitable candidate was forthcoming.

#### *Roberts' Bequest.*

36. In 1888 William Roberts, Esq., of Penrith, by his will, bequeathed to the University of Sydney a sum of £1,500 for the foundation of a bursary, conditionally upon the sale of certain land, which was to be sold by his executors as soon as it would bring a fixed price per acre, which he named in his will. As there appeared to be little probability of this price being obtained by the executors, the permission of the Court of Equity was last year obtained to an arrangement being made under which the land became the property of the University. As the land is not at present productive, it has not yet been found possible to found the bursary which was contemplated by Mr. Roberts.

#### *Women's College.*

37. The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.A., M.D., and the Hon. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., have been reappointed *ex officio* members of the Women's College Council for a period of two years from August, 1899.

#### *Amended By-laws.*

38. Appended to this report are amended By-laws which have been adopted by the Senate during the year.

In the Faculty of Arts, Chap. 14, section 14, of the By-laws, has been amended in such a way as to allow greater freedom of choice in subjects of study to those students who have shown great proficiency in modern literature.

The By-laws relating to the Department of Engineering have been revised and modified.

#### *Accounts.*

39. The Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and statements showing the position of the various Trust Funds of the University at the 31st December, duly certified by the Auditor, David Fell, Esq., are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF,  
Registrar.

APPENDIX.





RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	REVENUE ACCOUNT		Cr.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
RECEIPTS			
Received from the Trustees of the Dalton Estate, (Woolley Scholarships) cash balance after paying Annuity		276 3 10	
Received from the following, for Annual Prizes —			
Professor Anderson, M A	10 0 0		
Professor David, B A	10 0 0		
Professor Haswell, M A D C C, F R S	3 0 0		
Professor MacCallum, M A	17 10 0		
Professor Wood, M A	2 0 0		
Thomas Dixon, Esq, M B	2 7 6		
W. Scott Skirving, Esq, M B, Cn M	7 7 0		
Received from Investments on account or the following Foundations —			
Levey Scholarship	34 0 0		
Barker Scholarships	274 14 10		
Deas Thomson Scholarships	100 9 7		
Wentworth Prize Medal	23 3 4		
Cooper Scholarships	274 6 7		
Salting Exhibition	37 14 0		
Wentworth Fellowship	75 12 3		
Lithgow Scholarship	51 10 0		
Nicholson Medal	21 16 4		
Belmore Medal	21 14 0		
John Fairfax Prizes	2 10 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary	37 9 0		
Levey and Alexander Bursary	34 0 0		
John West Prize	6 15 0		
L. M. Frazer Bursary	62 5 0		
J. L. Frazer Bursary	7 19 0		
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No 1	50 0 0		
" " " No 2	30 0 0		
" " " No 3	31 15 7		
Burdick Bursary	32 19 0		
Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 1	36 3 0		
" " " No 2	45 6 8		
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	129 15 11		
Renwick Scholarship	33 11 10		
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0		
Hovell Lectureship	122 6 10		
George Allen Scholarship	33 15 10		
Freemasons Scholarship	49 13 6		
J. G. Raphael Foundation	2 15 10		
James Aitken Scholarship	54 0 0		
Thomas Walker Bursaries	164 4 1		
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	36 18 6		
Smith Exhibition	43 6 0		
Fisher Estate	332 6 9		
Fisher Estate Building Account	1,127 12 10		
Norbert Quirk Prize	4 19 6		
Smith Prize	7 0 0		
Padham Bursary	32 13 0		
Slade Prizes	9 15 0		
Card Scholarship	76 1 0		
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	176 18 0		
Macleay Curatorship	182 19 9		
John Harris Scholarship	50 0 0		
Horne Exhibition	6 9 0		
Council of Education Scholarship	20 1 0		
Frazer Scholarship	7 13 2		
Grahame Prize Medal	2 0 0		
Collie Prize	3 13 10		
Woolley Scholarship	21 18 0		
Garton Scholarships	42 8 0		
P. N. Russell Endowment	1,586 16 0		
" " " Sinking Fund	146 16 10		
		6,392 9	
	£	6,724 0 6	
EXPENDITURE			
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1898			259 4 2
Paid Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c, on account of following Foundations —			
Levey Scholarship	40 0 0		
Barker Scholarships	100 0 0		
Deas Thomson Scholarships	100 0 0		
Wentworth Prize Medal	16 17 0		
Cooper Scholarships	100 0 0		
Salting Exhibition	25 0 0		
Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0		
John Fairfax Prizes	20 0 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary	50 0 0		
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50 0 0		
John West Prize	20 0 0		
L. M. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
J. L. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No 1	50 0 0		
" " " No 2	12 10 0		
" " " No 3	8 0 0		
Burdick Bursary	50 0 0		
Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 1	50 0 0		
" " " No 2	50 0 0		
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	170 0 0		
Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0		
Bowman Cameron Bursary	50 0 0		
George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0		
Freemasons Scholarship	50 0 0		
Thomas Walker Bursaries	150 0 0		
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0		
Smith Exhibition	7 15 0		
Smith Prize	40 0 0		
Budham Bursary	10 0 0		
Slade Prize	151 17 8		
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	40 0 0		
John Harris Scholarship	8 0 0		
Horne Exhibition	40 0 0		
Frazer Scholarship	10 0 0		
Grahame Prize Medal	3 0 0		
Collie Prize	150 0 0		
Woolley Scholarship	30 0 0		
Garton Scholarships	5 5 0		
Haswell Prize	5 0 0		
Wood Prize	15 0 0		
David Prizes	17 10 0		
MacCallum Prizes	16 5 7		
Anderson Prizes	3 3 0		
Skirving Prize	2 7 6		
Dixon Prize			
Paid on account of Fisher Library —			
Librarians Salaries	344 1 10		
Purchase of Books	568 14 5		
" to General Account towards Salaries —			
Hovell Lectureship	111 1 10		
Macleay Curatorship	182 19 9		
" on account of P. N. Russell Endowment, for Salaries Scientific Apparatus, &c, as per detailed statement annexed			
Law Costs &c on account of —			
Barker Scholarships	2 19 0		
Deas Thomson Scholarships	15 16 0		
Cooper Scholarships	2 12 0		
Woolley Scholarship	8 5 5		
James King of Irrawang Bursary	92 15 6		
Fisher Estate	22 6 1		
Investment Account for investment			147 5 0
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1899			1,096 6 8
			181 7 4
	£	6,724 0 6	£

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Received from Revenue Account for investment of principal sums of Debentures, on account of —		1,096 6 8	
Deas Thomson Scholarships	100 0 0		
Cooper Scholarships	200 0 0		
Wentworth Fellowship	100 0 0		
Nicholson Medal	200 0 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary	200 0 0		
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No 1	200 0 0		
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	200 0 0		
Fisher Estate, Building Account	200 0 0		
Received principal sums of Mortgage on account of —		1,400 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	40 0 0		
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	60 0 0		
Hovell Lectureship	525 0 0		
Fisher Estate	1,000 0 0		
Received principal sums of Bank Deposits, on account of —		1,625 0 0	
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No 3	5 0 0		
George Allen Scholarship	90 0 0		
Thomas Walker Bursaries	85 0 0		
Budham Bursary	20 0 0		
Received for sale of property, on account of Fisher Estate		170 0 0	
		339 19 0	
	£	4,641 5 8	£
Paid for Investments—Bank Deposits, on account of —			
Barker Scholarships	70 0 0		
Deas Thomson Scholarships	75 0 0		
Cooper Scholarships	150 0 0		
Wentworth Fellowship	130 0 0		
Lithgow Scholarship	90 0 0		
Nicholson Medal	225 0 0		
Belmore Medal	20 0 0		
Maurice Alexander Bursary, No 1	200 0 0		
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No 1	200 0 0		
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	50 0 0		
Hovell Lectureship	525 0 0		
James Aitken Scholarship	70 0 0		
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	200 0 0		
Fisher Estate Building Account	1,250 0 0		
Woolley Scholarship	963 0 0		
P. N. Russell Sinking Fund	200 0 0		
			1,535 8
			£
			4,641 5 8

DAVID FELL,  
Auditor.

ROBERT A DALLEN,  
Accountant.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

P. N. RUSSELL ENDOWMENT.

Dr	(Included in Private Foundations Account)		Cr.
Received interest on Funded Stock	£ s d 1,886 16 0	Paid Salaries " for Scientific Apparatus " fourth instalment towards Sinking Fund to defray premium on Funded Stock	£ s d 1,325 0 0 270 0 0 140 8 0
SINKING FUND		SINKING FUND.	
Received Interest on Investments " from Endowment Fund	6 8 10 140 8 0 £ 2,033 12 10	Paid for investment—Bank Deposit	153 5 8 £ 1,888 13 8

DAVID FELL,  
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,  
Accountant.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr	REVENUE ACCOUNT.		Cr.
RECEIPTS	£ s d	EXPENDITURE	£ s d
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1898	1,487 19 10	Paid Salaries	6,866 13 4
Received from Challis Trustees in England	2,515 0 9	" Printing and general charges	18 11 6
" Interest on Investments—		" General Account, towards administration expenses	500 0 0
Debentures	2,762 0 0	" " " Account, for investment	1,040 7 10
Bank Deposits	756 0 0	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1899	2,700 0 0
Mortgages	6,090 15 0		929 8 3
Rents of Properties	208 16 0		12,055 0 11
	9,817 11 0		
Received from Challis Trustees in Australia, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity, etc	761 19 8		
	10,579 10 8		
Less Transfer to Special Reserve Fund	2,557 10 4		
	8,022 0 4		
	£ 12,055 0 11		£ 12,055 0 11

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Received from Revenue Account for Investment	2,700 0 0	Paid for Re investment, Bank Deposits	3,600 0 0
" principal sum of mortgage	900 0 0		
	£ 3,600 0 0		£ 3,600 0 0

SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account.

Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1898	5 13 2	Paid salaries—quinquennial increments	800 0 0
Received Interest on Investments	584 4 0	" investment account for investment	2,500 0 0
" from Challis Fund, interest over 4 per cent on investments, for providing quinquennial increments to Professors and for equalising income from investments	2,557 10 4		
Balance due Commercial Bank 31st December, 1899	152 12 6		
	£ 3,300 0 0		£ 3,300 0 0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Received from revenue account for investment	£ 2,500 0 0	Paid for investments—Bank Deposits	£ 2 500 0 0
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DAVID FELL,  
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,  
Accountant.

ANALYSIS of Private Foundations, showing Investments at 31st December, 1899.

Private Foundations	Ledger Account, Cr Balance	Investments			
		Mortgages	Buildings and Land	Fixed Deposits	Funded Stock and Debentures
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Levey Scholarship	1,011 10 8			700 0 0	325 0 0
Barker Scholarships	2,667 8 3	100 0 0	1,360 0 0	120 0 0	1,070 0 0
Deas Thomson Scholarships	2 444 11 1	25 0 0	1,036 0 0	470 0 0	930 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	554 14 4	100 0 0		38 15 0	400 0 0
Cooper Scholarships	2,702 17 11		1,360 0 0	281 5 0	1,020 0 0
Salting Exhibition	822 16 2			50 0 0	755 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	2,137 17 2	180 0 0		1,365 0 0	595 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	2,159 12 3	85 0 0		445 0 0	1,630 0 0
Nicholson Medal	621 15 9			418 15 0	200 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	605 9 8			190 0 0	415 7 3
John Fairfax Prizes	553 13 1	50 0 0			500 0 0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	1,109 12 6	25 0 0		940 0 0	150 0 0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,118 17 6				1,100 0 0
John West Prize	210 2 9	15 0 0		200 0 0	
E M Frazer Bursary	1,568 7 8	25 0 0		40 0 0	1,495 0 0
J E Frazer Bursary	1,467 0 6			25 0 0	1,430 0 0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 1	1,000 0 0			200 0 0	800 0 0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 2	1,037 10 0				1,000 0 0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 3	952 10 9	50 0 0		761 5 0	150 0 0
Burdekin Bursary	1,057 10 3			1,005 0 0	70 0 0
Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 1 }	2,440 19 11			1,692 10 0	735 0 0
Hunter-Bailie Bursary, No 2 }					
J B Watt Exhibitions	3,813 4 0	25 0 0		2,450 0 0	1,335 0 0
Renwick Scholarship	1,106 1 8			616 5 0	495 0 0
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	975 0 0				1,000 0 0
Hovell Lectureship	6,036 5 0		4,500 0 0	1,250 0 0	275 0 0
George Allen Scholarship	1,053 8 1			931 5 0	120 0 0
Freemasons' Scholarship	1,272 19 3	25 0 0		107 10 0	1,130 0 0
J G Raphael Foundation	91 0 4			66 5 0	20 0 0
James Aitken Scholarship	1,169 0 0			70 0 0	1,100 0 0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,178 3 5			4,805 0 0	375 0 0
G Wigram Allen Scholarship	1,648 10 0			1,037 10 0	595 0 0
Struth Exhibition	1,219 10 11	200 0 0		835 0 0	190 0 0
Fisher Estate	12,992 5 11	5,320 0 0	552 0 0	6 797 10 0	375 0 0
Fisher Estate Building Account	27,473 18 11	7,905 0 0		14,662 18 9	4,930 0 0
Norbert Quirk Prize	162 4 2			112 10 0	40 0 0
Smith Prize	106 14 7	100 0 0			
Badham Bursary	973 17 1			730 0 0	250 0 0
Slade Prizes	301 14 2	25 0 0		280 0 0	
Caard Scholarship	1,668 10 4	150 0 0		985 0 0	475 0 0
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	4,406 9 3	50 0 0		4,168 15 0	235 0 0
Bursary	788 6 6		881 0 0		
"Macleay" Curatorship	5,909 13 0			6,000 0 0	
John Harris Scholarship	1,032 0 3	1,000 0 0			
Horner Exhibition	205 13 8			210 0 0	
Council of Education Scholarship	466 12 8	335 0 0		50 0 0	45 0 0
Frazer Scholarship	2,350 2 6	50 0 0		2,185 0 0	115 0 0
Grahame Prize Medal	97 13 10	100 0 0			
Collie Prize	107 3 2			56 5 0	50 0 0
Woolley Scholarship	821 18 1			880 0 0	
P N Russell Endowment Fund	47,393 2 10				47,170 0 0
P N Russell Endowment Fund Sinking Fund	580 15 10			582 19 1	
Garton Scholarships	2,119 2 0			2,080 0 0	
Challis Estate	224,139 8 3	126,760 0 0	4,350 0 0	27,500 0 0	64,600 0 0
Challis Estate—Reserve Fund	18,847 7 6	3,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	12,800 0 0	1,600 0 0
	£ 404,752 15 4	145,900 0 0	15,439 0 0	101,192 2 10	141,290 7 3

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

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## REPORT

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND PLAN

RELATING TO THE

PROPOSED LIBRARY

WITHIN THE

UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

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

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*Printed under No. 19 Report from Printing Committee, 4 December, 1900.*

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honorable ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D., Vice-Chairman.  
The Honorable PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.  
The Honorable SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esquire, Chairman.  
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esquire.  
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.  
JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

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PLAN.

University of Sydney—Fisher Library Additions—Site Plan.





# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## LIBRARY WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

### REPORT.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, appointed during the first Session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, to whom was referred the duty of considering and reporting upon "the expediency of erecting a Library within the University grounds in connection with the University of Sydney," have, after due inquiry, resolved that it is expedient the proposed library be erected, at a cost of £67,500; and, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (iv), of clause 13, of the Public Works Act, report their resolution to the Legislative Assembly:—

#### REASONS FOR THE PROPOSAL.

1. In 1885, the sum of £30,000 was bequeathed to the University of Sydney by the late Mr. Thomas Fisher for the establishing and maintaining of a library for the use of the University. At that time it was thought by the Senate, the Committee are informed, that if a capital sum of £10,000 were retained from the Fisher fund it would provide an annual income of £500 for the purchase of books; and it was determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations to the erection of a building to be called the Fisher Library, the Government to be requested to provide an equal sum for annexes to the library, which should comprise a reading-room, common rooms for students, a room for the Nicholson Museum, additional lecture rooms, and a refectory for students. The reduction in the rate of interest of late years has, however, rendered it necessary to retain a larger capital amount for purchasing books, and it is now proposed to retain the whole of the Fisher fund—which amounts, with accumulations, to £40,000—to provide an annual endowment for defraying all the expenses of the library, including salaries of librarians, and the purchase and binding of books,—a plan which makes it necessary to find provision for the erection of a suitable library building, and the Government and Parliament are now asked to "show their respect for the interest of learning by undertaking the charge of erecting the necessary building, and so adding to the architectural beauty of the city."

#### THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

2. The proposed new building has been placed before the Committee in two parts, one to be erected immediately, and the other in the future, when requirements justify it. The portion to be erected at once, which, it is considered, will be sufficient for many years, is shown on the site plan in light-red colour, and the postponed

postponed portion in dark-red. It is proposed that the new building shall be erected along the southern and western side of the University quadrangle, as contemplated in the original plans of the University, a site at present occupied by temporary buildings, partly brick and partly weatherboard, which are used as common rooms by the women students. The library building, when complete, will consist of :—

- (1.) A large reading-room, with seating accommodation for 250 persons.
- (2.) A store-room for books, or book-stack erected upon the most modern principles, and sufficient to accommodate about 250,000 volumes.
- (3.) A room for serial publications.
- (3A.) A room for transactions of learned societies.
- (4.) A room for manuscripts and rare books.
- (5.) A room for books on Australia's early history.
- (6.) A librarian's room, together with rooms for cataloguing, bookbinding, and unpacking.

In addition to which there will be underneath the reading-room accommodation for the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, and two or three rooms for the accommodation of women students, in place of the buildings which, when the erection of the second portion of the library building has been determined, will have to be removed; and, in the basement of the building, rooms for a caretaker, as well as a lunch-room for students, and some rooms for other purposes.

The portion of the building not to be erected at present will contain the rooms for periodicals, transactions of learned societies, Australian books, and books of a rare character, the librarian's room, a room for the Curator of the Nicholson Museum, and the rooms for the women students. In this portion, also, there will be the main staircase leading to the library.

The whole of the construction will be on fireproof principles.

#### ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.

3. The estimated total cost of the building as proposed at present is £67,500, the details being as follow :—

Library, reading-room, block (three storeys) ... ..	£53,000
Book-stack ... ..	8,500
Book-stack fittings ... ..	5,300
Lavatories ... ..	700
	<hr/>
	£67,500

For the portion of the building to be erected later on, including £3,750 for cloister and external staircase, the estimated cost is ... .. £29,400

The building having been designed so that eventually it shall form a portion of the quadrangular block of which the existing building, including the great hall, will also be a part, the style of architecture of the existing portion has been preserved in the proposed additions.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

4. The Committee have made careful inquiry respecting the proposal before them, though they have not examined many witnesses. The Government Architect, the Registrar and the Chancellor of the University, the Principal Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, and the Superintendent of Technical Education at the Technical College, have given evidence, and the Committee have visited the University and inspected the present arrangements in connection with the University Library, and the site of the proposed new building. Advertisements and paragraphs were inserted in the newspapers, inviting anyone desirous of being examined in the inquiry to attend for that purpose.

THE

### THE PRESENT LIBRARY ARRANGEMENTS.

5. Under the present arrangements in connection with the University Library, the stacking of the books is very unsatisfactory, and the accommodation for readers extremely limited. The library contains, at present, about 52,000 volumes, stacked on ordinary wooden shelving, with no means available for keeping books of the same class together, and much too little space between the different stacks of books. Some of the valuable books have to be kept for safety in the Registrar's office, where they take up a great deal of the room required for other purposes, and many of the books on scientific subjects are separated from the main collection and placed in the laboratories to which they refer, no other method of dealing with them being possible. The reading-room holds about sixty readers, all the available space being filled with chairs and desks, and during term time it is so full in the morning that students are often kept waiting until a seat is vacated. Nearly 600 students attend the University lectures, and the library is also consulted by the graduates, and by persons not members of the University having admission to the library under the regulations.

### THE EVIDENCE.

6. According to the evidence given by the authorities of the University, it is impossible to find the money for the Library in any way other than that proposed, and the new building is absolutely indispensable. Since 1892, the Government grants have been reduced, so that the income of the University has been diminished from £23,300 to £12,000, and it has been only with the most rigid economy that the institution has been carried on. With regard to the library, it is pointed out that it contains books which, in the main, are not to be found in other libraries—such, for instance, as the most recent scientific and philosophical journals, journals that deal with literature from a scientific standpoint, books on philology, &c. At the same time, the Committee are assured, there is no extravagant expenditure. The books obtained are those regarded as absolutely necessary for the conduct of the various classes—useful to the professors and to the students, and also to any person really desirous of seriously studying any matter. In the course of the inquiry the question was raised as to whether a division of the books and publications among the different professors, in their rooms, would not be a more economical and generally advantageous plan than having everything in one central library. It is far better, it was explained, to have everything in one central library, because there the books are more accessible, one man is responsible for them, and the necessity for obtaining duplicates or triplicates—certain books being required by more than one department—is avoided. A distribution of the books among the professors would mean several librarians, separate accommodation, and divided authority. It was also suggested to the Chancellor that as a number of buildings connected with the scientific classes of the University had been erected cheaply, perhaps a somewhat similar building might do for the library; but in answer to this, it was urged (1) that from a public point of view it was necessary to proceed as far as possible in keeping with the design of the present main building; and (2) that the scientific buildings were erected in the nature of a makeshift for science classes that were never expected to grow to their present size and importance, and that now have outgrown their accommodation, except in the case of the Medical School, which was erected at the Government expense, is a great ornament to the grounds, and has been found exceedingly satisfactory. The Library building, it is represented, is not only wanted—the University is crippled without it.

### ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY.

7. In considering a matter of this kind, it may be asked what advantage will the public derive from the new building—is so large an expenditure as that proposed justifiable from a public point of view? The Committee gave attention to this, and an explanation of the manner in which the public will be benefited by the construction of the Library building will be found in the evidence of the Chancellor. The library will not be open to the public in the way the Public Library of New South Wales is—it could not be so under the circumstances; but it will

will be, as it is now, open to any *bonâ fide* student, or searcher after information which the books or journals may contain. The regulation on the subject is as follows :—

The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate or Professor, or any member of the University who has been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree, stating that the person recommended is well known to him, and is a fit and proper person to obtain such order.

There is not the slightest difficulty in the way of anyone getting access to the library, the Committee are assured, if the person applying is properly accredited. No application has ever been refused, and when a person applies he is given a "chair and a table, where he can sit and study, and there is absolute quiet, and he is made as comfortable as he would be in the British Museum." The University, in respect of the use of its library by the public, is in fact, it is pointed out, more liberal than the British Museum, where a person desiring admission to the library requires a recommendation from two householders before he can obtain a reading ticket. The University Library has been consulted from time to time by officers in the Government service, by members of the learned professions, and by persons engaged in scientific research. No one wishing to get access to it has found any difficulty in obtaining what he wanted, and under certain conditions a person who is not a member of the University is allowed to take a book from the library for use outside. It is the desire of the Chancellor, he states in his evidence, not merely to see the students of the University use the library, but also to make every person in Sydney, engaged in any special subject of study, welcome, so that he may go there and increase his opportunities of learning.

As to the general character of the University, the Chancellor describes the institution as a poor man's University, where scarcely any gentlemen's sons go to merely get an educational polish, and where most of the students are those who go there to obtain a course of higher education with a view to making their living. The Chancellor holds that the University exists for the benefit of the whole Colony, every young man and young woman with a desire for higher culture having the opportunity to obtain it, poor students, according to the evidence, receiving special consideration. There has been no case, the Committee are informed, of a talented student wanting to attend the University being rejected because of his poverty. Every year there is a considerable proportion of students who either pay no fees or pay only half fees, and if a student's means are such that he cannot afford to live in Sydney, he is given a bursary; that is, he receives from the University a sum of money to enable him to live, and he gets his education gratis.

During recent years, a notable development has taken place in the Faculty of Science. Every year the number of students graduating in this department increases, with the result that the University is annually supplying numbers of young men with a scientific equipment, which promises to be of the highest value to the mining, agricultural, and commercial interests.

#### CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT BY THE COMMITTEE.

8. In view of all the circumstances of the case, the Committee are of opinion that the Library building as proposed, to cost £67,500, should be erected. The cost seems large, but adequate accommodation for the books now in the University, and for those which, under the ordinary procedure, will be purchased from time to time, must be provided; and, though a cheaper building than that proposed might be put up, it would be, the Committee consider, a matter of public regret if, for the sake of a few thousand pounds, the architecture of the present main building, which is admittedly one of the finest specimens of its style in existence, should be departed from. The evidence of the Chancellor of the University shows that the University is not a class institution, but is one in which the general public are deeply interested, and from which, directly and indirectly, they reap great benefit. There can be no question that a library building is urgently required, and if it be considered right to erect one consistent with the style of the present main building there are only two methods of finding the money; and in either case it must come from

from the Government, for the University authorities cannot supply it. One method is that now proposed ; the other is that the University authorities should share in the expense of erecting the building by applying the Fisher fund to that purpose, the Government reimbursing them by increasing the annual Parliamentary Vote. The first method the Committee regard as the better. The building, as designed, will accommodate the Nicholson Museum, and also provide some much needed additional rooms.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

9. The resolution passed by the Committee is contained in the following extract from the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings :—

Dr. Garran moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed erection of a Library within the University grounds, to cost £67,500, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson, and passed.

W. T. DICK,  
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,  
Sydney, 4 December, 1900.

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# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

### PROPOSED LIBRARY WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS.

THURSDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.

The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

The Hon. SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of erecting a Library within the University Grounds, in connection with the University of Sydney.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Have you an official description of the scheme to place before the Committee? Yes; I W.L. Vernon. have the following very short description, which I will read to the Committee:—

IN submitting drawings (as per Schedule A) for the proposed "Fisher" Library buildings, at the University of Sydney, 22 Nov., 1900. for the consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, I would draw attention to the following extract from the Chancellor's Commemoration Address in April, 1899:—"It will be remembered that, in 1885, the sum of £30,000 was bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. Thomas Fisher, for the establishing and maintaining of a library for the use of the University. In 1888 the Senate determined to apply the sum of £20,000, and its accumulations, to the erection of a building to be called the "Fisher Library," and to request the Government to provide an equal sum for annexes to the library, comprising reading-rooms, common rooms for students, a room for the "Nicholson" Museum, additional lecture rooms, and a refectory for students. The remainder of the principal, amounting to about £10,000, was invested as a perpetual endowment fund, for keeping up and adding to the collection of books. The growth of our collection has been rapid. In 1886 the catalogue represented nearly 18,000 volumes; at present there are about 50,000. It has been found, however, to be quite impossible, with the limited accommodation at our command, to classify and arrange the books in a proper manner, and the limit of shelf accommodation has now been reached. Lecture rooms have been made use of for this purpose, and our collection is now scattered over various parts of the building, causing great inconvenience to the administration, and interfering sadly with the proper use of the library, and sometimes with the arrangements for lectures. Moreover, the reading-room, which has sitting accommodation for only sixty readers, is quite inadequate for the requirements of over 500 students, almost all of whom have frequent occasion to use the library for works of reference. The necessity for a new building is imperative. We propose that it should occupy the south side and about half of the west side of the quadrangle, thus taking a step towards the completion of the quadrangle, which has always been the idea of the main University building. By this extension we shall be able to provide ample accommodation for our books for many years to come, together with rooms for special books, reading-rooms, common rooms, and a room for the Nicholson Museum, which contains the finest collection of Egyptian and classical antiquities to be found south of the Line. And now comes in the question of ways and means. The careful nursing of the Senate has raised the corpus of the Fisher estate to about £40,000, the income of which would form a fairly liberal endowment for the purchase of books, librarian's salary, and the other incidental expenses of a library. If we bear in mind that the Parliamentary vote for the maintenance of the Public Library for the year 1898-99 is £7,545, of which no less a sum than £2,000 is devoted to the purchase of books, it will be obvious that the estimate of £1,200 or £1,400 for the maintenance of a library worthy of the University is by no means high. It is true that we may spend our capital in erecting a building of an architectural style in keeping with the other buildings of the University; but, if so, how is the library to be kept up? We shall find ourselves with a handsome building, but without the funds necessary to fill up our present deficiencies, and to stock our shelves with the constant accessions of valuable books in literature and science necessary to keep the University abreast of the age. What we now suggest is, that the Government and Parliament, following the laudable example of custodians of the public purse in former years, should show their respect for the interests of learning, by undertaking the charge of erecting the necessary building, and so add to the architectural beauties of the city. The Senate, on the part of the University, would undertake the maintenance of the library in all respects, providing for the purchase of books, for proper administration, and for the salaries of officers. In this way we should, in a very few years, be in possession of a collection worthy of the University, equipped with the most modern requirements, and offering a convenient field of study, not merely to our own students and graduates, but also, under section 17 of our Regulations, to any other person who may take the proper steps to be admitted to the privilege of its use."

This extract, I think, sufficiently details the history of this bequest, and explains the inadequacy of the present accommodation and the urgency of erecting a new library, as determined by the Senate. I have prepared plans for new buildings, with the following accommodation:—

<i>Library.</i>	
Library reading-room (to seat 250 students).....	122 ft. x 50 ft.
Book-stack (seven storeys high, and capable of extension) .....	42 ft. x 40 ft.
Cataloguing-room .....	40 ft. x 20 ft.
Bookbinding-room .....	22 ft. x 20 ft.
Unpacking-room .....	17 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 9 in.
Room for transactions of learned societies .....	27 ft. x 14 ft.
Room for periodicals .....	40 ft. x 24 ft. 6 in.
Room for Australian books .....	40 ft. x 22 ft. 9 in.
Room for rare books .....	40 ft. x 32 ft. 6 in.
Librarian's room .....	21 ft. 9 in. x 20 ft.

W. L. Vernon.  
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<i>Nicholson Museum.</i>	
Museum.....	75 ft. 6 in. x 50 ft.
Greek and Roman antiquities .....	45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.
Mediæval antiquities .....	45 ft. x 23 ft. 6 in.
Curator's room.....	21 ft. 9 in. x 13 ft.
<i>Ladies' Rooms.</i>	
Common room .....	40 ft. x 32 ft. 6 in.
Tea-room .....	22 ft. x 21 ft.
Reading-room .....	24 ft. x 21 ft.
Tutor's room .....	14 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.
Lavatories, W.Cs., &c.	
<i>Generally.</i>	
Students' dining-hall .....	75 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.
Caretaker's quarters .....	28 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in.

The library reading-room has been arranged with large windows facing south, to be thoroughly well lighted with an even diffused light. It is shown with an open timber roof, 20 feet 9 inches from floor to the wall-plate, and 34 feet to the flat portion half-way up roof. A panelled dado, about 7 feet high, will be fixed round the walls, and, if thought desirable, shelves for books of reference can be arranged below window-sill level, to carry about 7,000 volumes.

In order to provide for the ventilation of the room, a flèche has been designed on the roof, to contain the necessary exhaust apparatus. Readers will be served with books from two counters, each 11 feet long, by attendants in the cataloguing-room, where the general administration of the library will be carried on; it is connected by a lift and staircase, with the unpacking and bookbinding-rooms on the ground floor, and opens direct into the book-stack on its middle storey, *i.e.*, with three storeys above and three below, the entrance being protected with a fireproof door.

The book-stack is a special feature in the design, and is in accordance with the latest developments of library-planning. It is seven storeys in height, and is capable of extension at the northern end. At present it is intended to include only 42 feet in length to carry about 250,000 volumes; but another 14 feet is drawn on the plan, so as to show how future extension can be effected. The outside shell will be of stone to harmonise with the rest of the building, and alternative designs are shown, one with a window at the end of each range on each storey, and the other, with windows placed without reference to the floor levels of the different storeys. The first is undoubtedly the best constructionally and for lighting purposes, and should be carried out on the façade facing the quadrangle; but for that facing west, the window area towards the hot afternoon sun would, perhaps, be excessive, and therefore the second arrangement is recommended.

The whole of the construction and fittings of this stack are to be fire-resisting, and the system is shown in detail on drawing No. 9. Each storey is planned with a central passage, with ranges 17 feet long on each side, and served with an iron staircase and book lift at the library end. The ranges are all of iron, and are divided into six compartments with seven shelves, 11 inches wide, on each side, and thus every book in each range is within easy reach of the attendant without the aid of a ladder or steps. Each range contains 245 feet lineal of shelving, and calculating at the usual rate of 8½ volumes per foot, will carry about 2,080 volumes. Thus each storey will carry about 35,500 volumes, or in all seven storeys 248,500 volumes. (Every additional set of two ranges, seven storeys high, planned on the northern end, will carry 29,120 volumes.)

Thorough ventilation is obtained by a space of 5 inches being left open in the deck along the front of each book range which, besides aiding the circulation of air, helps to diffuse the light, and affords communication between decks.

The shelves themselves are fully perforated, being constructed of inverted "U" section of rolled steel, all strongly framed together. The whole of the shelves and partitions will be subjected to the Bower-Barff treatment, which permanently protects them from rust or corrosion in contact with the books. Thus the danger of lodgment of dust, and the harbouring of silver-fish, and other enemies to books, will be minimised.

The other rooms in connection with the library are not included in the present scheme, but are shown in the proposed wing to connect the library with the main building. The Librarian's room is made sufficiently large to accommodate meetings of the Library Trust.

On the ground floor, the Nicholson Museum has been planned immediately below the Library reading-room, and the space divided into three spacious courts 17 feet high.

In the suggested connecting wing is the entrance hall and main staircase, with porter's, cloak-rooms, &c.; and here, also, rooms are arranged for the lady students and candidates for examinations, with a separate lavatory and w.c. block. In the angle of the quadrangle, adjoining these ladies' rooms, is a staircase leading up to the mathematical lecture-rooms in existing building. As the ground level falls considerably at this portion of the site, a basement floor has been arranged 12 feet high, in which the caretaker's quarters and a dining-hall for students are located: the caretaker's kitchen being large enough to serve the dining-hall, which will be approached by a staircase leading down from quadrangle. Outside the building, and on level of this basement storey, is a small block connected to main building by an open covered way, and containing lavatories, urinals, w.c's, &c., for male students.

As can be seen from the site-plan, the buildings have been arranged so as, eventually, to be part of the quadrangular block, of which the existing building and great hall, &c., will also form part,—the style of architecture of the existing portion being preserved in the proposed additions: special care has been taken to emphasise the reading-room and museum on the elevations, so that its purpose may be recognised from the exterior. A feature has also been made of a balcony to shield the west-end of the reading-room and museum from the glaring afternoon sun. The whole of the construction throughout will be on fireproof principles.

*Cost.*

The estimated cost of the buildings proposed to be erected immediately, is, £67,500, viz. :—	
Library reading-room block (three storeys) .....	£53,000
Book-stack .....	8,500
Book-stack fittings .....	5,300
Lavatories .....	700

*Schedule "A."* £67,500

1. Site plan .....	16 feet to 1 inch.
2. Plan of basement .....	8 " " 1 "
3. " ground floor .....	8 " " 1 "
4. " first floor .....	8 " " 1 "
5. Geometrical elevation of southern façade.....	8 " " 1 "
6. " " northern façade .....	8 " " 1 "
7. " " western façade and section through library.....	8 " " 1 "
8. Perspective drawing of library exterior.	
9. Detail of fittings to book-stack .....	2 " " 1 "

2. *Dr. Garraan.*] We will begin with the site plan; the part coloured sepia is the existing building I suppose? Yes.
3. On the side adjoining that you have two portions coloured red,—one dark and the other light? Yes.
4. What is the dark-red? The dark-red is a connecting portion which is not included in the present immediate scheme.
5. You are going to leave a gap there for the present? Yes. There are some temporary buildings in the gap which are used by ladies as a common room for undergraduates, and we propose to leave them for the present.
6. Then the light-red is the only portion we are concerned with? Yes.
7. What do you intend to do with the blue? That is a continuation of the quadrangle,—to carry out in some future years the original intention as regards the first portion of the building.
8. That also is left over for future consideration? Yes.
- 9.

9. The first portion, coloured red, seems exactly the same in appearance as the present great hall;—is it W.L. Vernon intended to be so? That is by mere accident; but it is so.
10. It was not architecturally intended for that purpose? Well, nature made the place one in which a bold architectural treatment should be given to the building. 22 Nov., 1900.
11. Did you work out the plan of that library from within—that is, to meet the necessities of the library, and it incidentally matched the other; or did you begin with a design to reproduce, and then fit the library into it? The principal object was to find the accommodation required, and we began with the internal dimensions; but we also knew that that was the spot originally intended, and most suitable for the library itself.
12. It will, in fact, really be a bolder building at that corner than at the other? I think so. The perspective drawings show what it will be.
13. Will there be any covered way connecting this library with the existing portion, *pro tem*? That is such a small matter that it has not been considered; but it could easily be done. It is intended, eventually, to form a cloister entirely round the quadrangle, and the estimate includes that portion immediately adjoining the library itself. It is shown upon the drawings in several positions.
14. Is the whole length of the new corner you propose to build with its main frontage to the south, to be devoted to the library proper—that is, for the custody of books, and as the reading-room? The library, itself, takes the whole length on the first floor. It measures 122 feet x 50 feet, giving sitting accommodation for 250 students at one time.
15. What will be the weight of books that you will have to carry on that floor? The books are not to be stacked on the library floor. The books are to be stacked on what is called the "book-stack." That is the annexe leading off at right angles from the library itself.
16. Where are the books themselves to be located? According to the plan, the books are to be in the annexe which is called the "book-stack," leading at right angles from the library itself. The books are not to be stacked in the reading-room.
17. These book-stacks will be ranged end-on to the walls? Yes.
18. So as to make so many bays between? Yes.
19. Not ranged around the walls? No.
20. That gives the largest quantity of frontage to the shelves? Quite so; and it gives perfect access too.
21. These book-stacks will be about 6 feet in height, I suppose? There are 7 feet from floor to floor.
22. And how many ranges have you? Seven storeys in height. They are shown on the section.
23. I suppose you will put the existing library into this library? Yes.
24. And also the Stenhouse library? Mr. Barff can tell you more about that. We are providing for 240,000 volumes.
25. Taking the rest of the building—what is that to be devoted to? On the ground-floor, the space under the library itself, is to be occupied by the Nicholson Museum, with its various adjuncts;—the book-stack of course running from top to bottom is necessarily on the same floor, but there is no connection between the two. There is an area on the ground-floor under the Librarian's cataloguing-room above, which is to be devoted to book-binding and other necessary work in connection with the book-stacks.
26. And that library part is open from floor to roof, inside? Yes.
27. One lofty building? Yes, it is full of floors; but they are skeleton floors.
28. Where is the common room for reading? It is in the portion not proposed to be built yet.
29. But I mean the reading-room to which students will take books to read? I have taken advantage of the fall of the ground, which is very rapid; it is necessary to put in a basement, and we are making use of that for this large common dining-room for the use of students.
30. Is it not inconvenient for the reading-room to be on a different floor from the room where you get your book;—you have to go up and down stairs? Oh, no. The reading-room of the library is on the first-floor, and the cataloguing-room is on the same level, and the Librarian and his assistants obtain their book out of the book-stack either from above or from below by means of a lift; but they are all centralised on the first floor.
31. They all pass from that room to get to the reading-room? Yes. There are two counters, and you call at these and get your book either from above or from below, according to the position in which it is stacked.
32. Will you tell the Committee the subdivision of the area on that floor, according to the plan? On the first floor the whole of the area of the main building is taken up by the library and reading-room proper, and then the annexe contains a cataloguing-room and a curator's and librarian's business-room; and adjoining that is about the centre of the height of the stack.
33. The reading-room takes a larger area than the book-stacks? A larger area on the floor only. The book-stack is multiplied by seven.
34. I understand that; but, looking at it from outside, it seems that you give a smaller space to the storage of books than to the rest of the purposes? Yes.
35. Because the use of all the remainder of the library books is incidental to the use of these books? Yes.
36. The part given to the library itself—that is for the storage of the books—you say is thoroughly fire-proof? Yes. It is all built of steel.
37. Is that built on the model of any existing library that you know of? Yes; the new National Library at Washington.
38. Is that one of the latest libraries erected? Yes. There are some similar State libraries in the United States; in fact the stacking of books on these principles has become such a science that it is possible to obtain the fittings you want.
39. You think that the Americans are as much up-to-date in the matter of libraries as any other country is? As far as my investigation proves, they are.
40. What you saw when travelling? Yes; and what I have read.
41. You found no better model than the American model to go by? I must speak guardedly as to the arrangement of the library itself. Of course, a public library must be treated in a very different fashion from a library to be used by University students. This library is to be used entirely by students who have some connection in other ways, as undergraduates, with the University itself, and therefore are under very great control. They are also limited, to some extent, in number. Therefore, the form of library adopted here is more suitable for an educational establishment, whilst possibly for public purposes a circular library might be thought more advisable.

- W.L. Vernon. 42. More like the British Museum? Yes, and others too, but not for a University—not for an educational establishment.
- 22 Nov., 1900. 43. Would a circular library here harmonise with the rest of the building? No; it would not.
44. You could not fit it in with that quadrangle? Impossible.
45. Any architect would feel himself tied by the necessity of completing this quadrangular plan? We have tried it otherwise, and it cannot be done.
46. You cannot escape from that? No.
47. With regard to the architecture, have you kept pretty close to the present style? We have followed it literally—of course, not slavishly. I have always considered that the Great Hall of the University is one of the best examples of the late Perpendicular Gothic one could wish for. It is equally as good as anything at home, and having that as a prototype, I would not depart from it, but have followed the spirit of the design in all particulars.
48. I have seen it stated by a critic that our University is the best specimen of Tudor architecture built in the present generation? I would not say as much as that; but the Great Hall is undeniably an extremely fine building. We hardly know what we have in that Hall.
49. And, so far as you can see, this library, as you have planned it, will answer the purposes of the University indefinitely? Undoubtedly.
50. Because there are, of course, limits to the number of students in the University at any one time, and I suppose they will be the principal users of the books? Yes. According to the style, it requires these large windows which you see on the side elevation, and being on the southern frontage, enables a very fine diffused light to travel all over the reading-room.
51. You will get no sun-glare? None at all.
52. In this climate I have noticed that there is a great tendency for the binding on the back of books to give way;—is that caused by the sun? Yes.
53. Not so much the heat? No; the sun principally.
54. Will any of your books be exposed to the direct sun? We have a little difficulty with the book-stack. The reading-room has a southern frontage. There is a northern light for these windows which are both good; but on the west, instead of putting in windows, I have put a sort of arcaded balcony, to prevent the necessity of having windows, so there should be no westerly sun in that room. But when we come to the book-stack, unfortunately we have a direct westerly sun; but that has been minimised. The shelves will be end on, and there will be large shutters to these windows.
55. Do you propose to have iron shutters or wooden shutters? Wooden shutters are quite sufficient.
56. No iron revolving-shutters? It is hardly necessary.
57. You want to get rid of weight as much as possible? Yes. It might be a good suggestion to put revolving iron or steel shutters; but that is a matter of detail.
58. Do you happen to recollect how much the existing University building cost—I do not mean the outside building, but the original block? No; we have no record in the office. It was not built by the Government.
59. It was built by the Trustees? Yes; I think the Government helped. The late Mr. Blacket was the architect.
60. You mean to say there is no record of what it cost? I cannot find any record at all.
61. I am looking at the cost of your new block as compared with the existing stone building, because you are going to spend £67,500 for a smaller piece of work? I do not think it will be a smaller work when you put the whole thing together, inasmuch as I am building to a greater height, and with a greater span, and with more floors.
62. And you have a long basement, which they have not? Yes, a very extensive basement. We also have an extensive system of book-racking, such as there is not in the other buildings.
63. Will the library proper have any cross-ties to keep the walls together on the way up? Yes; the floors themselves will be all steel-framed.
64. So there will be no outward thrust with the weight of the books? No; there will be simply the dead weight of the books.
65. Will the weight of the books fall perpendicularly? Yes.
66. No side thrust? No.
67. The iron columns will carry that weight? We shall not require iron columns, because the book-stacks themselves form supports.
68. But they are made of iron? Yes; but they go from floor to ceiling.
69. If any particular block of books should catch fire, it would not spread very far? I do not think it is possible.
70. What other Departments are you going to accommodate besides the library? In the present building, the museum, and eventually the lady undergraduates, and, of course, the common-room for the men undergraduates in the basement.
71. Then the whole of the room is really in demand at the present time? Yes.
72. You have no surplus room? None whatever. The future requirements of the University will be met by completing the quadrangle. We are building now only what is actually required.
73. Do you think your estimate for the works is a fair one, according to the present prices of material and labour? Yes; it is estimated on the present rates.
74. And you think you are pretty close to what it will cost? I do not think it can go much higher. Of course, prices are good just now, and I have based my estimate on the present prices.
75. The price of stonework is high now? Yes.
76. And all the outside will be stone? Yes.
77. What stone do you propose to use? It is immaterial whether we use Pyrmont or Waverley, or any other good quarry of which we know there is sufficient for the whole.
78. How has the stone in the present building stood the weathering? I do not think any too well.
79. Where did that come from? I do not know, but I think Pyrmont. We have used Pyrmont stone there ourselves. I re-erected the turrets on the main tower six or eight years ago, and that stone came from Pyrmont.
80. *Chairman.*] Was not the split there the result of the stone all being put on its natural bed? No; it was the result of running iron rods up through the centre of the stone; at least, that is the impression we had.

81. *Dr. Garran.*] Is the weathering of the University stone anything like as bad as that at Government House? No. The workmanship is better. There is no bedding at all at Government House. The stones in the present University building are properly bedded, and worked properly by the masons. W. L. Vernon.  
22 Nov., 1900.
82. Which aspect stands it best and which worst at the University? Perhaps I may answer that by saying that the most exposed sides stand it less well.
83. I suppose that is the south and east? Yes.
84. They get the heavy rain? Yes. But I think there are signs of deterioration on the north as well.
85. All round? Yes, all round. There are signs of great discoloration—more than there should be in first-class stone.
86. Is that from the smoke of Sydney at all? No; I think it is from the nature of the stone. I think that all Sydney sandstone is liable to that.
87. You do not think, then, that our Sydney sandstone is so very durable? I think it is a very good stone to use, but not so durable as others I have known. It is the best we can get.
88. Can we count on more than 100 years? Not without signs of deterioration.
89. What you have done to Government House I suppose makes the frontage as good as new? Yes.
90. How much per cent. is that as compared with the cost of building a wall afresh? As a matter of fact, I built entirely new walls at Government House lately. At first I faced some walls, and since then we have made structural alterations, which necessitated entirely new walls.
91. Would the facing cost half as much as building? Well, any stonemason would rather build a new wall than face an old one.
92. Yes, I know; but would it cost as much; I am looking to the future; if we put up these colossal stone buildings, what have we to face in the future;—have we to spend, some day, 50 per cent. on the original cost to make the face right? It is a long time to look ahead to. I think that with careful induration you can stave that off very much longer.
93. There is no external wash you know of that would harden the stone? Yes; we use solutions of that kind, but, of course, they are lasting only for a time; and where we are at fault is that we do not do it sufficiently often.
94. Are there any silicated solutions that will sometimes keep a front good? Yes.
95. How often would you call frequently enough to do that? Some solutions are better than others, but probably every eight or ten years.
96. Then all our brand new stone buildings ought to be silicate-washed every ten years to preserve them? Yes.
97. If we do not do that they will decay? Yes, undoubtedly.
98. With regard to the fireproof arrangements, I suppose there is nothing special about the ordinary domestic part for living rooms? No; it is simply a small set of rooms, with a kitchen.
99. There is nothing fireproof about them? It is all fireproof.
100. I suppose that is the most likely part for a fire to break out? Yes, it is. The ceiling overhead is all fireproof, and these walls are all solid. Of course, the external walls are of unusual thickness.
101. What will you use to make the ceilings fireproof? I shall very likely use terra-cotta lumber.
102. As we shall not have the whole of these books at first, are you going to put up the whole of the standage, or add that as you want it afterwards? Add it as it is wanted.
103. You put up now only what is wanted? We provide enough for 240,000 books—as far as the end of the bright red.
104. All you build you will occupy to the full height? Yes.
105. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the carrying out of the original plan of the quadrangle is, under present circumstances and conditions, the best thing to do, from an architectural point of view? You mean the present condition of the University buildings.
106. Yes, and its surroundings? Undoubtedly it is the best. The rear of the main building now suffers very much as an educational place from want of enclosing walls.
107. In what way? Because there is an intensely strong afternoon sun and a most unpleasant westerly wind sometimes blowing into that place, which makes it hardly usable. But there are better reasons than that: there is the chance of using the falling ground for this front façade, which will be the making of the place architecturally.
108. Can you state why you selected the corner to operate on first, instead of taking the dark-brown portion and building on it? Because it would be impossible to attach the book-stack to that portion without impinging on the quadrangle, and upsetting the whole of the future arrangements; and we found by many trials that the best way to do it was to take the extreme end of the library and reading-room, and then let the book-stack take the future form of the quadrangle itself.
109. Why do you regard the quadrangle as being too sacred to be trespassed upon by the book-stack;—is it from architectural considerations? Not altogether, but for purposes of utility as well. It would be impossible to plan that book-stack sufficiently suitable elsewhere in the quadrangle, because it would destroy a lot of light, and you would break the continuity of the educational portions of the University itself on that side, and nothing at all would be gained from it.
110. Do you think the proximity of the Medical School to that side of the proposed building will interfere with its full architectural effect? I do not think so. There is a very large open part facing this façade, with the Colleges of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, and so on, which gives a very large open vista.
111. I suppose you had consultations with Mr. Barff and other gentlemen at the University with respect to allotting the space? Yes; and with a special committee of the Senate. I met them on several occasions and went into every detail, and we have had a considerable number of trial plans made, and they eventually all agreed, I think, on this one as meeting their requirements.
112. You do not think that any considerable loss of time will ensue for placing this library at that corner of the quadrangle so far from the existing lecture and other rooms? I do not think so. It is not a great number of feet away. It is about 170 feet across the quadrangle. It must be understood, too, that the students from these detached schools also would use the library as well as those in the new portion of the building.
113. Where is the students' dining-hall situated? In the basement.
114. Is it practically another common-room? Yes, a common dining-room where they will eat their lunches. I believe they have no such accommodation now, and that it is extremely inconvenient.

Henry



Henry Ebenezer Barff, M.A., Registrar, University of Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

H. E. Barff, 115. *Chairman.*] Can you briefly outline the finances of the library of the Sydney University, not from the earliest times, but in the most recent times;—what money has been spent, and in what way it has been obtained? I have prepared a short statement which I thought would be useful to the Committee. It is as follows:—

M.A.  
22 Nov., 1900.

*The University of Sydney.—The proposed University Library.*

The books are at present stored in the following rooms:—

On the first floor—

- \* (1) Reading-room (40 x 34).
- \* (2, 3) Two small rooms adjoining, one the Librarian's room (21 x 12), (15 x 12).
- \* (4, 5) Two rooms in the tower, one used as a periodical room, and room for transactions of societies (23 x 23).
- (6) A small room adjoining (13 x 11).

On the ground floor—

\* (7) The Ante-room to the Great Hall (34 x 40), which contains not only the Stenhouse Library Collection, presented to the University by the late Thomas Walker, Esq., but which is filled with book-shelves on the floor space, leaving only a passage to the Great Hall.

(8) Some of the valuable books are kept for safety in the Registrar's office, where they take up a great deal of space which is required for other purposes.

(9) Many of the books upon scientific subjects are separated from the main collection, and placed in the laboratories to which they refer, e.g., Engineering, Physics, &c., &c.

The reading-room holds about sixty readers when all available space is filled with chairs and desks, and during term-time it is always full in the mornings, students being often kept waiting until there is a vacant seat. There are nearly 600 students attending lectures, and the library is also consulted by the graduates and other persons, not members of the University, having admission to the library under the regulations. Among these may be mentioned many of the officers in the professional scientific branches of the Government Service. The aim of the Senate is to make the library a store-house for all the most important literature of an educational and scientific character, and the library is open not only to members of the University, but to any member of the general public who may wish to consult it, and who is properly accredited.

The library contains at present about 52,000 volumes. The present annual grant for the purchase of books is £600 (£500 from the Fisher Fund, and £100 from the General Funds), and about £100 for binding in addition. The vote of £600 is divided amongst the various teaching departments, in order that they may be kept up to date; but all departments complain of the small amount at their disposal.

The division of the £600 for 1900 amongst the various departments of the library was as follows:—Chemistry, Geology, Physiology, Engineering, Physics, Biology, Anatomy, each £42 17s. 2d.; Classics (Latin and Greek), Ancient History and Philology, Mathematics, Modern Literature, Logic and Mental Philosophy, Law, History—each £50.

Of the £300 devoted to scientific departments, almost the whole is expended in the purchase of serial literature, containing the latest information, discoveries, investigations, &c., in scientific subjects, and published in Europe and America, with the result that there is no fund for the purchase of standard books in these branches.

In addition to purchases, the University receives annually donations of books, to the number of several hundred, from Governments, scientific and other societies, universities, and private persons. The Imperial Government has lately made a second donation of two or three hundred volumes of the Imperial Records, which are most valuable in the Department of Modern History.

The present vote for the expenditure of books is considered by all departments to be most inadequate, and the liberation of the Fisher Fund from accumulation will enable the Senate to set apart a larger fund for the purpose.

The Fisher Fund—an amount of about £30,000—was bequeathed to the University, in 1885, by the late Thomas Fisher, Esq., “to be applied and expended by the Senate for the time being of the University in establishing and maintaining a library for the University, for which purpose they may erect a building, and may purchase books, and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid.”

It was at that time thought by the Senate that a capital sum of £10,000, if retained from the Fisher Fund, would provide an annual income of £500 for the purchase of books, but the reduction in the rate of interest of late years has rendered it necessary to retain a larger capital amount for this purpose. It is now proposed to retain the whole of the Fisher Fund—now amounting, with accumulations, to £40,000—to provide an annual endowment for defraying all the expenses of the library, including salaries of librarians, attendants, and the purchase and binding of books. When a new building has been provided, the University will thus be in a position to maintain it adequately.

It is proposed that the new building should be erected along the southern and western sides of the quadrangle, which was contemplated in the original plans of the University building. This site is at present occupied by temporary buildings, partly of brick and partly of weatherboard, which are used as common rooms for the women students.

The library building will consist of:—

- (1) A large reading-room, with seating accommodation for 250 persons.
- (2) A store-room for books, or book-stack, erected upon modern principles, and similar in construction to the book-stacks in use in the Great Library of Congress at Washington, which has just been completed. The book-stack will be constructed of iron, and will occupy the two floors of the building, and will contain seven tiers of shelves, running east and west, the space between being well lighted by the windows at each end of the shelves. It will provide accommodation for about 200,000 volumes, or nearly four times the present number. As the library is being added to at the rate of about 5,000 volumes a year, and this number is likely to be increased, by reason of an increased library grant for purchase and by increasing donations, it is anticipated that this book-stack will provide accommodation for about twenty years. The book-stack is also placed in such a position as will make it easy to increase the storage accommodation for books, when additions are made to the main building, by extending the western front.
- (3) A room for serial publications.
- (3A) A room for transactions of societies.
- (4) A room for manuscripts and rare books, not to be consulted without special permission.
- (5) A room for books on Australia and its Early History.
- (6) A Librarian's room, together with rooms for cataloguing and bookbinding.

Underneath the reading-room it is proposed to provide accommodation for the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, which has received many accessions since its presentation to the University by Sir Charles Nicholson, and which is so inconveniently arranged in the limited space at present allotted to it in the main building that it is almost impossible to examine the exhibits with profit. The Nicholson Collection includes Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, and Mediaeval objects of great interest. There is no similar museum in the Southern Hemisphere.

Two or three rooms are also provided for the accommodation of the women students, in the place of the buildings which are to be removed.

The nature of the ground renders a basement necessary, and here it is proposed to provide rooms for a caretaker, together with a lunch-room for students, an unpacking-room for cases of books, and other additional rooms that may be required.

116. From Mr. Vernon's official statement I find that:

In 1888 the Senate determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations to the erection of a building to be called the “Fisher Library,” and to request the Government to provide an equal sum for annexes to the library, comprising reading-rooms, common rooms for students, a room for the “Nicholson” Museum, additional lecture rooms, and a refectory for students.

Was that request made to the Government in 1888? I think the request was made to the Government at the time, but it was not granted, and the money has gone on accumulating. The total fund, including £10,000, the amount to be used as an endowment for the library, is now £40,000. 117.

\* In these rooms the shelves are 14 feet high, necessitating the use of ladders.

H. E. Barff,  
M.A.

22 Nov., 1900.

117. Does that include the £10,000, the interest of which you have been using every year? Yes.

118. *Mr. Hyam.*] How has the money been invested? Partly on mortgage, partly on bank deposit, and partly in Government stock.

119. It is an asset that that can be realised at any moment? Yes, we can realise it at any time.

120. *Chairman.*] The present intention is to retain the whole of the accumulated Fisher bequest for the purpose of purchasing books and defraying other expenses, and it is the desire now that the Government should spend £67,500 for the erection of the building and the housing of the books? Yes.

121. I suppose that considerable inconvenience is felt on all sides through the inability to concentrate all the books in one spot? Yes, very great inconvenience.

122. Is it a fact that rooms that should be used for other purposes are now hampered with accumulations of books? There are three rooms that should be used as lecture-rooms. Some of the lecture-rooms are double-banked, and three rooms that should be used as lecture-rooms, and were so used before the number of books increased so much, are now being used for the storage of books.

123. Were the whole of the designs now before us submitted to a Committee of the Senate with the view of getting their approval of them? Yes, practically the same designs. They were not framed, but they were the same plans.

124. Do they meet with the entire approval of the University authorities? Yes.

125. Can you state whether within the last ten years the average number of students attending the University lectures has been steadily increasing? The number increased up to 1893. In 1893 there were 600 students, which is the largest number the University has had; but included in those were about 130 training college students from the Public Instruction Department, and in 1894 their attendance at the University ceased. The present number is about 560, so that, training college students apart, there has been a steady increase in the number of students, and the number of students now is greater than it has been.

126. Can you state how the Nicholson Museum is at present housed? The Nicholson Museum is in two ante-rooms at the southern side of the tower in the main building; the large room is about 34 feet square, and it is filled up with cases to such an extent that it is almost impossible to see the exhibits in the cases properly.

127. Do you propose to concentrate the whole of the libraries of the University within the new building—that is, the engineering, the medical, and so on? Yes, we propose to put them all in the main library building, so that they may be accessible to all.

128. Will that be as convenient to the separate colleges as if they had each their own library within their own building? It is thought so by the Committee.

129. Some of the special school buildings are of a very temporary nature, are they not? Well, they are built of brick. I do not know that they are very temporary. They were built of brick designedly at the request of the Senate, because scientific buildings want altering a few years after they are built; the different sciences alter so much that the requirements become quite different.

130. Is there not danger of loss of books in these special departments through fire? There is a greater risk there certainly than there would be in the main library building, and there is the difficulty of their not being under the supervision of the officer who is really responsible for them—the Librarian of the University.

131. Do you think that the building, as proposed, will afford ample room for reading and consulting the books for the full number of students who desire to use them? Yes, I think it will.

132. Have you made any calculation as to the total floor-space available for students consulting the books at present and under the proposed scheme? No, I have not made any calculations; but the reading-room was designed at the size it is proposed to be made at my suggestion, and I got my idea from the library of the Cornell University, in New York. The Cornell University, about nine or ten years ago, built a new library with a reading-room exactly this size, which was intended to seat 250 students, and their book-stack is very much on the same principle as ours, except that it is at the corner of the reading-room instead of at the side.

133. Has any suggestion been made to house the Mitchell Library within the University? Not to the University authorities.

134. You consider that the plan before the Committee will suffice for the next twenty years? Yes, I think it will.

135. *Mr. Hyam.*] Is there more than one museum in the University? There are the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the Medical Museum; and there is a museum attached to the Biological Department, for teaching purposes.

136. Do you intend to concentrate those museums, or to leave them as they are? We propose to leave those museums as they are, with the exception of accommodating the Nicholson Museum in the new building.

137. But it is evidently the intention of the Trustees to concentrate the whole of the libraries in this new building? Yes.

138. I suppose the books on Medical Science are in the Medical School at the present time? No, they are not.

139. Is there no accommodation for them there? No. It was not proposed. It is generally found better to have all the books in one central building.

140. I think that, when the Medical School was built, there was a proposition to make provision for large library accommodation in the Medical School;—was that ever done? No; there is no library accommodation there. None of the medical books are kept there.

141. In the statement you read just now you said there is some provision made for the public? Yes.

142. How do they avail themselves of the library books? The Library Regulations provide that any person who gets a proper recommendation to the Chancellor may get an order for reading in the library, and may have it renewed from time to time as often as he pleases.

143. Who would be considered a proper person to recommend? This is the regulation that bears on it:—

The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission, for the purpose of study and research, to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate, or Professor, or any member of the University who has been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree, stating that the person recommended is well known to him, and is a fit and proper person to obtain such order.

- H. E. Barff, M.A.  
22 Nov., 1900.
144. No one besides those you have mentioned is entitled to make a recommendation? No; not under the regulation.
145. It seems to be very restrictive? Well, there are some 500 graduates at the University? A University Library is more or less an educational library, and any person interested in any subject, who wished to consult a book in the library, would no doubt know one of those persons; or, if not, if he made an application, and was shown to be a respectable person, his application would be immediately granted.
146. Who would consider that application? The Chancellor, in the first instance; and, if he thought it was a proper application, he would grant it.
147. That seems to me to be a very hard way of getting access to the library? I do not remember any case where admission to the library has been refused.
148. Would there be any chance of altering that rule in any way, so that it might be made easier? I am sure the Senate would have no objection to alter it in such a way as to allow the library to be consulted by any person who wished to acquire information contained in it, so long as he was respectable and recommended.
149. You think that a modification to that effect might be secured? I think it is very likely. I do not think there would be any objection to that.
150. Do you think that, before this inquiry closes, you can give this Committee some further information on that head? I can consult the Chancellor, Dr. MacLaurin, in reference to having a modification of the regulation.
151. These plans were, I believe, submitted to a committee? They were submitted to the Senate, and afterwards were considered by the Building Committee of the Senate, and also by the Library Committee.
152. How many members are there in the Senate? Twenty.
153. And did you submit the plan to the whole of the twenty? It was submitted to a meeting of the Senate. I do not know if they were all present. I think two or three were absent.
154. *Dr. Garran.*] You say that you will have plenty of money to pay all the current expenses of the library out of the interest? Yes. We expect to have from £1,200 to £1,400 a year from the £40,000.
155. You are going to spend the whole of the interest of the £40,000 on books, are you not? Not the whole of it. We spend it on books and administrative expenses.
156. You are going to keep the corpus of that trust unbroken? Yes.
157. How much do you expect the administrative expenses will be? The salaries at present are £350 and the present library grant is £600; that makes £950.
158. You will have to keep an additional librarian, I suppose? Yes.
159. That will run you up to £500 or £600? Yes.
160. Will there be any other administrative expenses besides the salaries of the librarians? Not very much. I suppose there will be a caretaker who will have his residence, and there will probably be a library attendant.
161. Still £1,000 will cover the administrative expenses? Yes; I should think so.
162. And all the balance of the interest will be available for the purchase of books? Yes.
163. All the money the University gets in fees now, I suppose, goes in various expenses? Yes; it goes into the general fund, which is used for the general expenditure of the University.
164. There is no margin there for providing for library expenses? No, there is not, unless there is an increase of students; of course, an increase of students brings an increase of fees.
165. The £350 you spend now comes out of that general fund? No; the £350 comes out of the Fisher Fund.
166. Then you have been charging the Fisher Fund with your present library expenses? We have been charging the Fisher Fund with the salaries of the librarians.
167. Although there is no Fisher building and no Fisher books? There are Fisher books; we have been spending £500 a year from the Fisher Fund for the purchase of books. Under the terms of Mr. Fisher's bequest the University is empowered to use the money in any way it pleases, subject to the proviso that it is—
- To be applied and expended by the Senate for the time being of the University in establishing and maintaining a library for the use of the University, for which purpose they may erect a building and may purchase books and do anything that may be thought desirable for effectuating the purposes aforesaid.
168. The librarian who gets this £300 has to attend to a great many more books than the Fisher books? Yes.
169. The Senate has not seen any difficulty in putting the salary of their own librarian, which they had to pay before the Fisher bequest was made, on to the Fisher Fund? They have paid him from the Fisher Fund only since 1893. The endowment of the University was considerably reduced at that time, and they had to shave a little and find more funds.
170. And ever since that they have put the librarian on the Fisher Fund? Yes.
171. Is the dining-room intended to be a room in which the students can purchase a dinner, or merely sit and eat the lunches they bring with them? In which they can purchase dinners.
172. But if they bring their lunches they will be able to eat them there? Yes; there is at present a small room used for the purpose in the basement of the Medical School building, but it is very small, and accommodates only the medical students.
173. How long has that been in existence? For five or six years.
174. The non-medical students do not use that? They do not use it.
175. What accommodation have they? Practically, none; in the Engineering Department there is a small room students use for eating their lunch in, but they have no facilities for purchasing a lunch at the University.
176. Then there is a great want at present? Yes.
177. Are the lectures mostly in the morning? In the Faculty of Arts the lectures are mostly in the morning; in the other departments the students are generally there the whole day.
178. In the Science Department? Yes; in Medicine and Science.
179. Then the students who are not medical students have at present no accommodation of that kind? No; many of the Art students remain at the University to read in the library during the afternoon.
180. And they have to shift as best they can? Yes.

181. Are there any luncheon-rooms in the neighbourhood of the University to which they could go to get lunch? I do not know of any good place. H. E. Barff.
182. As far as you have seen the working of the existing library, are you satisfied with the proposed new scheme? Yes. 23 Nov., 1900.
183. Is one librarian at present able to look after books scattered about in half-a-dozen different rooms as you have them at present? There is one librarian with two assistants. The two assistants are young; they are not exactly boys. For some years it has been the practice to have a student assistant and give him a small salary and certain facilities for attending lectures, and in that way we have had librarian assistants of some intelligence. Two of them have graduated, and one of them is remaining on now at a small salary.
184. It has given an opportunity for poor students to earn a little? Yes; but we found that plan to not work well, and this year we appointed a junior at a small salary. His salary is to be increased regularly, and he is to be brought up to the library business.
185. But you spend only £350 a year altogether on the salaries of the library? Yes; we pay £300 to one and £25 to each of the two juniors.
186. *Mr. Hyam.*] Under the new arrangement there is to be a periodical increase? Yes.
187. *Chairman.*] What has the Parliamentary vote for the University been during recent years? £4,000 per annum.
188. In the last year, when Sir George Dibbs was at the head of the Government, it was £8,000? £8,900 in 1893.
189. Some years before that it was up to that amount? Yes.
190. Has the reduction of that vote seriously interfered with the operations of the University? Yes, very much indeed.
191. Has any attempt been made to get it increased? Yes; repeated applications have been made by the Senate to the Government, but nothing has been done.
192. Do you think that if a considerably increased vote to the University were guaranteed the Senate could participate in the expense of building this Library as an alternative to the Government providing the whole £67,500? I think the University Senate would very gladly fall in with an arrangement of that kind, but they would like the increased vote to be statutory, the same as the original endowment. It is very difficult for a University to carry on its operations if it is in danger every year of having the amount of its vote altered.
193. *Mr. Hyam.*] Have you any revenue from large endowments? Yes; we have a revenue from the Challis Fund.
194. Is that considerable? About £8,000 a year.
195. How is that expended? It is expended chiefly in the payment of Professors' salaries.
196. The Professors' salaries then are not paid by the Government? Partly by the Government. Some of the Professors are on the Challis Fund, and some on the General Fund.
197. Is that the only endowment you have? The only endowment we have for general purposes. The other endowments are for special purposes—bursaries, scholarships, and so on.
198. Then it is a good job you had the Challis endowment? Yes; we could not have got through this financial trouble without it.
199. At the present time the Government endowment is less than half the amount in 1893? Under the Act of Incorporation of the University, the University receives a statutory endowment of £5,000 a year. In addition to that it has been receiving an endowment on the estimates. The endowment on the estimates before 1892 was £8,900. Now that endowment has been reduced to £4,000. Therefore, the total Government endowment is £9,000 a year.
200. In 1893 you had £5,000 and £8,900? Yes.
201. You are working with considerably less income now? Yes.
202. And with an increasing number of students? Yes.
203. *Chairman.*] Has your general return from investments been reduced much during past years? Yes; it has been reduced a great deal. As investments fall in we are not able to get investments at the old rate of interest.
204. So that in several ways your finances have been restricted during recent years? Yes.
205. Whereas the drain upon them in the way of increased number of students and the attendant expenses has been increased? Yes; on the question of endowment I have a paper shewing the endowment of the State University in California. I have got this information from a pamphlet called the "Overland Monthly" of May, 1898. The population of the State of California is 1,500,000. The income of the University from a special University tax imposed by the Government is £42,000 per annum. It has also an income from the United States Federal Government of £7,200, making a total Government endowment of £49,000. It has an income from productive funds of its own—like the Challis Fund—of £24,000, and the Government, according to this pamphlet, has lately also renewed an appropriation of £50,000 for a building in San Francisco for professional schools.
206. How does that total income of £49,000 compare with your income? Our total income from the Government is £9,000 for general purposes, £2,000 for evening lectures, and £1,000 for keeping the buildings in repair—£12,000 altogether.
207. *Dr. Garrahan.*] Is that enough? No, it is not. The vote for additions, repairs, and furniture is quite insufficient. It is always spent before the financial year is half over.

FRIDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

THE HON. PATRICK LINDESAY CRAWFORD SHEPHERD.  
THE HON. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.THE HON. SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.  
JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Library within the University Grounds in connection with the University of Sydney.

Henry Ebenezer Barff, M.A., Registrar, University of Sydney, sworn, and further examined:—

H. E. Barff. 208. *Dr. Garran.*] I understand you wish to add something to your evidence? Mr. Hyam asked me yesterday about the Regulation for the admission of the public to the library, and I promised that I would see the Chancellor about it. I saw him yesterday, and he says that he is quite willing to propose to the Senate a Regulation which will make it possible for any person who is a *bonâ fide* student to use the library.  
23 Nov., 1900. 209. His respectability will have to be certified? Yes; any person who shows that he wishes to use the library for *bonâ fide* purposes of study.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Principal Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales, sworn, and examined:—

H. C. L. Anderson. 210. *Dr. Garran.*] How many years have you been Principal Librarian? Seven years.  
23 Nov., 1900. 211. Was the new building erected during your term of office? No.  
212. Have you travelled at all since you were appointed Librarian? Yes; I have been to Europe, and have seen the principal libraries of the Old World.  
213. Did you go to America? No; I had not sufficient time.  
214. Which library in the Old World seemed to you to be most up to date? There is no library in the Old World so much up to date as the American libraries. For example, as regards book stacks, I saw no library at Home with the modern book stack that is suggested for our University library; but a very good up to date library was the one in Manchester, and also the one in Birmingham, and several in London, especially one in connection with the War Office—a new library with steel presses and the latest improvements, except that they had not the stack system now in vogue in America.  
215. Is that stack system made with perforated bottoms or with solid shelves? The shelves are generally made of thin polished steel.  
216. But they are not open at all so that the air can come up through the shelves? No; but the backs and sides are very often open. They are all made of fine lattice work.  
217. Does it affect the preservation of books whether you have them enclosed in a semi-box, as we have on our wooden shelves, or whether they are open at the back? If closed up they are more likely to be infested with insect pests—the larvæ of small beetles.  
218. There ought to be an opening at the back, if not on the shelf itself? They ought to be open as much as possible to allow the circulation of air, which of course prevents mildew or fungus.  
219. Would it not be better, then, to put the books on a network instead of on solid steel? No; I think that that would abrade the bottoms of the books. When they are being put in or pulled out, you want a polished surface in order to make the friction as little as possible.  
220. It is proposed to make these stacks about 7 feet high, so that the top shelf may be easily reached from the floor;—I suppose you quite agree with that? Yes. I may mention that we have a sample of each of these presses in our library, which you can see if you like. I imported a sample of each press that is made in the world, for my Trustees to choose which they would like for our own library.  
221. Have you a sample of what Mr. Vernon is going to use? Yes, exactly the same—made by the Sneed Iron Company in America.  
222. In dealing with a variety of books, do you arrange your taller books on the bottom shelves and so on, diminishing in size as you go up? No; we have folio presses for the large books, and we have also octavo presses. But that is not according to the latest system of library economy, because that makes us separate books on the same subject.  
223. If you put your books according to the subject, you cannot put them according to the size? No; we cannot.  
224. Therefore, you disregard the size? By the latest methods of library economy we disregard the size.  
225. Then the space between the shelves must be the same all the way up? Yes; but presses you can adjust to one-eighth of an inch.  
226. Have you inspected Mr. Vernon's plans? Yes; they were submitted to the Senate, and also to the Building and Grounds Committee of the University, where I inspected them very carefully.  
227. Were you asked officially to inspect them? I am on the Senate, and also on the Building and Grounds Committee of the University. I inspected the plans in both capacities.  
228. You are thoroughly familiar with them? Yes; I made suggestions in regard to certain points. You will notice that the book-stack faces the west. We, as librarians, know that the westerly sun is very deleterious to the colour and binding of books. Therefore, I suggested that the stack on the west side should be made as narrow as possible, and if possible protected by shutters, or by a balcony if it could be done architecturally.  
229. That is only one side? Yes, the westerly aspect. It could easily be obviated.  
230. The northerly aspect would not be better than the west, I suppose? I think it would be.  
231. It is very warm? Yes, it is; but the westerly sun and wind are very trying.  
232. Still, the westerly sun, in coming through the window, would strike the books sideways, and the books would not be actually exposed to the light? It would strike them only in that way. But the heat takes the colour out of the bindings of books, and decomposes the glue, and makes the backs of the books come off. The sulphurous fumes from the gas is also very injurious to books.  
233. Then you would recommend the electric light, I suppose, for lighting purposes? Most emphatically. It is the only artificial light that should be used in a really good library. 234.

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234. In building this library, there is a very large addition for other rooms; do you think that Mr. Vernon is giving more space than is required for the services to be met? No. I think he has utilised the fall of the ground very economically for that purpose, and the rooms will be exceedingly valuable for women students, and will not cost much, because they will be in the foundation.

235. You think these basement rooms will all come in very conveniently? They will be very useful indeed.

236. He does not carry the basement the whole length of the building? No, because he has to go by the fall of the ground.

237. You do not want more room in the basement? No; basements are not preferable, other things being equal.

238. You have got all the space you want in that basement? Yes; I think so. That really replaces the temporary building that will have to be taken down if this building be erected.

239. The book-stack itself will never have many people in it at the same time? The book-stack will have no one in it but the officers. There will be small narrow passages between the book-stacks for the purpose of getting and replacing books.

240. The students, then, will not be allowed there? No.

241. The reading-room will be well occupied? I think that, with 600 students, accommodation for 250 is quite reasonable.

242. Have you looked into the ventilation of that room? I did not specially do that.

243. I suppose you know that people who want to read hard ought to be in fresh air as much as possible? Yes. The question was mentioned, and Mr. Vernon assured us that the ventilation was ample. In our hot summers ventilation is of enormous importance. We find in our library that on still sultry days it is very hard to ventilate the room without artificial ventilation. In all the big libraries at Home now they have fans, driven either by electricity or by water, but no other ventilation in the cold weather, when they must have artificial heat, or in hot weather when the air is muggy.

244. Would you have any difficulty in putting up one of these fans with water-power? No; I think it would be very cheap.

245. I suppose the pressure of the water that is now laid on would be sufficient? Yes; I am sure it would.

246. Would there be any inconvenience in having this library detached from the existing building? It is not detached.

247. The part coloured light red is the new building, and the part coloured dark red is not built upon and will not be for the present; Mr. Vernon has gone to that corner for the sake of getting a right-angle projection for his book-stack? This is a new idea. I suppose it is dictated by questions of economy.

248. He told us he would not go straight out from the existing building as he would have to project his book-stack into the quadrangle, which would be objectionable? Well, this plan is dictated by questions of economy, I am sure. Originally it was intended for the library to abut on to the existing building, and to gradually extend the quadrangle and make one complete wing.

249. It appears now that we are to have a detached building? Yes. It is an exceedingly costly style of architecture.

250. That cannot be avoided if the new building is to be in keeping with the present building. All the students will have to go out into the weather to get to the library;—would there be any objection to that? I understand there was to be a covered colonnade connecting the existing building with this building.

251. No; Mr. Vernon says he could make one, but he proposes ultimately to have cloisters all round the inside of the quadrangle? That would cost very little.

252. *Mr. Shepherd.*] Have you ever seen a library where the presses were only 7 feet high? Yes; all the libraries now conform to a regulation height—7 feet within an inch or two. I think that this is exactly 6 ft. 10 in. That is the regulation height adopted, I think, by every library in the world.

253. Was it found that steps were inconvenient in getting up to the books? A great inconvenience.

254. Do you not think it is a great waste of space? No, because we make our storeys only 7 feet high, to fit presses. This stack will be in seven storeys. We have altogether altered the old idea of libraries, which was to have books up 14 feet high, and in alcoves. The alcove system has been abandoned for several reasons, and the high press has been abandoned for the sake of the attendants. This is really a series of galleries, bounded on each side by presses containing books, going up 7 feet high. The building is made of glass, steel, and stone, and you have a good light all through.

255. *Dr. Garrahan.*] Are all these stacks going to be at right-angles to the main wall of the building? Yes.

256. And the window in the centre between? A window between the two presses.

257. Practically that will make a little alcove? But the students are not allowed there.

258. I mean for holding the books? Yes.

259. You mean a reading alcove? Yes. We used to have nice little recesses into which a few students could get, and perhaps mutilate the books. A student will go to the counter and ask for a certain book, and the attendant will go up in the lift and go along a passage and get the book and bring it back.

260. *Mr. Levien.*] Then the student must know what he wants before he gets there? Yes—find that out from the catalogue or from the officer in charge. Mr. Hardy has adopted the decimal system of classification by which all the books on a given subject in the library will be placed together in one spot in the library, in a relative position.

261. It would not be the correct thing to allow everybody to go round and search? It would not answer.

262. You could not keep control of the establishment under such circumstances? No; books would be replaced in the wrong positions, and books might be stolen.

263. *Mr. Watson.*] I understand it is suggested that this building is to be practically for the use of the University students; there is no present suggestion that it should be for the use of the public? It was always understood that the library of the University should be freely open to any *bonâ fide* student. At present any gentleman to whom I or any University man or recognised student would give his card, by presenting it to the librarian always gets the loan of the book he wants. At present that is allowed, and I think it would be still more allowable if we had more room and more facilities. I have never known a student refused the loan of a book from the University library if his *bonâ fides* were guaranteed by some responsible person.



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264. So that, though nominally a library for the University, it would practically be a library available to the public? To *bonâ fide* students. Of course we could not allow the public to go in there and read, because they would be entrenching on the space necessary for the University students; but a man studying any subject of human thought, who wanted a book which he could not get in the Public Library, would certainly get it on application to the University librarian.

265. Do you think that the necessity for the erection of this building, from a public point of view, has been proved—at the public cost, of course? I am quite sure it is necessary for the University, in order to complete its functions as an educational institution. The University is a State institution, and I assume that the State must provide the money for the capital expenditure. Of course you know we have a large sum at our disposal for the purposes of a library. We have £40,000 available.

266. I understood from an extract that Mr. Vernon read yesterday from a speech made by the Chancellor that it was at one time suggested, or thought, that that £40,000 would be sufficient to provide for the erection as well as the maintenance of a library? Yes; but interest was much higher then than it is now, unfortunately. We are getting only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on our money now. We used to get from 5 to 6.

267. It seems a pretty big jump from £40,000 for buildings and endowment to £116,000, counting £75,000 as the cost of this building? But, of course, this bequest was left by a private gentleman for the University. He did not intimate that he thought that was adequate for all our future purposes, but simply left it as his fortune for our use.

268. I was not thinking of what was in the mind of the donor, but evidently the Senate or the Chancellor, a little while ago, thought that that £40,000 would be sufficient, and now they are asking practically for £116,000 in all? I do not think the Senate ever dreamt that the Fisher bequest would provide enough for the building, and the upkeep or maintenance of the library, because for many years past it has been understood that we should use the interest of that money entirely for salaries, and for the purchase of books.

269. Mr. Vernon yesterday quoted from the commemoration address of the Chancellor, delivered in April of last year, to this effect:—

It will be remembered that in 1885 the sum of £30,000 was bequeathed to the University by the late Mr. Thomas Fisher for the establishing and maintaining of a library for the use of the University. In 1888 the Senate determined to apply the sum of £20,000 and its accumulations to the erection of a building to be called the "Fisher Library," and to request the Government to provide an equal sum for annexes to the library, comprising reading rooms, common rooms for students, a room for the "Nicholson" Museum, additional lecture rooms, and a refectory for students. The remainder of the principal, amounting to about £10,000, was invested as a perpetual endowment fund for keeping up and adding to the collection of books.

I see that I was slightly in error in saying they expected that that £40,000 would be sufficient for the whole thing, but practically what they asked the Government then to provide was £30,000—a sum equal to the sum they set aside? But that is eighteen years ago. There is an enormous development in our University in eighteen years. When I was a student there—not so long ago—we had in my year only twenty-nine matriculated students—no women were admitted then—and the total number of students, I think, in the University was 120. To-day there are 600. Taking that ratio of 5 to 1, our requirements for the library have not grown as rapidly as the students have increased in number.

270. *Dr. Garran.*] I suppose that in planning this library you are compelled to a certain extent to follow the architecture of the present building? That is what makes the expenditure so large. I am sure that we could build a very effective and ample library, giving the same accommodation, for half the money, if it were not absolutely necessary to follow this Gothic style of architecture, and use the same kind of stone.

271. If you were to put up another building like the Macleay Museum you could do that more cheaply? Yes, for half the money.

272. So it is the matter of national pride, in erecting a large national building, that costs the money? Yes.

273. Would there be any strong objection to putting the Mitchell Library at the University? A very strong objection. The Public Library owns it, and we cannot give it over to the University.

274. It has been given to the Public Library? Yes. It is the most valuable library we possess, and we could not dream of giving it over to the University. Besides, the donor has bequeathed it to the Public Library of the State.

THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

The Hon. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.  
The Hon. SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.  
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Library within the University Grounds, in connection with the University of Sydney.

The Hon. Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.A., LL.D., M.L.C., Chancellor of the University of Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

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275. *Dr. Garran.*] I presume that the policy of this Library has been under your attention, as Chancellor of the University of Sydney, for a long time? A good many years—ever since Mr. Fisher made his bequest to us.

276. We understand that, after due consideration, you desire to reserve the whole of his bequest for books, if you can get the State to put up the building? That is what we propose. We say that if the State will provide the building for us we shall devote the whole of the income of Mr. Fisher's bequest to the providing of books, and the necessary attendants—mainly for the purchase of books.

277. So that his bequest shall serve the purpose of an adequate endowment for gradually enriching the Library? Yes.

278. Unless some millionaire private citizen comes forward to build a wing for you, you have no resource but to go to the Government? No.

279. If Mr. Tyson had offered you £100,000 it would have saved you the trouble of going to the Government? If Mr. Tyson had offered us £100,000 we would have built the Library at once.

280. It is quite impossible for you to find the necessary funds in any other way? We cannot find the necessary funds in any other way. If the Committee would like, for their information, I will prove how utterly impossible it is for us to do so. I will show the diminution of our income since 1892. It is shown by the following figures:—

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University Endowment.		1892.	1900.
For general purposes—Statutory .....		£5,000	£5,000
Additional .....		8,900	4,000
Evening Lectures .....		2,000	2,000
(a) Scientific apparatus—(General) .....	£1,000		
(Physics) .....	250		
(Chemistry) .....	250		
(Medical School) .....	400		
		1,900	
Machinery for Engineering School .....		*2,500	
Additions, repairs, and furniture .....		3,000	1,000
		£23,300	£12,000
		*2,500	
		£20,800	

(b) Scientific Apparatus Votes—1800, £1,000; 1882, £1,500; 1883, £1,500; 1884, £1,500; 1885, £2,500; 1886, £1,500; 1887, £1,900; 1888, £1,900; 1889, £1,900; 1890, £2,400; 1891, £2,400.

The Vote for scientific purposes is quite inadequate, and we must do the best we can. Our income has been reduced from £23,300 in 1892, to £12,000. We have had to carry on with a diminution of our income of £11,300 as compared with what it was in 1892, and I need not say that it is with only the most rigid economy that we have been able to do it. The figures I have quoted show how liberal the Government used to be to us as regards the Scientific Apparatus Votes, but now we get nothing.

281. At the time your statutory endowment was first commenced the number of pupils was very small?  
Yes.

282. If you take the proportion now between the whole of the Government endowment and your present number of pupils, you get far less per pupil than you had fifteen or twenty years ago? Much less than we had forty or fifty years ago, when the University was commenced.

283. The reduction, I think, was commenced during the time the Government were very much pressed for income, after the commercial collapse? That was the time. In 1893 they reduced the vote for additions, repairs, and furniture from £3,000 to £1,000, and took £1,000 a year off our Endowment Vote on the Estimates, and did so until at last Mr. Reid, seeing that it was impossible we could go on if we were bled to death in that way, was good enough to stop the process of reduction when it had come to £4,000.

281. But he did not reverse it? No. I have been at every Ministry ever since then to endeavour to get them to go back again.

285. In 1893 the Treasurer felt himself obliged to put in the pruning-knife wherever he could? Yes.

286. And, of course, he naturally looked to the University, in order to cut off something? He had to cut off something somewhere. I did not complain at the time, but still it was very hard on the University.

287. Still we hear remarks now to the effect that the Government are rolling in wealth—getting a larger income than they expected ;—do you think that the Government would be quite impervious now to any representation for an increase of your income? I have put the matter before them ; but I thought if we could get the library from them we should, perhaps, be content for the present. We are bound to get the library in some way or other, for we have had Mr. Fisher's money all these years, and he bequeathed it specifically for a library—either for building or for books. It has always struck me, and I have repeatedly brought it under the notice of the Government, that if the Government could give us the building, we would provide the books.

288. If you did apply Mr. Fisher's bequest to building, you would still have to go to the Government every year for money for books? We would require a vote of £1,500 a year for that purpose only; that is the least with which we could do. That would not by any means be an excessive endowment for the library. The Parliamentary Library, and the Free Public Library, each gets a much larger grant than we do.

289. Probably a larger number of persons use the books in those libraries? Not in the Parliamentary Library, but in the Free Public Library. However, the kind of books we provide are, in the main, books that no other institution would provide; for example, we have a most admirable collection of all the most recent scientific journals and philosophical journals, and journals that deal with literature from a scientific standpoint; books on philology, and so forth. We make a point of keeping those up, so that students who use the library may have access to the most recent information they desire, bearing on any department of literature or science.

290. I suppose that, to a great extent, the books are suggested by the different Professors? We vote so much of the Fisher income for the library, and the Library Committee, consisting of the Professors, make an apportionment of the money to each department. The apportionment is submitted to the Senate to obtain its approval, so that one department shall not be absolutely starved for the benefit of another department; but practically the Senate always adopts the recommendation of the Professors, and then the expenditure of the money on books for each department is supervised by the Professor who selects.

291. So that the Senate has a general check over the expenditure? Yes; but in all cases it is advised as to the details by the Professors in charge of the special departments.

292. But in looking at those details, do you see that there is no extravagant expenditure on what I may call very nearly useless books—that is, books useful only to one or two persons? There is no extravagant expenditure of that kind, because we have been, and are still engaged as quickly as we can, in filling up the list of what one might call the books which are absolutely indispensable for the conduct of the various classes. All these books are really useful, either to the Professors or to the students, and also to any person who really desires seriously to study any matter.

293. Of course a Professor engaged in original research might want a book that would not be useful to any of his students? The requirements of a Professor engaged in original research are generally met by the

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the scientific periodicals; and the scientific periodicals are extremely useful to any one, especially to any students who may be engaged in original research, because from time to time we get a scholarship from the Commissioners of 1851—every year or two years—and that has been of inestimable advantage to our young men. The essential condition is that the young man shall be in a position to conduct some original research himself, but cannot do it unless he has these periodicals.

294. Of course these periodicals contain the very latest information on every science? The very latest discoveries in every science, whether one of the physical or biological sciences or one of the sciences more essentially connected with literature.

295. With regard to persons who are not members of your University, such as medical men, engineers, and so forth, outside—if for any professional purpose they want to make use of your books there—they have no difficulty in getting access to the library if they are properly accredited? Not the slightest difficulty whatever. The regulation is as follows:—

The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may grant an order of admission to the library for the purpose of study and research to any person who shall produce to him a recommendation from any Fellow of the Senate, or Professor, or any member of the University who shall have been admitted to the degree of M.A. or any higher degree, stating "That the person recommended is well known to him," and "That he is a fit and proper person to obtain such order."

296. Do you frequently have applications from outsiders? From time to time we have. Of course at the present place, when the reading-rooms are so small and there are so many students, there would not be room for that; but an application has never been refused, and when a man applies we give him a chair and a table where he can sit and study, and there is absolute quiet, and he is made as comfortable as he would be in the British Museum. Of course, to read in the British Museum Library a person requires a recommendation by two householders.

297. Or by a Professor of a University, I suppose? Well, the regulation is very strict. You must have a recommendation from two householders, and that recommendation must be placed before the Principal Librarian, and if he is satisfied with it he issues you a reading-ticket which is given for a certain length of time, and on the production of that ticket you are permitted to go into the British Museum Library, take a chair and sit down. We are a little more liberal than the British Museum, for in our case the recommendation of anyone known is sufficient. Our library has been consulted in this way by officers in the Government service, such as Mr. Maiden, Mr. Etheridge, Mr. Guthrie; by members of the learned professions; and by others engaged in scientific research, amongst whom may be mentioned several distinguished visitors to Sydney from Europe and America. This class of persons naturally resort to the University Library. We have had all these there, and also medical officers of the navy, and so forth.

298. Although you say you will take one recommendation, the recommendations come from a limited class of people; they must be Fellows or graduates of the University, or something of that kind, must they not;—you would not take a recommendation from one householder? Well, there are a very large number of graduates of the University, and we put in the recommendation of a graduate because a man engaged in study is more likely to know a graduate than anyone else.

299. You have never known any scholar wanting, for scholarly purposes, to get into your University Library who has been refused permission? There has never been one refused. We go even a little further, because, under certain conditions, we will allow a person who is not a member of the University to take a book out of the library, so long as its return is properly guaranteed. We must be careful that it is not going to be lost. Of course, there are some books which on no consideration would we allow to be taken out of the library—books of very great cost and of unique value.

300. *Mr. Hyam.* Would graduates of Edinburgh or London, or other Universities, be allowed to go into your library? If they made application.

301. Without recommendation, if they could prove they were graduates? The recommendation is merely a form. If a graduate of another University came to this city, and wrote or called on me, I would give him a recommendation if he proved that he was a graduate, and a person who ought to get such a privilege, because you may sometimes find even a graduate of a University who is not a fit person.

302. *Mr. Levien.* It is more for the identity of the man who applies than anything else? Yes; and we must have some satisfaction that he is a person who desires to use the library for the purposes of study. We do not want to make it a lounge for persons who might wish to go there to read novels or newspapers, or that kind of thing.

303. *Dr. Garran.* You were saying something just now about the loss of books;—do you allow the ordinary students to take out books? Regulation 6 provides—

Every Professor shall have the privilege of obtaining books for each student attending his lectures, and being a member of the University.

That is, a student can take out whatever books he wants that are not likely to be required by other students. He can get books on the order of the Professor.

304. Do you find that the number of students wanting to sit in the library is very much greater than the library will accommodate? Yes; the library is always full. Suppose there are 500 students, you see there is not room for half of them there. Moreover, it is not a good thing for any library to be crowded.

305. But do students, who mostly have their own text-books each year for their work, largely require to sit in the library to study? There are many books that a student should have an opportunity to consult. In the first place, if he has no lecture on, and has a vacant hour, it is desirable that he should go into the library and study there; instead of idling his time away; and, secondly, there are many books of reference that a student cannot be expected to purchase for himself; and there are valuable editions that a student cannot be expected to purchase for himself, but which it is very desirable he should have an opportunity to consult.

306. What I mean is, in the general course of the term are there, beyond the ordinary text-books that they are studying, books that are very much required by them? Very often for a special purpose.

307. The number in the library reading-room is a mere fraction of the number attending the classes? Yes; you visited the University yesterday in the afternoon. Many of the students in the Faculty of Arts would be at home at that time, because in the first year there are practically no lectures after one o'clock. And many of the medical students would be at the hospital, and other students might be engaged in laboratories and so forth, but when they have a spare hour or two they go to the library for the purpose of study, and it is, of course, better that they should have a comfortable place in which to study.

308. You could not accommodate that surplus in the Great Hall which is not much used in the afternoon?

It

It is frequently used for examinations. We have not merely the University examinations, but also the senior and junior public examinations, and also the examinations for the Public Service Board. The Public Service Board asked our permission to hold their examinations there, and as we have always desired to make the University of as much use as possible to the public, we at once fell in with their request.

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309. Then the reading-room provided for on the plan is in your judgment not excessive in size for the needs of a reading-room? By no means, for I desire not merely to see the students there, but also to see every person in Sydney who has any special subject of study welcome—that he shall go there and increase his opportunities of learning.

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310. You think it would be adequate for the present? I think it would be quite adequate.

311. Do you know the size of similar rooms at other universities in Europe—Edinburgh for instance? I cannot recall to mind just now the size of the reading-room at the University of Edinburgh. It was considerably larger, but there were about 3,000 students.

312. You think this one is not disproportionate? I think this is very satisfactory.

313. Have you considered the question of dividing the books amongst the different Professors in their rooms as compared with having all the scientific works in one central library? It is better to have them in one central library because they are much more accessible, and one man is responsible for them, and there are certain books wanted by more than one department. You would in that case require to have duplicates or triplicates. Take, for example, the Faculty of Medicine. Books on the subject of medicine in general may be required for lectures on medicine, pathology, therapeutics, and clinical medicine, and so on, and it would be foolish to have four copies for the Professors.

314. And you would want different librarians and separate rooms for them? Yes.

315. So there is no doubt that one common library is the best? Yes.

316. Is that the experience of universities in general, so far as you know? Yes; it prevents a duplication of the books; it is much cheaper in the way of attendants; it is much more convenient for everyone because he knows when he wants a book that if he goes to such and such a place he will be provided with it, whereas if the books were scattered abroad he might have to go to half-a-dozen places and might get discouraged before he got what he wanted.

317. And you concentrate the responsibility by having only one library? You have one library and one librarian who is responsible for everything.

318. And no one else, except with special permission, is allowed to go to the book stack? Yes; all that a person who desires to study has to do is to ask for the books required.

319. So the only oversight needed is in the reading-room, in order to see that persons do not disfigure books or take them away? Yes; but that oversight is not very great, for after all University students are generally very well-behaved.

320. There is another question of considerable importance on which I want your opinion; you have already attached to this University a number of outbuildings which I may say are not quite so architectural as the original building? Unfortunately.

321. I presume that they have been put up under the pressure of necessity? Yes.

322. As you multiplied your Professors you had to find them room? Yes.

323. You were pinched for funds and had to put up the cheapest buildings you could? Yes.

324. And they are not altogether in keeping with the general style of the University front? No.

325. Now you are going to put up a library in harmony with the magnificent style of the University façade? Yes.

326. I suppose you have considered the question whether it would have been possible to put up a cheap wood or galvanized-iron structure instead and save money? It would not answer at all, for various reasons. In the first place, from a public point of view, we are bound to carry on as far as we can in keeping with the magnificent design which was one of a very high character. Secondly, it must be borne in mind that those scientific buildings were erected simply in the nature of a makeshift. About eighteen years ago the University determined to add scientific instruction to the instruction it gave before which was almost of a purely literary character, and, therefore, it entered upon a course of expansion to which mainly the Challis Fund was devoted. But the Senate never had the slightest idea that the scientific instruction would take on with the people of this Colony in the way it has done, and we are, therefore, constantly engaged in a race to get our accommodation a little more, so that it shall be sufficient for the number of students we have. The engineering students, the mining students, the medical students, in fact all the scientific students, had come in numbers we never expected, and, therefore, the small and almost temporary accommodation we provided at first has been found to be quite insufficient for them. These outbuildings began with the Medical School—a small building that was made for that school when it was started—the Senate thought that that would be quite sufficient for a length of time, but in a very short time it was found to be absolutely incapable of carrying out the work; the students began to overflow, and then the Government gave us the Medical School, which is certainly a great ornament to the grounds and has been found exceedingly satisfactory. But the Chemical and the Physical Departments, which are common to the medical students and to the art students, were left where they are, and the irregular position was mainly due to the character of the ground.

327. And as your students are now, the number of them who want to study the sciences is larger than the number who are anxious to study what I may call the humanities? Yes, on the whole. There are a great number still studying the humanities, but the scientific branch of the University has increased at a rate far beyond what we anticipated.

328. I suppose that is due to the very practical reason that those studies are bread-and-butter studies? So are the others. Most of the persons who go into the Faculty of Arts also do so with the view of earning bread and butter. A course in the Faculty of Arts is of great assistance to a man who intends to follow the profession of the law, and of very great assistance to a man who intends to follow the profession of teaching. Most of the people who come to the University come there, of course, for the higher education; but also with a view of making their living; and therefore all our studies are, to a certain extent, of that kind.

329. Then the number of gentlemen's sons who go there merely to get an educational polish is very few? Scarcely any. It is a poor man's University; that is what it is.

330. It is an institution for educating men in the professions mainly? Yes.

331. Then some of those science buildings were originally intended to dispense with the necessity of having a separate medical school in the first instance? It was supposed that the medical education could be

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be carried on in one of these buildings. It was on a very small scale because the funds were very small and we did not desire to press very hard on the Government at that time for money.

332. The very success of your scientific and medical schools is an additional reason why you want this library? Yes, because it is common to all the faculties.

333. Really to do justice to your classes as compared with what is done in other parts of the world—for instance at the American Universities—you must have this additional literature? We must have this library. The University is crippled without it.

334. The only question is how to house the books? Yes. If you saw the books and noticed how they were distributed when you visited the place yesterday you must say that it is humiliating to see it. Many of them are in cases—not unpacked.

335. You recognise the fact that the proposed expenditure is partly due to the necessity of keeping up the style of the architecture? Undoubtedly.

336. And that it would not become a great colony like this—the leading one of the group—to build a pig-sty library at the back of the very fine front we have now? I should think it would be monstrous to do it. Moreover, a building of this kind is so much safer, because there is practically no risk of fire. If you were to build it of weatherboard or something of that kind you could do it very cheaply, but some fine day you might, as in the case of the Exhibition Building, have all these valuable books destroyed. An iron building would be intensely hot.

337. Conversant as you have been with public expenditure for many years, it is your opinion that it would be a judicious and fair expenditure of public money to make this library architecturally equal to the rest of the building, and as nearly fireproof as possible? I think so. I think it would be money very well spent, and you must bear in mind that is for all time.

338. Prosperous as the University is just now, and good as the number of students is, of course they are only a fraction of the young men of the whole colony? Yes.

339. Does it seem to you that this expenditure is an expenditure for the select few, or is there any way in which it seems to you to be purely and truly a national expenditure? I have always held, and over and over again in my public addresses I have said, that the University does not exist simply for the benefit of the young men who go there, but that it exists for the benefit of the whole colony, in order that every young man and woman who has a desire for higher culture may have the opportunity if he or she thinks proper; moreover, in order that the University may provide the colony with a body of skilled professional advisers in all departments, it is absolutely necessary. Besides, I think that every young man in the colony should have a career open to him if he has the ability to profit by it.

340. Have you in your long experience on the Senate ever known a case in which a poor student who wanted to go to the University, and obviously had the talent, has been rejected because of his poverty? No, I have never known such a case. I cannot, of course, give the names, because these are kept absolutely private—no one knows them but myself—but every year there is a considerable proportion of students who either pay no fees or pay only half-fees, and if a student's means are such that he cannot even afford to live in Sydney we give him a bursary—that is to say, he gets a sum of money to enable him to live, and he gets his education gratis.

341. You have no fund which enables you to say, "If you cannot afford to pay for board and lodging we will pay for you?" We give him a bursary for that purpose.

342. You do that instead of allowing him to settle terms for himself? The bursaries were originally intended to provide board and lodging for students at one of the colleges, but it was found that that limited to a certain extent the application of the bursary, and therefore some years ago we decided to leave it perfectly open to a student to live wheresoever he pleased. If he chose to go into a college he had a bursary there; if, on the other hand, his circumstances were such, or the conditions of his religious belief were such, that he did not desire to go into a college, then, so long as he lived in an honest and decent way—we were bound to see that the young men, as they always do, live properly—he could live wherever he liked.

343. If he elects to go to college do you give him the money to pay his way there, or do you arrange with the college authorities? He would have the £50. We would not tell the college authorities; in fact, no one but myself would know that he had a bursary. I would not send to the college authorities and say, "This man has a bursary."

344. He makes his own arrangements? Yes, he draws the money quarterly, and makes his own arrangements.

345. The number of your bursaries is not limited? No; you can find them all in the Calendar. We find that there are a great number of persons who, though not able to pay the whole of their way, are able to pay a little. I may say for the poorer classes of this community that they are very desirous of sacrificing themselves as much as possible in order to help their children along. Sometimes we find, perhaps, half a dozen who with a little assistance would be able to get along, and then I divide a bursary into two, so that, instead of giving three whole bursaries, on finding that there are half a dozen persons who are not absolutely deprived of means, I say, "Very well, we will divide the three bursaries among six of you."

346. Up to the present time you have not been stuck up for want of funds and utterly unable to help a poor man? Not at any time. No matter what the number may be, we can get remission of fees.

347. But you cannot provide board and lodging always? Not unless I have the means. But when the question comes as to providing board and lodging, I permit myself to introduce the element of relative merit. If there are two persons, both in straitened circumstances, and if I have means sufficient only to provide for one of them, then, I say, rather than turn them both off, "I will pick out the one I think the most likely to benefit by the help." But that is a question which very seldom arises.

348. You have not had to turn many off? I very seldom turn any off.

349. But you could do with a few more bursaries if some liberal gentleman would give you the necessary money? Yes, by-and-by.

350. There is no general fund for bursaries? No; but the University dispenses with fees in the case of persons who are unable to pay them. Of course that is a subject about which we do not say much.

351. *Mr. Watson.* You do not want to encourage it unnecessarily? It is not that; but we do not want to hurt the feelings of young men whose circumstances are poor. The public know about the bursaries very well; there is a statement in regard to them in the University Calendar, and if you were to see the applicants

applications that come you would know that the matter of the bursaries is very well known. But we do not like to speak too much about it.

352. *Dr. Garran.*] Feeling your responsibility, you as Chancellor of the University, and also as a private citizen have no hesitation in recommending this expenditure to the Government? I recommend it very strongly.

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353. *Mr. Hyam.*] When was the University established? About the year 1850 or 1851. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament of the colonial legislature, which received the Royal assent on the 1st October, 1850.

354. And in fifty years we have managed to build about one-third of the University? Well, our fathers did most of it.

355. Most of it was done forty years ago? Yes, fully that.

356. And very little money has been expended on the principal building during the last forty years? Scarcely anything; just keeping it in repair. If you look carefully at the stone, on the eastern front especially, where it is exposed to sea breezes, you will find that it is beginning to crumble away. I know that the persons who took the greatest interest in the University at the time of its erection were the late Mr. Merewether and Sir Charles Nicholson, who is still alive, and they left the colony many years ago. Therefore it must be forty years since any money in particular was expended on the principal building.

357. *Mr. Watson.*] In reference to the statutory vote for general purposes which you have mentioned, did the cost of the erection of those additional buildings outside the main plan come out of that or out of special votes? Special votes.

358. So although we have not spent anything during the last forty years on the main building, we have spent money in addition to the vote for general purposes? The buildings you see there on the plan have been built, and the Medical School has been built.

359. *Mr. Hyam.*] That was built in '86, I believe? Yes.

360. A lot of those buildings will have to come down in course of time? Yes, I think so, but they will last us some time yet.

361. *Dr. Garran.*] Is it not a fact that the pressure for new books is far greater on the scientific side than on the old Art side? The cost of purchasing new books is greater on the scientific side.

362. So it is the very great development on the scientific side that has multiplied the number of your books? It has multiplied the number of the books and the requirements of the library. But I must point out that before the "Fisher" fund was obtained, there was no special income devoted to the library, and therefore, although the library possessed a very large number of useful and valuable books, still there were a large number of blanks on the literary side, and the Professors of humanities, especially of modern literature, has been obliged to require considerable sums of money in order to fill up deficiencies.

363. The classical literature does not make the same strain on you as literature in connection with the medical profession? No, but there is a considerable amount required for that too, because there are constantly new works coming out, both in Greek and Latin and in connection with archæology and matters of that kind, and we must keep up with the latest style. We cannot allow the young men to fall behind. There are constantly very valuable editions of ancient authors coming out, in the light of recent discoveries.

364. Perhaps the purchase of the latest publications of all the scientific schools combined means more than one-half of the expense of the new books? Yes.

365. And of course they will rather increase than diminish? Those must increase.

366. Because new serials are always being started? Yes; science is making rapid progress, and we hope it will make still more rapid progress. Every day there are valuable new publications. Our ideas have been revolutionised since the University was started.

367. The whole conception of the University has altered? Yes.

368. Do you find that the University is in an inconvenient position for your students generally? If it were an open question, I do not know that I would put the University where it is.

369. You will remember that in the early days it was on the site of the present Grammar School? Yes.

370. And there was a great outcry against removing it into the outskirts of the town? I think there would have been many conveniences in having it in the centre of the town. If we had had that fine site overlooking the Domain it would have been an exceedingly valuable site for the University, and probably more convenient than the present site.

371. If you could have had the site now occupied by the Mint and the Sydney Hospital it would have suited you very well? We should have liked one a little larger.

372. Phillip Park or Cook Park? If we could have taken the whole of the slope of that hill it would have been very nice.

373. But as matters now stand you would not think of removing the University? No.

374. The University being where it is, you think will stay there for all time? Yes. The town has been attracted out towards the University.

375. And with the tram service it is practically accessible now, as it was not when it was first opened? Yes, it is quite accessible.

376. You never hear any complaints on that score? There are no serious complaints. Some man may get his feet wet on a rainy day, but the distance is no greater than was the University in Edinburgh from where I lived—in fact, I think I lived further from that University than the Colonial Secretary's Office is from the University. It is two miles from the obelisk in Macquarie-place to abreast of the University building.

377. There is no objection to spending more money in completing the University where it is? Not the slightest. It is absolutely necessary to complete it there now. All the colleges and other buildings are round it, and there is quite a settlement there of higher culture.

378. *Mr. Watson.*] Has there been any marked growth in what may be termed the utilitarian side of the University—that is, in the teaching and general promotion of those arts capable of more practical application, such as mining, engineering, and physics generally? Very great.

379. Besides an actual increase in the number of students, has there been an increase of subjects to which attention is devoted? Yes.

380. Sub-branches and so on? Yes. For instance, within the last few years we have made a complete course of mining engineering, and my impression is that the course of mining engineering here is far and away the best in Australia, and I believe it is as good as a similar course in nearly every other part of the



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the world. There is no doubt that the course of mining engineering at the University of Sydney is surpassed by none. It is a very important matter in this Colony, where the mining interest is so great. Whenever any man passes at the University in this subject he is at once snapped up.

381. So the University now is filling a gap to a larger extent than previously in connection with commercial life? For developing the resources of the colony; and that is a direction in which we wish, as far as possible, to extend it.

382. *Dr. Garran.*] And you are finding places for men who otherwise would have to be sent to Europe? Yes. Ten years ago it was hardly possible for a man to get a really thorough education as a mining engineer in Australia; he had either to go to New York, Germany, or London.

383. Knowing what you do of English and Scotch Universities, do you really think that a young man may do as well by stopping here and getting his education in Sydney as by being sent Home? I do, from an educational point of view. Of course a young man who goes round the world—who goes to the great centres—sees many things he will not see in Australia; and that strengthening of his mind is of very great advantage.

384. But might he not get his University education here, and take his grand tour afterwards to more advantage? That is very desirable, and many who can afford it do so. We have two travelling fellowships, and we get scholarships from the Commissioners of 1851 for the purpose of enabling young men to do that, if they have distinguished themselves here.

385. *Mr. Hyam.*] Is it possible for a young man to obtain at the Sydney University an education in any of the sciences which would fit him to occupy any position that might be taken by a man from any of the universities of the world? In most of the sciences. Of course there are some in which there is room for considerable development; for instance, the question of electrical engineering has not yet been thoroughly worked out by us because the expense is so great. If we had the money we would do it to-morrow.

386. Perhaps the time has come when it should be? What we want to do at the University is to give a career to every young man in the colony if he is fit to take it—to give him any career he would like to have.

387. Every branch of the University is in the direction of usefulness? Yes.

388. It is not ornamental? We do not despise the ornamental.

389. But it is more practical and useful than ornamental? What we want to do is to give every young man the opportunity to develop his mind in the direction that suits him. If he is a person of a literary turn of mind we endeavour to help him to cultivate that, or if he is a person of a scientific turn of mind we endeavour to help him to cultivate that. If a man is a man of talent we desire that at the University he should have the opportunity of getting the highest culture it is possible for a man to get. That is distinctly in the public interest.

FRIDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

THE HON. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.  
THE HON. SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.  
ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Library within the University Grounds in connection with the University of Sydney.

Robert Newton Morris, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Technical Education, Department of Public Instruction, sworn, and examined:—

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390. *Chairman.*] During the course of this enquiry we found that the University Library, instead of being concentrated in one portion of the building is, through want of library space, distributed over several rooms, some of them a considerable distance from one another; from the point of view of utility to the students do you regard that as being a serious inconvenience? Very serious.

391. It was also pointed out that each particular school—school of geology, mineralogy, mining, medical, and so on—required special scientific works; is it a good thing, from the point of view of the students, to have the whole of the works on such subjects concentrated in one large building or one large stack? I think that if the division of the books exactly corresponded with the division of the subjects in the various schools there would be little disadvantage.

392. We are told, however, that many of the professional schools would consult the same works? Yes, they would.

393. In that case do you think it would be advantageous to have all the works in one place? Unless you had duplicates in the separate rooms, it would be a disadvantage to have them divided. If each school had its library complete, regardless of the others, then the separation would not matter, but unless there were a duplication of works it would be a great disadvantage to have the books divided.

394. Seeing that science has been making such rapid strides recently, and that a text book or scientific work which may be of considerable value in one year is displaced by a superior one in the next, do you think the practice of duplicating the works and letting each professional school have its own professional library would be a good one for the University? I should say it would be very extravagant.

395. The concentration in the one building would be a far more economical method of dealing with the work? Certainly.

396. Have you had any opportunity to consider the matter of book-stacks in connection with a library? No, I have not. All our books in the reference library at the Technical College are on shelves round the room. There are not book-stacks spread through the room. The reading tables occupy the main floor space, and the books are all ranged round on shelves; but, I think that having book-stacks would be an economical way of utilising space, and very convenient as regards getting at the books.

397. Seeing that there are some 500 students at the University, do you think that the amount of space available for reading purposes there is sufficient for the number of students? I have not been in that library lately, but, speaking from recollection, I should say that the space is much too confined.

398.

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398. It is just the old library? I should say that much more space would be necessary.
399. *Dr. Garran.*] What is the size of your library at the Technical College? About 30 ft. by 20 ft., I should say.
400. How many books have you? I cannot tell you exactly, but I should say not more than 5,000.
401. Is it adequate for your present purposes? No, it is not adequate.
402. Do you get it out of your annual vote? Yes; there is a fixed sum voted each year to add to the library.
403. Is the library-room itself adequate for your wants? No.
404. Some day you will be wanting a new library? Yes; I think that we shall before very long.
405. We are told by Dr. MacLaurin yesterday that every facility is given at the University library to bona-fide students who are recommended as students;—do you ever have occasion, either yourself or any of your students, to go to the University library? Not officially. Some of them, I believe, have had the use of that library, but merely on their own personal private application. If it is not out of place, I should like to say that, with so fine a library as the University would of course have, and it being provided with housing at the public expense, there should be provision to allow of bona-fide students in science, art, and literature, and the arts, to have access under proper conditions to the University library.
406. That is exactly what it is said they have now;—it is stated that no student who is certified as a student is refused admission to the University library;—you say you do not give that certificate to your students? I have never been officially informed that they could have the use of the library at the University, and I have had no applications of that character; but I know that a few have had the advantage of consulting that library without any assistance of my own.
407. Though the natural course would be for you to give a certificate to one of your students that he is a student and wants access to the University library, you say you have not been applied to? No.
408. Would it not be a better plan to let your students know that you would give them at any time a certificate? Yes. If I had been authorised I would have been very glad to do so.
409. The printed regulations of the University library gives that information? My attention has not been called to that.
410. Have you ever wanted the use of the University library yourself. No.
411. How far do your classes run parallel with the classes at the University; how far do you cover the same ground? Well, we teach chemistry, and practical chemistry, and geology, and mineralogy, and of course these are all taught at the University.
412. Are your classes more elementary than theirs, or do you take advanced students up to the point that they do? I think you might fairly regard our work as elementary in comparison with the University work. We do not take the students to that finishing point where they would be suitable persons to hold degrees.
413. Do any of your best students go on from you to the University? Occasionally, they do.
414. Are they able to get any kind of bursary or scholarship to help them forward? The University has made provision for a scholarship for a student from the Technical College in connection with the P. N. Russell legacy. That is the only one. The Minister for Public Instruction has had under consideration the establishment of a bursary from the college to the University, but that has never actually been completed.
415. Then the P. N. Russell scholarship is the only ladder by which your students can climb from the college to the University? Yes—with any assistance, of course.
416. If they do not want assistance, of course there is no trouble? No.
417. Are you working in complete harmony with the University authorities? Yes. Some of the University Professors examine for the College, and Mr. Russell, a member of the Senate, Professor Warren, and Professor Gurney have seen me on various occasions and consulted me on matters they thought would be of interest connected with the College as compared with the University.
418. Some of your students may come to you without much knowledge of the University, and if you see a student whom you think would do better at the University than at your College, do you pass him on? We recommend him to go to the University if he can. They come sometimes asking to be prepared for certain positions, and my advice is "If you wish to get really a complete stamp put upon you, indicating that you are capable of taking a certain position, I think it is wise for you, if you can, to go to the University and get their degree."
419. Supposing a man comes to you and says, "I want to be qualified as a mining manager," can you carry him as far in that direction as the University can? No, not quite so far. Usually the title they say they are aiming at is that of mining engineer, and whenever they say they are aiming at that title I say: "We can give you certain subjects, and prepare you to a certain extent, but if you really want the position of a mining engineer you ought to go to the University, if you can." In many cases, of course, they prefer to take the best we can do for them, because the expense is so much less.
420. When they say "mining engineer," do they mean merely an attendant on the mining machinery above ground, or an engineer to lay out a mine? They mean, to have a complete knowledge of the whole question; of the mathematics of engineering as well as of the practical part of it.
421. The laying out of a mine, and the underground work, as well as the work on the top? Yes.
422. Have you sent forward any men from your engineering school to the University? I think only one or two; one or two have gone on.
423. Your education is a cheaper one than that given at the University? Yes.
424. Therefore the poorer students come to you first? Yes.
425. And if they show special talent there is a way of passing them on? Of course the prizes are very few. Only a small number of those who would be really suitable to go to the University can go so far as help is concerned.
426. Then it would be of advantage to those students if there were greater facilities for passing on clever young men? Very great.
427. That is a want we have not yet filled? Yes.
428. Either private beneficence or a public grant would have to fill that want? Yes. We scarcely ever get any private beneficence, with the exception of small prizes, because the College is a Government institution.
429. The people say "that the Government do everything, and there is no need for me to do anything"? Yes.

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430. You begin at the very beginning with your students? Yes.
431. And the University does not? No; the University requires the passing of an entering examination.
432. They presuppose a certain quantity of proved capacity and of learning before it is worth their while to invite a student into their classes? Yes.
433. I suppose you think that is quite correct? Yes.
434. Because if they were to load their classes with incompetent and backward students it would be very unfair to others who had done justice to themselves? I see no objection to that; in fact, the question has been discussed in some of our class-rooms, which are very much overcrowded—we have hundreds of students waiting for some of the classes—whether it would not be wise to have an entrance examination for the College. The question has never been more than indefinitely considered; it has never been brought to an issue.
435. If you find a lad comes who is obviously incompetent and never will make his mark, do you say to him, “I think you had better drop this?” After finding that he does not show aptitude we tell him that we think he is wasting his time, but we have no power to say to him, “You shall not continue.”
436. I mean do you give them advice? Yes.
437. What is the number of students in your largest classes? I cannot say exactly from memory. We have about 300 in the night class for fitting and turning, and we have about 200 in the electrical engineering class. We have 330 waiting for the fitting and turning class, and about 420 waiting for the electrical engineering class. Some of them, I think, have been waiting for a year or eighteen months.
438. Because you have not room for them? Yes; there is also a very large number waiting for the plumbing class; and in many other classes we have to refuse students.
439. Could you not duplicate the lecture in some way? In fitting and turning, which we have every night and day, the shops are full.
440. I suppose it is principally in the shops where you are crowded for room? Mainly so. The mechanical drawing is about as much crowded. Of course, that is a branch of engineering.
441. One of the elementary parts, I suppose? Well, hardly elementary; it must go on concurrently with a knowledge of machinery. Then the physics classes are crowded a good deal, and other classes, too. The chemistry class is remarkably well attended.
442. The bulk of your teaching is done at night? Yes.
443. I suppose that all your students are getting their own living? No; most of those who come at night are getting their own living.
444. Do you find that they are very tired and unable to give their minds properly to the work? Of course, there are considerable varieties in that regard, but, as a general rule, we have not to complain of their showing lassitude, or indifference in any way.
445. They go into their work with spirit? Very much so.
446. There is, on the whole, a fine tone amongst the students? Yes.
447. How many hours do they spend in your Institute at night? Usually from 7 o'clock until 9 for the most part, but some of them are perhaps attending several classes, and they commence at 6 and go on until 9 30.
448. Do they come every evening of the week? No; some one, some two, and some three evenings a week.
449. And they work a little at home, I suppose—reading? Yes. Of course we have some day students. For mechanical drawing, fitting and turning, plumbing, electrical engineering, carpentry, and drawing, we have day students.
450. You say that in your library you have your bookshelves round the wall, according to the old-fashioned style? Yes.
451. I suppose you use a ladder? Yes.
452. Do you not find a ladder very inconvenient? Of course; and many books are kept out of sight. A student does not know what he wants till he comes there; and many books would be more useful if more in sight.
453. It is the perfection of a library to have all the books within reach of the eye? Yes.
454. The scheme we have before us, to have book-stacks—none of which will be than 7 ft. high—is a very good arrangement? A great improvement on the ordinary up-to-ceiling method.
455. There are no ladders, but a succession of floors, and only the librarians going to the book-stack, and every book is asked for from the catalogue—you think that is a very superior plan as compared with having an open room with the books all round it? I am not quite sure about its being necessary for a student always to know beforehand the book he wants; that may be a matter of convenience, but it is advantageous for every man to have as wide a range as he can to see what he likes.
456. Your library is sufficient in quality for your present purposes? Yes; of course we could considerably improve it if we had more means, but it is a very fair library for the purpose.
457. Are the books you get mostly of the text-book class? Well, we get any book that discusses a modern and important subject, in whatever form; but our books are almost all absolutely technical books, in fact, you may say they are all technical books.
458. At the University they lay themselves out to get the latest serials in every department of science, and, as you understand, the most modern ideas are always to be found in the first instance in the serial publications? Yes.
459. You do not go in for that class of publications? We get a good many serials.
460. Do you duplicate in your library what is kept in the University library? I think so.
461. Is there any real necessity for that? Yes, I think so, when you have not only to make provision for the information of those who are anxious to learn, but also to facilitate in every possible way and to encourage reference to books.
462. Of course a penny tram would take your students on to the University at any time? Yes; but I am afraid that if it depended on their making a journey like that the thing would be postponed and never done.
463. Do you find that these serial publications are much used by your students? Yes; they are very much used by them and very much used also by the teachers and lecturers. They are looked upon as being quite as valuable a part of the library as the standard volumes are.
464. Is your library accessible to every bona-fide student? Yes; I would never refuse admission to the library to anyone who came and asked for it, unless I thought there was a good reason for refusing, and I have never yet had to refuse anyone who came and asked.
465. You know something of the University, of course? Yes.

466. Are you of opinion that the library accommodation there at present is insufficient? I think so.
467. Do you think that additional reading-room as well as storage room for books is wanted? Yes.
468. And that if we do anything at all we ought to make some provision for the years to come while we are about it? I think so.
469. Do you think that in adding to the University it is a fair expenditure to make the wing in harmony with the architectural style of the University? If my opinion were of any value, I should strongly recommend it.
470. You do not think it would be a waste of public money? I do not.
471. It is a very unfinished structure we have so far? I have been informed that a library was provided for in the original plan by Mr. Blackett, who was the designer of the present building, and, of course, he designed it in harmony with the present building, and in view of what I believe is in your mind, I think that if possible the library should be a building of equally noble character.
472. I think the present library was intended for a storage-room? When I was a student it was simply used as an occasional lecture-room.
473. You think it is a legitimate public expenditure to make the new building in harmony with the present structure? Yes, I think so.
474. The estimated cost altogether is £71,000, but that includes reading-rooms and a number of other rooms, a refectory downstairs for students, and a variety of additions badly wanted, which are all to be packed into the new block;—the expenditure is not all for the library, but partly for additional room that is wanted besides? Of course that is a considerable sum of money in comparison with the number of persons who would have the immediate use of the place, but I think when we are dealing with the highest institution for learning in the Colony we should not be niggardly; and I think that if proper facilities be given for bona-fide students to get the use of the library the expenditure will be thoroughly justified.
475. You understand, for the future, that you or any of your students can have access without the slightest difficulty to that library?—
476. *Mr. Hyam.*] I think it is proposed to give the public greater facilities for using the library at the University than they have at present; and I think some alteration is going to be made in the rule;—do you approve of that? Yes. I do not think that the University library should be open the same as the Free Public Library in Macquarie-street, but I think that special facilities might be given for the use of the University library by bona-fide students in science or in literature.
477. Any person who wishes to acquire scientific or technical information should be able to go to the University library and consult books there, and proper accommodation should be given to such people while they are there? If that could be done, with reasonable convenience, I think it should be done.
478. You teach trades in your institution? Yes.
479. And also scientific subjects? Yes.
480. Can you give any diploma or certificate as to the status of the pupils when they leave your institution? There is a syllabus laid down in the calendar and there are certificates for first, second, or third year passes, and honours, which are signed by the Under-Secretary, the Minister, and myself, certifying that the pupils in question had satisfied the examiners in those subjects, according to the syllabus.
481. But is that any qualification for the students? There is no legal qualification.
482. Do you in the Technical College teach any branch of science that cannot be continued in the University? Well, so far we teach veterinary science, and there is no other institution here that can teach it.
483. There is no chance of their completing their education in veterinary science at the University? No; at present there is a committee that has been appointed by the Minister to see if some plan can be devised to confer some degree that would be recognised, but some of the committee seem to see difficulties and we have not been able to come to any decision yet; but I think something should be done.
484. Do you not think it is very necessary that a college of veterinary science should be established in connection with the University; considering the outcry there is about diseases and the numerous diseases with which cattle, horses, and sheep are afflicted, do you not think that it is absolutely necessary that some immediate steps should be taken in the direction of establishing a college of veterinary science that would qualify our young men to hold positions as veterinary surgeons? I hold very strongly that some kind of authority should be established which would confer degrees in that subject.
485. There are very few M.R.C.V.S.'s in the colony, and the few who are here monopolise the whole of the profession, and I am told that the young men who have received certificates from your institution are very clever? Some of them have done very well, indeed.
486. And are quite competent to take positions. Yes, I think so.
487. It is to be hoped that in the near future a college of veterinary science may be established at the University? Yes.

MONDAY, 3 DECEMBER. 1900.

Present:—

WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esq. (CHAIRMAN).

THE HON. ANDREW GARRAN, LL.D.

JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esq.

THE HON. SOLOMON HERBERT HYAM.

ROBERT HENRY LEVIE, Esq.

JOHN MCFARLANE, Esq.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Library within the University Grounds, in connection with the University of Sydney.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, Department of Public Works, sworn and further examined:—

488. *Chairman.*] In the statement which you read to the Committee concerning the detailed cost of the additions to the University, the total cost of the new structure amounts to something like £96,000; is the whole of that cost to be debited against the Fisher Library? No, I should say not. The connecting portion

540—D.

R. N. Morris.  
M.A., LL.D.

30 Nov., 1900.

W. L.  
Vernon.

3 Dec., 1900.

W. L.  
Vernon.  
3 Dec., 1900.

portion of the building, which is marked dark red on the plan, contains accommodation not necessarily in connection with the library; in fact, some of it has no connection at all with it, except from the University point of view, and although some day it will be necessary to build that in order to complete the scheme, it does not necessarily follow that it should be charged against the library itself. I understand, however, that none of this cost is charged against the Fisher Library funds, but all against Government funds, or what is practically the same thing.

489. What is the actual cost of the part marked light red, and described on the coloured plan as "the Fisher Library"? £67,500.

490. Part of the suggested further extension contains certain library accommodation—to what extent in value;—I think it is £25,650, as set forth in your statement? It will be about £12,000 or £13,000.

491. While the total cost of that suggested further alteration is £25,650? That is so.

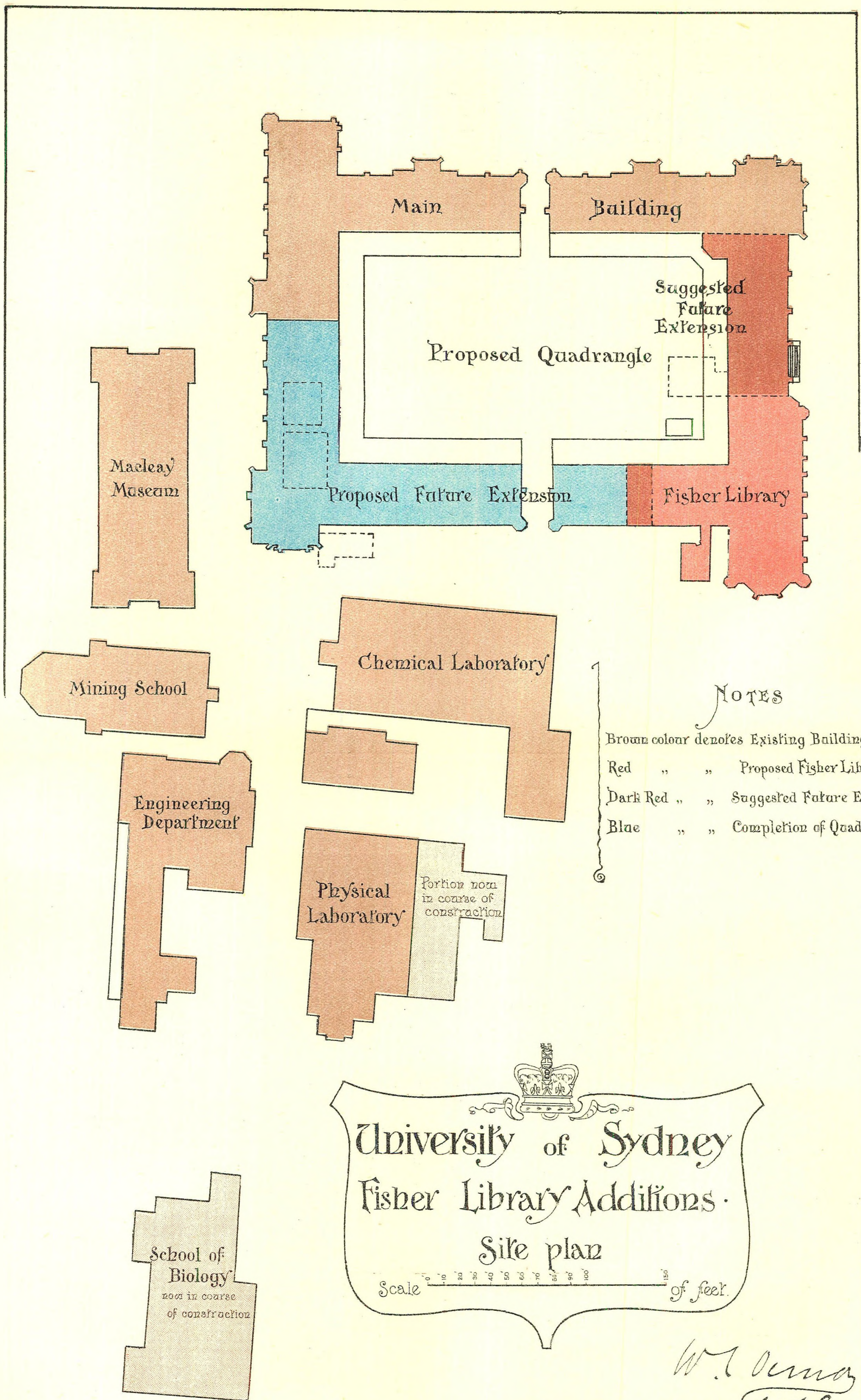
492. Then there is the cloister and external staircase, amounting altogether to £3,750? Yes.

493. So dividing that £96,000 into its three parts, you will have £67,000 for the part marked light red, which is to house the library, £25,650 for the postponed portion of the library and other accommodation, and £3,750 for the cloister and external staircase? Yes, that is so.

494. *Mr. Hyam.* Is it the intention to connect that red portion with the building already erected? Ultimately. The same might be said of the part marked blue; of course, that is still more remote.

[One plan.]







1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the "Library and Art Gallery Act, 1899."

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

The Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales to The Minister for  
Public Instruction.

Sir,

Public Library of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 14 March, 1900.

In accordance with the provisions of "The Public Library and Art Gallery Act, 1899," the Trustees beg to submit their Report for the year 1899, being the twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Institution.

1. There were fourteen meetings of the Trustees during the year, the average attendance being between five and six. In March seven additional Trustees were appointed, viz., The Chancellor of the Sydney University (Hon. Dr. Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., M.L.C.) *ex officio*; Professor Tannett William Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S.; Professor Thomas Butler, B.A.; Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.; Hon. Alexander Kethel, M.L.C.; Lachlan John Brient, Esquire; William Wood, Esquire.

The attendances were as follow:—Hon. James Norton, LL.D., 12; Hon. J. F. Burns, 12; Hon. A. Kethel, 8\*; Hon. J. Hughes, 7\*; Professor W. M. Macallum, 6; A. Oliver, Esq., 6; Professor T. Butler, 5\*; Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, 5\*; Hon. E. Greville, 4; Prof. T. W. E. David, 4\*; W. Wood, Esq., 3\*; L. J. Brient, Esq., 1\*; Hon. P. G. King, 1; Hon. E. Barton, 0.

2. The general collection of books has been increased by 20,144 volumes; from the Reference Library stock 41 volumes have been struck off; and from the Lending Branch 260 volumes; leaving the total now in the Library as 144,244. Details of the classification of the books are given in Appendix A.

3. The Reference Library was open for 352 days, including 51 Sundays, and the attendance was 183,760, showing an increase of 6,881 over that of the previous year. The Lending Branch was open for 307 days, including 22 Sundays, and the total number of borrowers' visits reached 106,159, being an increase of 20,723 over the number for 1898. The attendance at the Newspaper-room for 351 days, including

\* Appointed in March.

including 52 Sundays, was 264,359, which shows the large increase of 102,189, equal to 63 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. The average daily attendance at the Library was 1,811 on week-days, and 365 on Sundays (four hours). Details are given in Appendix B.

4. In the Lending Branch the borrowers numbered 8,675, being an increase of 2,327, equal to nearly 37 per cent. over the number for the previous year. Each borrower used, on the average, 14 books during the year. In Appendix C will be found details of the classes of books used, showing for each class—

- (a) The number of volumes available at the end of the year.
- (b) The number issued during the year.
- (c) The daily average of volumes issued.
- (d) The ratio between volumes and issues.

These figures show that fiction forms 13·7 per cent. of the total volumes in the Lending Branch, and 34·9 per cent. of the total issues, and that each volume of fiction was borrowed, on an average, nearly 11 times during the year. It may be pointed out that, although the percentage of issues of fiction seems large, it is small compared with that shown in the reports of Municipal Lending Libraries and subscription libraries, where the percentage generally varies between 80 and 90. Among the total 3,588 volumes of fiction, most of the popular standard works, such as those of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson, and George Eliot, are represented by a number of copies ranging from 2 to 15, and, consequently, there are altogether only 1,040 separate works of fiction in the collection.

5. The figures given in Appendix D show to what extent, and in what direction, the public avail themselves of the contents of the Library on Sundays. The Trustees, with the concurrence of the Minister for Public Instruction, closed the Lending Branch on Sundays, upon its removal to new quarters, in June.

6. During the past year 60 new boxes were made and equipped with books for loan to country libraries and groups of students in remote districts, making the total number of travelling libraries now available 161; the number of volumes added to stock was 1,720, making the total 9,259. The 77 old boxes which have hitherto been in circulation have been temporarily withdrawn, such of the books as have proved unsuitable for this class of students, and those which have become obsolete, have been taken out of the boxes, and their places are being supplied with more modern books and good useful literature of a more popular character than the original works, which were sent out fifteen years ago. The change has been much appreciated, and the whole of the books now being sent out are read more or less, as the condition of the volumes abundantly proves. There is now a box of books available for each Country Library desiring to borrow, consequently there will be little delay in future in supplying demands for loans.

There were 233 boxes, containing 14,155 volumes, sent to 130 country centres, and these boxes travelled no less than 90,283 miles, one having travelled 2,226 miles during the year, and 21 of them over 1,000 miles each.

The Trustees are of opinion that the appropriation of £300, made by Parliament for this object, has done much educational work in the country districts, and has been the means of extending knowledge and intellectual pleasure, and of enkindling nobler ambitions in many thousands of readers in every part of the Colony; and they venture to hope that this branch of their work will be yet much more extended till every hamlet in this Colony may be able to share in the benefits derivable from this national Library.

Appendix E gives further details of this branch of the Library's operations.

7. The donations for the year have assumed generous proportions owing to the splendid gift of 10,024 volumes, with fifty pictures and engravings, made by David Scott Mitchell, Esq., M.A., as a first instalment of his unrivalled Australian collection. Mr. Mitchell, having made certain simple conditions as to the accommodation of his library, and the regulations which should govern admission to it, the Minister notified his acceptance of them on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Mitchell

Mitchell at once gave the Trustees an earnest of his generous intentions towards the Library in this first donation of books worth fully £6,000. The total donations for the year amounted to 13,658 volumes and 50 pictures, of the estimated value of £6,595; also 107 volumes of newspapers, comprising 13,270 single parts, and valued at £53, which were presented by the proprietors in Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies for current use. Under the Copyright Act of 1879 the Library received 237 volumes and pamphlets, 14 photographs, and 10 maps, valued at £40; also 302 sets of newspapers and magazines, comprising 21,934 single issues, and valued at £207.

The question of preserving and binding files of these newspapers is one that demands special attention. Many of them are of comparatively little value, but they contain the local records of the development of their respective districts, and may, therefore, be of great interest in future years. At the present time Mr. James Bonwick, F.R.G.S., who is searching for and transcribing the materials for the early history of Australia only a century ago, finds frequent references to newspapers of the beginning of this century, but cannot find files of the papers in the proprietors' offices, nor even in the great national collection of the British Museum. The Trustees, recognising the potential value of complete files of papers from all the country districts of New South Wales, asked each of the proprietors to co-operate with them by presenting a copy of each issue besides the one supplied in terms of the Copyright Act, in order that one might be presently available to the public in the Newspaper-room, and the other preserved and bound for future use. The proprietors to the number of one hundred and thirty have responded to this invitation, and consequently the Trustees are able to bind complete files of their papers, and they also preserve all the others in as complete a state as is possible after a week's use in the Newspaper-room.

8. The Newspaper-room was supplied during last year with 413 newspapers, numbering 35,204 single issues, of which 111 were received from Great Britain, the Australasian Colonies, India, South Africa, Fiji, Samoa, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The daily average attendance was 864 on week-days, and 113 on Sunday afternoons. The appreciation of the change of quarters is shown in the increase of 63 per cent. in the attendance for the whole year.

9. In June the Trustees entered upon possession of their new rooms in the Queen Victoria Market Buildings, and the results have been very gratifying in every way. The two large rooms rented from the Municipal Council of Sydney are bright, commodious, and centrally situated. The Newspaper-room has been fitted with suitable reading-desks, and an undesirable class of visitors has been almost entirely banished merely by removing the chairs, thereby encouraging only the visits of persons who wish to refer to the newspapers for short periods, and not to lounge and doze in library chairs for a few lazy hours. The attendance increased by 124 per cent. during the latter half of the year. The collection of books in the Lending Branch has been strengthened by the addition of 2,145 volumes of popular current literature, and there has consequently been an influx of new borrowers to the extent of 37 per cent. and the issues have increased by 44 per cent.

10. The work of cataloguing the latest additions to the Library has gone on steadily. A supplement, with a complete subject-index for the books added to the Reference Library during the years 1896-8, was issued during the year. The whole of the books received during 1899 were catalogued and printed on slips by our own staff month by month; these slips were promptly available to the public, and the printed catalogue of the Library has in that way been kept up to date.

The Trustees have received encouraging testimony to the value of the system of cataloguing now being pursued in this Library in the form of a highly appreciative letter from Mr. G. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum, and in the applications of the leading libraries of Great Britain and America for as many as 160 copies of the Guide to the System of Cataloguing in our Reference Library. The criticisms which have appeared in all the Library Journals, and the acknowledgments from the Librarians of the largest libraries in England and the United States, have been uniformly friendly and laudatory.

It

It has been found advisable to compile a new catalogue for the Lending Branch, to consist of two parts, covering respectively the periods 1877-85 and 1886-98, which will supersede the existing catalogue and seven supplements. A copious subject-index has been compiled for the use of students which will be printed as early as possible. Meanwhile the two catalogues of authors satisfy the requirements of most of the borrowers.

11. The question of binding is a very important one in all libraries, and is now an urgent one in this Library. It is obvious that as the Library grows in size and usefulness the expense for binding must grow in a still greater ratio, for many of the new books have to be bound before they can be made available to the public, and the old ones in due course demand rebinding. During the past year 4,631 volumes were bound—1,502 for the Reference Library, 1,810 for the Lending Branch, and 1,319 for the Travelling Libraries. Of this total only 1,492 volumes of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals were bound by the Government Printer, and the small Special Vote of £100 for binding did not meet the expense of binding more than one quarter of those needed for the Lending Branch and Travelling Libraries; consequently about £300 of the very moderate amount voted for new books had to be expended in rebinding the old books. Many thousands of books in the Reference Library are still in the paper covers and other temporary bindings in which they were originally received. The merely ordinary wear and tear of these books soon destroys them, and the Trustees hope that provision will be made in the next Estimates for covering all books in the Library with some strong but cheap form of binding. The absolutely necessary binding for a library of 120,000 volumes, such as this, used by 290,000 readers, cannot be carried out for less than £1,000 a year, even allowing for only the cheapest form of strong binding for 90 per cent. of the books.

12. Owing to the Special Vote granted by Parliament, the Trustees have been able to procure a Chivers Indicator for the Lending Branch, which, it is confidently hoped, will prove of great service to the public, and will greatly reduce the mechanical work of the staff. Some steel presses of the latest pattern have been got from the United States, where great attention has been paid to such mechanical contrivances. Our experience of them will be of service when the time comes for making specifications for a new building.

13. In response to a letter sent to some of the leading British and American publishers, 992 volumes of very suitable literature for the Travelling Libraries were received from twelve of them—Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Blackie and Sons, C. A. Pearson (Limited), Boston Book Co., Religious Tract Society, Routledge and Sons, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co., Williams and Norgate, Blackwood and Sons, Harper and Bros., McMillan & Co.; while seven others offered handsome discounts, ranging from 25 to 60 per cent. on any of their publications that the Trustees might wish to choose for loan to country students. This generosity will enable the Trustees to equip twenty new boxes with modern high-class literature, which will prove very acceptable to the small country libraries. They will be distinguished by the respective names of the publishers who have so kindly presented them.

14. Mr. D. S. Mitchell having intimated his intention of endowing this Library with sufficient means to enable the Trustees to permanently maintain the excellence of its Australasian department, the necessity of providing for the incorporation of the Trustees became urgent. Mr. Mitchell wished to bequeath to the Trustees his whole collection, together with an endowment which would enable them to keep on adding to the collection as opportunity might arise, and to accumulate the revenue of a series of years, if necessary, in order to secure unique treasures or collections of Australian literature.

In March I urged the Minister to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Trustees and providing for the necessary powers. In November the Attorney-General (Hon. B. R. Wise, M.P.) introduced a Bill for this purpose, which was passed as "The Public Library and Art Gallery Act" on 29th December. This Act gives the Trustees powers to deal with bequests, and to make by-laws relating to the internal administration of the Library, and endows it with £2,000 per annum for the purchase of books. It will, doubtless, be of great service to the welfare of the institution.

15. At the same time I pressed on the Minister the urgent necessity of choosing a site for the new building that must soon be erected to accommodate the rapidly-growing national collection, as well as the Mitchell Library, of 35,000 volumes, which will need a separate wing. The present building is in every way unsuitable for the main purposes of a large public library, and its awkward construction makes it impossible to administer it in accordance with the best principles of library economy. In certain departments it is already crowded, so that many books, more especially the bound volumes of newspapers, cannot be provided with shelf-room, but are stacked in piles wherever odd corners of space can be found.

Some classes ought to be rearranged on some more scientific basis than that adopted thirty years ago, when library administration was not systematically studied; but it is impossible, in this cramped building, to remove the thousands of volumes and simplify their arrangement as the Librarian would like to do. About two years hence all parts of the building—galleries and basement—will be absolutely packed full of presses of books, with only 2 feet passages between them, and it will be impossible to find a book in most parts of the building without some artificial light. As it is impracticable to extend the present building, it is an urgent matter that steps should be taken at once to choose a site for a new library, and to prepare plans for a suitable building which will serve the needs of generations to come. The collection of books has reached such a stage of development that it demands a much larger basis of arrangement, and much wider functions as an educational institution, than were contemplated when the present site was granted to the Australian Subscription Library in 1842. When the original building on this site was completed, it was one of the leading architectural features of Sydney, and its public lecture hall was the centre of the city's intellectual life, providing the meeting-place for the Philosophical Society, the University Debating Club, and all high-class lectures and scientific meetings. The present building is quite unworthy of the Sydney of to-day, and the institution is not able to expand in legitimate spheres of educational usefulness.

The Trustees would again urge the necessity for early consideration of the best method of dealing with this important matter.

16. The Trustees regret that no provision was made on the last Estimates for a salary for some competent person to catalogue the section of the Mitchell Library (10,024 volumes) already handed over to them. Meanwhile the books have been placed on shelves and are properly cared for in a separate building adjoining the Library, which was formerly the Principal Librarian's residence; but it has been impossible to commence to classify them, or to arrange them according to any orderly plan, and they are therefore practically useless to the public for whom they are intended. It is hoped that the Government will be able to provide on the next Estimates the modest salary of £150 suggested for a Cataloguer for the Mitchell Library.

17. The Trustees would place on record the terms of the resolution in which they conveyed to Mr. Mitchell their thanks for his munificent gift and generous intentions for the future :—

The Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales having carefully examined the donation of 10,024 books and 50 pictures and engravings, presented to this library by Mr. David Scott Mitchell, M.A., desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very great importance of this splendid gift to the people of New South Wales. They recognise that these books are specially useful as supplementing the present collection, and will be of inestimable value to future students of literature, history, language, and fine arts. This public-spirited generosity being unprecedented in Australia will probably stimulate other Australians to follow the example set them by Mr. Mitchell, to the enrichment of our Public Libraries, and a marked increase of the appreciation in which the Colony is already held by lovers of literature. The Trustees, in making this record, have been unable to ignore the fact that the present donation is only an earnest of Mr. Mitchell's intentions to bequeath to this Library the whole of this unequalled collection of Australian books, pictures, and engravings, and to make provision for its future maintenance and growth, and that by these means the Public Library of New South Wales must necessarily become pre-eminently the greatest Library in Australia, and must take its place as one of the remarkable national collections of the world. The Trustees, recognising the full importance of the present munificent gift, and to assure him of their cordial appreciation of his efforts, and of their determination to their utmost ability to care for and treat his collection in accordance with his wishes.

*Expenditure for 1899.*

*From the Parliamentary Votes for the year 1898-9 (£7,545) and the current financial year ending 30th June, 1900 (£8,928).*

Salaries—Reference Library, Registry of Copyright, International Exchanges, and Travelling Libraries ... ..	£3,481
Salaries—Lending Branch and Historical Records..	1,450
Salaries—Newspaper-room ... ..	245
Books, periodicals, newspapers, binding ... ..	2,330
Indicator for Lending Branch (part payment) ...	173
Steel Book-stacks for Mitchell Library ... ..	81
Boxes for holding Travelling Libraries ... ..	115
Insurance on Books ... ..	86
Cost of lighting Libraries (one quarter) ... ..	88
Conveyance of books to Country Libraries, freight, type, repairs, Library appliances, telephones, and incidentals ... ..	436
	<hr/>
	£8,485
	<hr/>

JAMES NORTON,  
President.



## APPENDIX A.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES in the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES on the 31st December, 1899.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department		Lending Branch		For Country Libraries		Total.
	Added, 1899	Total.	Added, 1899	Total	Added, 1899	Total.	
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts . . . . .	640	14,720	148	4,311	90	1,621	20,652
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology . . . . .	269	7,942	134	3,778	157	1,556	13,276
Biography and Correspondence . . . . .	216	5,997	149	4,158	120	1,898	12,053
Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels . . . . .	180	7,512	53	3,716	117	1,447	12,675
Periodical and Serial Literature . . . . .	2,440	31,837	..	..	143	221	32,108
Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy . . . . .	303	6,719	42	1,311	22	346	8,376
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education . . . . .	393	6,553	50	1,624	23	233	8,415
Poetry and Drama . . . . .	201	3,470	48	921	37	230	4,621
General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works . . . . .	1,105	7,081	1,516	6,412	1,005	1,693	15,186
Works of Reference . . . . .	289	4,467	..	..	6	14	4,481
Duplicates . . . . .	219	2,377	..	..	..	..	2,377
Mitchell Library . . . . .	10,024	10,024	..	..	..	..	10,024
Total added during 1898 . . . . .	16,279	..	2,145	..	1,720	..	..
Total Number of Volumes . . . . .	..	108,754	..	26,231	..	9,259	144,244

Books worn out or lost during the past year, deducted from the stock :—Lending Branch, 260 ; Reference Library, 41 volumes.

\* Including 3,718 volumes of Prose Fiction.

## APPENDIX B.

NUMBER and AVERAGE of VISITS of READERS to the LIBRARY, the NUMBER of DAYS on which the LIBRARY was OPEN to the PUBLIC, and the AVERAGE NUMBER of VOLUMES USED on SUNDAYS and on WEEK-DAYS from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

Number of VISITS for the year—		
To the Reference Library .. . . .	183,760	
To the Lending Branch .. . . .	106,159	
To the Newspaper-room .. . . .	264,359	
Total .. . . .	554,278	
Total Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days .. . . .	175,236	
Total Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days .. . . .	104,272	
Total Visits to the Newspaper-room on Week-days .. . . .	258,503	
Daily Average of Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days .. . . .	582	
Daily Average of Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days .. . . .	365	
Daily Average of Visits to the Newspaper-room on Week-days .. . . .	864	
Total Visits to the Reference Library on Sundays .. . . .	8,524	
Total Visits to the Lending Branch on Sundays .. . . .	1,887	
Total Visits to the Newspaper-room on Sundays .. . . .	5,856	
Daily Average of Visits to the Reference Library on Sundays .. . . .	167	
Daily Average of Visits to the Lending Branch on Sundays .. . . .	85	
Daily Average of Visits to the Newspaper-room on Sundays .. . . .	113	
Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including 51 Sundays) .. . . .	352	
Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including 22 Sundays) .. . . .	307	
Total number of Days that the NEWSPAPER-ROOM was open (including 52 Sundays) .. . . .	351	
Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—		
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.) .. . . .	206	
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.) .. . . .	91	
Total .. . . .	297	
Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—		
Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.) .. . . .	1,746	
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.) .. . . .	388	
Total .. . . .	2,134	

## Summary of VISITS to the Library, 1869-1899.

1869 (three months—1 Oct to 31 Dec.) ..	17,006	1885 .. . . .	165,715
1870 .. . . .	59,786	1886 .. . . .	168,685
1871 .. . . .	60,165	1887 (closed three months for moving) . . . . .	139,203
1872 .. . . .	48,817	1888 .. . . .	149,425
1873 .. . . .	76,659	1889 .. . . .	132,983
1874 (eleven months) .. . . .	57,962	1890 .. . . .	155,822
1875 .. . . .	66,900	1891 .. . . .	173,205
1876 .. . . .	72,724	1892 .. . . .	197,255
1877 (Lending Branch first opened) .. . . .	124,688	1893 .. . . .	216,089
1878 .. . . .	117,047	1894 (Newspaper-room opened) .. . . .	330,431
1879 (Exhibition open) .. . . .	152,036	1895 .. . . .	409,064
1880 .. . . .	134,462	1896 .. . . .	416,182
1881 .. . . .	136,272	1897 .. . . .	410,987
1882 (eleven months) .. . . .	133,731	1898 .. . . .	424,485
1883 .. . . .	155,431	1899 (Lending Branch removed) .. . . .	554,278
1884 (eleven months) .. . . .	161,877		

## APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

CLASSES OF BOOKS BORROWED from the LENDING BRANCH of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES ON WEEK-DAYS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1899.

No. of Week-days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' Visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Vols. available.	No. of Issues.	Average of Vols. issued.	Ratio of Vols. to issues.
285	8,675	104,272	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts .....	4,311	11,709	41·1	1:2·7
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology .....	3,778	10,213	35·8	1 2 7
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	4,158	9,834	34·5	1·2·3
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels .....	3,716	12,276	43·1	1 3 3
			Juri-sprudence, Political and Social Economy .....	1,311	2,063	7 2	1·1·6
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education .. ..	1,624	4,076	14·3	1 2 5
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	921	3,037	10 6	1·3 3
			General Literature .....	2,824	18,667	65·5	1·6 6
			Prose Works of Fiction .....	3,588	38,668	135·7	1:10·8
Total..... ..				26,231	110,548	387·8	1:4·2

APPENDIX D.

CLASSES OF BOOKS READ, the NUMBER OF VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER OF VISITS to the LIBRARIES on SUNDAYS during the year 1899.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes available.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
51	8,524	167	REFERENCE LIBRARY.			
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	14,720	1,237	24·2
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	7,942	835	16 3
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	5,997	920	18 0
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels ... ..	7,512	751	14·7
			Periodical and Serial Literature ... ..	31,887	1,776	34·8
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy ... ..	6,719	649	12 7
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ...	6,558	366	7 2
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	3,470	570	11·4
			General Literature, Philology, and Collected Works .....	7,081	2,591	50·8
			Works of Reference .....	4,467	840	16·5
Total .. ..				96,353	10,535	206·6
22	1,887	85	LENDING BRANCH.			
			Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	4,311	269	12 2
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	3,778	182	8·3
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	4,158	173	7 9
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels ... ..	3,716	272	12 4
			Jurisprudence, Political and Social Economy ... ..	1,311	37	1 7
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Education ... ..	1,624	78	3·5
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	921	60	2·7
			General Literature ... ..	2,824	256	11·6
			Prose Works of Fiction ... ..	3,588	671	30·5
			Total ... ..			

## APPENDIX E.

NUMBER OF BOXES OF BOOKS BORROWED from the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY, by  
COUNTRY LIBRARIES, with NUMBER OF VOLS. ISSUED, during the year 1899.

Town.	Institution	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued	Town.	Institution.	No of Boxes borrowed	No of Vols issued.
Aberdeen .....	School of Arts ....	2	106	Kenaville ...	School of Arts . .	1	32
Armidale . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	3	189	Kenthurst . . .	School of Arts . . . .	2	88
Auburn . . . . .	Literary Institute	1	58	Kiama . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	87
Balgownie . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	150	Koppin Yarrett . .	School of Arts . . . .	1	61
Ballina . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	87	Lambton . . . . .	School of Arts . . . .	2	81
Bellingen . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	96	Largs . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	92
Bermagui . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	161	Lismore . . . . .	School of Arts . . . .	2	90
Berrigan . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	146	Lithgow . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	128
Berrima . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	130	Macksville . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	82
Berry . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	126	Maclean . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	39
Black Range . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	97	Manilla . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	52
Blackheath . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	74	Menangle . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	3	150
Blayney . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	88	Merriwa . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute	2	137
Bodangora . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	119	Metz . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	118
Bowral . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	3	183	Millthorpe . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	136
Broadmeadow . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	163	Mittagong . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	1	75
Brooklet . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	87	Moree . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	136
Bullahdeelah . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	69	Moss Vale . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	92
Bungendore . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	133	Mount Kembla . . . . .	Reading Room . . . . .	2	125
Burrawang . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	124	Nambucca Heads . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	76
Burcoar . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	3	222	Narooma . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	92
Charlestown . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	1	77	Newcastle . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	176
Clunes . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	159	Nowra . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	84
Cobargo . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	100	Parramatta . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	87
Coolamon . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	100	Penrith . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	147
Cooma . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	86	Plattsburg . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	113
Copeland . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	122	Port Macquarie . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	94
Coraki . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	107	Queanbeyan . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	153
Corrimal . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	117	Quirindi . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	54
Cowra . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	99	Rawdon Island . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	110
Crookwell . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	132	Reno . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	37
Cundletown . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	132	Richmond . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	86
Demliquin . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	44	Rockdale . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	90
Dubbo . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	109	Ryde . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	94
Dudley . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	95	Sackville . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	186
Dungog . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	150	St. Albans . . . . .	Literary Society . . . . .	2	137
East Maitland . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	126	Seven Hills . . . . .	Literary Society . . . . .	2	180
Eatonville . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	99	Smedmore . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	125
Eden . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	142	Smithtown . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	35
Emmaville . . . . .	Mining Institute	1	87	Somersby . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	134
Federal . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	125	South Grafton . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	125
Forbes . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute	1	73	Stockton . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	96
Gallymont . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	58	Taree . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	88
Galston . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	76	Tenterfield . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	124
Garrinderra . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	79	Thornleigh . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	128
Glenoak . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	43	Toongabbie . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	98
Glenreagh . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	67	Ulmarra . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	122
Gosford . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	44	Walcha . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	39
Grafton . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute	2	126	Waratah . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	136
Granville . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	174	Warren . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	88
Greta . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	124	Wauchope . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	64
Gundagai . . . . .	Literary Institute . .	2	112	Wee Waa . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	114
Gunnedah . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	93	Wellington . . . . .	Public Library . . . . .	2	160
Gunning . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	149	West Kempsey . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	93
Harden . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute .	2	131	West Wallsend . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	186
Helensburgh . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	3	178	West Wyalong . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	129
Hillgrove . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	126	Wickham . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	127
Hinton . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	163	Wollongong . . . . .	Municipal Council . . . . .	3	240
Hornsby Junction . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	42	Woodburn . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	88
Jamberoo . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	77	Woonona . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	109
Jasper's Brush . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	172	Wyong . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	1	86
Jerrilderie . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	75	Yass . . . . .	Mechanics' Institute	3	150
Jindera . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	67	Young Wallsend . . . . .	School of Arts . . . . .	2	112
June . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	1	44				
Kadina . . . . .	Reading Room . . .	1	49				
Kangaroo Valley . . . . .	School of Arts . . .	2	204				
					Total . . . . .	223	14,155

APPENDIX F.

TRUSTEES

The Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. ( <i>President</i> ).	
The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A., Q.C., &c.	The Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.
Lachlan J. Brient, Esq.	The Hon. Alex. Kethel, M.L.C.
The Hon. J. F. Burns.	The Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
Professor Thomas Butler, B.A.	Professor M. W. Macallum, M.A.
Professor T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A.	The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C.
The Hon. Edward Greville, M.L.C.	Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.
William Wood, Esq., J.P.	

OFFICERS

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<i>First Assistant Librarian</i> —George H. Gifford.	
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<i>Cataloguers</i> —C. J. Brennan, M.A., and James Pierce.	
<i>Lending Branch.</i>	
<i>Librarian and Editor of the Historical Records of New South Wales</i> —Frank M. Bladen.	
<i>Assistant Librarian</i> —Edward Hawley.	
<i>Senior Assistant</i> —John F. Gannon.	
<i>Agents</i> —Messrs. Angus and Robertson, 89, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.	

APPENDIX G.

LIST of DONATIONS received during 1899.

By whom presented.	List of Donations received	Vols.
Alabama State Geologist .....	Iron-making in Alabama .....	1
Amos, Alexander .....	Trans. of the Institution of Engineers. Vol 42 .....	1
Atkinson, R. S. ....	Cost of a National Crime. Criminal Aggression .....	1
Barlow, W. A. ....	Australian Wine, Spirit, and Tobacco News. Vols. 1-5 .....	5
Bell & Sons .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	101
Blackie & Sons .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	72
Blackwood & Sons .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	45
Board for International Ex changes.	Books, Pamphlets, &c. ....	1,656
Boston Book Co.....	Foster on the Constitution. Vol. 1 .....	1
Bowdoin College (Maine) .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	2
British and Foreign Bible Society.	Publications .....	11
British Columbia Government..	94th and 95th Reports of .....	2
British Museum .....	Publications .....	3
Brassey, Lord .....	Publications .....	237
Buffalo Public Library .....	Strength of the British Navy, 1899 .....	1
Bursill, H. O. ....	Australian Addresses, 1895-1898 .....	1
California, University of .....	Publications .....	8
Canada .....	Souvenir of the Postal Department of W. Australia, 1898 .....	1
Canadian Government .....	Report of Agricultural Experimental Station, 1895-6 .....	1
Canterbury College (N.Z.) .....	Geological Survey Report for 1896 .....	1
Chicago Board of Trade .....	Publications .....	3
Cobden Club .....	Calendar for 1899 .....	1
Colomb, Sir John .....	Report for 1898 .....	1
Connecticut (U.S.), State of....	Publications .....	2
Cox, Dr. James C. ....	Defence of Great and Greater Britain .....	1
Dent & Co. ....	Register for 1899 .....	1
Darval, W. H. C. ....	Road over the Blue Mountains, by Wm. Cox .....	1
Fiji Government .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	55
Giddins, J. H. ....	Pamphlets .....	13
Harper and Bros. ....	Blue Book for 1898 .....	1
Hawken, Hon. N. (M.L.C.) .....	Australasian Meteorological Almanac for 1899 .....	1
Institution of Civil Engineers ..	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	114
Jeypore, Maharaja of .....	The power of Government .....	1
Johnson, Rev. S. J. ....	Proceedings of, for 1898-99 .....	4
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, & Co.	Jeypore, Portfolio of Architectural Details. Parts 9 and 10 .....	2
Lake Forest University ..	Historical and Future Eclipses, &c., by Rev. S. J. Johnson .....	1
Leed's Industrial Co-operative Society.	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	101
Leland Stanford University (Junior).	Catalogue for 1898-9 .....	1
Leng & Co., J. ....	Jubilee History, 1847-1897 .....	1
Library Reports.....	Publications .....	5
Liverpool, Literary and Philo-sophical Society of.	People's Friend. Vol. 30, 1898 .....	1
MacDonald, A. ....	Aberdeen, Auckland, Bailhe's Institute, Bathurst, Battersea, Birmingham, Bolton, Boston, Brooklyn, Bristol, Buffalo, Cambridge, Cardiff, Carnegie (Pittsburgh), Dewer, Detroit, Dundee, Enoch Pratt, John Crear, Leeds, Levton, Liverpool, London, Los Angeles, Manchester, Mercantile (N.Y.), New York, Newcastle, Newcastle (N.S.W.), Norwich, Peabody Institute, Philadelphia, Plymouth, Richmond, Shakespeare Memorial, St George's, St. Martin, Stirling's (Glasgow), South Australia, Westminster, Wolverhampton.	
MacMillan & Co .....	Proceedings. Vol. 52 .....	1
Madras Government .....	Emile Zola .....	1
Marks, Percy J .....	Books for Travelling Libraries .....	50
Melbourne Public Library ..	Publications .....	2
Melbourne University .....	Yelabuk Pedipedelas, 1888-1889 .....	1
Millar, Thomas Lockhart .....	Jewish Year Book 5,600 (1899-1900) .....	1
	Letters from Victorian Pioneers .....	1
	Calendar for 1900 .....	1
	Australian Pamphlets.....	13

List of Donations—continued.

By whom presented	List of Donations received	Vols
Miller, Rev. E K	Reminiscences of Rev E K Miller, seven copies ..	7
Mitchell, David Scott	Miscellaneous Literature, also fifty pictures	10025
Murray, David	Brass Cup found in Rodil by D Murray	1
New Zealand Government	Publications	7
New Zealand Government	Official Publications	12
New Zealand Institute	Transactions and Proceedings Vol 31	1
Newspapers, Proprietors of	Yearly issue of <i>Advertiser</i> (Adelaide), <i>Advertiser</i> (Owestry, Wales), <i>Age</i> (Melbourne), <i>Argus</i> (Melbourne), <i>Australian Poultry and Dog Gazette</i> (Melbourne), <i>Australian Pastoralist's Review</i> (Sydney), <i>Beacon</i> (Melbourne) <i>Ballarat Courier</i> , <i>Beidigo Advertiser</i> , <i>British Australasian</i> (London), <i>British Weekly</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Canterbury Times</i> (Christchurch), <i>Cape Argus</i> (Capetown), <i>Charleville Times</i> , <i>Chronicle</i> (Bulawayo), <i>Comet</i> (Cunnamulla), <i>Coolgardie Miner</i> , <i>Coolgardie Pioneer</i> , <i>Cork Examiner</i> , <i>Critic</i> (Adelaide), <i>Daily Telegraph</i> (Launceston), <i>Echo</i> (Camden, New Zealand), <i>Echuca and Moama Advertiser</i> , <i>Evening Post</i> (Wellington), <i>Evening Star</i> (Dunedin), <i> Fiji Colonist and Levuka Gazette</i> , <i>Florida Agriculturist</i> (De Laud, Florida), <i>Freeman's Journal</i> (Dublin), <i>Gladstone Observer</i> , <i>Guardian</i> (London), <i>Hamilton Advertiser</i> , <i>Herald of the Golden Age</i> (Exeter), <i>Hobart Mercury</i> , <i>Observer</i> (Hughenden), <i>Independent</i> (Cooktown), <i>Indian Daily News</i> (Calcutta), <i>Inquirer</i> (Perth), <i>Japan Weekly Mail</i> (Yokonama), <i>Kalgoorlie Miner</i> , <i>Launceston Examiner</i> , <i>Leader</i> (Melbourne), <i>Ladies' Pictorial</i> (London), <i>Lloyd's Weekly</i> (London), <i>Mackay Chronicle</i> , <i>Mackay Mercury</i> , <i>Manchester Courier</i> , <i>M A P</i> (London), <i>Morning Post</i> (Cunns), <i>Morning Herald</i> (Perth), <i>Mt Morgan Herald</i> , <i>Natal Witness</i> (Pietermaritzburg), <i>New Zealand Herald</i> (Auckland), <i>New Zealand Times</i> (Wellington), <i>Nhill Free Press</i> , <i>North British Agriculturist</i> (Edinburgh), <i>North Queensland Register</i> (Charters Towers), <i>Observer</i> (Hughenden), <i>Omaru Mail</i> , <i>Otago Witness</i> (Dunedin), <i>Patriot</i> (Bundaberg), <i>Pioneer</i> (Allahabad), <i>Port Denison Times</i> (Bowen), <i>Practical Engineer</i> (London), <i>Reynolds' Newspapers</i> (London), <i>Rhodesia Herald</i> (Salisbury, South Africa), <i>Riverine Herald</i> (Echuca), <i>Savona Herald</i> , <i>Settler</i> (Toowoomba), <i>Southern Cross</i> (Adelaide), <i>Sunday Special</i> (London), <i>Standard</i> (London), <i>Standard and Diggers' News</i> (Johannesburg), <i>Weekly Scotsman</i> (Edinburgh), <i>Torsin</i> (Melbourne), <i>Weekly Times</i> (Melbourne), <i>West Australian</i> (Perth), <i>West Australian Record</i> (Perth), <i>West Sussex Gazette</i> (Aundel), <i>Western Argus</i> (Kalgoorlie), <i>Western Mail</i> (Perth), <i>Wide Bay and Burnett News</i> (Maryborough), <i>Worker</i> (Brisbane), <i>World</i> (Vancouver), <i>Yarrowonga Chronicle</i> , <i>Zeehan and Dundas Herald</i>	
Ontario, Entomological Society of	Report for 1897	1
Padley, James ..	Books and Pamphlets on Co operation	60
Pearson (Limited), E A	Books for Country Library Boxes	17
Pennsylvania State College of	Report for 1897	1
Queensland Government	Publications	7
Radcliffe Observatory	Observations 1890-1 ..	1
Religious Tract Society	Books for Country Library Boxes	130
Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station	Report for 1897	1
Richardson, W. A	Sketch of the Life of W A Richardson	1
Routledge and Sons	Books for Country Library Boxes ..	88
Royal Colonial Institute	Proceedings Vols 26, 28, and 29	3
Royal Humane Society of Australasia	Reports for 1898-9	2
Royal Institute of British Architects	Calendar for 1898-9	1
Royal Observatory, Greenwich	Observations 1896 .. ..	1
Royal Society of London	Publications .. ..	2
Royal Society of Queensland	Publication .. ..	1
Royal Society of South Australia	Proceedings Vol 22, Part II ..	1
Royal Society of Victoria	Proceedings Vol 11 1898-9	2
Schaumburg, W	Jehova's Gesammelte Werke, &c, by Saladin	1
Schiaparelli, G	Origine del Sistema Planetario, etc	1
Smithsonian Institution	Publications .. ..	43
South Australian Government	Publications .. ..	9
Ston's Agricultural Experimental Station	10th Annual Report, 1897 ..	1
Sutherland, G (B A)	The South Australian Co	1
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	Annual Reports, 1885-1893	14
Sydney University	Calendar for 1899	1
Tasmanian Government	Publications .. ..	3
Tebbutt, John (F.R.A.S.)	Report of Mr. Tebbutt's Observatory, 1898	1
Thomas, Ralph	Pamphlets .. ..	2
Tucker, Capt C	Articles by Charlton Tucker	1
Turnor, H	Astra Castri .. ..	1
United States Government	Publications .. ..	26
Versall, Alf	Beauties of Shakespeare, &c	1
Victorian Government	Publications .. ..	9
Victoria Public Library	Publications .. ..	13
Western Australian Government	Publications .. ..	16
Williams, Dr C	Holywell and its Miracles	1
Williams, F W	Life and Letters of Sam Wells Williams, LL D, &c	1
Williams and Norgate	Publications for Travelling Libraries	75
Wilson, Louis N	Bibliography of Child Study	1
Wisconsin, University of	15th Report Agricultural Experiment Station, 1898	1
Wychif Society	Publications .. ..	21
Yale University	Catalogue of, 1898-1899	1





1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALE OF BOOKS FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900.*

Answers to Questions (No. 11) asked by Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, 7th August, 1900.

1. In May, 1897, about 5,000 volumes, a large majority of which were pamphlets, periodicals, Parliamentary papers, directories, year-books, Army and Navy lists, and other literature not needed by the Library, were exchanged with Messrs. Angus and Robertson for a selection of modern books to be included in the Travelling Libraries, lent to Schools of Arts and groups of students in the country. Since that date no books have been sold.

2. By order of the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales.

3. It was not practicable, in view of the pressure of work on the staff of the Library, to make a list of these books, and it was not necessary, as the tenderers were enabled to inspect the books and make any lists necessary for their own purpose. The larger part of the books had never been received into the Library's collection, and had therefore not been catalogued. Those which were taken from the shelves as unnecessary duplicates can be listed at any time.

4. No cash was paid for these books. The tender of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, £219, was accepted on condition that modern books, to the value of £274, should be chosen in lieu of them, thus allowing 20 per cent. off the shop price. A large number of the books were second-hand, and were thus bought at 30 per cent. below the published price, with 20 per cent. taken off that. There is a complete invoice of these books so received.

5. Tenders were invited from the firms of Angus and Robertson, E. W. Cole, and W. Dymock, the only ones deemed by the Trustees likely to deal in such stock. They were inspected by representatives from these three firms, but a tender was received from only the first.

6. No.

7. The cost cannot be ascertained, since comparatively few of the books were bought directly, very many of them being donations from foreign countries or from Government Departments, and being of no special value. A number of others were duplicates of books already in the Library, and were purchased in several large collections bought by the Trustees, no special value being assigned to each volume.

8. A few books, containing some newspaper cuttings and autographs of persons of no special renown, were sold, but in each case at least one, and generally two or three copies in duplicate, were retained by the Institution. No book "extremely valuable" was sold.

9. The books were inspected by Mr. R. C. Walker, the late Principal Librarian, at that time one of the Trustees, and by whom all the books had been acquired during his term of office. They were also carefully inspected by the two senior officers of the Institution in order to make sure that no unique book was allowed to go away.

10. By the error of a subordinate officer who picked the duplicates off the shelves, some works of the Wise Bequest were included in the lot exchanged with Messrs. Angus and Robertson. As soon as this was discovered this firm reserved all the books that could be found bearing the stamp of the Wise Bequest, and thirty volumes were re-purchased by the Trustees for £12 5s. 6d., this amount being deducted from the sum tendered for the books.

11. Any Australian book now in the Library can readily be identified by the marks and stamps put in certain places throughout the book. A number of persons have been prosecuted for stealing books during the last few years, and there has been no difficulty in identifying the property of the Trustees. Most of the books of any value are bound in the Library's own binding, and all are systematically marked and stamped as soon as received.

12. The Trustees have approved of the loan of books from the duplicates and from the Lending Branch to any *bond-fide* students in country districts on the same terms as they lend boxes of books to country Schools of Arts and groups of students. Only books such as cannot be readily got in country towns are lent in this way. The books are sent and returned free of cost to all borrowers, and the expense is defrayed from the amount of £300 voted annually by Parliament.

13. An account is kept of all books on loan, and a list of the names of all borrowers, as far as practicable. No distinction is made between a borrower in the country and one in the city.

14. The amount of money spent on fiction during the three years ending 30th June, 1900, was as follows:—

LENDING BRANCH.								
Renewals of books worn out	...	...	...	...	...	£212	3	5
New fiction added to the Library, as chosen by the Trustees	...	...	...	...	...	91	9	0
REFERENCE LIBRARY...						£67	4	6

15. In December, 1894, at the request of the widow of the late Dr. Bennett, the Principal Librarian, in conjunction with the agents for the Library (Messrs. Angus and Robertson), valued Dr. Bennett's books, and conjointly estimated their value at £850. The Trustees were agreeable to take a few very choice books, which they needed, at a cost of less than £100, the agents taking all the rest. Five months afterwards a few of these books were chosen from the stock of a Sydney bookseller, although the choicest ones had been meanwhile sold to a gentleman who has since presented them to the Library as a gift. The books selected were submitted to the Trustees at their meeting in June, 1895, but their reduced vote for books having been meanwhile exhausted, the Trustees had to reject the books offered, as also all other books then submitted.

H.C.L.A.

*Note.*—The most of these questions were asked in June, 1897, and answered by the late Mr. R. C. Walker, in my absence in England.

1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(PETITION FROM H. C. L. ANDERSON, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY, OR IN PERSON, BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 August, 1900.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of H. C. L. Anderson, of the Public Library, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by Counsel or Attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

23 August, 1900.

HY. C. L. ANDERSON.

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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM DYMOCK, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY  
OR IN PERSON, BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 September, 1900.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in  
Parliament assembled.

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by Counsel or Attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM DYMOCK.





1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.  
(PETITION FROM GEORGE ROBERTSON, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY,  
OR IN PERSON, BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 September, 1900.*

---

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in  
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of George Robertson, of the firm of Angus and Robertson, of Sydney, in the Colony of  
New South Wales, booksellers,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That on the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, your  
Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free  
Public Library.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by Counsel or Attorney, or in  
person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter, with the right to  
call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence  
before the Select Committee.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.  
20th September, 1900.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

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1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON  
WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY;  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,  
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,  
AND  
APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
29 *November*, 1900.

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SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1900.

321—*a*

[3s. 9*d.*]

1900.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 30. THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1900.

15. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Perry, Mr. Sleath, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Price, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Millard, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 33. THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

4. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—
- (1.) Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick presented a Petition from H. C. L. Anderson, of the Public Library, Sydney, praying that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the "Working of the Free Public Library." Petition received.
- Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
- (2.) Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Working of the Free Public Library" have leave to sit during any adjournment of the House.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 34. TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

6. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That leave be given to the Select Committee inquiring into the Free Public Library to sit during the sitting of the House.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 43. TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

4. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick presented a Petition from William Dymock, representing that the House had appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library, and praying that Petitioner may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before such Select Committee, with leave to examine and cross-examine witnesses.
- Petition received.
- Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
- 

VOTES No. 45. THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

4. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick presented a Petition from George Robertson, of the firm of Angus and Robertson, of Sydney, booksellers, representing that the House had appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library, and praying that Petitioner may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before such Committee, with the right to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses.
- Petition received.
- Ordered to be referred to the Select Committee.
- 

VOTES No. 51. THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1900.

22. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY:—Ordered, on motion of Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, that the following Message be carried to the Legislative Council:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The Legislative Assembly having appointed a Select Committee on "Working of the Free Public Library," and the Committee being desirous to examine the Honorable James Norton, LL.D., and the Honorable John Hughes, Members of the Legislative Council, in reference thereto, requests that the Legislative Council will give leave to its said members to attend and be examined by the said Committee on such day and days as shall be arranged between them and the said Committee.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,  
Sydney, 4th October, 1900.*

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VOTES

VOTES No. 52. FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1900.

- (1.) \* \* \* \* \*
- (2.) Working of the Free Public Library :—

MR. SPEAKER,—

In answer to the Message from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th October, 1900, requesting leave for the Honorable James Norton and the Honorable John Hughes, Members of Legislative Council, to attend and be examined before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the "Working of the Free Public Library," the Council acquaints the Assembly that leave has been granted to its said members to attend and be examined by the said Committee if they think fit.

Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney, 4th October, 1900. W. J. TRICKETT, Deputy-President.

VOTES No. 66. WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

12. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY :—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Working of the Free Public Library" have leave to make a visit of inspection to the Public Library of New South Wales and its Lending Branch. Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 83. WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1900.

16. WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY :—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 16th August, 1900, together with Appendix. Ordered to be printed.

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1900.

## WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 16th August, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon the working of the Free Public Library,*" and to whom was granted, on 23rd August, 1900, "*leave to sit during any adjournment of the House,*" on 28th August, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sitting of the House,*" and, on 31st October, 1900, "*leave to make a visit of inspection to the Public Library of New South Wales and its Lending Branch,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows, upon the several matters brought before them:—

\*See List,  
page 13.

1. That books of reference had, for some years prior to this inquiry, been franked through the post to persons resident in the country who claimed to be students of the special subjects upon which the aforesaid books of reference treated; and that these same books were returned by the borrowers free of charge. The system appears to have been in vogue for quite a number of years before any protest on the part of the postal authorities was made against its continuance, the Library authorities conceiving it to be one of the functions of their institution to meet as far as practicable the requests of individual, as well as groups of, students, in localities removed from the metropolis, for books dealing with the particular subjects to which they were devoting special educational attention. In justification of his action in this matter, the direct outcome of a decision arrived at by the Trustees, Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian, in his evidence (reply to Question 114) says: "I never dreamt that I was not just as much justified in getting my Library books back free as a farmer is justified in sending an apple to be named or a diseased cabbage to be examined." In every case in which application for the loan of works of reference was made by country residents, such request appears to have been at once complied with where practicable, and the system is one that commends itself as worthy of encouragement and extension.
2. Your Committee have inquired exhaustively into the matter of the sale by the authorities, in 1897, of some 5,000 volumes from the library shelves to Messrs. Angus and Robertson, and have arrived at the following conclusions:
  - (a) That Mr. Anderson duly notified the several principal city book firms of the intention of the Trustees *re* those books, and that no special consideration was shown in this connection towards Messrs. Angus and Robertson, the successful tenderers.
  - (b) That a very large proportion of the books so sold were practically valueless, and occupied space in the already congested library which could be put to better use. At the same time, some few at least of this collection were of such a character that they should not have been parted with, notably those volumes which bore the stamp of Mr. Justice Wise, and which, originally presented by his widow to the Museum authorities, ultimately found place

place on the Public Library shelves. Your Committee are also of opinion that in future the utmost care should be taken to prevent the disposition of such publications relating to the history, exploration, and circumstances of early Australia as promise to become rare and of inestimable value to private collectors and national institutions. It has been explained by Mr. Anderson that the Wise bequest volumes were by mere accident included amongst the 5,000 volumes sold, and that, on the discovery being made, every effort to recover possession was put forth by the Trustees and himself, with satisfactory results.

- (c) That the acceptance from Messrs. Angus and Robertson by the Library authorities of books in exchange for the 5,000 volumes above referred to was perfectly justifiable, because of the circumstance that had the amount tendered been paid in cash it would of necessity gone into the Consolidated Revenue, and have thus been lost to the Trustees.
- (d) That the system of stamping and otherwise marking books in the Library is now very complete in every particular; and the risk of loss by theft or otherwise is reduced to a minimum.
- (e) That the action of the Trustees in discontinuing their London agency, and in calling for tenders from Sydney firms for the supply to the Library of books, periodicals, &c., was fully warranted, and that the change has, on the whole, proved eminently successful. Four firms appear to have competed (see page 19), with the result that Messrs. Angus and Robertson's tender was accepted; and up to date this firm would seem to have thoroughly satisfied the Trustees and the Principal Librarian in every particular.

3. Your Committee made complete inquiry of all competent witnesses—particularly of Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Hon. Dr. Norton, Hon. John Hughes, and Professor MacCallum—with regard to the condition of and accommodation afforded by the building at present used as a storehouse for the treasures of the Reference Library. They learned from one and all that grave necessity exists for the early selection of a site for, and the erection of, a commodious and convenient Library building, more especially in view of the fact that Mr. D. S. Mitchell has presented the institution with his valuable collection, totalling some 36,000 volumes, the greater portion of which cannot be taken possession of until such increased accommodation is provided. Mr. Mitchell's library has been referred to by no less an authority than Professor Morris (Professor of English Literature at Melbourne University) as "a collection to which it is impossible to affix any money value, because it is simply unique and unrivalled"; and in view of all the circumstances, the inconvenience to which the public and the Library officials are subjected, by reason of want of space, &c., your Committee feel it incumbent upon them to urge that steps be taken, without further delay, in the direction of providing a building capable of accommodating the accumulated literary treasures of the State. On many occasions the Trustees have referred to this matter in their annual reports, and have pointed out the disabilities under which the Principal Librarian and his staff labour in consequence of the present building being possessed of such scanty accommodation; whilst in August of the present year a deputation of prominent citizens interviewed the Minister of Public Instruction on the same subject, intimating that at least four times more room than is at present available would be needed before the requirements of the Library could be met. The Press has also taken up the question in a spirited manner, one prominent publication recently remarking, in the course of an article on "A Great Australian Inheritance," that "the building which serves as a Public Library for the Mother Colony is notoriously unequal to the demands of its own local requirements, quite irrespective of Mr. Mitchell's substantial addition; whilst it compares most unfavourably, and even discredibly, with the imposing and commodious edifice that adorns the capital of the younger colony of Victoria." These expressions of individual and collective opinion are quoted in support of the contention of your Committee that some definite steps should be at once taken to  
make

make good the deficiencies complained of. It is but fair to the Principal Librarian and his staff to add that your Committee, several of whose members have lately visited and inspected the Library, are satisfied that the very best use is made of the limited wall and floor space which they have at their disposal.

4. In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion that the inquiry they have just concluded will be found to have served many very excellent purposes, not the least useful of which will be that of having fully disproved the incorrect statements that were current in regard to alleged maladministration of the Public Library affairs by the Trustees and the Principal Librarian.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,  
Chairman.

*No. 1 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
28th November, 1900.*

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1900.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Jessep,		Mr. Millard,
	Mr. Price.	

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee *read* by the Clerk.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Principal Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales, Mr. Charles Alexander, and Mr. O. P. Robinson be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Hogue)*,—That Mr. H. C. L. Anderson be summoned as a witness at the next meeting of the Committee, and that it be intimated to him that if he desires to be present during the whole of the inquiry, and to cross-examine witnesses, either personally or by counsel, he may do so by petitioning the House in the usual form.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Price)*,—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to sit during any adjournment.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Millard,
	Mr. Price.	

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Meagher called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings,—

- (1.) Referring the Petition of H. C. L. Anderson, praying to be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Committee.
- (2.) Granting leave to the Committee to sit during any adjournment of the House,—*read* by the Clerk.

Original Petition before the Committee.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Hogue)*,—That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Price)*,—That the Press be admitted to the sittings of this Committee.

Mr. Price moved,—“That the Secretary to the Public Service Board be summoned to produce the evidence taken at an inquiry into charges made against Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Principal Librarian, Free Public Library.”

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Millard.
Mr. Jessep,	
Mr. Price.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned till 2:30 o'clock, this day.

The Committee re-assembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Millard,
Mr. Price,		Mr. Sleath,
	Mr. Thomas.	

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson (*Principal Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales*),  
sworn and examined.

John William Holliman (*Secretary to the Public Service Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Stephen Harbord Lambton (*Deputy Postmaster-General*) called in, sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Sleath)*,—That the Chairman obtain leave for the Committee to sit during the sitting of the House.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Millard,
	Mr. Quinn.	

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.  
Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sitting of the House, read by the Clerk.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

[Meeting postponed until 2 p.m. by order of the Chairman.]

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, | Mr. Meagher.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Millard,		Mr. Sleath.
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Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

*Ordered*,—That Mr. Anderson be supplied with a copy of the evidence.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

Witness produced:—List of Australian Books; Duplicates disposed of by the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales to Angus and Robertson (*Exhibit 1*). List of books supplied by Angus and Robertson, on account of the Public Library, in exchange for duplicates (*Exhibit 2*). List of persons to whom books have been lent from the Public Library in parcels generally sent by train, or enclosed in boxes (*Exhibit 3*). List of books lent from the Public Library to Country Students, 1895–1900 (*Exhibit 4*).

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Jessep,		Mr. Millard.
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Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Stewart Mowle (*Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly*) sworn and examined.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2:30 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Millard,		Mr. Price.

Mr. H. L. C. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

The Chairman, read a letter from William Reid, Head Master Penrith College, referring to the evidence of Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, on the 28th August, 1900, and pointing out the inability of persons in the country to obtain books from the Public Library, owing to the present regulations.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

Michael Francis Cullen (*Expert dealing with Requisitions, Government Printing Office*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Price.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock (*Bookseller and Publisher*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced two slips of paper showing embossed stamp of the Public Library (*Exhibits 5 and 6*), a number of books sold by the Public Library, and purchased by witness. Henry John Blackwood called in, sworn, and examined. Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Monday next, at 2 o'clock.]

MONDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

The meeting ordered for to-day postponed, by order of the Chairman, until Tuesday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,  
Mr. Mcagher,

Mr. Millard,  
Mr. Price.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Millard,  
Mr. Price.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Petition of William Dymock, praying to be represented by Counsel or Attorney or in person before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Original Petition before the Committee.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Millard)*,—That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.

Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock recalled and further examined.

There not being a Quorum present during the sitting, the Chairman adjourned the Committee until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Mcagher,  
Mr. Price,

Mr. Millard,  
Mr. Quinn,

Mr. Thomas.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock recalled and further examined.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

The Chairman having left the Chair, Mr. Meagher called to the Chair *pro tem*.

The Chairman entered the room and took the Chair.

[Adjourned till Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Jessep,  
Mr. Millard,

Mr. Quinn.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring the Petition of George Robertson, praying to be represented by Counsel or Attorney or in person before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Original Petition before the Committee.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Millard)*,—That the prayer of the Petitioner be granted.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. George Robertson appeared on his own behalf.

*Ordered (on motion of Mr. Quinn)*,—That Mr. Robertson be supplied with a copy of the Evidence. Isiaah Reginald Cohen (*Accountant*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

There not being a Quorum present during the sitting, the Chairman adjourned the Committee until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY,



## 11

THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Sleath.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. George Robertson appeared on his own behalf.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1900

The meeting ordered for to-day postponed by order of the Chairman.

TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Quinn, | Mr. Sleath.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. George Robertson appeared on his own behalf.

Clement Meadmore, draper's clerk, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry John Blackwood recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John William Child (*Bookseller*) called in, made a solemn affirmation, and was examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Handcock Lennard (*Bootmaker*) called in, made a solemn affirmation, and was examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11.15 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Millard, | Mr. Quinn.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. George Robertson appeared on his own behalf.

Caleb Hardy (*Assistant Librarian, University of Sydney*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Robertson (*Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Booksellers*) sworn and examined.

Michael Francis Cullen recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Hugh Wright (*Assistant Librarian, Reference Branch, Public Library of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Quinn),—That the Chairman take steps to obtain the attendance of the Hon. Dr. Norton, M.L.C., and the Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.*

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Millard,  
Mr. Price, | Mr. Quinn.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, containing Messages to and from the Legislative Council, in reference to the attendance before the Committee of the Hon. James Norton, LL.D., and the Hon. John Hughes, Members of the Legislative Council, read by the Clerk.

James Norton, LL.D. (*a Member of the Legislative Council, and President of the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales*), sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mungo William MacCallum (*Professor of Modern Literature, Sydney University*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11.15 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

## WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,  
Mr. Millard,

Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Sleath,

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

The Chairman informed the Committee that Mr. William Dymock, a party to the Inquiry, had died on the 5th October, 1900.

John Hughes (*a Member of the Legislative Council, and a Trustee of the Public Library of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Arthur John Tarrant Casson (*Assistant, Reference Branch, Public Library of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Walter John Durie (*Clerk, Department of Public Instruction*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Redden Cameron (*Shorthand-writer, Public Library of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11.15 o'clock.]

## THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Millard.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

Witness *handed in* list of books lent from the Public Library to country students, 1895–1900 (*Appendix A 1*); List of persons to whom books have been lent from the Public Library, in parcels, generally sent by train or enclosed in boxes, despatched to Public Libraries or groups of students, 1894–1900 (*Appendix A 2*); Return respecting sale of books from the Public Library (*Appendix A 3*); List of duplicates removed from the Australian collection, and from donations from the Colonial Secretary's office, sold, together with others, to Messrs. Angus and Robertson, May, 1897 (*Appendix A 4*).

*Ordered*,—That the letter from Mr. William Reid, Head Master of the Penrith College, received by the Committee on the 12th September, 1900, be appended (*Appendix B*).

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.]

## THURSDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

## FRIDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Millard,

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry William Hemsworth Huntington called in, sworn, and examined.

John Thomas Vardy McLaughlin (*Assistant, Public Library of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11.15 o'clock.]

## TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

## WEDNESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Millard,

Mr. Quinn.

George William Robertson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Millard, | Mr. Thomas.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Hogue),*—That the Chairman obtain leave of the House for the Committee to make a visit of inspection to the Public Library and its Reference Branch, and that, conditionally on the House granting such leave, the Committee make a visit of inspection to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock a.m..

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 10.30 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Millard.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to the Committee to make a visit of inspection, read by the Clerk.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT —

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Hogue, | Mr. Quinn.

The Committee proceeded on a visit of inspection to the Public Library of New South Wales.

The Committee having returned,—

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.  
Mr. Jessep, | Mr. Millard.

The Chairman submitted the following claims for witnesses' expenses:—Mr. T. H. Lennard, £1 2s. 6d.; Mr. C. Meadmore, 15s.; Mr. J. W. Child, £2 5s.; Mr. H. J. Blackwood, £3 15s.

Claims considered and passed.

The Chairman submitted letter from Mr H. C. L. Anderson, intimating that, being on leave of absence, he had had to come from Springwood on two occasions to attend the Committee, and asking to be recouped the expense of two return tickets, Springwood-Sydney, 19s. 10d.

Claim considered and passed.

The Chairman then submitted a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. H. W. H. Huntington, enclosing copy of a letter and declaration, forwarded by him to the Chairman of the Committee on 5th November, 1900.

*Resolved (on motion of Mr. Jessep),*—That the evidence having been closed, and a Draft Report submitted, Mr. Huntington be informed that it is the intention of the Committee not to re-open the inquiry, and that the documents be returned to Mr. Huntington.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, verbally amended, and *agreed* to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

AFTERNOON SITTING, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Present:—

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. HOGUE,  
MR. JESSEP,

MR. SLEATH,  
MR. PRICE,  
MR. THOMAS,

MR. MILLARD.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Principal Librarian, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] How long have you occupied the position of Principal Librarian? Seven years on the 1st September.
2. Prior to being appointed you were in another branch of the Public Service? I was head of the Department of Agriculture.
3. *Mr. Price.*] But prior to that, had you any experience in connection with libraries or books—that is, in the capacity of librarian? No; I was Chief Examiner to the Department of Public Instruction for eight years, and I was Senior Assistant Master in the Sydney Grammar School for over nine years, after taking a Degree at the University.
4. *Mr. Hogue.*] You are a graduate of the University? I am a Master of Arts of the Sydney University, and a Fellow of the Senate of the Sydney University.
5. *Mr. Price.*] Before leaving the Department of Agriculture, was there any difference between the Minister and you? Any difference?
6. Was there any inquiry or any row? Nothing at all.
7. Was there not an inquiry held in connection with Mr. Slattery? That was long after I left the Department. I think about two years after I left the Department.
8. Were the charges that you made proved? I do not know; I never heard.
9. *Mr. Sleath.*] What position did you hold in the Mines Department? I was called the Director of Agriculture; but I was really the head of the Department of Agriculture, which was worked in conjunction with the Department of Mines by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture.
10. How long did you hold that appointment? From March, 1890, to August, 1893.
11. Who was Minister for Mines when you were first appointed? Mr. Sydney Smith; he appointed me.

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
28 Aug., 1900.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Anderson, and by permission of the Committee he was allowed to be present in the room during the examination of other witnesses.

John William Holliman, Secretary to the Public Service Board, sworn and examined:—

12. *Chairman.*] The Committee has determined to call you for the purpose of securing some information with reference to an inquiry that is being held by the Public Service Board in connection with some allegations made in regard to Mr. Anderson;—are you in a position to produce any papers relating to that? The inquiry which is being held by the Board is still in progress, and the Board being somewhat doubtful whether, under the circumstances, the evidence should be produced, seeing that only one side has been heard, instructed me to wait upon the Honorable the Attorney-General and ask him what he thought. Mr. Wise suggested that I should submit to the Committee that, in view of the fact that only one side had been heard, and that the evidence was incomplete, the possibility that they would see the desirableness at this stage of not asking that the evidence should be produced.

J. W.  
Holliman.  
28 Aug., 1900.

- J. W. Holliman.  
28 Aug., 1900.
13. How long has this investigation been in progress? About a fortnight. There have been three or four sittings.
14. And how long do you expect it to continue before it is completed? I think only a few days.
15. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were you present during this inquiry? I have not been present.
16. Can you say whether Mr. Anderson has been fully examined? Mr. Anderson has not been examined—at least, I do not think so. I understand that Mr. Anderson has been present, and has had the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses on the other side; but so far as I am aware he has not yet been heard in defence.

Stephen Harbord Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, sworn and examined:—

S. H. Lambton.  
28 Aug., 1900.

17. *Chairman.*] Have you given any evidence before the Public Service Board relating to some matters affecting Mr. Anderson, Principal Librarian? No.
18. Certain allegations have been made to the effect that both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bladen have been in the habit of sending books from the Public Library to people in different parts of the Colony, and have been franking them on Service stamps;—have you any knowledge of the matter? Yes; in fact we have challenged the action of the Library authorities. They were sending, under cover of O.H.M.S. envelopes, books to private persons. This is the kind of envelope (*produced*) which is supposed to frank official correspondence, and we found that, under cover of these envelopes, the Library authorities have been sending books to private persons and receiving books from private persons. As soon as we became aware of that practice we took steps to stop it.
19. *Mr. Sleath.*] I think there is a notification on the outside of the envelope as to what purpose it should be used for? Yes. Each Department has supplies of these, and the name of the Department is put in the corner.
20. *Chairman.*] Is there any further information you can give? We found in the course of inquiry that a person named Reid, at Jamison Town, near Penrith, had been receiving heavy parcels of books, some weighing 11 lb., under cover of these O.H.M.S. envelopes, and that the books were returned under similar envelopes.
21. In order to obtain information on the point, I presume that you have certain parcels opened? Yes; and concurrently with that Mr. Dymock, a book merchant, of Sydney, after seeing Mr. Crick, wrote a letter complaining of the action of the Library authorities. That was almost concurrently with our discovery through correspondence with Mr. Reid. And also, almost concurrently, we had a letter from the Library authorities, asking us to acquiesce with the arrangement which had been going on. I have that letter here, and also a copy of the letter we sent to the Library authorities pointing out the irregular course they were following, and stating that the Postmaster-General had directed that these books must not be considered as being sent on the public service, and should not be so sent unless the postage was paid.
22. Am I to understand that a request was received from the Library authorities asking for your concurrence in the arrangement prior to your letter to them complaining about the system they had adopted? Yes.
23. Their letter was received prior to yours being sent? Yes. Their letter was received on the 1st August, and we wrote to them on the 8th August.
24. *Mr. Price.*] But you had taken action before that? We had taken action before that. Our letter of the 8th August gives the history of the whole matter. It is as follows:—

Sir,  
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Sydney 8 August, 1900.

I am directed to bring under your notice the following illustration of the abuse by the Public Library authorities and borrowers from the Public Library, of the regulations relating to the postage of official correspondence.

On the 2nd ultimo a parcel of Library books weighing 11 lb., addressed to the Lending Library, Sydney, sent by Mr. W. Reid, of Jamisontown, without postage, reached the Penrith Post Office *en route* to its destination from Jamisontown, and the Postmaster at Penrith thereupon caused the sender to be communicated with by the Postmaster at Jamisontown asking why the parcel had been sent free. Mr. Reid replied that he had been informed by the Librarian that the books could be sent per post free, and the Postmaster at Penrith then sent the parcel on to Sydney with a report of the circumstances. The parcel was, however, intercepted at Sydney for the postage, which Mr. Reid subsequently paid. Later Mr. Reid informed the Postmaster that the Public Librarian was about to send him O.H.M.S. wrappers whereby the books could be returned unstamped, and on the 1st instant he handed in for transmission a parcel of books bearing a printed O.H.M.S. wrapper issued from the Public Library, with the name of the latter printed in the lower left-hand corner, and stated that the return wrapper had been sent him with the books by Mr. Bladen, librarian of the Queen Victoria Markets Branch, who instructed him to return the books post free by means of the wrapper which Mr. Bladen had himself addressed.

On examination of the contents of the parcel it is found that not only are two books enclosed, but the borrower's cards and two written communications as well—one communication being a request for certain books to be supplied, and the other for another printed wrapper similar to the one now used to be sent to cover the return of the books. Mr. Reid, who is the proprietor of the Penrith Boys' College, has informed the Postmaster that the books he receives are required in his professional capacity for reference. [*Parcel herewith enclosed.*]

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Public Library authorities, not content with franking books to a private individual, actually send O.H.M.S. covers to that individual so that he may return the books free, the irregularity being added to by enclosing with the books written communications. The wording of these communications indicate that this state of things has been going on for some considerable time, and fully bears out a complaint made to this Department by Mr. Wm. Dymock, bookseller, &c., Sydney—a copy of which communication is attached hereto.

It will be seen that Mr. Dymock alleges that the practice herein described is followed by the Public Library with a number of borrowers therefrom in the country, notwithstanding that, according to the regulations of the Library itself, books are not allowed to be lent outside the one penny postage radius.

It is considered that Mr. Reid's statement that he requires the books in his professional capacity for reference, does not in any way justify the books being sent in either direction on the Public Service, and at the public cost.

Since exception was first taken to Mr. Reid's returning books free, and no doubt as the result of the Departmental action in this case, the Principal Librarian has communicated with this office in regard to the question, and he has been informed in reply that the Department cannot consent to an extension of the free postage system as desired. In view therefore of the serious breach of the Postal Regulations in Mr. Reid's case, the Postmaster-General considers that the matter should be referred to your Department for the explanation of the Library authorities, and he has given instructions that, for the present, books from the Public Library to private persons, or from the latter to the Library, are not to be allowed to pass under O.H.M.S. covers free, the same being required to be paid at book rates of postage, no written communications to be enclosed, and the books to be otherwise posted in accordance with the book post regulations

I have, &c.,  
S. H. LAMBTON.

25. *Mr. Sleath.*] Did you get a reply from the Library? Not yet. I have Mr. Dymock's letter here.
26. *Mr. Price.*] What is the date of Mr. Dymock's letter? 31st July, 1900.
- 27.



27. And what is the date of the application by the Public Library? There are two letters from the Public Library—one dated 23rd July, and one 31st July. The following is the letter of 23rd July.

S. H.  
Lambton.

28 Aug., 1900.

Sir,

The Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, 23 July, 1900. I have the honor to bring the following matter under your notice, and beg to request, by direction of the Trustees, that you may give this matter your sympathetic notice, with a view to taking some official steps towards co-operating with them in their scheme for extending the advantages of this library to country students.

For many years past the Trustees have sent boxes of books to country Schools of Arts, and groups of students in remote parts of the Colony, which have been supplied absolutely free of cost to the persons concerned, proper guarantees being obtained for the good use and safe return of the books so lent. Taking this as a precedent, single students in country districts, nearly always clergymen and schoolmasters, have asked for the loan of books appropriate for their respective courses of study, and the Trustees have determined that these single students should, if possible, be treated as generously as groups of students or country libraries have been. I have therefore in every case where possible sent the book required with free postage. I may mention that under no condition will my Trustees lend any work of fiction or ordinary book of travel, or recent book of a low price; but they lend only rare books, such as cannot be generally obtained outside our own library, such as works on philology, ancient history, geography, literature, and science. Since the beginning of this year eight persons have sought for this privilege, and each person has received books more or less frequently. I need hardly say that, in our own interests, we do not wish this custom to extend unduly, and we therefore take no steps to encourage it, as we find that books suffer more or less from transit through the post, and, moreover, metropolitan students need the books as much as any others; but so long as the Library is a national institution we feel that its treasures ought to be freely open to *bona-fide* students in the country as well as in the city, as far as our resources will allow us.

But now the question has been raised whether the Trustees should not make the loan of these books absolutely free by providing also for the return postage. Generally the parcels are returned by train, the borrowers paying the freight, and I paying the cartage at this end. In cases where the post-office must be used, it would be a great relief if you could see your way to help the Trustees in their educational work by taking the necessary steps to get Ministerial authority to a regulation adequately dealing with this matter, somewhat on the lines of the concession allowed to persons sending entomological specimens, &c., to the Department of Agriculture.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

This is a copy of my report upon it:

I strongly advise that no further extension of the free postage system be allowed, as I think we have gone quite far enough in that direction.

Under several Acts of Parliament we now carry petitions to the Queen, Governor, Executive Council and Parliament; statistics under the Census and Industrial Returns Act, Land and Income Tax returns, absolutely free, whilst the postage on official correspondence from Public Departments, Members of Parliament, and licensed surveyors, on samples of noxious weeds and Museum specimens; and more recently on Indian Famine Relief circulars and Vigilance Committee circulars, is supposed to be represented by the annual vote of £32,875, which, of course, does not really cover the postages.

It will be seen from the papers that what appears to have given rise to this request was the claim of a Mr. W. Reid, of Jamison Town, to have a parcel of books, weighing 11 lb., sent free to the Public Library. It is not shown whether Mr. Reid was unable to pay for his books, or that there was any other reason why he should have them carried free.

Mr. Anderson asks that the same concession be allowed as in the case of persons sending entomological specimens, &c., to the Department of Agriculture, namely, that they should be sent O.H.M.S. There is, however, obviously no analogy between the two. These specimens are carried O.H.M.S., and the regulation distinctly gives as a reason for their being so treated "with a view to information for the public benefit in relation thereto being circulated," whilst the books are sent to and from a private individual for the sole benefit of that individual.

The Principal Librarian might be informed accordingly.

That was the reply we sent to Mr. Anderson's letter, and to this he made further reply on 31st July, as follows:—

Sir,

The Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, 31st July, 1900.

In reply to your letter No. B00, 18,431, of the 27th July, received to-day, I regret very much that the Postmaster-General cannot see his way to approve of any further extension of the free postage system in the direction requested by my Trustees. As the matter is not perfectly clear, I shall be glad to be assured by you that the Trustees are justified in sending out any volume from their Lending Branch O.H.M.S., and therefore free of postage, as we have been doing for some considerable time.

I would like you to understand the Trustees' position in this matter. As they have for years past been lending boxes of books to country libraries, and groups of students absolutely free of cost to the persons concerned, the railway freight and other charges being paid from an appropriation under the Library Vote for that special purpose, the Trustees have always desired to treat individual borrowers as generously as groups of borrowers, for the evident intention of Parliament has been to make the use of our books absolutely free, and we have always felt a deep sympathy with students in remote country districts, who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of our collection. However, I have informed the Librarian of the Lending Branch that he must take steps to have the return postage prepaid by borrowers, and hope that I am correct in assuming that we may in future frank our books as we have done in the past in despatching them to approved students.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

This is Mr. Dymock's letter of 31st July. Mr. Dymock saw Mr. Crick a few days before, and, at Mr. Crick's request, he made this representation in writing. This letter of Mr. Dymock's is not signed, but Mr. Dymock's business mark is printed in the corner.

28. *Mr. Jessop.*] If it is not signed, how can you put it in as a document? We accepted it as from Mr. Dymock because it bore his business mark in the corner, and he had already made a similar statement to Mr. Crick.

29. *Mr. Meagher.*] It followed a personal conversation with the Postmaster-General? Yes.

30. *Mr. Jessop.*] You have reason to believe that it came from Mr. Dymock? Oh, yes; it agrees with what he told Mr. Crick and myself a day or two before. This is Mr. Dymock's letter:—

Book Arcade and Circulating Library, 428, George-street, Sydney, 31 July, 1900.

Hon. W. P. Crick, Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Sydney,--

Dear Sir,

I feel it my public duty to draw your attention to what I have been informed, and, if true, I consider is a most gross abuse of the franking system allowed by the Government Department over which you preside, viz., that Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Public Librarian, and Mr. Bladen, the head of the Lending Branch of that Institution, are in the habit of sending parcels of books to private people in the country, and affixing the O.H.M.S. envelopes on same to avoid the postage.

2. That O.H.M.S. envelopes are also used by the people returning the books to the Library.

3. According to the By-laws of the Free Public Library (which find enclosed) no books are allowed to be lent outside the 1d. radius, and books are now sent all over the Colony, and, at times, free.

4. To prove the truth of the above statement, I enclose an O.H.M.S. envelope, which was used to convey a number of books from Tamworth to the Library, and the address is said to be in the handwriting of Mr. Bladen. Here, also, you will find a letter from Mr. T. W. Hynes, of Moree, thanking the Librarian for his kindness in lending him the books, and asking that a number more be sent.

If you desire, I am in a position to give you a number of names of people who are in the habit of receiving books continually from the Public Library improperly.

If

S. H.  
Lambton.  
28 Aug., 1900.

If you think it necessary, I will forward you a list of names of witnesses who are willing to give evidence in the above to vouch for the truthfulness of same.

What I would ask you is that an inquiry be held, and I feel sure that you will become possessed of such information as will surprise you, and will be of great service to your Department.

Hoping you will give this matter your prompt attention.

I have the honor to be,  
Dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

I may say that in discussing this matter with Mr. Crick, and in view of questions asked in the House a short time ago by Dr. Ross, Mr. Crick, seeing some force in Mr. Anderson's statement about the benefit to be derived from the circulation of these books, approved of a minute being put before the Executive Council, recommending that the Post Office take them at half-price.

31. *Chairman.*] Has any decision been arrived at? The matter is now before the Executive Council. The minute is to the following effect:—

20 August, 1900.

I REQUEST authority, in accordance with the provisions of the 10th section of the Postage Act, 31 Vic. No. 4, for the transmission within New South Wales of books from and to the Public Library at half the usual rates chargeable for this description of mail matter.

W. P. CRICK.

32. *Mr. Jessop.*] Has that minute of the Postmaster-General's any reference to the distribution of works indiscriminately to any person? Yes; provided the books go to and from the Library. The Postmaster-General thinks that it is only a fair thing to allow some concession on the ordinary rates. That means that the books would go for 2d. per lb. instead of 4d. I believe this minute will pass the Executive Council to-day.

33. *Mr. Price.*] Do I understand that private letters were enclosed in these parcels which were returned? You might call them private letters. They were epistolary communications which are not supposed to be sent with books, but, being under cover of an O.H.M.S. cover, we accepted them in good faith. When books are sent by the public they are not supposed to have written matter posted with them.

34. In sending those they were liable to prosecution? I do not think so, because we accepted them in good faith, as the person sending them was supplied with O.H.M.S. covers. We accept anything in good faith which is put before us in O.H.M.S. covers. We do not ask any questions. In our letter to the Library we only pointed out that these books should not only pay postage, but should not have any epistolary communications in them.

35. Have you any way of testing how long this practice has been going on? No.

36. The application from the Library was made after the personal complaint made by Mr. Dymock? The first one was made before; the second was about the same time.

37. *Mr. Sleath.*] You know the note that appears on the outside of official envelopes? Yes.

38. The note is the same on all such envelopes? Yes; it is to this effect:—

This envelope can only be lawfully used by Government Departments on the public business. The use of it by public officials to avoid payment of postage on private matter of any kind is punishable, and involves the letter being charged double postage. The public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances.

39. Do you take it that Mr. Reid is one of the public? Yes.

40. And was he using the envelopes on the business of a public Department? No; and that is the very point on which we joined issue. We contended that it was not on public business. That is why we stopped the use of the envelopes; but Mr. Reid is excusable, because he was supplied by the Library authorities with the envelopes.

41. So in your opinion the sending of books to private individuals cannot be termed the business of a public Department? Certainly not; and that is why we challenge the practice. If the Committee like, I shall put in a copy of the official regulations on this point. (*Copy produced.*) We hold that the books were not sent on public business; but were simply books returned by private people on private business.

42. Therefore, it was a contravention of the regulations appearing on the envelope itself? Quite so.

43. *Mr. Hoque.*] I suppose you are aware that the Library, as a matter of policy, sends books to different parts of the country to groups of students? We were not aware of it until this matter cropped up.

44. But it appears from the correspondence? Yes; but we were not aware of it previously.

45. But, as a matter of fact, they do, as a matter of policy, send books out to different parts of the Colony? So we found out later.

46. Interpreting the regulations of your Postal Department, you would not consider it as one transaction—the sending of books franked by a Government envelope and returned in the same way? No; we do not regard it so. It was, no doubt, done by the Library, as they considered, in the public interest; but we considered that the books were not sent O.H.M.S. in the meaning of our regulations.

47. You are aware that they are public books, and that it is one part of one transaction either to send them or to receive them? It may be part of one transaction.

48. *Mr. Meagher.*] In the supply of the O.H.M.S. envelopes to Government Departments, do you transmit a copy of the regulations you have handed in? The Department have these regulations.

49. Therefore, I may take it that Mr. Anderson was in possession of these documents? I take it that he gets our Postal Guide, and every Department has had circulars from time to time containing these regulations.

50. And it is clear enough from these that books are not provided for? Anything that is sent under cover of these envelopes we should not question unless we had reason to do so.

51. But the transmission of books does not fall within the category mentioned within the regulations? Nothing at all. If people like to put tea or sugar in these envelopes we would not question the act, unless we had reason to believe that the regulations were being infringed, as we find was the case in this matter. We found that the books were not on Public Service, and were not sent to a Public Department, but were sent to a private individual for his own use, and by that individual returned when he had done with them. We did not consider that they were sent on public business; but if they were sent to a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a schoolmaster we would hold that they were on the Public Service, and we would not question the action. But it was brought out in the correspondence with Mr. Reid and Mr. Dymock that this was a private transaction.

52. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is Mr. Reid a Public School teacher? I understand that he has a boy's college, a private institution. Nothing can be sent O.H.M.S. from private people to a Department. The regulations only provide for the sending of mail matter O.H.M.S. from, not to, the Departments. The public have no right to send, under O.H.M.S. covers, to the Departments even on public business. This matter coming from Mr. Reid was marked as from a Public Department, so we passed it as a matter of course until we had reason to challenge it.

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53. For instance, a private individual sending down an insect pest would not require to put a stamp on the parcel? Such a case is distinctly provided for in the examples given in the regulations. I have said that the Postmaster-General has now arranged that these books may be transmitted to private individuals at half rates.

54. I suppose no refund has been made to Mr. Reid;—I suppose he paid the full rate? He paid the full rate. These new regulations are not yet in force. Mr. Crick seemed to take my view of it, that it was a matter in which we might fairly make some concession. The Library authorities pointed out that they were handicapped if they had to pay the Department full rates; and we thought to help them by reducing the rates to one half. That is better than sending the books for nothing.

55. In regard to this alleged abuse by Mr. Reid, a parcel of 11 lb. weight is pretty substantial; how many volumes would that consist of? I think there were two books.

56. *Mr. Price.*] Were you aware of these two clauses in the regulations:—

2. Books will be lent only to persons residing in the city or suburbs, or in the districts to which the penny postage extends.

5. It is not necessary that books should be delivered and returned by the borrowers personally; but they must send a messenger competent to deliver their message, and to take due care of the books; the officer in charge having instructions to refuse books to messengers whom he may consider incompetent to take proper care of them.

57. Was your attention directed to these? Yes, I think so; but they have nothing to do with us.

58. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you aware that this is a copy of the printed address [*copy produced*] that is sent out with each copy of the *Agricultural Gazette* every month to persons who receive the *Gazette*? No; I am not. I do not personally see all the matter that passes through the Post Office, and I was not aware of this.

59. These are included in every copy of the *Agricultural Gazette*? Possibly these may refer to specimens, and, if so, they are allowed in our regulations.

60. Are not the specimens of insects, samples of soils, fruit, diseased vegetables, and so on, sent from farmers and others in the country? Yes.

61. And are they not sent in order to get information for their own benefit and guidance? Very likely.

62. Do you remember when the regulations affecting them came into force? I cannot say; it must be eight or nine years ago.

63. As a matter of fact, when I was Director of Agriculture I had this regulation made? That may be. But such things are held to be transmissible O.H.M.S. There is a distinct regulation providing for that.

64. But the whole tendency of the regulation is to help in the education of people in the country, is it not? Well, I do not know. I would not go so far as that. I can only say that, unfortunately for us, we have to send these things free. But the reason the regulations were made was that it was considered that these specimens were on Public Service, whereas it has not yet been so decided in the case of books.

65. *Mr. Meagher.*] A man's livelihood might depend on the eradication of a pest, but his livelihood would not depend on a book? I do not wish to argue as to the reason; but I only speak as to the fact that books coming from private people are not included amongst these things spoken of in the regulation.

66. *Mr. Sleath.*] You are only here to speak of the regulations? That is all.

67. *Mr. Millard.*] But the fact remains that a farmer in the country might get information under the O.H.M.S. cover which would be only of advantage to himself? Quite so; he might. Specimens could be sent under that cover, if in accordance with our regulations.

68. *Mr. Anderson.*] I think you have already said that this regulation was passed while I was Director of Agriculture? Yes.

69. Do you know that samples of soil are sent under cover of this envelope? I could not say what is sent. We do not usually examine what purports to go free. Occasionally these things are looked at.

70. Granting that one of these forms, copy of which I have produced, is sent out in each of the 5,000 copies of the *Agricultural Gazette* distributed every month, there is a direct inducement to farmers to avail themselves of the privilege? Possibly, if they have anything to send which comes within our regulations, but they should not send everything. The regulation says what may be sent. It is to this effect:—

Small samples of noxious weeds, fruits for naming, specimens of diseased fruits, botanical specimens, or insect pests, forwarded by country correspondents to the Department of Mines and Agriculture, with a view to information for the public benefit in relation thereto being circulated; also specimens addressed to the Australian Museum, Botanical Gardens, Technical College, and Technological Museum, may be transmitted through the post, O.H.M.S., if they bear labels (supplied by the Department or branch to which they are to be forwarded) with the address thereon, the superscription O.H.M.S., and in the lower left-hand corner the words "Specimens only from" (name and address of sender). "By authority of" (name of Department or official designation of head of the branch to which the article is to be forwarded).

71. *Mr. Price.*] They cannot send letters under that? No.

72. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you think that the education of each farmer adds to the wealth of the community. In framing that regulation, was it your idea that educating each farmer is really increasing the wealth of the whole community? I do not know that occurred to me. We framed the regulation with the view that the information would be of public benefit.

73. Do you think it would be fair to argue from that, that educating schoolmasters, clergymen, and others throughout the country will add to the wealth of the community? I do not know that I am quite prepared to argue upon that. I have to be guided by the regulations.

74. *Mr. Millard.*] I suppose you have a voice in making the regulations? Yes; but it has never been put before us that it might be to the public interest to allow books to go to private teachers.

75. *Mr. Anderson.*] Can you see that there will be grave difficulties from the Departmental point of view, if we have to pay for the postage of books going to country students? I do not think so. You have only to get a supply of stamps from the regular quarter, and you can send stamps to prepay the replies. Or it might be arranged to pay in bulk. So all you would have to do would be to mark the correspondence prepaid, and we would send you an account.

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76. Would there not be a difficulty in keeping an account of the stamps we disburse? That would be for you to do.

77. That would throw a good deal more responsibility on me? Yes; no doubt it would.

78. And open the way to the abuse of stamps by my junior officers who post the parcels? You can do as private firms do, and get perforated stamps. Under the old system the Departments had stamps to affix, and that is why we introduced the O.H.M.S. envelopes. I do not know how many books would go out; but they might have stamps put upon them, or payment might be made in bulk, as is done by such large firms as Lassetter's and Farmer's, who give us a cheque for the full amount of the postage.

79. *Mr. Price.*] Every day in the week? Every day in the week. The Library Department could do the same, and make out a voucher.

80. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you not think it would open the road to abuses if I were to send stamps to country students to enable them to send back the books? I do not think so. If you chose to be generous you could send them stamps; but as far as you are concerned there would be no difficulty. You would send your package, and we would tell you the postage; but instead of your giving us your cheque for the amount, you would make out a voucher.

81. Assuming that we send a large number of foreign catalogues of books to a gentleman who is going to bequeath his great library to us, do you think we would have the right to send those catalogues O.H.M.S.? I think you would; but reason or common sense would decide what is O.H.M.S. They would be O.H.M.S. if they referred to public business, and the question of a library he is going to bequeath to you might be considered O.H.M.S. But we take the broad fact that, in the case under review, private books have been coming from private individuals.

82. The catalogues I referred to are catalogues of books for sale in Europe, which I bring under this gentleman's notice for his private information? That is a very nice point; but a catalogue would not be heavy matter. When you send parcels of books weighing 11 lb. that is a different matter.

83. But it is a matter of principle? I suppose it would be, strictly speaking. Of course, I do not know what kind of a catalogue it is; but assuming that it is as you describe it, I think the transaction would be a private one. At the same time, there is a difference between one single article and a large number of books.

84. If a person writes from the country asking for information relating to his own affairs, do you think we would be entitled to send the reply O.H.M.S.? Yes.

85. Even if the reply is purely on his private business? Well, I do not know about that. But he would have to pay postage in sending to you.

86. But should we write to him O.H.M.S.? Would you consider it on service?

87. We want to know what you do? The answer is in the regulations. You are entitled to send the answer if on public business; if not on public business you are not entitled to send it.

88. *Mr. Jessep.*] The attention of the Department was first called to the irregularity by the postmaster at Penrith? Yes.

89. Do you think that arose out of any action on the part of some person outside? I cannot say. Mr. Reid was seen in the matter, and he argued that he was entitled to send the books O.H.M.S., and mentioned the fact that, not only were they sent to him O.H.M.S., but covers were sent to him for the purpose of returning the books.

90. Had your Department, prior to that calling of your attention to the fact, any communication to the effect that books were being sent out franked? No; that is the first we heard of it. The postmaster at Penrith made a report to me on 3rd July, in which occurs the following words:—

A parcel of books, 11 lbs. weight, addressed "Lending Library, Sydney," was received on the 2nd instant from Jamiesontown without any stamps attached for postage. The sender, W. Reid, had previously applied here to be allowed to send a similar parcel free. Finding no authority in the Departmental rules the application could not be granted.

That is the first intimation we had.

91. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Anderson has asked you a question in regard to permitting O.H.M.S. envelopes to be used by persons sending an insect pest through the post, and he asked you whether you did not consider it for the benefit of the community that a man should have books for the purpose of instruction;—as the laws of this country are based on Christianity, would you consider that the transmission through the post of the poems of a poet, some of which might be in the realms of Atheism, for instance, such as some of Mr. Browning's poems, would be for the benefit of the community;—I do not think that anything on the subject of Atheism should be sent post free? I would rather not express an opinion.

92. *Mr. Jessep.*] I have frequently seen parcels of minerals, stones, agricultural exhibits, in hundreds of cases, going backwards and forwards to different parts of the country, with O.H.M.S. stamps on;—is your Department aware that all these samples are being transmitted free all over the Colony from private individuals to Departments in Sydney? I am not aware that anything goes contrary to the regulation which I have already read. If we detected anything of the kind we would put a stop to it.

93. Is it possible for the Executive to frame a special regulation, say, during the time of an exhibition, so that these parcels may be sent to and from bearing the letters O.H.M.S.? I do not think so.

94. Are you aware that all the exhibits forwarded to the Board of Exports, of which I am a member, bear the letters O.H.M.S.? I am not aware.

95. Would it be contrary to the regulations? Provision would have to be made. In theory we do not say that anything should go free, except land and income tax papers, and statistics, which are free by law. We are supposed to be paid out of a vote taken by the Treasury annually for some £33,000 odd. Certain things go free of charge by law, such as land and income tax returns, statistics, and returns of births, marriages, and deaths; but as to these other things we are paid out of the annual vote of the Treasury.

96. *Mr. Hogue.*] I suppose you have no idea as to the extent to which the revenue of the Postal Department may suffer through the transmission of books to persons in the country, and back again? I cannot say, because we send these things away by the tens of thousands. We make an examination periodically when we have reason to suspect. We sometimes find things sent by the public in newspapers. The other day we caught some persons sending a lot of manuscript in printed matter, and no doubt a vast amount of stuff goes through the Post Office that should be paid for.

97. In the case of a Department sending anything to persons in the country, and getting it returned, if the case were not covered by the regulation, I suppose you would think that an irregularity? Oh, yes.

98. But in the case of a private individual using frank envelopes, you would consider that a fraud? It would be hardly a fraud in the case of Mr. Reid, because the Department sent him the envelopes.

99. But if private individuals made use of these frank envelopes that would be a fraud? It would.

100. But you would not consider it a fraud if done by a Department? No; not unless it was done to escape postage. We looked upon this matter as an error of judgment on the part of the Library Department. The Library Department supposed that they could give O.H.M.S. envelopes.

101. Whatever the amount would be, you would consider that your Department would be the sufferer to that extent? Yes.

102. But it would not matter a farthing to the Consolidated Revenue? Except that the senders should pay the postage. When we get letters for, say, the Treasury with "more to pay" marked on them, we deliver them to the Treasury, but we get the name and address of the sender, and write to him and make him pay. Our law says that when a letter is insufficiently stamped, or wholly unstamped, it shall nevertheless be delivered, but before delivery the deficient amounts shall be paid. So the proper course would be for the Treasury to pay or refuse to pay the deficient postage; but in the latter event they might throw away revenue. And in the case of the Lands Department, they might think it a great misfortune if a letter had to be sent on to the Dead Letter Office; so the arrangement is that we deliver such letters; but in doing so we get the cover back, write to the sender, and demand postage from him, and in nine cases out of ten we get it.

103. *Mr. Sleath.*] That is only done in Public Departments? Only in Public Departments.

S. H.  
Lambton.  
28 Aug., 1900.

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. JESSEP,  
MR. MILLARD,

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. QUINN.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Principal Librarian, recalled and further examined:—

104. *Chairman.*] You heard the evidence given with reference to books which had been sent from time to time from the Library to different persons in the country? Yes.

104½. Do you wish to make a statement with reference to that? Yes; when I took office in 1893 as Principal Librarian, I found a system in existence of lending stereotyped boxes of books to country libraries. There were about sixty-four, and the books in those boxes were very old and heavy reading. We found that they were not doing the educational work that we wished, so I gave the matter a lot of personal attention, and consulted the President and the Board. In 1894 an application was received from Mr. A. W. Jose, Secretary of the University Extension Board, for the loan of books to centres where lectures were being delivered by the University Extension Lecturers, the University Board guaranteeing the safety and the proper use of the books. I quote from a minute of my Board, dated 14th November, 1894:—"The Minute of the Principal Librarian, recommending that three suitable boxes and books, say fifty in a set, should be procured, was approved." The Board at the same time considered the "advisability of getting a few boxes to suit the special studies of any country circle of students in addition to the seventy stereotyped boxes now in use. The general principle was approved of helping country students." Of course, we discussed the matter very fully, and I had to do the best I could to help those country students. I had the deepest sympathy with them. I have been a student all my life. I was the son of a very poor man, and I had to get my books as I could. I could not afford to buy them, and I had the deepest sympathy with young fellows who could not afford to buy books. There has been no secret about the matter. I at once set to work, and I lent little parcels of books from the Reference Library to groups of students in all parts of the country—persons whom I had never heard of by name. For instance, at Inverell, some young ladies asked for a collection of books on painting and fine arts. We sent on the best we could. A clergyman at Springwood also sent for some books, and people all over the country—not one of whom was a personal friend of mine. The next year in the Annual Report the Trustees referred to the matter. At the request of the University Extension Board the Trustees determined to lend parcels of suitable books to students attending the lectures in country towns, and further extended the privilege to any group of students who might desire to study some subjects requiring books which could not be easily procured. In the next Annual Report reference is made to the subject; it is signed by the Chairman, but I am responsible for the truth and accuracy of the statements. Paragraph 6 of that report gives full details of the number of boxes lent in the country, and all the additions and withdrawals from the boxes, and mentions that the Trustees have expended over £4,200 already in connection with the supply of books to such country libraries. "The Trustees are well satisfied with the results of this valuable educational work, which is fully appreciated by the ninety-one Schools of Arts, Municipal Libraries, and Free Public Libraries, which are thus supplied with a class of literature not usually found on the shelves of young libraries." Paragraph 9 says: "The usefulness of the Library has been extended by the loan of special boxes of books to circles of students in country districts, more especially to those attending University Extension Course of Lectures. A selection of the best text-books to illustrate courses of lectures on Darwinism, Elizabethan literature, Teachers of Modern Thought, and the British Empire has been made, and they have been lent to groups of students at Goulburn, Nowra, Camden, Cootamundra, Junee, Tamworth, Berry, and East Maitland. A selection of valuable text-books on astronomy and geology has been made for the use of a class of private students at Young Wallsend. A number of individual students throughout the country who were studying for University examinations, or pursuing special lines of research, under the disadvantages incidental to isolation in country districts, had been assisted with the loan of parcels of books whenever practicable." "Whenever practicable" meant that we could not deplete our Reference Library for the sake of country students. It is only robbing Peter to pay Paul, and I am sorry that we have frequently had to refuse books because they were in demand in Sydney. A man wrote for the latest book on bacteriology, which was just as necessary to Sydney students as to that man. I remember some young ladies asking for very modern books, like "Roberts' Forty-one Years in India." We could not lend them books which were in hourly demand in Sydney. I meant in that report that wherever I possibly could I helped those students. The expense was always defrayed from a vote by Parliament for the lending of those books. The vote at present is £300 per annum. We sent them by train, and got them back by train, and paid the total cost. My Trustees discussed it, and said that it was logical—if the Sydney people got the books absolutely

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absolutely free, that the same should be the case with country people. If we were to send the books out free, why should they not come back free. I am stating the position taken up by the Trustees, and I heartily sympathise with that view.

105. *Mr. Meagher.*] Could any individual in the country, who called himself a student, who was pursuing a line of research, say in chemistry, write down to you and you would send him the book? Yes, if I could. 106. Was that fact notified publicly in any way, so that people in the country could know that that could be done? We did not notify it, for the simple reason that it would have been impracticable to supply the enormous demand which would have sprung up. We had only one copy of the books in our Reference Library, and we simply wished to comply with requests that came in spontaneously. Paragraphs must have appeared in the papers taken from the Annual Report, but we never published them.

107. I might be a friend of some gentleman in Sydney who is connected with the Library, and might I not be able to take advantage of this system; whereas another individual, probably more competent than myself, residing in the same town, would be unaware of the fact, and would be unable to take advantage of this system? We did all we could to satisfy every demand, but we did not put any notification in a newspaper.

108. *Chairman.*] Still, the intimation was conveyed to any one who read the Annual Report? Yes; I know the paragraphs must have appeared in the papers, because I remember applicants referring to them; but not one of these applications was from a man personally acquainted with me. The thing has developed in a remarkable way; it has been a course of evolution. In the next year the Trustees realised that this was getting to be an expensive business with them, with their very small income, which had been reduced from £3,500 to £2,000. Mr. Millard can bear me out that he came and asked me to help a little group of students at Central Tilba. I had never heard of the place. I explained to him our position—that we had not books to oblige these people; but I said that I made a suggestion to the Minister through the Trustees, that country Libraries or groups of students should subscribe a yearly sum of £5 each, which I estimated would provide about 1,500 volumes a year, which would soon make it possible to provide all the books reasonably required, at an average cost to themselves of 3d. a volume; the State to pay the cost of transit. I was desperately in earnest to help these people, but I thought they also ought to help themselves. The Minister, Mr. Garrard, wrote a minute that he was quite sure that they would not do any such thing, and that it was of no use for him to take any action. It did not go any further. In the Report for 1896 the Trustees again referred to the matter. They said: “The practice of lending special collections of text-books to groups of students in country districts has been continued with encouraging results, and is much appreciated by the students and the University Extension Board.” In 1898, in the Report, the President gives very full details of the work done in this direction, and he says: “The Trustees are of opinion that this branch of their educational work is worthy of every encouragement, and that these boxes have been the means of extending knowledge and intellectual brightness to many homes, and of relieving the dreariness and monotony of the lives of many persons living in the remoter parts of the Colony, and they would be glad to see the number of boxes largely increased, so that even the remotest villages and groups of settlers and young people growing up on the soil may eventually be reached.” Paragraph 8 says: “As far as the resources of the Library will allow, everything possible has been done to encourage students in country districts, and the scientific and rarer works in the Lending Branch, together with any duplicates in the Reference Library, have been as freely lent to country students as to those in the metropolitan district.” I think that that shows that our position was very logical, and that we have been consistent in our efforts to help country students. I should like to see the country Member of Parliament who would say we were wrong. This is a National, and not a Municipal, Library; it is not a Free Public Library for Sydney only.

109. *Mr. Quinn.*] Is it customary to lend only duplicates;—do you lend books from the Reference Library? That is completely stopped. I am trying to show how the system has evolved. We have now made a hard and fast rule that we cannot send books from the Reference Library to the country, because it causes inconvenience to city students.

110. How long has that rule been in existence? From the promulgation of our present by-laws, which have not yet received Executive sanction.

111. Then it is not in operation yet? The Trustees were incorporated last December. In January they drew up by-laws for their own guidance, but they have not yet received Executive authority. They tried to make by-laws several times before, but the Attorney-General decided they had no power to do so until they were incorporated. We have practically been working without by-laws. The by-laws for the Reference Library are thirty years old, and for the Lending Library twenty years old, and they are quite obsolete.

112. Then up to date has there been a practice of lending books from the Reference Library? I will explain that. I have found great difficulty owing to people in the country wanting exactly the same books as the people in town. I therefore made it a rule that we should lend books as far as possible from duplicates of which we have a fair number, and also from the Lending Branch. Then that habit commenced. I discussed the matter with the Trustees, and said, “What shall we do about this matter?” I said, “If we lend a box of books to a School of Arts which has a Government grant, and if we lend a parcel of books which we send by train to a small group of students, surely, to be logical, we should send a single book absolutely free to a single student in the country.” They agreed with me. We have therefore now confined ourselves to this understanding, and I have given instructions to the Lending Branch to follow it; that in the case of any *bonâ fide* student in the country, who applies for a book which is evidently intended for study, excluding fiction, modern travel, and commonplace books, the book shall be lent to the student, whosoever he may be, provided he gives a guarantee of good use and safe return. That practice has prevailed during the last eighteen months, and applications have been received from about a dozen people. The applications come from little groups of men in the country. Last week we sent twelve books on Ambulance Work and Human Anatomy to a group of miners at Keiraville. They were taken from the Lending Branch, and sent at our expense both ways. At the same time, we have sent different books on all kinds of subjects to about twelve students during the eighteen months. I have a complete list of them. Of these men, one is my brother, who is a Presbyterian clergyman at Bowenfels; the others are personally unknown to me. I did not know of their applications; they have gone to the Librarian of the Lending Branch, and he has dealt with them without reference to me. Mr. Reid's name was mentioned yesterday. I never heard of him before. I know the details now; they are disclosed here quite truly. That application was dealt with on a recognised plan, the same as a number of others, who are chiefly clergymen and schoolmasters in different parts of the country. In the list which I have got from the Lending Branch I do not find the name of one personal friend of mine, except my brother, who is treated just the same as any other applicant. I sent on his application to Mr. Bladen, and told him to help



help him where he could. He is a poor student, a clergyman, with five children, and £150 a-year. He was entitled to it as well as anyone else; there was nothing secret about it, and my Trustees were perfectly aware of it. As Mr. Hughes said, "Why should not your brother have books as well as anyone else?"

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113. *Chairman.*] Was there anything else said in the Reports? In our latest Report of 14th of March this year the President gives very full details about the number of books sent out, and very full information is given in the Appendix as to how they were sent. 14,155 volumes were sent to 233 different places, then he adds: "The Trustees are of opinion that the appropriation of £300 made by Parliament for this object has done much educational work in the country districts, and has been the means of extending knowledge and intellectual pleasure and of enkindling nobler ambitions in many thousands of readers in every part of the Colony, and they venture to hope that this branch of their work will be yet much more extended, till every hamlet in this Colony may be able to share in the benefits derivable from this National Library." This gives a synopsis of our plan of operations as it has evolved from a crude beginning up to a well-recognised system. By-laws have been approved, and we are working under them at present, from the time the Library was incorporated. The 24th by-law, part 4, dealing with the Lending Branch, says:— "While it is not practicable to undertake, generally, to send books by post to borrowers, every effort will be made to help students in country districts by the loan of any special books not otherwise procurable. Country borrowers must pay return postage, and give a personal guarantee against loss or damage of the property of the Trustees while in their possession." We gave great consideration to that by-law. I was anxious that people in the country should receive the greatest consideration, and this was the compromise the Trustees made. You heard yesterday that I applied to the Postmaster-General to give us this privilege, which I myself got for the Department of Agriculture, for the sake of farmers and producers on the soil, nine years ago. I asked for the same privilege for students in the country, and the Postmaster-General dealt with the matter.

114. Prior to making your application for the right to send these books by post in the same fashion as was done in the Agricultural Department, had you been in the habit of sending goods by frank? Yes; we sent away a number. I say at once that I am entirely responsible; my Trustees gave me general authority, and my assistants simply carried out my instructions. I am responsible for any mistake that was made. It would have been the simplest thing in the world for me to send postage stamps to these people, and to pay the cost out of the vote of £300, but that would be opening the way to speculation and trouble in a Government Department. If you have the handling of stamps, and let boys and juniors send away stamps to return books, or give them stamps to put on books, you are opening the door to great trouble. Every copy of the Government *Agricultural Gazette* that goes out contains a wrapper sent to encourage people to send things back free. I never dreamt that I was not just as much justified in getting my library books back free, as a farmer is justified in sending an apple to be named, or a diseased cabbage to be examined.

115. Was that the reason why you acted in that manner? Yes; I thought that I was simply acting by analogy. I thought the circumstances were exactly parallel, and I think so now. We are doing educational work. If education does not add to the wealth of the community, why not shut up the Public Library and every educational institution.

116. *Mr. Quinn.*] Had you authority to send things post free in the case of the Agricultural Department? Yes; there was a by-law made which I never read, although I had caused it to be framed. I sent down to the Librarian of the Lending Branch to furnish a list of every book he has lent, and I now produce the list. I may mention that Mr. Reid was a Sydney borrower for some years. He removed to Penrith and is head master of the college there, and his ticket was continued to him.

117. *Mr. Jessep.*] In sending out these books, was there any undue preference on the ground that he was a personal friend? No request has been refused since we began lending the books. We have in the Reference Library about 2,000 duplicates, which were principally taken out of the boxes because several were rather heavy, and some were, perhaps, getting old-fashioned. If we could possibly lend any of these, we lent them. A man might write asking for a first-class work on philosophy. We had some tip-top works on philosophy taken out of the boxes. If an officer could find a book to suit that borrower, we took it from those duplicates, and sent it out. We do not now lend any books from the Reference Library to country districts. We lend them in the city only under very strict regulations. For instance, to heads of Government Departments on public business, the heads of the University, and managers of newspapers for the day only. We do not allow them to keep a book over night. We issue them also to the Trustees. This regulation was made at my instigation for my own protection. I have had thousands of applications from people in Sydney and different parts of the country, and I have been perplexed and worried. The Trustees, to strengthen my hands, have gradually tightened the regulations, which are now reduced to a very good intelligible basis. We could not encourage the indiscriminate lending of books from our Lending Branch. We have not the staff to manage such a large business.

118. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you not depart in this by-law from the practice which has prevailed up to the drafting of these by-laws? Yes; we have utterly ignored that by-law. That might have been wrong, departmentally; but this old by-law, which is twenty years old, has been utterly ignored. These by-laws have no legal value. We were anxious during the last two years to make by-laws to punish people who destroyed books, but the Attorney-General decided that we had no power to make by-laws.

119. What I mean is, that under this by-law you restrict the practice which has been hitherto followed? I do not think so; we have really extended it. There is no doubt there will be a much greater demand now that the matter has been published.

120. *Chairman.*] Until the correspondence took place between you and the Postmaster-General's Department with reference to sending these books by frank envelopes, had your attention been directed to the postal regulations? No; I never heard a word about it.

121. Were you under the impression that it was quite competent for you to send these books by post, and also to enclose in each parcel an envelope to secure the return of these books under the franking system? Yes, I thought it was perfectly legitimate. I had the enclosed envelope always addressed to the Librarian, so that it could not possibly be used for any other purpose. Moreover, I considered that it would come back more safely to us with the frank than with an ordinary postage stamp which perhaps would be underpaid.

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122. Reference was made to some correspondence which was said to have been discovered in some of these parcels;—was that correspondence of a personal nature? No; it was simply a request from the Rev. Mr. Hynes, whom I do not know, to send a list of books which he wanted to get in sections. As the books were supplied, they were struck out of the list by the boy at the Lending Branch, and the list was sent back inside his book to show him what had been sent. That letter has evidently travelled to and fro for about four months, and that gentleman has been getting the list of books in regular succession. He still wants three, which he will not get. At one time he asked for a London or Sydney University calendar, and he has gone on minuting the letter. It has been re-enclosed in the book; but whether we sent it in the book or in a closed envelope it really did not matter to us, because we could have sent it "O.S."
123. *Mr. Jessep.*] You would be wrong technically in sending it back to him? No; we could have sent it back "O.H.M.S."
124. *Mr. Quinn.*] With reference to this new by-law, I remarked that you were restricting the practice in the Library which had hitherto prevailed;—of course, you had no by-law under which you lent those books? No.
125. So that you were not able to obtain the guarantees? Yes.
126. Did you restrict the books issued to books not otherwise procurable? Yes, not procurable in small country towns. In a town like Moree, where they could not get that high-class literature. In a place like Hinton, Rev. Mr. Davies could not get "Shakesperiana."
127. Were the books lent because they were not always otherwise procurable? Yes.
128. Was this personal guarantee always executed? They always wrote undertaking to pay the cost of any book lost or damaged in their possession.
129. Were any books lost? No; we have never lost a book or had one damaged in any shape or form, although we suffer very much in Sydney in that respect.
130. *Mr. Meagher.*] The list which you produce includes the period from November, 1898, to August, 1900. You have told us that they have been issued to students who may be engaged in some line of research in remote parts of the country and who should be assisted by the State. I find that the list comprises eleven students all told, during this period from 1898 to 1900, and instead of being issued to places in remote parts of the country, far removed from civilisation, they are nearly all well-known towns where there are Schools of Arts;—for instance, is there not a School of Arts at Hinton? There is a School of Arts at Hinton, from which this borrower certainly could not get the books he wanted.
131. *Mr. Quinn.*] Could not the School of Arts get any book from you which a subscriber might want? I do not know about that.
132. If you lent a book to a private individual, could you not lend it also to the School of Arts? On behalf of a borrower we would, but we have never had such an application.
133. *Mr. Meagher.*] I understand this sending out of books was done in three instances—first, you sent them to Schools of Arts; second, to groups of students; and third, to any individual student in any part of the country where they were pursuing some line of research? Yes; studying any intellectual subject.
134. I think you said any matter of research of a scientific character? I think those were the words used in the Annual Report.
135. I think you said that in a case where a man was studying such subjects as astronomy or chemistry you would have no objection to send a book? Yes.
136. I am dealing with a student concentrating his energy on some object, scientific or otherwise;—would you consider that he would be a student if he asked for some book of travel in the polar seas? Yes.
137. And you would send him a book of travels? Yes; if it was a first-class book of travels.
138. If a man in the country sent for a book of travels in the polar sea, or the torrid zone, would you send it to him? It would depend upon the book he picked out.
139. What would be the differentiation? If he sent for a classical book not easily procurable I am quite sure I would send it; but if he sent for Nansen's "Farthest North"—a modern book that anyone could buy for a few shillings—I would probably not send it.
140. If he asked for Greeley's book would you send it? I think we would send that.
141. If it was not a book sold upon the market, would you send it if you had it? Yes.
142. The object, I think you told us, was to educate students throughout the country;—had Bowenfels a School of Arts? I am not sure of that.
143. Had Nowra a School of Arts? Yes.
144. Is that not a pretty good School of Arts? No. I inspected it and was amazed to find that there were not one hundred good books in it. The country Schools of Arts generally have few good books, and it is hard for a student in a country town to get a fairly good book.
145. What kind of a student would you call a man who borrowed books of this kind, "Whaling Cruise," and "Travel amongst the Andes"? I believe those are old books, which are really very rare.
146. Would you call that student an antiquarian? He might want them to write articles for a newspaper. I know that that man was editor of a newspaper.
147. *Chairman.*] Do you assume that he was going to write personal experiences in the Andes? I do not know, but he might have written for them in order to help him in his articles.
148. *Mr. Meagher.*] If a man wrote to you asking for a book of travel among the Andes, what kind of student would you call him? I would call him a student of geography.
149. Is Mr. Bladen, of Tamworth, a relative of Mr. Bladen who is in the Library? Mr. Bladen has since informed me that he is his brother. I did not know that until the last few days.
150. I take it that we may put it in this way: That from 1898 to 1900, this great innovation which was to bring enlightenment to so many people in New South Wales, only affected eleven people, two or three of whom obtained books of travel, and nearly all of whom lived near Schools of Arts? It is merely the sequence of our lending books from the Reference Library. This list refers to people who got books by post. It has no reference to people who got parcels by train, who were the real students. The parcel of books sent to the coal-miners at Keiraville were sent by train.
151. Does this list represent all the individual students who ever received books? No; it only comprises individual students who received books by post from the Lending Branch during the last two years.
152. When did you begin to lend to individual students? In 1895.
153. Then why did you select the period from November, 1898, to August, 1900, to make out a list of books sent to individual students? Because those were sent by post, and reference was made to that.

154. Then you only started to send books by post in 1898? Yes; before that they were sent by train entirely.  
 155. It is clear that for two years, as far as the ramifications of the Free Public Library are concerned, the benefit to individual students throughout the whole of New South Wales is represented by eleven individuals as far as the post is concerned? Yes.

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156. You will admit that the class of people you desired to benefit are people that the train did not run near? Those are the very people we would like to reach.

157. As a rule, it would be people whom the train did not serve that you sent the books to by post? Yes.

158. *Mr. Quinn.*] You stated that you knew that the editor of the newspaper wanted those books to write articles? Yes; he said so in his letter.

159. Was that a function of a Public Library? Yes; we have lent books to other editors besides him, and I have been quite proud to do so, because it was carrying out educational work. The information would reach thousands through the instrumentality of the newspapers.

160. Take the case of Penrith: is there not a School of Arts there? Yes; I am going up there next week to inspect it. I know the quality of the books there is exceedingly poor.

161. I see in this list the books "Influence of Sea Power," "Growth of British Policy," and "Historical Research";—ought not these books to be in any School of Arts? Yes, but they are not.

162. I presume that Mr. Reid would be a member of the School of Arts, and could he not have used the School of Arts as a medium for borrowing from the Free Public Library? We have included special books which students wanted in the box which we were sending at the time to a School of Arts?

163. Is it not a multiplication of work to lend books to a local School of Arts and also to lend books to people in the same town? A box of books is lent for four months, and no student would have the audacity to ask for a book for four months. If we sent a particular book in the box it would stay there for four months, or the person who got it would have to take steps to send it back to us.

164. Do you lend technical books? Yes.

165. If Mr. Reid, of Penrith, went to the Penrith School of Arts and put down on the list of books which that School of Arts wanted a particular book, would you send it? No. The books are not selected by the School of Arts; they are fixed boxes of books, and we could not allow the School of Arts to pick out the books which it wanted.

166. But you would allow individual students to do that? Yes, as far as we could; but imagine 223 Schools of Arts picking out books. They would all pick out the very latest books.

167. Well, imagine 10,000 individual students doing the same thing? That would stop the practice at once.

168. There does not seem to be a great demand, according to this list? We never made the matter known; we never advertised it.

169. *Mr. Hogue.*] Were some of these individuals to whom books were lent a class of men who, in your opinion, were likely to be teachers, lecturers, or preachers, and were they men who were likely to disseminate the information they obtained? Yes; they were all students; they were mostly clergymen or schoolmasters.

170. Do a great many teachers, journalists, and literary men make use of the Library in Sydney? Yes; a great number of them do so. A large amount of the matter purveyed to the public every day comes from our Library.

171. Do journalists and literary men largely use the books in your Library? Yes.

172. Do you lend books to city journalists for the day only? Yes; only for the purpose of copying photographs to illustrate their papers.

173. Do students of literature and journalists make a large use of the Reference Library? Yes; some men get their living by working in our Library day after day.

174. Has one gentleman a room in the Library where he works? No; the room is open to all students. There might be thirty of them there at a time, but the gentlemen you refer to works there every day of his life when he is well. He gets his living by means of that privilege; but every student who wants to write with ink is allowed the use of that room.

175. Has your Library been incorporated lately by Act of Parliament? Yes; in December last, along with the Art Gallery.

176. Did you for a long time advocate the incorporation of the Library? Yes; we urged it very strongly, because Mr. Mitchell made it a condition of the endowment of his great collection. He would not leave money to endow the Library unless the Trustees were an incorporated body, so that they could hold his wealth and deal with it.

177. Did you advocate the incorporation of the Library before Mr. Mitchell's offer? Yes; because of the difficulty of making by-laws.

178. Was there a special reason for incorporating the Library, because of the mutilation of books, and the necessity for punishing offenders, and also for the purpose of the general government of the institution? Yes; we once tried to prosecute a man for stealing books, but we found we had no authority. The Queen, and not the Trustees, had to prosecute, and that caused great trouble and loss of time.

179. Did the Board of Trustees for many years consist of comparatively few members? No; but they had dwindled away, and only seven or eight used to attend regularly.

180. Is it not a fact that only about two or three attended? Five attended very regularly.

181. About half the number? Yes.

182. Some gentlemen did not attend at all? One gentleman has never attended during all the time I have been there—that is seven years.

183. Were some additions made to the Trust last year? Yes; it was strengthened by the appointment of seven additional Trustees. That was to fill up three vacancies by death, and to strengthen the Board.

184. Has there been any better attendance since the appointment of the new Trustees? I do not think the average has been better, but the meetings have been larger. Most of the Trustees have attended very well.

185. Has there been a more active interest taken by the Trustees in the management of this institution since the appointment of the new Trustees? Yes; I think there is a very keen interest taken in every detail.

186. Do you think that the influence of the Library is extending throughout the country? Yes, enormously, if we can judge by the number of people who frequent it, and the enormous demand made upon us for information of all sorts and from all parts of the country.

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187. Was it the policy of the Trustees not to confine the advantages of the Library solely to the metropolitan districts? Yes; they have recognised frequently and have openly expressed it—that the Library was a national one, and should be open, as far as practicable, to the Colony in general.
188. So that the people in the country districts could get the benefit of the superior literature in the institution? Yes.
189. Are there not many free Municipal Libraries throughout the Colony? Yes.
190. In addition to Schools of Art? Yes; sometimes.
191. Does not the State subsidise Municipal Libraries? The State gives them an initial grant of £200, to form the nucleus of a reference library.
192. And are these Libraries in municipal districts accessible to the people? I believe so.
193. Have you had many opportunities of visiting the Municipal Libraries? I have visited a few, and I have been distressed to find how they were conducted, and their bad condition. There is no library spirit in most country towns; they do not know the meaning of a library in a proper sense. If they do get books they do not utilise them in the way they ought to do.
194. Are the Free Libraries and Schools of Art stocked with good standard works? No; with the exception of Bathurst and Newcastle. They have very good Libraries; some other towns have very fair Libraries.
195. Is there not a good one at West Maitland? I have not been there. I know by repute that it is a good Library. I found at a place like Wagga Wagga, which is a very large town, that the circulation of fiction was 98 per cent. of the whole; in some fortnights it beat the record, because it was 100 per cent.
196. Have those Libraries any means of obtaining the latest standard works? No; they are not able to spend much on good modern works.
197. Then it is practically impossible in country districts for the people to get access to good modern works on science, literature, travel, and the like, except through your Library? Yes; I am quite sure that is true. In an ordinary country town the students cannot get high-class literature from the local School of Arts.
198. *Mr. Quinn.* Do you say that the books which are sent to local Libraries are stereotyped? One hundred and seventy-six boxes contain an average of eighty or 100 volumes each of good books.
199. *Mr. Hogue.* You have been asked questions about a book of travels and a book on whaling expeditions;—does not your Library contain a large number of volumes on sport and travel? Yes; the Lending Branch does.
200. Are they all works of very high value? Yes.
201. Has there not been a very considerable addition to modern literature by writers on travel and sport in South Africa and in Asia? Yes; they are very high-class works on zoology, botany, geology, and natural history. They are not merely books of every-day travel. I do not think the Trustees would buy a book of travel which would be of only ephemeral value. We have no boys' books of travel.
202. Did you not take some interest in connection with Mr. Mitchell's donation of his great library to New South Wales? Yes; the offer was made through me entirely on account of Mr. Mitchell's sympathy with our work, as he informed me himself. He thought I loved library work, and was trying my best to advance it through the Library Association of Australasia. He sent for me, and made the offer through me. The offer was made to my Trustees, and not to the Government of New South Wales. That was emphatically laid down. Through me personally the offer was made, and then the offer was conveyed to Mr. Hogue, who happened to be Minister for Public Instruction at the time, under certain conditions, which the Government might or might not accept. Mr. Hogue accepted them.
203. When was that offer made? In November, 1898, while you were in office.
204. Did you communicate with me at the time? Yes.
205. Have you 16,000 or 20,000 volumes of that library already housed in your Public Library? We have 10,025 volumes, and fifty choice Australian pictures.
206. You have no proper place for these books in the Library? No; we had no place where we could accommodate one-tenth of them, without removing them to my official residence.
207. Did you apply to give up your residence in order to accommodate the books? I did not want to give up my residence.
208. But Mr. Mitchell said the Government should meet him half way in the matter. He said, "What are you going to do? My house is full of books; I want you to take 15,000 vols. to make room for additions." I deliberated over the matter for months. I said to the President, "I do not know where to put the books, unless I give up my house"; and I did give up my house for the purpose.
209. You vacated your premises, and took up your residence elsewhere, in order that the books might be accommodated in the only place possible? Yes.
210. Are the books there now? Yes.
211. Are they accessible to the general public? If any person wants a book, we get it; and we take anyone in who wishes to see the books.
212. Are they accessible in the same way as are the books in the General Reference Library? No.
213. Has Mr. Mitchell made it a condition that there should be proper housing accommodation, and that the Government should build a national library before he makes over the balance of the books? Yes.
214. Is it not the most valuable library in Australasia? It is the most valuable library of its kind in the world.
215. Is it comparable with the British Museum? It is far larger than the Australasian section of the British Museum.
216. Is it possible to put a money value on those books? No; because a great many of the manuscripts are unique; he has the manuscripts of our greatest Australian writers, the manuscript journals of our explorers, first navigators, and men of that sort. No money value can be put on such things, although we know he gave enormous prices for them. I now buy all his books for him, and I sent away £670 last week for one book, and I have sent away during the last fifteen months over £2,200 for books which he has purchased for it. I do his work as secretary in ordering books from Europe; he spends £2,000 a year on fresh books.
217. Are all these books to come into the possession of the people of New South Wales by being bequeathed to them by Mr. Mitchell? Yes; they are all bought for the Mitchell collection, which is to be bequeathed by him.
218. On condition that a national library is to be erected? Yes; and that it should be done promptly.

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219. On condition that he should get an assurance that the Government would undertake to make provision for the books as early as possible? Yes; and that they should be accommodated in a wing to be called the Mitchell Library.

220. Did Professor Morris, the professor of English literature in Melbourne University, pay a visit to the Library a short time ago? Yes.

221. Did he have the advantage of seeing Mr. Mitchell's Library? Yes; he has seen many of its choicest treasures, and he has borrowed some of the books for his life of Sir Joseph Banks.

222. Did he put a money value upon the collection? He told me it was worth £100,000; but he said its value in reality was beyond all price.

223. Did he visit our Library and express any opinion upon it? Yes; he thought it was a very bad building for its purpose, but that it was a splendid collection of books.

224. Did he visit the old Lending Branch in Macquarie-street? Yes.

225. Was he fascinated with the building? No; he said it was a disgrace to Sydney.

226. Shortly after that was the Lending Branch of the Library removed to the Victoria Markets? Yes, by yourself; premises were taken there and the Library was transferred.

227. How has the Lending Branch been conducted since it was taken to Victoria Markets? It has been conducted with satisfaction to the public. I have not heard of any complaints.

228. Do you believe that the Lending Branch is now in a position to be carried out more satisfactorily than before? Yes; from our point of view.

229. Have any complaints reached you or have you seen any in the Press as to the management of the Reference Library and Lending Branch? I cannot remember a single complaint.

230. *Mr. Quinn.*] Did the practice of lending books to students in the country arise out of the conviction of the Trustees as to the function which a national library should fulfil, that is, that it should not be confined to the suburban population around Sydney, and that it should extend its benefits to the people in the remote districts? Yes; that was in conjunction with the lending of boxes of books.

231. That was the justification for lending books to individual students? Yes.

232. Do you say that if the system were extended it would have to cease immediately? Yes, with our present staff, because we could not carry it out.

233. So that it can only be carried out while it remains restricted? Unfortunately the number of students in the country is very restricted.

234. If the demand were enlarged you would have to stop the system? Yes, or else get a larger grant from Parliament.

235. *Mr. Millard.*] You do not wish it to be inferred that the benefit of the Library could not be extended to the country if Parliament voted more money? It is only a question of money.

236. *Mr. Jessep.*] You say that from November, 1898, you first began to issue books franked through the post? Yes; we began then to issue books from the Lending Branch.

237. And you continued the practice from that date until your attention was drawn to the matter by the Postmaster at Penrith? I heard from the Librarian of the Lending Branch that he believed exception had been taken. I at once wrote to the Postmaster-General, as mentioned yesterday.

238. During the latter part of 1898 and in 1899 and portion of 1900 you still continued sending the books by the same system until your attention was called to it? Yes, until last month. I never heard the slightest objection before that. It is quite extraneous work, and it only gives me more trouble and responsibility, and loads the work on our staff.

239. Have you lost a number of books from the Reference Library? Yes; we were constantly losing books.

240. Were they valuable books? No; we never have lost really valuable books. They are always rather common books. Our valuable books are down in the basement, or else they are in inaccessible places.

241. For instance, have you lost any books relating to early explorations? No; most of those are kept in the basement. We keep a record of all the books lost, and they sometimes come back in a marvellous way. A book was lost on the 14th July last, but it came back yesterday by post. A book is sometimes taken for five or six weeks, and then it is sent back.

242. Under present conditions, is it not rather easy to abstract a book from the Library? I admit that they go, and we cannot catch the persons taking the books. We have apprehended six people during the last two years, but we cannot catch them in the room.

243. Has there been a considerable amount of mutilation of books? No; I think we have almost stopped that. I have not known a case of mutilation for a few years.

244. Take, for instance, the Mitchell Library;—could not persons, under present conditions, abstract half-a-dozen books from that collection? We would not allow any person in there without an officer being in his company, unless it was someone I knew very well.

245. Are not many of these books in the Mitchell Library heaped one on top of the other in consequence of the paucity of room? Certainly not; they are all on shelves, and arranged beautifully and methodically. They are not classified or catalogued yet, because we have not a sufficient staff. But I have now an officer at work doing nothing else but cataloguing and classifying those books.

246. Then, it is not possible for persons to go indiscriminately and handle the books? No; that is absolutely impossible.

247. On several occasions have not a number of books been sold from the Library? We had one large exchange of books some three years ago; it was a very large exchange of duplicates. Every book was a duplicate as far as I know. Of course I am dependent on my officers for that information; but I trust them implicitly. Every book was a duplicate or a triplicate.

248. *Mr. Meagher.*] Would it not have been more advisable in the case of duplicates of a valuable character to present them to leading Schools of Arts throughout the country? Yes; assuming that they were valuable, which I deny. I say that of the 5,000 not 300 were worth more than 15s. each.

249. What were they sold for? They were not sold; they were exchanged.

250. What value did you receive in exchange for it? Books of the value of about £258, which we put in country boxes entirely for the benefit of country students.

251. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that a number of valuable books were included in the 5,000? I do not think so.

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252. Would you venture to say that if you have a duplicate of a presentation-book of the late Mr. Justice Wise—that is, the life of Joseph Holt;—you can call that a book which anyone could pick up in the street or at a bookstall? I would not call a book of that sort a valuable book.

253. Would you not call it a valuable book by reason of the fact that it was a presentation volume? I say it was invaluable in that sense, and ought to have been kept in the Library. On no account should it have been parted with if presented by a donor with his stamp upon it. The great mistake made was that when Mr. Justice Wise's collection was presented many years ago, long before my time, the books were incorporated in the General Library, and it is almost impossible to say whether a book belongs to the Wise collection or not, because the books are not stamped on the title-page, as they ought to have been. They were stamped inside and on all sorts of places. There were some books of the Wise collection disposed of to the grief of every honourable man connected with the Library. Of course, I do not refer to spies. Every honourable man connected with the Library is deeply grieved that any book belonging to the Wise collection was parted with.

254. Take, for instance, the *Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales*, by John White, the author's own copy;—should that have been included in the books which were exchanged? I could not say until I saw the book. I know we had three copies of that book in the Library. I instructed an officer whom I trusted to pick out the least valuable of the duplicates. I did not see one of those books myself. I was just about to leave for England at that time, and I was exceedingly worried with work. I trusted my assistant librarians, who are exceedingly trustworthy men, to go over the books, and I am sure they picked out as far as they saw the least valuable of the duplicates.

255. Would you call the book I have just mentioned a common-place production? No; I think that is one of the rarest books we sold.

256. Assuming that you had three copies of that book or twenty-three copies of it, do you not think that a better purpose would have been served by setting it aside for future use or by sending it to a country library instead of including it in a bundle of 5,000 books which were to be sold? First of all I am not here to question the action of my Trustees. My Trustees did this entirely. One of the Trustees was Mr. R. C. Walker, my predecessor in my present position. Mr. Walker bought those books. He thought it was a good idea to buy duplicates, but he lived to see that he was wrong, and as a Trustee he strongly supported getting rid of duplicates, as they encumbered the shelves. I know this for a fact, that there is not a country School of Arts which would value an old book of that sort, because they never looked at books of the kind which we included in the country boxes. I authorised the Librarian of the Lending Branch to take any duplicates that he wanted for the Lending Branch; he only took ninety. I then authorised the officer-in-charge of the country boxes to take any that he thought would be interesting to country students; he only took twenty-five. The people in the country do not want to read books of that sort.

257. *Mr. Meagher.*] At Bathurst and Newcastle are there not Public Libraries where such books would be acceptable? Why should the Trustees give away books for nothing which they had bought?

258. Because the State is practically subsidising those Libraries in two great centres of population? In return for those books we got some very acceptable books.

259. *Chairman.*] Were they not works of modern fiction, for the most part? I do not remember a work of fiction in the lot. We got, in return, books which were all acceptable to country students. We got twenty new boxes sent out.

260. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you supply us with a list of the books which were given in exchange? Yes.

261. *Chairman.*] Was any list kept of the books which were sold? No; we had not an officer whom we could detail for that duty. To have made out an ordinary bookseller's list would have taken the smartest man I had several months.

262. Is it not rather a dangerous practice that some 5,000 volumes should be sold in that way without a list being retained with details of at any rate the valuable books? We can trace all the valuable books, as they were taken off the shelves by our officers, and they were on the shelf-register. Every book of any value can be traced. Four hundred and ninety volumes can be traced.

263. Did you not trace them and repurchase them? I was in England at the time. As soon as it was found out that some of the volumes belonging to Mr. Justice Wise's collection were included, the firm which bought the books very generously went over the lot and took out any books which had Mr. Justice Wise's stamp inside them. They reserved the books until I came back from England, and the Trustees authorised me to buy them at a fair price. I bought back thirty-eight volumes which we felt should certainly never have been parted with, and which were included by error. I paid £12 5s. 6d. for those books.

264. Dealing with the matter of duplicate copies, you say that the Trustees came to the conclusion that the system of retaining duplicate copies was of no utility, and rather a disadvantage than otherwise;—would it not be better to keep duplicate copies of those books, so that when one copy became mutilated the remaining copies would serve the purpose? We have done so. We have duplicates of every rare book, and many of those disposed of were triplicates. We have four copies of "*White's Journal*." We were cramped for room, and that was the cause of the action which was taken.

265. Would lack of room be sufficient justification for disposing of valuable books? Of the 5,000 books, not 500 were in any sense valuable, and not 800 of them were tolerably valuable. The others were odd parts of magazines, navy and army lists, parliamentary papers, reports from agricultural stations in America, odd volumes of periodicals, and all kinds of rubbish. I can give full details from our books showing exactly what were taken off the shelves. We included a few duplicates which had some value, because without them we could not have sold the others at all; they would have been dead stock.

266. *Mr. Quinn.*] What was the value of the books you got in exchange? Shop value, £258.

267. Have you a catalogue of the rare books which were disposed of? No; but they are included in our shelf-registers, and we can trace them.

268. Would that be a guide in preparing a list of those books? Yes. The value of books is the most peculiar thing in the world; a book might be worth 100 guineas one day, but it might be worth almost nothing in a few years.



THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

H. C. L.  
Anderson.

6 Sept., 1900.

Present:—

MR. SLEATH,

MR. MILLARD.

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined:—

269. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting I was speaking with reference to the books which had been sold. I think you said that you had not a catalogue of those books? No, we did not make a catalogue.

270. Did you say that they were included in the shelf-register, and you could trace them? I have had a list prepared of those books, and with the permission of the Committee I will read the statement on the subject:—

In December, 1892, according to our Stock Book, there were 1,950 volumes of duplicates, consisting principally of Directories, Army Lists, Navy Lists, Almanacs, Parliamentary Reports, odd volumes of "Hansard," mutilated books, incomplete works, unbound periodicals, and foreign publications which had been received in duplicate through the Board for International Exchanges.

During 1893 and 1894 the number of duplicates had grown to 2,118, being increased by 166 unbound periodicals, and two mutilated books. On the 31st December, 1894, the whole of these were struck off the stock by the Trustees, as reported by the President in his Report for the year 1894. That means that all of these duplicates were considered absolutely worthless, and were, therefore, struck off the nominal strength of the Library's collection, and appeared no longer in our totals in future Reports. The whole of them were, however, stored in the basement of the Library, and the numbers were swelled to 2,675 during 1895, and in February, 1896, 1,550 loose periodicals, which were duplicates of our bound volumes, were also placed amongst these odds and ends, making the total 4,225.

In December, 1896, owing to complaints of want of room in the part of the Library devoted to our Australian collection, I instructed the Chief Assistant in charge of the Reading-rooms, to pick out the least valuable copy of each of the duplicates from that collection, and he selected about 1,000 volumes, leaving in most cases only one copy of any Australian book. I then instructed the two assistant librarians to examine this lot of books, and pick out anything which they deemed worthy of being retained of special value or peculiar interest. They returned to the shelves over 300 volumes which they considered worth keeping in duplicate for any reason that seemed sufficient for themselves. They placed aside in a special press, where they now are, 159 volumes, which were in nearly every case triplicates of books on the shelves, deeming them specially worthy of being retained for exchange with other libraries, or to replace books that might be worn out through constant use. They left altogether 507 volumes, taken from the shelves of the Australian collection, and which were disposed of in the general lot. A complete list of these is herewith submitted.

In December, 1896, Mr. Bladen, the Editor of the Historical Records of New South Wales, was transferred to the Library, and brought with him 324 volumes relating to Australian history and geography. Nearly all of these were duplicates, but eighty-eight volumes which were either new or were new editions were added to our stock, and placed on the shelves, thirty-one volumes were placed amongst the other choice duplicates in the cupboard previously referred to, where they now are, and 205 volumes were placed amongst the general duplicates for disposal.

The whole of these duplicates, which were, of any value at all in our eyes, were placed in alphabetical order by authors' names, in some presses specially made for them, in a corner of the basement. After they had been arranged in alphabetical order, further steps were taken to protect ourselves against losing anything that might be of use to us in any of our branches, and in the first case three volumes were picked out for return to the shelves, which had been inadvertently placed among the duplicates. I authorised the Librarian of the Lending Branch to carefully examine the whole of the duplicates and pick out anything he wanted, or anything he thought desirable to add to his stock, and he took out ninety volumes, which were all that he could find that were, in his opinion, suitable for his borrowers. These were transferred to the Lending Branch; at the same time we made an exchange with the Australian Museum for nine volumes from these duplicates, for which we got corresponding value for addition to our shelves. I also invited the Librarian of the Parliamentary Library to inspect the lot with a view to exchange. He took out some 135 volumes of Parliamentary Reports from Canada and from the United States, which had never been received into the Library officially, as they had been sent up from the Colonial Secretary's Department as useless for their purposes, and were found to be duplicates of our own stock. In return the Parliamentary Librarian gave us a number of duplicates from his collection. I also invited the University Librarian to inspect these books with a view to effecting an exchange, but all he could find that appealed to him were a few University Calendars. At this same time I took the opportunity of remodelling a few of the country boxes, that had been equipped for about fifteen years, and the books in which were obsolete and rather too heavy for the requirements of country readers. I removed 228 volumes from these boxes, all good literature, and had them carefully examined to see that any of them, which were not already in the Reference Library, should be retained. The consequence was, that the Assistant Librarian picked fifty-six volumes which were added to the stock of the Reference Department, leaving 172 volumes, which were placed amongst the duplicates.

The total number of duplicates thus amounts to 5,109, and subtracting the ninety volumes taken for the Lending Branch, we have a balance of 5,019.

I hope I have made it perfectly clear that of these 5,019 volumes, 4,225 were practically worthless from our point of view, and most certainly included very few volumes worth as much as 5s. The remaining 794 volumes were all, more or less, valuable, and had all been taken from our stock. It was only by means of these that we could sell the great mass of rubbish, and, according to the estimates of persons qualified to express an opinion, the retail shop prices of the whole of them would not have been more than £250. These books were examined by the Trustees, and examined with special care by Mr. R. C. Walker, the late Principal Librarian, who was at that time a Trustee. He entirely concurred in the advisability of getting rid of these books, most of which he himself had been instrumental in adding to the Library in some way or another, and he was present at each of the meetings of Trustees, at which the whole matter was fully discussed. Of these Australian volumes, it was found out, after they had been delivered to the purchasers—Angus and Robertson—when I was on my way to England, that some volumes bore the stamp of the Wise bequest, and arrangements were made with that firm to reserve every volume that could be found bearing this stamp in any part. Thirty-eight volumes were thus returned, shown on the list herewith in red ink, and the Trustees allowed the sum of £12 5s. 6d. for the repurchase of these books, leaving the net amount of £253 8s. 3d., which they received in the shape of books, to the number of 898, which were received from Angus and Robertson, in exchange for these duplicates. The whole of these books were used to equip twenty new boxes, which have since that time been lent, on an average, to seven country libraries each, and have thus done infinitely more educational work than the Australian books could have done, whether they were retained on our shelves or even sent out on loan to country libraries.

Herewith is a list of the books as exchanged by Angus and Robertson for these duplicates, a list of modern useful books of that period, 1897, thoroughly fitted for the use of country students and readers, and not containing one single work of fiction or anything worthless from a literary point of view. As nearly 40 per cent. of these were second-hand, though in excellent order, we got large reductions on the publishers' prices, so that the total value of the books at published prices was quite £300.

It is as well to point out that tenders were invited for the purchase of these duplicates from the only three firms in Sydney whom the Trustees deemed able to deal with this class of stuff—Angus and Robertson, W. Dymock, and E. W. Cole. Though they all inspected the duplicates, Angus and Robertson submitted the only tender, namely, for £219 cash, or for books of that net value, allowing 20 per cent. discount off the shop or published prices.

I may here remark that if it had not been for my action in inciting this firm not to allow themselves to be beaten in a public competition of this sort, they would certainly not have tendered at all, as they did not appreciate the lot of rubbish that was included in the whole parcel.

In

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In pursuing this course, the Trustees strictly followed the precedents of the British Museum and many other great libraries, and determined to imitate the British Museum by having an embossed stamp with which to impress the title page of each volume sold. We have at the present time, in our Library, duplicates which have been sold by the British Museum, the Boston Public Library, the New York Public Library, Newford, Mass., U.S.A., the Tasmanian Public Library, Sydney School of Arts, University of Melbourne, Royal Colonial Institute, Perth Public Library, W.A., and others.

As there was a very great fuss made at the time of the transaction, both in Parliament and in the press, the purchasers recognised, as shrewd men, that they might take advantage of the free advertisement they were getting, and accordingly sent nearly all of the books which they got from us, together with a number of other volumes from their own stock, to the auction room, and, after the best possible advertisement, they sold 607 volumes of the Australian books for £65 3s. 9d., an average of nearly 2s. 2d. each, and 355 volumes of general literature for £35 19s. 4d., an average of 2s. a volume. They had previously offered the choicest books in the collection to private buyers, and had apparently sold sixty-seven of the Australian books, which were probably the best of the lot. To show that none of them were exceedingly rare and valuable, I may merely mention that Mr. D. S. Mitchell, our greatest Australian collector, was not able to get a single new author from the lot. He took some new editions, other than those he already had, of well-known authors. His total purchases amounted to £6, as he has commissioned me to inform you.

I happen to know that a few private buyers bought some volumes which they considered particularly rare and choice, at prices far above the current market value, as shown by the catalogue of Australian books, which was offered for sale just about the same time by a London bookseller—Edwards—now considered the best English authority on the market value of Australian literature.

271. Did you say the books which were sold had an embossed stamp on the title page? Yes; every book sold should have been so stamped.

272. *Mr. Sleath.*] Was that the case? I instructed a trustworthy officer to do so, and I have every confidence that he carried out my instructions. First the embossed stamp is put on, and afterwards my signature is put in a small space on the stamp. The Trustees did not insist upon that, but I thought it was desirable so that no book could go out of the Library without two people being responsible.

273. Did you stamp the books with your own signature? No; it would have taken a fortnight to do that.

274. Then you did not know personally anything about it? No; I trusted a reliable officer.

275. *Chairman.*] Assuming that a book was stolen from the Library, and also that a book was sold from the Library and the title page was destroyed, would there be any means by which you could determine whether the book was sold or stolen? Yes, very easily. No man in the world would destroy his title deed. The stamp is the title deed from the Library. Secondly, if anyone tore out the title page of a book it would be worthless from a bookseller's point of view. Even supposing it were torn out, we have a lot of private marks on every book which is our property, by which we certainly could detect the book. At any rate, there have been fifty-two books stolen from us during the last six years, which have been recovered, and every one of them we were positively able to swear to. They were easily identified by the private marks.

276. Have you any idea as to the total number of books which have been missed or stolen during each year for three years? Yes; we know every book which has been stolen. When I came to the Library in 1894, no stock had been taken since 1885. I took stock in 1894, and I found that there were hundreds of books missing. I may tell you that a book came back to us by post to-day which had been missing for twenty years. Books are very often kept by people whom you would never dream of suspecting, and then they are sent back. On Tuesday night at 6 o'clock one of my officers found a book on a table used by one of our students. It had been missing for three years. I am morally certain that some student using that room brought the book back, but I cannot prove it. I have written to several persons in hope of getting an explanation.

277. *Mr. Sleath.*] If you lend out books do you not know to whom you lend them? These books that I refer to are taken away unlawfully. I say they were stolen. If the people were caught in the public streets with these books in their possession they would be apprehended and put in gaol. Last year we lost fifty-one books; two of them have turned up during the last week. During the whole thirty years of the Library's existence there have been 408 books missed. At the end of 1898 there were 357 books missing. The whole of them are on this list which I produce. That includes the whole period since 1885.

278. *Chairman.*] I presume the books which are missing are for the most part valuable? I do not know one book among the lot that was really valuable.

279. Then whoever took them did so because the subject of the book was one in which he was interested at the time? The book returned on Tuesday night was "Ironbark Chips," worth 2s. 6d. The book returned by post was on "Neurasthenia." I have known books of shorthand taken away for months and then returned. Text-books for examination are frequently taken for three months, and about three days after the examination they are returned. I have stopped the practice of bringing bags into the Library, and that has had a very good effect. Still, last year, fifty-one books were taken—stolen, if you will—but we believe that in many cases they have been unlawfully borrowed. Still, there is stealing going on, because during the last two months we have caught a man with books in his possession which he was trying to sell.

280. Have you any knowledge as to how many of the books given to the Library by the late Mr. Justice Wise are now actually missing? No; we have no record of the number of those books.

281. Did you not repurchase some? Yes, thirty-eight volumes, as shown in the list I am handing in. There may be two or three others which we have not got. I understand that Angus and Robertson discovered, through a purchaser, that one of the books bore Justice Wise's stamp. They reported the matter to my *locum tenens*, Mr. Cullen, and he reported to the Trustees instantly.

282. Had Mr. Cullen something to do with the selection of the books for sale? He selected some of the books which he wanted for the Lending Branch. The others he did not think worth putting there. The President of the Trustees at once instructed Angus and Robertson to keep back every book which had on it Justice Wise's stamp. They searched, and found thirty-eight. They were kept back, and when I returned I negotiated for their purchase.

283. *Mr. Sleath.*] Would you be surprised to learn that there are books belonging to the Wise bequest scattered all over the town now? I do not believe it possible. I should not think there are six.

284. I have seen a great many of them myself? I should be very glad to see them.

285. *Chairman.*] What value would you put on the most valuable book which was sold on that occasion? Value is an arbitrary thing. I did not know the books very well myself. I never handled them.

286. Take the book called "White's Journal"? That is not a very valuable book.

287. Would you be surprised to learn that the present owner has refused £10 for it? Then he is a great fool, because I can buy any number of copies at 35s. He must be a man who has no knowledge of the value of books if he has refused such a price.

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288. Do you know the man who has the book? Yes, Mr. Lennard. I can show a catalogue with that book in it at the price of 5s. up to £3; I can scarcely believe that the owner would refuse £10 for it. We have three copies of the book on our shelves, and the dearest one cost us £3 in the good old times when books were very dear.
289. Then you actually did send particulars to three firms to tender for these books? Yes; we called for tenders from all the firms in Sydney who could possibly deal with such stuff. They all inspected the books but only one firm tendered.
290. *Mr. Sleath.*] Is it not a fact that while you called for tenders, a number of volumes were taken away from the general collection after Angus and Robertson had seen them, and no one else had a right to tender for them? Most certainly not.
291. Did you not say you were in England at the time? No; not until after the books were sold. The tender was accepted before I went to England, and all the stamping was done. They were handed over to Angus and Robertson a week before I went away. It took them some time to re-arrange the books themselves.
292. Then you did not superintend all these books yourself? I was responsible.
293. Did you personally supervise everything? No.
294. Then how can you positively swear that certain things were done? I believe that my officers carried out my instructions faithfully.
295. When you did not personally supervise these things you cannot speak from personal knowledge, and therefore your evidence has no value? I think the records in the Public Library ought to be good enough to swear by, and I believe they are.
296. *Chairman.*] You said that you had some knowledge as to the sale of these books, with regard to the selection of them, and so on;—If you had made a close examination of these books, would you have consented to the sale of those which were included in the bequest of the late Mr. Justice Wise? No.
297. Then you admit that you had no actual knowledge with reference to the details; for instance, what works were supposed to be sold? No, I did not examine the books individually.
298. Did I understand you to tell the Committee that some of these books which you bought back from Angus and Robertson were books that were stolen, and not books that were sold? No; the only books that we bought from Angus and Robertson were the thirty-eight volumes which bore the stamp of Mr. Justice Wise.
299. Did you buy any books from a bookseller named Child or Skinner which were previously in your Library? Yes, we bought some books which we found had been stolen. The stamps had been very carefully obliterated, and sold to three booksellers in Sydney, namely, Child, Meadmore, and a man known as Skinner.
300. Did you buy any books from Angus and Robertson at any time? No, only from those three men. I think there were 120 volumes altogether.
301. Were there any means whereby you could prove those books were stolen? Yes, the man got six months' imprisonment for stealing them. Perhaps it would be well to explain the matter fully. The young man came to the library apparently at some slack time, when he used to prow about, probably at tea time when the staff was small. He went round to the presses, and picked out a number of books not in our binding and with not many stamps on them. There was only one book in the lot worth 10s. They were common place modern books. He took them in small batches and sold them, during a period of two months, to three booksellers. One of the booksellers reported to us that he had a book which he thought was our property, Angus and Robertson having drawn his attention to a private mark which they knew indicated that it was our property. We at once reported to the police, and a detective went along to the shop. While he was in the shop the young fellow came in to sell another book, and he was at once apprehended. We then found out where the other books were, and there were 120 volumes in the three shops. The rubber stamps on the books had been obliterated.
302. *Mr. Sleath.*] I thought you said that there was an embossed stamp on the books? No, they only had an ordinary rubber stamp. The embossed stamp was only put on the books that were sold. These booksellers said to me "we think we have been victimised, we bought those books in good faith, we had not the slightest idea that they were your property; do you not think you ought to pay us what we paid for them?" As a matter of fact, I recommended the Trustees to give these men from 6d. to 2s. a volume. The Trustees approved of the payment of £5 5s. 6d. to these three booksellers.
303. Was there not a transaction in connection with Dr. Bennett's library. Do you recollect having an offer or making an offer for that library? Yes. Mrs. Bennett came to me, with an introduction from the President of the Trustees, to ask if the Trustees would buy her late husband's library. I assured her at once that it was hopeless for us to buy a library which she valued at £2,000. Firstly, because we had not the money, and secondly, because a large number of the books were already in our collection. I told her that I would look over her books and pick out what we wanted. Of course, she was aware that I would pick out the eyes of the collection and that she would not be readily able to sell the balance, and she would not allow that. I suggested that the agents of the Library, Angus and Robertson, might buy the balance of the books in conjunction with us. After deliberating, she wrote to me and said she would be glad if I would inspect the books in conjunction with our agents. We did so; I picked out what I thought the Trustees would be likely to buy. I should think about £100 worth; and Angus and Robertson expressed their willingness to take the rest. I told Mrs. Bennett that I would allow Angus and Robertson to buy the lot and that I would then pick out what I wanted. She said she would not take a tender from a firm who might not be financially responsible. We said we were quite satisfied with Angus and Robertson, and said we were willing to take the library over for £850 in conjunction with Angus and Robertson, they being willing to take all we did not want. She never replied to my offer in any shape or form.
304. Did you eventually purchase some of those books? No; they were purchased by Mr. Mitchell who presented them to us for nothing.
305. Were they actually purchased, originally, by Mr. Mitchell from Mrs. Bennett? No; they were afterwards purchased from Dymock, the bookseller, and they are now in our library as part of the Mitchell collection.
306. Were there a number of books in that collection which eventually you approved of by purchasing them? No; we did not purchase them.
307. Well, there were a number of books included in that library which you were desirous of securing for the Free Public Library? Yes.

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308. Did you have any opportunity afforded you by Mr. Dymock, to make a selection from his stock after he purchased it? Yes, he afterwards wrote and told us he had purchased the library and that he would be glad if we purchased some of the books. I sent my Assistant Librarian to inspect his stock, but he found that nearly all the books we wanted were gone. We afterwards found that they had been purchased by Mr. Mitchell. However he found a few which we still wanted. He made a list of them and I presented it to the Trustees at their next meeting. Parliament meanwhile had reduced our vote by £950, and we had no money available. We had to reject all recommendations made by the public and all books offered by any persons for several months.

309. How do you find the prices of Angus and Robertson compare with the prices which you paid for books from the English publisher with whom I believe you dealt prior to dealing with Angus and Robertson? We get our books cheaper than we ever got them from England. What is still better we got them much more promptly. We get them at least six weeks or two months earlier than we could get them from any English agents. They used to keep the books back to bind them, which always took from six weeks to two months. We now get a discount which is certainly better than we ever got from the English agents, but I must say I only had experience of an English firm for about one year. I then persuaded the Trustees to change the arrangements.

310. *Mr. Sleath.*] Do you swear that you get better conditions from an agent in Sydney than you can get from an English publisher? No, from an agent in England. We used to get them from Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co. They had the right to pick the books for us in London, and they did pick them to the value of £500 a year. They used to pick a lot of books we did not want, and they did not send those we did want, that was my great objection to the arrangement. I found for example on one occasion that Kidd's "Social Evolution" was not sent out. I had to wait to see if it would come, because if it came by the next mail, and I bought it in the meantime, it would be a duplicate. I waited for several months; meanwhile people asked for the book, as it was a celebrated work at the time. That annoyed me very much. The same thing happened in scores of instances. For us to get out a book would take at least three months from date of ordering it. I advised the Trustees to have local agents with whom we could deal at once.

311. *Chairman.*] Is not the selection made here just as it was made in the old country by the agents? Most certainly not. The selection is made here entirely by the Trustees and myself. First of all I sift out the books and reject those which are obviously unsuitable. Then the list is sifted out by a sub-committee of the Trustees. The result of their sifting is submitted to the monthly meeting of the Trustees, and then they are finally selected.

312. Take the case of the supply of £200 worth of books to a Municipal Library;—is not the selection made by the booksellers, subject, of course, to your examination of the list of books subsequently? That has nothing at all to do with the Public Library.

313. *Mr. Sleath.*] Have you nothing to do with that officially? The Minister of Public Instruction asks me on each occasion to revise the list of books as submitted by the Municipal Council. I have always done so for his information.

314. He may or may not do that? He may not, but he frequently does it.

315. Did you supervise the list of books sent to Brewarrina in 1894? I do not remember it, but if it was done in 1894, I probably did so.

316. It is alleged that there was some very interesting literature in that lot? If I revised it, I will be bound that it was a lot of excellent books, but possibly it was not supplied according to the list approved by me. I am well aware that lists have not been supplied to the libraries as approved by the Minister. I have never passed a French novel in my life. It was a standing rule in Mr. Carruthers' time that no fiction whatsoever should be allowed in any Municipal library. I thought that rule might be relaxed, and now the Minister does not object to some classical fiction being put into the Municipal libraries.

317. *Chairman.*] There is a story current to the effect that a number of volumes of a French work of a rather questionable character once occupied a place on the shelves of the Free Public Library, and that in consequence of the popularity of these particular volumes, and the number of times they were inquired for by bald-headed gentlemen, it was decided to divide them amongst the Trustees? It is a scandalous lie. My Trustees selected the books, and were entirely responsible for the selection.

318. I did not suggest that these gentlemen selected the books, but that the books were on the shelves of the library, and that in consequence of the number of applications that were made for them, the officials and others discovered the real character of the work, and that subsequently it was decided the best course to get rid of them was to distribute a volume each amongst the Trustees? There is no foundation for that statement. There are books in our library which are decidedly "blue," and of course they include some of the best classical works. They are kept under lock and key in my room, and they are only issued on a written requisition. Any member of the public who is a responsible adult can get the books on a written requisition.

319. *Mr. Sleath.*] From whom would he get a written authority? From the senior officer in charge of the Library. That officer would go into what we call the reserve, and issue the book if he thought the person should get it.

320. You do not keep these books specially locked up in your safe for your own special benefit? I can lend you some of them, and they will make your hair stand on end.

321. *Chairman.*] Are these books catalogued? Yes; in the general catalogue.

322. Do you use your discretion as to whom you allow to use these books? Very valuable books, or books that are objectionable, are put in that special reserve, and they are not issued without the authority of the senior officer in charge.

323. With reference to the most valuable works in the library, assuming that a person comes in and makes application for the privilege of perusing one of them, is any care taken to see that they are not mutilated in any way? Yes; we never allow a valuable book to be used except under the strict supervision of some member of the staff.

324. Notwithstanding that every care has been exercised, have not some books been mutilated? Yes.

325. For instance, have not illustrations been torn out? Yes; but not in the case of valuable books. It has been done with the *Illustrated London News* and also ladies' fashion papers.

326. In the case of purchases made from year to year, are the booksellers requested to send in a price for a certain list of books, or are Angus and Robertson practically the booksellers to the library? They are the

the Library agents. We called for tenders for our business in 1894 from the four leading firms in Sydney, and we got tenders from all of them. I presented a report to my Trustees on these tenders, and it is as follows:—

H. O. L.  
Anderson.  
6 Sept., 1900.

*Covering Four Tenders and Tabulated Statement.*

Recommendation approved.—JAMES NORTON, 22/10/94.

Sir,

Free Public Library, Sydney, 20 October, 1894.

Herewith I have the honor to submit tenders received from four Sydney booksellers for the agency of this Library.

The terms offered by all four are very satisfactory, and three of them have every confidence that the business of the Library can be managed by local agents with entire satisfaction to the Library.

As the tenders are framed in different ways, I have endeavoured to reduce them to a common basis for the purpose of comparison by analysing our classes of business for the past two years, and thence deducing an estimate for 1895.

According to this table, submitted herewith, the tenders of Angus and Robertson and George Robertson & Co. are practically equal, for any variation in the classes of books purchased might make a balance in favour of either of these two tenderers.

I recognise that either of these firms can do very good service for the Library, and that the terms of each are very favourable to us—better, in fact, than those now received from our London agents.

Having regard, however, to our large trade in second-hand books, more especially those on Australia, and to the special trade done by Angus and Robertson in that line of business, I recommend the acceptance of the tender of that firm.

By the return submitted herewith it will be seen that, on a business of £2,200, the estimated discount is £202 10s.—equal to 9½ per cent. on the whole.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

Hon. Dr. Norton, M.L.C., President, Board of Trustees.

*Accompanying Report on the Tenders.*

Estimated Discounts shown on Four Tenders for Library Business.

20 October, 1894.

Class of Books and Estimated Cost.	*Angus and Robertson.	Geo. Robertson & Co.	Turner and Henderson.	W. Dymock.
English publishers—ordinary, £700 ...	20% off=£140 ...	25% off=£175 ...	16¼% off=£113 15s.	10% commission; estimated discount, £122 10s.
English publishers—net, £200 .....	7½% off=£15 .....	5% off=£10 .....	7½% off=£15 .....	10% commission; estimated discount, nil.
Books at agents' risk—ordinary, £200	15% off=£30 .....	20% off=£40 .....	16¼% off=£32 10s.	10% commission; estimated discount, £24.
Books at agents' risk—net, £100 ...	7½% off=£7 10s.	2½% off=£2 10s.	7½% off=£7 10s. ...	10% commission; estimated discount, nil.
Second-hand books, £400 .....	7½% on=£30 .....	15% on=£60 .....	15% on=£60 .....	10% commission—£40.
American and foreign books, £200 .....	10% off=£20 ...	15% off=£30 .....	16¼% off=£32 10s.	10% commission; estimated discount, £24.
Magazines and periodicals, £400 .....	5% off=£20 .....	Net .....	2½% off=£10 .....	Net.
Total discounts .....	£ 232 10 0	£ 257 10 0	£ 211 5 0	£ 170 10 0 (estimated).
Commissions .....	£ 30 0 0	£ 60 0 0	£ 60 0 0	£ 40 0 0
Net discounts .....	£ *202 10 0	£ 197 10 0	£ 151 5 0	£ +130 10 0

\* Recommended for acceptance.

† This is merely an estimate, as the terms of the tender do not permit of an exact comparison. I have estimated the average shop profits on English books at 25 per cent.; net books, 10 per cent.; American books, 20 per cent.; books at agents' risk, 20 per cent.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

The President, Board of Trustees.

The schedule shows the discounts accompanying the four tenders. As a matter of fact Mr. Dymock was out of the question, because he said he was quite sure the work could not be done satisfactorily by any local firm, and he did not tender in the way that the others did. He said, "I fail to see how any Colonial bookseller can carry out your wishes so as to give entire satisfaction. I regard it as almost an impossibility for Australian booksellers to compete with a London house, no matter how good an agent he may have."

327. *Mr. Sleath.*] Have you called for tenders since? No.

328. Do you think that in handling any articles from Home there would not be some alteration in six or seven years;—for instance, with regard to price? It is simply a question of discount. They simply give us certain discounts on the published price, and we find the terms very fair indeed.

329. You got a certain discount in 1894; and do you think that certain tenders should be accepted then, and go on for ever, or should they be called for periodically in the interests of the Library? I do not think it would be to our interests to make a change. They are acquainted with our business—they have got into the run of it. They have a man specially detailed to look after it, and it would be a misfortune for us to get another firm to do the business.

330. Your present agents had to start under the same disadvantages as any other firm would have to start now? They gave you a certain discount six or seven years ago. They might want to alter the conditions now—either to reduce or increase the discount? The question has only been mentioned in this way—that they had expressed a desire to get rid of the contract some time ago.

331. Is there no limit as to the terms of a contract? No; they were appointed agents for the Library on a certain date; and I think there was no special limit.

332. Do you think they have the right to withdraw if they choose? Yes.

333. And you have the right to withdraw also? That is a legal question. I think we would have such a right by giving them a fair honorable notice—say, six months—which we did in the case of Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co.

334. Would it not be advisable periodically to invite fresh tenders both in the interests of the Library and the men who are contracting? I have never given the matter any consideration.

335. *Mr. Millard.*] Do I understand you to say that the present firm do not value their connection with your Library? They have said so. They have been very huffy several times about my action, and said they would like to give up the contract.

336. Would that not be an inducement to you to put up the work for public competition? We did so in 1894.

337.

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337. But that was a very long time ago? It might be well to renew it at intervals of ten years.
338. *Mr. Sleath.*] Would not five years be long enough? You will understand that for a firm to take on our work means a lot of extra labour for them, and a peculiarly risky kind of business. They get out books for us on approval, which we often reject, and they are sometimes worth from 5 to 16 guineas each.
339. Surely you would not order books of that character without knowing what they were? They get the books, and submit them entirely at their risk. The books we order we must take, and on these we get 20 per cent. discount; but on the books which they submit at their risk we only get 15 per cent.
340. In any ordinary business would not a risk of that kind be the same? Yes.
341. Might not the same occur in a grocery business with regard to a side of bacon? Yes; but many people might want the side of bacon, whereas there might be no one else in New South Wales who would want the class of book I refer to.
342. But would it not be an ordinary business risk? I would call it an extraordinary business risk.
343. If you take an extraordinary business risk would you want an extraordinary business consideration? Yes.
344. Would not a book at 15 guineas be a fancy price? No; it would be a special price.
345. You do not pay fancy prices for second-hand books? We do not buy many second-hand books, because they are presented to us by Mr. Mitchell.
346. In importing new books at a big price, I suppose they know beforehand that it is a question of trying to drive a trade? Yes.
347. They simply want to sell the books and they know they are liable to rejection? Yes; but still we have to encourage them to get out the best books they can to submit to us. It is an important matter to have the best English books submitted to us at once instead of waiting for publishers' circulars.
348. The only encouragement you can give a firm doing business is to give them a decent price when you select them? We pay them the publisher's price with a discount of 15 per cent.
349. *Chairman.*] There is no signed contract between you and Angus and Robertson, so if they are not satisfied with their business transactions with you they could break it off at a moment's notice? Yes; they submitted a tender and we accepted it.
350. No particular period was specified? No.
351. *Mr. Millard.*] Have you any idea as to what is the amount of your transactions with this firm each year? Yes. It has been greatly reduced. Our vote used to be £3,500 a year for books; that was the year before I came to the Library. Now it is only £2,000. Out of that we spend a good deal in binding. We spend with Angus and Robertson about £1,700 a year.
352. You think you are best served by having a Sydney agent? I am sure of that, and my Trustees are convinced of it.
353. Because you believe that this firm does your business satisfactorily you have dealt with them? We have never wished to change. We could not change with advantage in Sydney.
354. You believe that they have done your business well, and you have remained with them? Yes.
355. *Mr. Sleath.*] Because it is advantageous to the Library? Yes.
356. *Chairman.*] With reference to the Mitchell library, has that yet been catalogued? No. An officer is employed on that work, and he is doing it as fast as he can. That has reference to the 10,000 volumes handed over.
357. On the point of erecting a new building to accommodate the whole of the sections of the Public Library, have you come to the conclusion that it is essential that such a building should be erected? Yes, absolutely essential. Attention has been drawn to the matter for years in our annual reports. We are cramped for room, we cannot do our administrative work, we cannot help students as we should like.
358. Have you, in your mind's eye, a site for such a building? The trustees have suggested sites one after the other, but I am sorry to say that we are not likely to get the site which we think would be pre-eminently the site for a National Library. That is Chancery Square. That is the best in the world. The site in the Domain would not be as central.
359. *Mr. Sleath.*] How would Hyde Park do? It would do very well—just opposite St. Mary's Cathedral.
360. It would not injure the Park very much? No; it would be ornamental, and be very popular.
361. *Chairman.*] I believe that one of the reasons why Mr. Mitchell has not actually completed his gift is the fact that there is no housing-room for the remainder of his library? That is the reason why he has not sent us a great many more books. I do not think he would give us the whole of his library in his lifetime. He would like to keep his choicest treasures around him, but I am sure he would give us a great many more volumes if we had room for them.
362. Have you reason to believe that Mr. Mitchell is not altogether satisfied with the housing-room now given for those books? He inspected the books after he handed them over to us, and when we had them arranged. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with the mode of arrangement, but he is very much dissatisfied that something had not been done for the whole collection. He feels that life is uncertain, and he would like to see some definite steps taken to provide for the collection in the terms of his offer.
363. Assuming that funds were available, would it not be possible to start the building and establish a section at once for the accommodation of the Mitchell Library? Yes; that has been suggested by one of my Trustees—that the Government should build the Mitchell wing first.
364. *Mr. Sleath.*] Have you not rented a portion of the Victoria Markets? Yes; that is for the Lending Branch.
365. If you had a new building erected, might not the present building be used for the Lending Branch? Yes; but my Trustees wish to get rid of the Lending Branch. They do not think it is part of their business, and the Minister I believe agrees with that view. The Trustees, through the Minister of Public Instruction, offered in 1892 to give the Lending Branch to the Municipal Council of Sydney, but the then Mayor declined the offer. The matter has been again brought up, and my Trustees are willing to dissociate that part of their work.
366. Is that not a question of public policy? Yes.
367. Can it be controlled altogether by your Trustees? No. The Trustees have only intimated their willingness in the matter.
368. Is not the Library owned by the Government? No, it is owned by the Trustees. They own the books and the Lending Branch, and if they should refuse to give them up, the books could not be taken over without an Act of Parliament.
369. But the Government could shift the Trustees? Perhaps.



370. Do your Trustees claim that the Library is practically their private property? Not at all. It is public property. The books have been vested in the Trustees; they own the land, building, and books by Act of Parliament.

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Anderson.

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371. Are they a Trust or do they own the property? They actually own it by Act of Parliament.

372. *Chairman.*] They own the property this way; that it would be impossible for them to dispose of the land, building, or Library without the concurrence of Parliament? They could sell anything in the Library without the concurrence of anybody; but they could only sell the land with the concurrence of the Government.

373. They could sell old books, but would it be possible for them to dispose of that Library—lock, stock, and barrel? It would be possible, but it would be absurd.

374. *Mr. Millard.*] The only justification they would need would be that it was in the public interest? Yes, a body of trustees like that would only act in the public interest.

375. Do they not occupy the same position as the Trustees of the Art Gallery or the Trustees of a race-course? Yes; they have power to exchange or sell any of the property in the Library.

376. But there is a power behind them? Yes.

377. So that after all it is not their property—they only hold it in trust? Legally it is their property.

378. *Mr. Sleath.*] Legally they hold it only in trust? They have the power specially to sell or exchange.

379. Is not it only a position of trust and not ownership? I do not know the distinction. I believe they are legally the owners of the property in trust for the people of New South Wales.

380. *Chairman.*] Do you suggest that they have the power without consulting the authorities to hand over the Lending Branch to the Municipal Council of Sydney of their own free-will? I am sure they would not do so.

381. Do you suggest that they have the power? I am not sure. I believe they have the power, but I am quite sure they would not dream of exercising such a power without consulting the Ministry of the day.

382. *Mr. Sleath.*] It is a serious thing if you do not know what they have power to do, and you think they own what is generally supposed to belong to the public? The Trustees could answer the question better than I can.

383. Do you still insist that the Trustees own the property? There is no doubt that they own the books in trust for the public of New South Wales.

384. Then the public were gulled all the time when they thought they owned the property? Well, the Trustees own it in trust. They can dispose of the books.

385. *Mr. Millard.*] There is no doubt they have very large powers? Yes; they can exchange and sell any books if they think it desirable to do so.

386. *Mr. Sleath.*] Is it not a fact that you and your Trustees think that the Library is specially your little preserve? We are very proud of it, and we do the best we can for it.

387. Do you practically look upon it as your own private property? Nonsense; no such sentiment could enter into any sensible man's head that the National Library is private property.

388. You say the Trustees own it? That is my interpretation of the law.

389. And they think so? They can prosecute a thief.

390. Do you think the Trustees own the Library? I do.

391. And no doubt they think so too? I do not know what they think.

392. *Chairman.*] What kind of attendance do the Trustees give; if a number of them think they have ownership they show very little interest in the way of attendance? Some of them attend very regularly, except those who cannot do so from ill-health or something of that kind. Only one of them has been absent altogether since I have been there.

393. *Mr. Sleath.*] Is there one Trustee who has never attended during the seven years you have been there? Yes.

394. *Chairman.*] Who was the member who was not present during all that time? The Hon. Edmund Barton. His position has been declared vacant in accordance with a provision of our Act of Incorporation.

395. Who fills the vacancies? The Government. The Trustees have not taken any steps to recommend anyone.

396. Do they leave it absolutely for the Cabinet? They instruct me to report the vacancy only. There are now two vacancies; there were fifteen seats when the Act was passed, and only fourteen Trustees then existed.

397. *Mr. Sleath.*] You said there were about 5,000 volumes disposed of? Yes.

398. Did you keep any list of the books which were sent out? No.

399. You did not know what you sold and what you retained? We knew what books were sold from our own stock, but a large number of those books were never on our stock, and therefore were not listed or catalogued.

400. Did you keep a tabulated statement of the books you sold? No.

401. So you would not be able to swear whether you sold a book or not? I can swear to any books that were our property.

402. If a book were stolen, and one were sold, could you distinguish between them? Yes.

403. Would there be any special mark on a stolen book? Yes, there would be our private marks. If a book were sold it would have an embossed stamp on the title page with my stamped signature. A stolen book would not have that.

404. Suppose the title page were missing, could you tell the difference between them? Yes; we could trace the book by the list I have shown you. If the book were in that list we would know it was sold. If it were not in that list, we would find it in our register and know that it was stolen.

405. You have already sworn that you kept no list of the books you have sold? We know by the shelf-registers what books we have disposed of.

406. Then you have a list? No. We prepared a list to oblige you during the last few days.

407. You swear you did not make any list of the books you sold, but you know from the shelf registers what books are not there? We know what books were taken off on that particular day.

408. How can you tell what books were taken off on that particular day? Because they are ticked off the shelf registers by the officer who removed them.

409. Then he took a list? No; he struck them out of the shelf registers to show that they were removed from stock.

410. Would it not have been well to have taken a list of books disposed of? Yes, if we had time; but I had not an officer to spare for three months for that work.

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Anderson.  
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411. It seems that all Public Departments have not much time at their disposal? I know we have a lot of work to do, and can hardly get it done.
412. When were these books disposed of? In 1897.
413. In 1894 you said there were 2,118 books struck off the list? The return shows it.
414. You did not keep any list of those books struck off? No, they were mostly periodicals.
415. Do you think it would take three months to make out a list of 2,118 books? It would depend upon the nature of the list, and a good deal upon the officer.
416. Under ordinary conditions, would it take a man even three days to make out a total of 2,118 books? You must take far more than the mere titles and authors' names if you make an honest list of books for sale. You must put down the faults; you must show the defective volumes, and the pages missing. The onus would then have been on us. For example, there was a work on architecture in which there was a volume missing. Personally, I considered that that work was worth nothing, but I believe that somebody bought it at a good price, not knowing, perhaps, that a volume was missing.
417. Would you be surprised to learn that at the present time there are a lot of books in the town bearing the embossed stamp of the Library? I dare say that is the case. There were about 1,500 sold at that time, and no doubt they are all round the city.
418. Would you be surprised to learn that some of the books held at present by the different booksellers are supposed to be rather valuable? I do not know of any myself.
419. Have you ever seen any books where a portion of the title page has been cut off and the embossed stamp placed in the centre? The embossed stamp could only be placed on the bottom of the page owing to the shape of the press used for embossing.
420. Would you be surprised to learn that some of the books bearing the embossed stamp have that stamp in the centre? I do not know what would be the motive for doing so. Lots of our books were mutilated, and the leaf might have been mutilated before the stamp was put on. No doubt the officer would put the embossed stamp at the bottom of the mutilated page.
421. Is it likely that the title page would be mutilated? No; but I can imagine people trying to steal a title page for their own copy of the work.
422. But would that necessitate cutting it off half way up? No; I cannot understand such an imaginary case.
423. It is not an imaginary case, it is a reality;—I could show it to you? The man might be arrested for having it. If I found you with one of our books unlawfully, I would have you arrested at once.
424. Did you send round an officer to find out how many books there were in the different booksellers' shops belonging to your Library? At the time this young man I have referred to was stealing and selling our books we made every effort to get back every book that could be found.
425. Did you specially send an officer to the different booksellers? I believe I did so; I dare say we sent to every second-hand bookseller in Sydney.
426. Do you know whether on the visit of that officer a certain number of books were secured which really belonged to the Library? We got back 120 books from the three booksellers I have mentioned.
427. Did they go to Mr. Dymock? I do not know.
428. Do you know whether he has any books belonging to the Free Public Library? I have no idea.
429. Did you send to inquire? Not specially; I imagine the officer would go there.
430. Suppose any of those books sold to Angus and Robertson got into the hands of another bookseller, how could you distinguish them from a book anyone stole from the Library? I have explained that very fully. We have a record on our shelf registers of any book taken off our stock at that time and disposed of. If the book submitted were one of these we could see that it was a book sold lawfully. If it were a book which our shelf register shows as having been missing since then, I would at once see that it had been stolen.
431. The unfortunate thing is that you are now asserting what you would be called upon to prove? Yes; we could easily prove it from our shelf registers. We could show that the book was in our possession on a certain date, and that it had since disappeared without lawful authority, and it must therefore be unlawfully in the possession of the present holder. We have prosecuted frequently since then.
432. Sometimes you have not prosecuted? We have prosecuted whenever we have found a man in possession of our books.
433. Were there not some occasions when it was rather doubtful whether they were your books? There has never been such a case that I know of.
434. Would they all come within your personal knowledge? I do not know. I cannot imagine any book would be found missing or stolen without its being reported to me.
435. How often do you take stock? In December every year.
436. There was no stock taken between 1885 and 1894? No.
437. Is not that rather a long period? That is a reflection on my predecessor, and I do not wish to say anything about that.
438. I simply ask you whether that is not a long period? I would not allow such a period to elapse.
439. Would any man in ordinary business do so? I do not know; I would not allow my affairs to go on for nine years without taking stock.
440. You think it necessary to take stock every year? Yes; and we check our shelves every month, and we thus detect the absence of a book within a month of the book being stolen.
441. The oftener you take stock, the less likelihood there would be of books going astray? We would have a better chance of finding out where they go to.
442. Are you personally very anxious that the full advantages of this Library should be given to the general public? Yes; I have raised the attendance of the public to more than half a million, and I think that is a very fine record for a city like Sydney. It is far greater than the attendance at the British Museum.
443. Although a great many of the books which you sold to Angus and Robertson were duplicates, were they not rather scarce? I do not think so.
444. Are not some of them practically out of print? They are all out of print, but that does not make them scarce. There were none of those books that would be called very rare by Australian book collectors.
445. I am not speaking from the standpoint of a book collector—the general public are not generally great book collectors? The people who bought these books were generally book collectors. 446.

446. Although to a book collector these books were not very rare; were they not something which the general public could not get every day except through the Free Library? Yes; but they would not value them very much. We knew that by the small number of them constantly being used in the Library.

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447. But you only have experience of those who have access to the Library? Yes.

448. You would not say that a person in Wilcannia could come down to the Library and use those books? No; but we know their tastes in Wilcannia, because we send boxes of books there from the Library, and in some cases at a cost of £4.

449. So you come to the conclusion that the people of Wilcannia labour under a great many disadvantages? Yes.

450. If you had duplicates could you not have sent them to the country Schools of Arts? The country Schools of Arts would not have thanked us generally speaking.

451. Did you try them? We sent them scores of these books in our Loan Boxes, but they were not appreciated.

452. How did you form that opinion? By the cleanliness of the books after five or six years, and from the returns from the borrowing Library.

453. Is it not likely that the people who read such books would take care of them? If a book is absolutely clean after being sent out, say for ten years, and another book is well thumbed over, you cannot help drawing the inference that one book was used and the other was not.

454. Are not books in your Library mutilated at times, and would it not be well to retain duplicates to make good any damaged book? We have not room for many of them as duplicates.

455. Suppose a book were mutilated of which you had only one copy, how would you replace it? The class of books which we disposed of at that time are not often mutilated.

456. *Mr. Sleath.*] If a valuable work of which you had no duplicate were mutilated, how would you replace it? By getting another copy as best we could. I do not remember having to replace three mutilated books during my seven years.

457. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that many books dealing with early exploration and the history of the Colony, which have gone out of print are becoming scarcer every year, so that it will be more difficult to secure a renewal of mutilated or stolen books? Yes, those books are becoming scarcer.

458. *Mr. Sleath.*] In the sale of those books to Angus and Robertson, how did you get paid? By an exchange of books—they are shown in the list.

459. Did you ever hear of a case like this: Someone went to Angus and Robertson to purchase a rather rare book, but they were not able to supply it, but next day that purchaser was asked by Angus and Robertson to return, and they submitted a copy of this particular work with the stamp of the Library on it? That would be impossible, that would be stealing the book.

460. Might not they come up and buy it from you? No.

461. If they offered to buy a book from you, would you sell it? Certainly not.

462. Do you make any friendly exchanges? No; we had but one transaction of the kind, and they have never approached us in any shape or form since then for a book. I produce a list of the persons in the country to whom books have been lent in parcels generally sent by train rather than by post. It shows that 1,005 high-class books have been lent to 720 students throughout the Colony during the past five years.

463. How did these individual students come to know that they could get the loan of these books? By applying; I do not know how they could apply except by feeling the need of a book.

464. You do not make the system public? I do not think we ever made a public intimation except through our annual reports.

465. Then a man with most cheek would get on best? A man with most need for the books would get them.

TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. JESSEP, | MR. MILLARD.  
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Stewart Mowle, Clerk of Select Committees, Legislative Assembly, sworn and examined:—

W. S. Mowle.  
11 Sept., 1900.

465. *Mr. Jessep.*] I understand that you are the Custodian of the Records of this Committee? Yes.

466. Is it the practice to distribute printed copies of the proceedings to persons outside of the Committee during the course of the inquiry? Not without the expressed direction of the Committee.

467. Have you supplied copies of the proceedings of this inquiry to any person outside of the Committee? Yes; to Mr. Anderson.

468. To any other person? No.

469. How many copies have you supplied to Mr. Anderson? He has had a copy of his own evidence, and he has had a copy of all the evidence up to, and inclusive of, the 29th August. That was his own evidence, the evidence of Mr. Holliman, Secretary to the Public Service Board, and of Mr. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General. That was done by direction of the Committee on the application of Mr. Anderson.

470. Is it usual for anyone outside of the Committee, or for a probable witness, to obtain copies of the evidence from the Government Printing Office? I can only say what I think about it; but I do not think the Government Printer, or one of his officials, would supply copies of the evidence without referring to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Committee.

471. Is it the practice for Members sitting on a Committee to hand over copies of the evidence to a probable witness? I cannot say, but I know it has been done. The matter was brought up in the House, and it was the subject of a ruling by Mr. Speaker Abbott. That was in connection with Mr. J. C. Neild's Committee with respect to the Public Service Board; and it was done by Mr. Dowell O'Reilly, then Member for Parramatta.

472. *Mr. Millard.*] What was the ruling of the Speaker? His decision, practically, was that the rule as to the publication of evidence was honoured more in the breach than the observance, and that Committees would do well to pass some resolution as to whether they would admit the press and the public to their inquiries. In the case of this Committee it has been decided that the press should be admitted.

Henry

H. O. L.  
Anderson.

Henry Charles Lennex Anderson recalled and further examined :—

11 Sept., 1900. 473. *Mr. Jessep.*] Portion of your evidence has been the subject of a good deal of comment ;—what I refer to is the following :—

I now buy all his (Mr. Mitchell's) books for him, and I sent away £670 last week for one work ; and I have sent away, during the last fifteen months, over £2,000 for books which he has purchased for it. I do his work as secretary. He spends £2,200 a year on fresh books.

474. Are we to understand that you are in the employ or pay of Mr. Mitchell ? I get no pay whatsoever from Mr. Mitchell, but I send his orders for European books. I spoke in a hurry when giving my evidence, and I left out the word "European." Of course, he buys books in Sydney, without any reference to me whatever. All books obtained from Great Britain and Europe by Mr. Mitchell are ordered through me. I write his letters, and send the money for him through the Agent-General of New South Wales, and do all the business connected with the matter. It entails a great deal of work ; it gives me at least 30 per cent. more work than I had before. It takes up a great deal of my spare time, and I have never got a fraction of a penny for it, nor do I look for it. I am proud to do the work in the interests of the country. In my proof of the evidence I inserted the word "European."

475. Do you do the secretarial work on behalf of Mr. Mitchell during the time which ought to be given to the service of the State ? No ; it is done in my own spare time.

476. *Chairman.*] I presume that in doing this work for Mr. Mitchell you regard it in the light of work which is in the interests of the State, apart from the circumstance that you do most of it outside of your official hours, for the reason that the whole of these books will eventually become State property ? Undoubtedly so. Mr. Mitchell has pledged himself to bequeath everything he is now buying to the State, and to handsomely endow the library with enough money to provide a yearly income to keep up the increments to the library on the same scale as at present. That is what I have understood from Mr. Mitchell. By my action I save Mr. Mitchell at least 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. on all his purchases ; therefore I save that much for the country. First of all, it costs nothing to send the money home, because I send it through the Agent-General. The business is done by arrangement with the Treasury, free of cost to Mr. Mitchell. It would cost at least £11 in exchange to send home the money for the one work which I refer to. Then I get the books from booksellers in Germany, France, and Great Britain, at the published price, less 10 per cent. discount, and the books come out with parcels through the Agent-General, at a very small charge, very often for nothing. I thus save charges in making the purchases, and perhaps that excites jealousy on the part of some local bookseller.

477. *Mr. Jessep.*] Have you had any protests from Sydney booksellers as to your action in connection with the Mitchell library, or in connection with doing this particular work of this excellent gentleman ? I have never heard a word of objection.

478. Has there been any protest that it interferes with their legitimate trade ? No.

479. What are your relations with the booksellers of the city ? We do not have any business relations with any except with our agents, Angus and Robertson. Our relations with them are most friendly.

480. Did you ever have any remonstrance from the prominent booksellers of the city in connection with your disposal of 5,000 volumes some time ago ? No.

481. Was not the action of the Trustees called in question by the booksellers generally ? No ; I cannot remember any official action. Of course, there was a great fuss in the newspapers at the time. I was then in England. I do not think there was any official remonstrance made to the Trustees by anyone in Sydney.

482. Does it enhance the value of a particular book because it has been presented to you by some distinguished gentleman ? Yes. I think that if the book were a presentation copy from a distinguished author, we would reckon that book to be more valuable than an ordinary copy of the same book.

483. Would that be an explanation of the answers you gave to the Chairman at a previous examination, as follows :—

Would you venture to say that if you had a duplicate of a presentation book of the late Mr. Justice Wise (that is the "Life of Joseph Holt"), you can call that a book which anyone could pick up in the street, or at a bookstall ? I would not call a book of that sort a valuable book.

Would you not call it a valuable book by reason of the fact that it was a presentation volume ? I say it was invaluable, and ought to have been kept in the Library. On no account should it have been parted with if presented by a donor with his stamp upon it.

? Yes. First of all I consider the "Life of Joseph Holt" as being a book of no value. It is a very commonplace book, but if it were a presentation copy from the late Mr. Justice Wise, being part of his collection, then I think it becomes valuable, and we would not part with it wittingly.

484. *Chairman.*] At the last meeting I asked you a question with regard to "White's Voyages"; it was a book for which it was alleged £10 had been offered to its present possessor ? Yes.

485. Do you not think that the fact that it is alleged to be the author's own copy, would lend an additional value to that book ? I really do not know, because there are no notes in it.

486. But if it is annotated ? If it were annotated by the author that would lend a value to it.

487. Do you know that that is the case ? I do not ; I do not think my officers would let a book go if it had the author's annotations in it. If they did so it was a slip.

488. What I wish to know is whether that circumstance would lend a considerable additional value to the book ? Yes ; if annotations known to be the author's were in the book, I consider that that would add a good deal of sentimental value to the book. We would consider it to be of value.

489. In the eyes of a collector ? Certainly it would make it more valuable.

490. With reference to the late Mr. Justice Wise's books, did the present Attorney-General, Mr. B. R. Wise, write to you or to the Trustees with reference to the fact that a number of his late father's books had been sold ? I believe he did, but the letter arrived a few days after I left for England, so that I have not seen it. I saw by the minutes of the Board that Mr. B. R. Wise had drawn the attention of the Trustees to the fact. I think that was after the Trustees had been made aware of it by the action of Angus and Robertson. I am not sure of that, because I was not here. I know that the Trustees expressed their great regret to Mr. B. R. Wise, and he accepted their apologies at the time. I learnt that from the minutes.

491. *Mr. Jessep.*] How many printed copies of the evidence have you received ? One copy.

492. Have you handed that copy to any other person ? I have not shown it to a living soul. I understand that these minutes are quite confidential, and I asked for a copy so that I might present a summary of the case to the Committee at the close of the proceedings, in order to help you in your investigation.

WEDNESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,		MR. MEAGHER,
MR. MILLARD,		MR. PRICE,
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined:—

493. *Mr. Meagher.*] We admit that in the classics some portions of a book may be more than broad; they may be gross and indecent; but I suppose it is needless to ask that you would scarcely contend that everything indecent is classic? No.

H. C. L.  
Anderson.

494. Having arrived at that, can you tell me the names of some of those books which you stated in a former examination you keep under lock and key? There is the "Decameron of Bocaccio," Rabelais' works, the "Memoirs of Casanova."

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495. Do you call the last named a classical work? Yes; it is an exceedingly valuable book, a distinct classic, and it ought to be in a national library.

496. Would you mind telling me wherein consists the classical value of that book? It is a splendid picture of the manners of the time in which he lived, and of the customs in the different countries he visited.

497. So that a graphic narrative of vice in the time or in the countries visited by an individual would be a classical work? You are assuming something about vice.

498. I presume you have read the "Memoirs of Casanova"? No; it consists of about twelve volumes.

499. Was it purchased in your time? Yes.

500. How much was paid for it? I am not quite sure; I know it was a dear book.

501. I want you to try and recollect how much public money was paid for that book? I should think it was about £6.

502. Was he a man who relates his experience of unnatural vice? I never heard of that; I do not know that.

503. How much did you read of the book? I read pieces here and there to see the character of the book, but I did not see anything of that kind. There are in it some very broad descriptions of amours, which are certainly not nice reading, but I did not see anything of the kind you mention.

504. Are not some of what you call "broad descriptions of amours" absolutely fiendish—indescribably filthy? They are very coarse.

505. Do you not consider some of his descriptions indescribably filthy? I do not know; I have not read the whole book.

506. Well, I ask you about what you have read of it? It is as broad as anything I have ever seen in the classics.

507. Do you know who Casanova was? Yes.

508. Was he a man of literary attainments? Yes; I should think he was a highly-educated man, and he must have written very good Italian.

509. I suppose you will admit that a man may be well educated and yet have no literary attainments? Yes.

510. I suppose you would have no objection to bring Casanova's works here, so that some of the vilest things in the English language can be read? I shall do so if the Committee wish to see the work.

511. How many volumes altogether are there of books which you term of a "blue" character? It depends upon what you include in that definition.

512. How many books are there under lock and key in your private room by which no junior is allowed to have his morals contaminated by handing them about? About twenty-four to thirty. For example, there are scientific books amongst them, such as the "Psychology of Sex."

513. That is in no way on the same plane as Casanova's works? It is kept in the same reserve.

514. Was not Casanova's Memoirs kept out of the Library for a number of years very wisely by the Trustees? It was not kept out of the Library. It was not published in English until very lately. Before that it was in French and Italian. It was not in the Library until the English edition was noticed in a most complimentary critique in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Then, I believe, a copy came to Sydney. It was offered to the Trustees, and they accepted it. I am bound to say that at the time we accepted it we did not see some of the worst spots in it. Our attention was drawn to these passages after we owned it. In fact, we were so ignorant of the objectionable passages in it, which are comparatively few in the twelve volumes, that it was out in the open library for months before we found out about it. My attention was drawn to these very bad spots, and after that it was locked up.

515. *Chairman.*] Was there any demand for the work? I believe there was; and that was why one of my officers drew my attention to it. He pointed out that there was a demand for the work, and I suppose he found out why there was such a special demand for it.

516. *Mr. Meagher.*] How long ago is it since you purchased the work? I think it was published about 1896.

517. Of course you know that Casanova's work had been published for about 150 or 200 years, that it was well known as a vicious French work, and yet that it was only translated into English a short time ago? It was well known as a French and Italian work long before it was translated into English.

518. You admit that Zola writes particularly strong stuff at times? I believe so. I have never read one of Zola's works. I have not had time.

519. As a student and M.A., I suppose you are acquainted with the writings of some of the leading critics of the age? Yes, I think so.

520. Would you consider that Ferd. Brunetiere is one of the ablest living critics? One of the ablest French critics.

521. One of the ablest living critics, leaving out French? I would not compare him with the critics of any other country. He is one of the recognised French critics.

522.

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522. Are not his criticisms and writings quoted by Germans, Swedes, Italians, and other enlightened nations? I have no means of knowing that.

523. In your reading, did you never see anything quoted from Brunetiere's writings? I never read Swedish or Italian writings.

524. Neither do I, but I read translations; for instance, might you not have read the preface to any of Ibsen's works;—I suppose you will admit that Edmund Gosse is one of the ablest English critics? Yes; one of the best English literary critics of the day.

525. Would you not regard anything that he has written in commendation of Brunetiere as worthy of some attention? Yes.

526. Do you know that with regard to this very work of Casanova's that Brunetiere has denounced it as being drawn from the dregs of the canals of literature? No. I would not bother my head about it if I did know it.

527. As a matter of fact, was not Casanova a man who wandered from country to country and from Court to Court, and does not "Chambers' Biographical Dictionary" describe him as being regarded as the acme of scoundrelism? I believe that to be a true description from what I have seen of the writings of the man.

528. And these memoirs of his filthy life is what you term a classic? It certainly is.

529. If a man like Brunetiere, who is the greatest French critic, with his keen intellect and insight into the value of books, has described Casanova's Memoirs as being the very dregs of the literary canal, would you be inclined to agree with him? I would say that the work might have a very distinct value apart from that.

530. If an eminent critic has referred to Casanova's works as the very dregs of the literary canal, would you agree with him? Certainly not. Classics are not valued by their morality.

531. No, but classics do not owe their value to the fact that they are sometimes indescribably filthy; classics are necessarily associated with the manners of the times in which they are written; what I am referring to is the work of a man who has written filthy memoirs describing unnatural vices;—if Zola were to publish the narrative of a hall porter in a Parisian brothel, do you think that such a book should be published because it gave an exact description of Parisian life? Emphatically it should be published to show future generations what the state of morality and manners was at that time. Most emphatically it should be in a national library just the same as we have books of the old Greeks and Romans which describe filthy unnatural vices, in order to show the vices of the period in which the books were written. Otherwise how could students know that these things existed?

532. That is holding the mirror up to the times;—but supposing that Zola gave a graphic description of what took place in a Parisian brothel, and it was published, would you purchase it? I do not say that.

533. Would you buy such a book because it gave a faithful and graphic description of what actually took place? I would say that it was worthy of being in a national library as a picture of the times, but whether I would purchase it is a different matter. It would depend upon what money I had to spare.

534. I suppose you have heard that some passages in Zola's works are rather strong? Yes.

535. Do you know that Zola wrote a work called the "Adventures of a Page d'Amour"? I never heard of it.

536. Do you know that he was accused of plagiarising some of the incidents in Casanova's Memoirs, and do you know that Zola repudiated taking suggestions from such a source? No. Looking at "Chambers' Biographical Dictionary," I find the following description of the author of the Memoirs to which we have been referring:—

Casanova de Seingalt, Guovanni Jacopo, adventurer, was born at Venice, 2nd April, 1725, and by 1750 had been abbe, secretary to Cardinal Aquaviva, ensign, and violinist at Rome, Constantinople, Corfu, and his own birthplace, where he cured a senator of apoplexy. His irregularities drove him from Venice, but after roaming through Northern Italy and France he was back there in 1755, and was then condemned to five years' imprisonment in the "Piombi." In fifteen months' time he effected a daring escape, and for nearly twenty years wandered through Europe, visiting most of its capitals, and making the acquaintance of the greatest men and women of the day, from the Pope to Madame de Pompadour, and from Cagliostro to Frederick the Great. Alchemist, cabalist, Knight of the Papal Order of the Golden Spur, and spy, he was everywhere introduced to the best society, and had always to "vanish" after a brief period of felicity. In 1785 he established himself with the Count of Waldstein, at his Castle of Dux, in Bohemia, and there he died, 4th June, 1798. His clever cynical "Memoirs écrit par Lui-meme" (12 vols., Leip., 1823-33; new ed., 8 vols., Par., 1880) are unmatched as a self-revelation of scoundrelism.

537. What do you think of that description of the author? That is exactly what the Memoirs are. You will notice that they are described as being celebrated, and, therefore, they ought to be in a first-class library.

538. Have you read any of Lombroso's works? Yes.

539. You may remember that he refers to certain German poets, who are celebrated, but who fall from the noblest heights down to the depths of everything that is vile? Yes.

540. Have you any of those works in your Library? I cannot say. We are not strong in German literature.

541. Have you any of Marquis de Sade's works? No.

542. Do you know, as a gentleman of culture, that, in the opinion of many literary men, the Marquis de Sade's works stand like Olympus to a molehill when compared with the "Memoirs of Casanova"? We do not choose works by their literary merit. First of all, we have to take the books which are offered to us which are available. We choose very few foreign books.

543. Who offered Casanova's Memoirs to you? Our agents, Angus and Robertson.

544. Have you read any of the works of the Marquis de Sade? No.

545. So that you are not in a position to express an opinion as to the literary merits of his works as compared with those of Casanova? No; we do not measure books by their literary merit alone. We have to measure them by a good many other things.

546. In how many pages of Casanova's works that you have read can you show me any literary style or merit? It is a translation, and therefore the literary style and merit would depend a great deal on the translator. I can show you a great deal in the Memoirs that is interesting. For instance, the story of his escape from prison. It is one of the most interesting things in the language.

547. The man was a romancer;—he was an execrable liar, and, consequently, his story of his escape would not be accepted? It is always accepted as being true, and is one of the most wonderful things in literature.

548. Have you a copy of the "Memoirs of Fanny Hill"? No.

549.



549. Would that be recognised as a graphic description of the manners and customs of the time? I have never seen the book.

H. C. L.  
Anderson.

550. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is it not a book of pure fiction? I have never seen it, but I understand it is a work of imagination. I would like to point out that we get books in the Library as records of any phase of history, and not because we admire them. For example, we bind for reference some newspapers in New South Wales, some of them, as you know, of actually no literary merit, but they are valuable as the history of the district in which they are published, and they will become more and more valuable in future years. Lots of people think it is quite ridiculous for a great library like ours to keep bound volumes of little obscure provincial papers. People come to us sometimes and say, "Do you allow into your library these common vulgar books published in Sydney?" They are simply books which are supplied to us under copyright, and we keep them as records perhaps of a low debased period of our civilisation and history.

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551. No one would argue against keeping a book, which is a faithful record of the manners and morals of the time, but I was referring to the memoirs of a man who is a notorious liar, wanton, and scoundrel? I do not think Casanova was a liar. He was a profligate man, but I do not think he was a liar. I think that his descriptions, painful as they are, were true. No doubt that is a horrible thing, but if they were imaginary writings, they would not have attracted literary men as they have done during the last 100 years, and they would not have been translated into an expensive English edition.

552. Have you in your Library any of Sacher Masoch's works, seeing that his story of the Empress Catherine of Russia is regarded as possessing a good deal of literary merit? No; as a matter of fact, we have not many works of that class. We never buy foreign literature.

553. I am speaking of an English translation? I have never seen a translation of it. It has never been submitted to us.

554. Have you not heard of the author? I have heard the name, but have seen none of his works.

555. With respect to those books which are kept under lock and key, if anyone wishes to see them, he can only do so by personally attending there? Yes; of course.

556. Do you know if you paid £40 for Casanova's Memoirs? No; I am certain of that; the price was between £6 and £10, I believe.

557. Have you only one copy of the Memoirs? Yes.

558. Do you lend out those Memoirs? I think a volume was lent to one of the Trustees. I think a Trustee borrowed a volume at one time, and I believe that Mr. Hogue, when Minister of Public Instruction, also borrowed one. I suppose his attention had been drawn to the nature of the book. I believe the Hon. A. Kethel had a volume at Parliament House one night in order to compare it with a Scotch book. He heard that this book was a peculiar picture of Italian customs; and, by the way, Casanova visited England, and he depicted English manners pretty freely. Mr. Kethel said he would show me a Scotch book describing Scotch manners about the same time, and he wanted to see if there was any striking difference between them.

559. Would not Casanova strike Robert Burns with paralysis? I do not think so, although Burns did not write anything so dirty. At the same time, he wrote things which had a worse influence. Filthy things have not a bad influence, simply because they are so disgusting that they shock people; it is insidious writing which does the most harm.

560. It all depends upon what is called the power of suggestion;—some minds are so peculiarly balanced that what would shock a normal mind would simply be a stimulus to experiment on an abnormal mind? That is true.

561. With regard to the list which you have prepared of books which were sent by rail, how many books were so sent? 1,005; that is, we sent books out to 37 groups of students, and to 26 individual students, making a total estimated at 720 persons. That is quite independent of the boxes of books to which reference has been made. For example, in 1893, 136 boxes of books, containing 10,612 volumes, were sent out to 74 country libraries. Last year 223 boxes, containing 14,155 volumes, were lent to 129 institutions in the country.

562. And the list of books sent by post showed that in two years you lent books to eleven people? Yes, by post, as contradistinguished from books sent by rail.

563. Were some of the books which were sent by post books of travel? Yes.

564. Did not the editor of a South Coast paper want to know something about travel in the Polar Seas and whale-catching? Yes; Mr. McLean, I may mention, waited on me last week, and wished to give evidence before the Committee on that subject; but, unfortunately, on that day there was no quorum of the Committee. He told me that he borrowed that book on whaling in order to give a course of lectures on whaling at Bega and Twofold Bay. He has been complimented on those lectures, and they have been reproduced in many South Coast papers. He thinks they have been instrumental in advancing the whaling industry. I did not know the book; but he called on me spontaneously and gave me that information.

565. Do you know whether the gentleman who had all those books on Shakespeare ever delivered a lecture on the beauties of Shakespeare? No; I do not know the gentleman.

566. *Mr. Price.*] A question was asked by the Chairman—No. 317—as follows:—

317. *Chairman.*] There is a story current to the effect that a number of volumes of a French work of a rather questionable character once occupied a place on the shelves of the Free Public Library, and that in consequence of the popularity of these particular volumes, and the number of times they were inquired for by bald-headed gentlemen, it was decided to divide them amongst the Trustees? It is a scandalous lie. My Trustees selected the books, and were entirely responsible for the selection.

318. I did not suggest that these gentlemen selected the books, but that the books were on the shelves of the Library, and that in consequence of the number of applications that were made for them, the officials and others discovered the real character of the work, and that subsequently it was decided the best course to get rid of them was to distribute a volume each amongst the Trustees? There is no foundation for that statement.

You emphatically denied that you gained a knowledge of the character of the work by Casanova by the fact that inquiry was made for it? No; I did not. The question put was whether the volumes were divided amongst the Trustees, and I denied that.

567. You did not qualify that the other day;—is it not a fact that when these volumes were purchased they were placed openly on the shelves in the Library, and that it was only owing to inquiries being frequently made for the work that its character was discovered, and the volumes were then placed under lock and key? It is true that some parts of the books were found to be quite unsuitable for general distribution.

568.

- J. C. L. Anderson: 12Sept., 1900.
568. The main fact is that these books were purchased and placed on the shelves of the Library? Yes; like all the other books.
569. And owing to the excessive demand made for these books you decided to place them under lock and key? Not at all. There was a special reserve made on my report to the Trustees, embracing all books in the Library which I thought were unfit for general distribution, not these books specially. Books which were in the Library for thirty years were withdrawn on my recommendation, and were placed in a special reserve. Those embraced, I think, about twenty-four or thirty volumes.
570. I understood you to say, in answer to Mr. Meagher, that the discovery of the character of Casanova's Memoirs was owing to the demand for it? I believe it was owing to a report from one of my officers that those books were unduly and improperly used, that I moved the Trustees in the matter. That officer was the officer who read them with most zest. I may say that at first I did not come across in the twelve volumes a single nasty line. The things I saw were deeply interesting and worthy of the study of any student of literature and history. But, of course, upon closer investigation I found that some of the volumes contained very objectionable passages.
571. On whose authority in the first instance were the 5,000 volumes disposed of to Angus and Robertson? By the Trustees, of course.
572. Did the Trustees pass any resolution bearing on the subject? Yes; they resolved that duplicates should be offered by competition to any booksellers in Sydney, who could deal with them. They picked out two booksellers; but I really offered them to three.
573. Will you produce the minutes dealing with that? Yes.
574. Was a list furnished to the Trustees of the books proposed to be disposed of? No, the Trustees inspected the books themselves.
575. Did they inspect the books presented by the late Mr. Justice Wise? They did not inspect the books individually—they looked at the books generally. But I believe most attention was given to them by my predecessor, Mr. Walker, who was then a Trustee.
576. How did the Trustees know what books were disposed of? Simply because they looked at them as the tenderers did.
577. Did they look at any of the books which were afterwards repurchased? I am sure they did not see any of those books.
578. Did the Trustees really inspect all the books disposed of to Angus and Robertson? They could not. They certainly looked at them and examined them for perhaps half an hour or something of that kind. They looked at the character of the books. We were guided very much by the opinion of Mr. Walker, who bought the books. Of course many of them were not bought at all. They came to us in the course of exchange, but Mr. Walker had bought all those which had been bought, and therefore I was bound to be guided a good deal by his decision.
579. Then Mr. Walker was really the one who selected these books to be disposed of? No; they were selected first of all by the Chief Assistant of the reading-rooms.
580. Then he was responsible for the whole of the books included? No.
581. Did the Chief Assistant select those books? He selected the duplicates which he thought ought to be got rid of, and which were cumbering the shelves. Those were about 1,000 volumes.
582. Did you supervise them? I did not look at them, but I entrusted that duty to two Assistant Librarians who had been in the Library for many years, and who knew the books very well.
583. Then the whole matter rested with the Assistant Librarians? No; after that the Trustees looked at them.
584. But someone must have selected them, and who was that? The Chief Assistant from the reading-rooms, who had charge of the shelves.
585. Did you subsequently go through the books yourself? No.
586. Did the Trustees go through them? They went through them just to see the class of books.
587. What steps did you take to invite tenders? I sent a letter to the three second-hand booksellers in Sydney.
588. Is it true, as stated, that Angus and Robertson were the first firm to come and examine the books? I cannot tell; they all got the notice on the same day.
589. Is it true that Angus and Robertson's representative selected 200 volumes, and that they were placed in an adjoining room, and that none of the other firms saw those volumes? That cannot possibly be true, because there is no adjoining room in which they could be placed.
590. Were they taken away from the main room? I was not there myself, but I am quite sure such a thing could not happen. I do not believe it can possibly be true.
591. Was a large quantity of linen for covering the books purchased by you or your predecessor? I think you are referring to calico. I have known of a quantity of calico being purchased by my predecessor.
592. Is it true that that calico was sent to your private residence subsequently? I believe some pieces were put in my private residence for the purpose of protecting my furniture from whitewash and paint when the painters were doing up the house. It was not my private house; it was part of the Library, and was my official residence.
593. Was any of the calico ever sent to Medlow? No.
594. Was it taken from the Library to your residence? I am quite sure it was not.
595. What became of the quantity of calico which was sent from the Library to your residence? It is impossible for me to say. I know it was taken back into the Library and used.
596. Have vouchers for kerosene and candles been charged to the Library? They have been got from the Government stores every six months for the use of the Library.
597. Were the kerosene and the candles used by you for your private purposes? Certainly; every day some of them were used in my official quarters, not in my private residence. I was entitled to fuel and light, and other things belonging to the quarters.
598. Was soap included in that? Yes; anything used by my predecessor. I was following exactly the custom of my predecessor. That matter has been sifted most fully by the Public Service Board.
599. This is a Select Committee of Parliament, and I am within my right in asking these questions. Is it true that some of the employees performed some work, and that the voucher was passed by you and charged to the Treasury, and that the money was never paid to those persons? It is absolutely untrue.

600. Were any tables, or furniture of any description, made at the Free Public Library by the carpenters and afterwards sent to your private residence? Fittings have been put up in the quarters several times by the Library carpenter.
601. Did any portion of that go to the Mountains? Certainly not.

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
12 Sept., 1900.

Michael Francis Cullen, Expert dealing with requisitions at the Government Printing Office, sworn and examined:—

602. *Chairman.*] Were you at one time Librarian of the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library? M. F. Cullen. Yes.

12 Sept., 1900.

603. Had you anything to do with the selection of 5,000 volumes which were sold to Angus and Robertson? All I had to do with that was that I went to the Library and selected any books which I thought might be suitable for the Lending Branch. I did not go through them all. I simply looked at the titles of many of them. Those which I saw were not suitable I did not touch.

604. Did you cull from that mass of literature a number of books which were eventually retained? Yes, I picked eighty or ninety volumes.

605. What class of literature did they represent? All classes of literature; some were historical works, and many books of voyages and travels. There were some Australian books of exploration. There were some students of the Library who asked for books of that character, which were not in the Lending Branch.

606. Which were the most valuable of the books you selected? I could hardly put a value on them.

607. Do you recollect the titles of any of the Australian books? There were some of Sturt's explorations, also Blaxland's, and I think Wentworth's.

608. Were they transferred to the Lending Branch? Yes.

609. Did you, on a second occasion, go through the residue of the books at the Reference Library? No.

610. Speaking generally, what opinion did you form with reference to the utility of disposing of those books? At the time I looked at the books I was not aware that they were to be disposed of. Mr. Anderson said there was a number of duplicate books from which I could pick out what I wanted for the Lending Branch.

611. What is your opinion in reference to the retention of duplicate copies of works on exploration which are gradually going out of print? In a library like the Public Library, where there is only a limited sum available for books, there must be a limit to the purchasing of such books. If there are several copies of a particular work in a library I do not think the Trustees should spend money in purchasing more.

612. After having had considerable experience in the Library, are you of opinion that duplicate and triplicate copies of books which are becoming rarer year by year should be retained instead of being disposed of in job lots with other books? I certainly think there should be a certain number of them kept.

613. Would you consider it to be a wise course if there were three copies of a book which was daily becoming rare, to dispose of one or two of those copies, and to retain only the third? I hardly think it would be wise. Of course I would defer to my Trustees' opinion in those matters.

614. You were not aware that the Trustees had given any very close consideration or attention to those books? No. I was only informed by the Trustees, when I was asked about these books in Mr. Anderson's absence, that they were fully informed of the whole matter. I was certainly led to believe that.

615. Had you known that these books were to be disposed of in the manner in which they were eventually disposed of at the time when you were asked to make the selection, would you have made a larger selection? I doubt if I would. I did not think that they were suitable books for a circulating library.

616. Then you took from these books such volumes as you thought would be of some utility in the Lending Branch? Yes.

617. Have you given any evidence before the Public Service Board? No.

618. *Mr. Price.*] Have you any knowledge of the repurchase of some of the books which were disposed of to Angus and Robertson? No. I know there was one book which came to the Lending Branch which had been disposed of by the other branch. It was not the book that was asked for. I myself took that book back to Angus and Robertson.

619. Does any speculation go on with regard to the books in the Lending Branch? I do not think so.

620. Do you know if any list was kept of the volumes sold? I do not know. I do not think there was.

621. I understand that cancelled books simply have a stamp on the title-page, and no further mark? Yes.

622. Supposing that a man was in your Library, and that he had a book with the title-page torn out, would you have any means of proving whether that book was stolen? I believe the officers of the Reference Library have some private marks of their own. If the title-page were removed it would certainly be very suspicious.

623. Could you prove that it was one of the books belonging to the Library? I could not. I do not know what means they have taken in the Reference Library to prove such a thing.

624. Is the stamp on the title-page dated? I am not sure of that.

625. Had you anything to do with the purchase of books for the Library? I had to do with the selection of them. I sent a list to the Trustees. They approved of it, and the list was forwarded to Angus and Robertson.

626. Had you anything to do with the making up of the parcels of books which were sent to the country? No, except in this way: Sometimes books were required by country libraries, and if they had not the books at the Reference Library they would obtain them from the Lending Branch. Nothing was done in my time with regard to the posting of books.

627. *Mr. Millard.*] As the officer in charge of the Lending Branch, did you take an interest in the work? Yes.

628. Were you anxious to make that branch as useful as possible to the public? Yes.

629. Did you receive instructions from Mr. Anderson to go through the 5,000 volumes, and take what you required for your branch? Yes.

630. Did you go carefully through the books? Yes; but not the 5,000, as many of them were pamphlets and papers.

- M. F. Cullen. 631. Did you take what volumes you thought would be of service to your branch? Yes, according to my judgment. Of course, there was no question with me as to the money value.
- 12 Sept., 1900. 632. It was only a question of value to you for the Lending Branch? Yes. I would not attempt to offer an opinion as to the value of those books.
633. *Chairman.*] Assuming that you went through that collection of books for the purpose of selecting them for a Reference Library, or for a library that would to a great extent be composed of books for reference on exploration or matters of that kind,—did you see anything that you would select for that purpose? I suppose that the majority of the books would have been suitable for a Reference Library; that is why I passed them over as not being suitable for the Lending Branch.
634. *Mr. Millard.*] You say that there were some books which would have been valuable for a Reference Library? Yes.
635. But would not their intrinsic value for that purpose depend very much upon whether there were one or two other copies in the Reference Library at that time? Yes.
636. Do you think that, in that case, it would be wise to dispose of them at a low cost? Yes; that is done in most large libraries. In the purchase of libraries there was a large number of books which never would have been bought were it not that the Trustees were compelled to buy in that way in order to secure a number of books which they did want.
637. Would many of such books be of more value to outside persons than to the Library? Yes.
638. *Mr. Price.*] Are you aware that the British Museum recently applied to the Imperial Parliament for authority to dispose of duplicate copies of books, and that the Parliament refused to give that authority, even to the extent of a pamphlet? No; but I know that there are books in our Library which have been disposed of by the British Museum. I was asked a question about that during Mr. Anderson's absence, and a book was produced which at one time belonged to the British Museum, and it was stamped almost in the same way as we use the "cancelled" stamp.
639. *Mr. Millard.*] Does not that point to the fact that it is the practice of the British Museum to dispose of books? Yes.
640. *Mr. Price.*] Have you read an article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in which that statement I have referred to is made? No.
641. Is it not a fact that a number of books may be injured or mutilated, and, therefore, it is desirable to keep duplicate copies? Of course, that has happened.
642. Is it not a fact that some persons have mutilated books by cutting out certain passages which were obnoxious to them? I only know that from hearsay. I know very little about the Reference Library.
643. Have you noticed any mutilation in the Lending Branch? We have noticed missing leaves, but not passages cut out.
644. Are you aware that Mr. Walker, the former Principal Librarian, was very jealous about obtaining duplicate copies of old books? No; he never mentioned that fact to me.
645. Do you think it is desirable to keep duplicates if possible? Yes, of very rare books.
646. Did you see a number of books which were put aside to be sold? Yes; a large number of them.
647. From your experience of country libraries for reference, do you think that those books would have been valuable? Some of them would have been if you had a really first-class reference library in the country; I daresay many of them.
648. With growing libraries in different towns, would it have been desirable to retain those books as part of a National collection? Yes, some of them.
649. What is the proportion of fiction which is read in the Lending Branch? Between 30 and 40 per cent. I think it is 70 or 80 per cent. in the School of Arts.

THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. JESSEP,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. PRICE.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock, bookseller and publisher, sworn and examined:—

W. Dymock. 650. *Chairman.*] Do you know the object of this inquiry? Yes.

13 Sept., 1900. 651. One feature of the inquiry relates to the purchase of books by the authorities of the Free Public Library, and more particularly to the sale of about 5,000 vols. some time ago, the purchasers being Angus and Robertson;—do you desire to make a statement with reference to your association with, or knowledge of that matter? Yes; my knowledge of the transaction is in connection with the purchase of the books. In Mr. Walker's time it was generally the case that certain books were imported from London. Mr. Walker used to give all the local booksellers a fair chance of supplying the Free Public Library with any books which might be wanted there. There is also the supplying of Municipal Libraries with books. The Government usually give a grant of £200 for that purpose. The booksellers generally also had a chance of supplying those books. One bookseller would supply them at one time, and another would supply them the next time. It was generally a free open tender for the various booksellers of Sydney. But since Mr. Anderson took his present position in the Free Public Library that has been stopped. No advertisement has ever been issued for any of the Municipal Libraries, and from the information which I can gain the whole of the libraries have been supplied by Angus and Robertson without any tender of any description. The last tender that I was successful in getting was with the Botany Municipal Council. After it was accepted by the local people Mr. Anderson came to me, and I think it is the only time he ever came to my establishment, and informed me that he was Inspector of Libraries. At any rate, he gave himself some designation, and led me to understand that he had power to go over the books. He was in the place for about half an hour, and then I received information that my books were not to be accepted.

652.

652. What was the number of books to be supplied? 816. I was not at my place when Mr. Anderson W. Dymock. called; but he was shown over the books by Mr. Gibson, who is in my employ.

653. What was the result of that? I was informed that my books were to be rejected.

13 Sept., 1900.

654. Was any reason given? Simply that they were to be rejected. I then attended a deputation to the Minister, Mr. Garrard, and Mr. McGowen and several other members of Parliament accompanied me with that deputation. I laid the case before the Minister, and the Minister called for a report from Mr. Anderson. I will procure a copy of that report in a few minutes, and will place it before the Committee. Mr. Anderson stated in the report that he had visited my establishment, and spent several hours in the place looking over the books, and that after very careful deliberation and a great amount of thought, throwing out all the worthless rubbish, looking at the different prices that had been wrongly shown, he then went round with my list to Angus and Robertson, and asked them what they thought about my prices and list of books. That is his own statement. He never brought any list to me from Angus and Robertson to give my opinion upon it. Then after going through about twenty of the most valuable books, he was forced to admit that my prices agreed very fairly with Angus and Robertson's, but that he had no knowledge of the books, and that he was guided by Angus and Robertson.

655. *Mr. Price.*] He had no personal knowledge of the value, but took the list to Angus and Robertson for their estimate? Yes; and then asked them only about the price of twenty. He then further goes on to say that he threw out the worthless rubbish from my lot of books, and did not recommend any classical books.

656. *Chairman.*] Who selected the books in the first instance? The Mayor and Aldermen of Botany. That was always done.

657. Did they submit to you a list, or did you submit to them a list from which they selected? The booksellers were generally asked to submit a list of books, and the Municipal authorities took the books which they considered most suitable. Up to the advent of the present Minister, no one has had an opportunity of submitting a list or of supplying those libraries. Mr. Perry, when I drew his attention to what I considered to be the injustice of the method adopted, called attention to the matter, and we did receive a list of books to be supplied to the Annandale School of Arts; but this list of books was made up by Angus and Robertson.

658. Do you know that of your own knowledge? Yes; we were asked to put in a tender of prices on this list. We were unsuccessful in getting it. I then waited on the Minister again, and pointed out how unfair this system of dealing was, and I believe he informed Mr. Anderson that in future all booksellers should get a list. Then there was a tender called for for the Rookwood Library.

659. Has a decision been arrived at recently? Yes; by the present Minister. Since then we had another opportunity; but the same idea was carried out. The list was offered to us instead of our inviting the aldermen to come in and make up their own list. The list was sent to us by Mr. Anderson to put our prices on them; but we were not successful. George Robertson & Co. were successful in getting the Rookwood tender. For five years those were the only two occasions on which the booksellers of Sydney had an opportunity of supplying the libraries or of knowing anything about it.

660. Some time ago, were you requested by Mr. Anderson, or some officer from the Free Public Library, to make an offer for a number of books which they proposed to sell? I believe there was some such communication sent down; but I did not see it.

661. Did you inspect the 5,000 volumes which were to be disposed of? No.

662. Was there any reason why you did not make an offer for those books? Yes; I was told that Angus and Robertson's tender was in, or was to be put in, and I said, "It is not a bit of good going against them, because we will not get it, and it would be a waste of time to go up and make a valuation."

663. *Mr. Price.*] What led you to think that? Previous transactions, when I went to a lot of trouble, but had not an opportunity of tendering or of being successful.

664. Is there any incident which you remember when you tendered at a lower sum than Angus and Robertson, and they got the preference? Yes; a notable instance is when the Free Public Library asked for tenders for books after they had dealt with Trübner & Co., of London. I went up to see Mr. Anderson, for the tender was so poorly put together. I went to him to ascertain what books he wanted—whether they were new books, net books, or anything of that description. I thought a personal interview would be best. Mr. Anderson informed me that it would be necessary for me to import all publications, and that the Library authorities would then have the privilege of selecting or rejecting whatever books they wished. I told Mr. Anderson that such a thing was impossible for any man to do. I saw the absurdity of such a request that we should import every book. It would cost thousands of pounds to do so, and after all the Library authorities might not accept 20 per cent. of them. I explained that to Mr. Anderson, but he said those were the terms. I wrote him a letter stating that it would be impossible for anyone to do such a thing. I then approached another firm, and we had a conversation on the subject. I said, "You send in a tender offering 25 per cent. off every book." The other bookseller said, "Look at the loss." I said, "You get the contract, and I will guarantee you against the loss." Under these circumstances George Robertson & Co. sent in a tender taking 25 per cent. off all books; but they were not successful. I afterwards saw a letter written by Mr. Anderson to the Minister, in which he stated that he was getting all his books from Angus and Robertson at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent., thus showing a clear loss to the country of from 5 to 10 per cent.

665. Do you base your calculation on George Robertson & Co.'s tender? Yes.

666. Would it have paid George Robertson & Co. to have sold their books according to their tender? No; but I knew that no one could do business with the Free Public Library except through Angus and Robertson.

667. *Chairman.*] Coming to the volumes selected by Angus and Robertson from the Free Public Library, if you did not directly purchase any of them, have you since had any of those books in your possession? Yes, I have purchased about 130 or 140 volumes.

668. What do they represent? Early Australian books, dating from 1804 to 1870.

669. Can you give the titles of the books? I will produce them later on to the Committee.

670. Which would you regard as the most valuable amongst the volumes which you have so purchased? The value of such books varies greatly. They really have no market value except when they are wanted by anyone. For instance, "De Quiros' Voyage" was only a pamphlet of about six pages, and it was offered to the Government here for £50 by a London bookseller. Sir Henry Parkes thought the price was excessive;

W. Dymock. excessive; but he asked for permission to have it reprinted. He obtained the services of Mr. Duncan to reprint a fac-simile and also a translation. The original was then sent back to England, and was purchased by Mr. Henniker Heaton for £80. Later on he sold it for £100. I mention that to show that many of these books are valuable because, in the event of a duplicate in the Free Public Library being destroyed, it would be impossible to buy other copies except at exorbitant prices.

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671. Have you included in the 140 volumes a number of books which you think, if not very valuable at the present time, must become so in future? In the course of time I will be able to sell them at from 10s. each to £2 each.

672. How have you purchased these books? I bought some at public auction, and I purchased others privately.

673. Was that at the auction sale held by Angus and Robertson? Yes; in the name of Angus and Robertson.

674. Are you aware that it has been stated that the result of that auction did not nearly come up to the expectations of the vendors? I know nothing about what they expected.

675. Do you know that it has been stated as a justification for the sale of those books by the Free Library, that the books could not have been valuable on account of the low prices obtained at public auction, although they were very well advertised? I cannot answer the question, unless you give me the date on which the books were sold to Angus and Robertson, the date of the sale by auction, the prices that were obtained, and a list of the valuable books which were sold in the interval.

676. *Mr. Price.* At the auction sale, were a number of books offered from the ordinary stock of Angus and Robertson along with the Free Library books? Yes; a great many.

677. *Chairman.* With reference to the volumes which you purchased other than those purchased at auction, from whom did you obtain them? From different people who came to my shop.

678. Have you ever inspected the 140 volumes to which you have referred? Yes.

679. Do they all bear a stamp as having been sold by the Free Public Library? Yes.

680. Is there anything to justify the impression that some of these books were not included in those sold by auction, but that they had been stolen from the Library? If anyone removed the title-page, or tore the stamp off one of these books, it would be impossible, unless the Librarian has taken the precaution, which was not taken two years ago, to put a private mark on them to tell whether they had been stolen or not. The Library stamp was simply on the right-hand corner of the title page, on the lower side.

681. Have you anything further to say with reference to those books? The late Mr. Walker made it a special point to get duplicates of those books, so that in the event of any of the books being mutilated he would have another copy. Books do get mutilated in the Free Public Library. By selling the duplicates which the Trustees had accumulated for so many years, the Library is now left with only one volume, and in the event of that volume being stolen or mutilated it would cost the Trustees a large sum of money to replace it.

682. With your experience as a bookseller and publisher, would you think it a proper course to adopt in the case of a library possessing duplicates or triplicates of a work which is regarded as rare to retain possession of such a work rather than dispose of it, even at a fair price? I think that to throw a lot of books on the market in the way these were was very unwise. You might ask Mr. Anderson if there was any list made up of those books. I have applied several times for such a list, but I could not get it. To throw a lot of books like that upon the market, with a stamp upon them, affords no security whatever with regard to the books now in the possession of the Library. There will always be a difficulty in distinguishing what were sold and what were stolen. If we apply to the Library they cannot tell us whether the books were sold or stolen. Some time ago Mr. Anderson had to send round the city and collect and pay cash for a large number of books which he said had been stolen from the Library. Some of them were large folios. To show you how insecure the Library is, I may say that one of those books was submitted to Mr. Anderson himself. He was asked the value of it. He spent about a quarter of an hour going over it; then he called in Mr. Gifford, who spent over three-quarters of an hour going over the book. They gave the man their idea of the value of the book, and the man sold it. When Mr. Anderson was informed that the book was stolen property he claimed it as Government property after it had been through their hands. Then out of all that were stolen they bought back something like 105 books. These books were not sold in this lot said to have been stolen from the Library.

683. Were any of these books purchased from you? No.

684. Have you any correspondence relating to the supplying of books to the Municipal Libraries? Yes; I have now got the correspondence to which I have already referred. It is as follows:—

Sir,

Free Public Library, Sydney, 5th September, 1895.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the statement made by Mr. W. Dymock and other members of the deputation, reported in Papers 95-49,585, Department of Public Instruction:—

On July 11 I received the Minister's instructions to report on the list of books submitted by the Botany Council for his approval, with a view to being purchased by the Government for the nucleus of a Municipal Free Reference Library.

I spent several hours in going over the list thoroughly, and then went to Mr. Dymock's store, where I spent several hours in inspecting the books themselves, and I satisfied myself as to the condition of the books, and noted which editions were being offered. When I went there Mr. Dymock was not in, but one of his assistants was very courteous and gave me the shop prices of a number of the more expensive items, which I jotted down on the price lists submitted to me, and these are the actual prices which I quoted in my report to the Minister. When going away I saw Mr. Dymock, and I pointed out to him what I considered the objectionable features of the list of books—the bad selection, the inferior quality (literary and scientific) and the deceptive way in which the values were shown.

Mr. Dymock did not attempt to defend the choice of books, but said that they had been carefully chosen from his supplies by a sub-committee of the Council, and explained that he had shown on the price lists the original publishing price of each book, and thus was able to show a large apparent discount.

I then visited the shop of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, the Agents of this Library, who have the only stock of second-hand books that would be likely to contain those on this list.

I asked Mr. Robertson for the prices of about twenty of the most expensive books, such as he was then charging to the public, and found them to agree very closely with Mr. Dymock's own shop prices.

Having given this sketch of my knowledge of this matter, I would venture to point out:—

1. That I kept back nothing from the Minister regarding the discounts; in fact I drew special attention to these as being, in my opinion, too large to be genuine. But I have shown that the allowance made is not really a discount, for the prices charged are not the shop prices, but the original publishing prices, and that books charged in the invoice at £188 8s. 6d. can be bought in Sydney shops by any private buyer for £58 6s. 6d., and by a library for £46 13s. 3d.

2. I made myself acquainted with the decision of previous Ministers on the character of the books to be selected, and based my criticisms accordingly. I consider the choice of books on the whole a poor one, but I have not endeavoured to reject all the books which could be well replaced. I have advised the Minister to reject the most worthless rubbish, and



and to replace them by the best standard books that I can suggest. These are all very valuable modern works of reference, specially adapted for technical students and general readers. There are none of these books suited for "College-bred men," except, perhaps, the Greek, Latin, French, and German dictionaries which I put in to replace the useless 3s. 6d. editions of the same, chosen by the Council's committee.

3. I understood that the Council had decided to get these books from Mr. Dymock, and I had, therefore, no need to consider his interests, but merely to see that he supplied full value for the public money, and gave the Council the most valuable books and best editions available.

I may indicate my meaning by saying that the Annual Register which Mr. Dymock charges at £70 is in this Library, and is never asked for; while the Encyclopædia Britannica is used many times each day. Again, the last edition but one of this work is now worth £4, while the latest (published at £37) costs £20. But any edition but the latest is worse than useless for reference in many branches of science and technical industry.

4. Mr. Dymock asserts that I have not bought books from his firm. In October, 1894, the Trustees called for tenders for the agency of this Library, in order to transfer the business from London to Sydney. Mr. Dymock wrote to me that "he failed to see how any Colonial bookseller could carry out our wishes so as to give satisfaction," and his terms were quite useless to us. Messrs. Angus and Robertson undertook to do our work and give discounts varying from 15 to 20 per cent. They were appointed agents for the Library, and I am in honor bound to send them all our ordinary orders. When Mr. Dymock submits second-hand books, if they are Australian ones that we have not already got, as very rarely happens, we gladly take them at once. If they are of a general character, they are submitted to the Board, who have taken the majority of those submitted. Mr. Dymock is disappointed that the Trustees have not bought a large number of the late Dr. Bennett's books from him, but the reduction of our vote by £954 has precluded the Trustees from buying any expensive books, much as we should like to do so. I have gone into this matter rather fully, because I consider the present method of forming Municipal Reference Libraries is not wholly satisfactory, and I propose to submit on another paper some suggestions for the Minister's consideration.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,  
Principal Librarian.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

The following is my reply:—

The Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 October, 1895.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication having reference to the purchase of a library by the Botany Council, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act, for the convenience of the people of Botany. I join issue with all material points of Mr. Anderson's communication of the 5th ultimo, and I propose to show that he was entirely wrong in all the conclusions he arrived at. At the outset, I desire in common fairness to myself that the circumstances under which my tender was accepted by the Botany Council should now be fairly stated, as Mr. Anderson has strangely ignored the material facts and misrepresented, and indeed exaggerated, a number of minor details in dealing with the selection of the books and their values, in his privileged communication to the Minister already referred to, and in which he makes no claim, although the principal Librarian of the Free Public Library, to a particular knowledge of the subject, outside what he admits having gathered from a rival firm of booksellers. I was one amongst many invited by the Botany Council to submit proposals for the nucleus of a free library, not to exceed £200, and at the special request of the committee placed the publishing prices upon about thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred carefully-selected volumes, totalling nearly £500 at published price; and after many of the volumes and editions had been rejected and others substituted by the Committee, I ultimately offered the whole collection for the sum of £200, and the Council, acting, I understand, upon the approval of two literary experts, accepted the offer. Now, in the ordinary course of business over the counter, the books forming this collection would undoubtedly have realised upwards of £250—that is to say, that an average of 50 per cent. of the published prices would ultimately be realised, though the period of sale might be somewhat extended; but in numerous instances it is known that many of the books, so bulked together and arranged, are marketable daily over the counter at full published prices, and in two instances in this collection offers of double the publishing price have been declined for single volumes out of a particular edition that could not safely be broken; indeed, as the collection now stands, it is an admirable nucleus library, and I have no hesitation in asserting that it has been submitted to an average all-round reduction of 20 per cent. upon what Mr. Anderson is pleased to term "shop prices." I am prepared to submit the testimony of two competent literary judges who have had a long practical experience of books, and are not interested in any particular firm of booksellers as to the monetary value, literary excellence, and the good condition of the books forming the collection, notwithstanding the insinuations of Mr. Anderson that the selection was bad, the quality of the books inferior, and their value deceptively shown. Mr. Anderson is absolutely misleading and inaccurate when he declares, in his communication of 5th ultimo, that I did not defend the choice of books. I explained that the Committee itself was responsible for the selection, even to the extent of rejecting certain volumes which I suggested should be included, and I fully explained to Mr. Anderson how publishing prices came to be shown in the list, and I am now convinced that the idea propounded by Mr. Anderson that these prices were given by me for the purpose of showing a large apparent discount really only occurred to him after he had hawked my list of books and prices through the establishment of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, whom he makes no secret of favouring in his dealings on behalf of that important branch of the Public Service now under his control. I take the strongest exceptions to this unfair and unbusiness-like procedure. At the same time, I desire to draw your particular attention to the fact that even after adopting this unusual and extremely unfair course of hawking my list to a rival firm of booksellers, and even then only comparing 20 out of 816 books, Mr. Anderson has been compelled to admit that he found them to agree very closely with my shop prices, yet Mr. Anderson submits to the Minister a document in which he shows only a certain number of my invoiced prices to be £188 8s., and also states that the same books may be purchased in Sydney for £46 13s. 3d., withholding from the Minister that my prices on the whole of the books purchased for the Library were really less than those quoted in this way. Why did Mr. Anderson not deal with the whole invoice when asking his friends, Messrs. Angus and Robertson, their opinion? Of what value is an opinion sent to the Minister in such circumstances? I have already stated that, taking the collection as a whole, my accepted tender was at least 20 per cent. below my shop prices. The papers do not corroborate Mr. Anderson's statement that he kept nothing from the Minister regarding the discounts. I go further and distinctly charge Mr. Anderson with misleading the Minister and with misstating and misrepresenting the true state of the case. In the first place Mr. Anderson describes the publishing prices given by my list as the prices charged on invoice to the Botany Council. I will give one instance out of many. On the list submitted by Mr. Anderson it is shown that the Annual Register of 120 volumes is charged at £70, when the shop price is only £12. Both these statements are incorrect. The publishing price of the 120 volumes of the Annual Register would be £146 15s., and the price at which it was offered to the Botany Council was £10, not £70 as stated by Mr. Anderson, being an error on his part on one item alone of £60. Mr. Anderson's accusation that he has thrown out the worthless rubbish is in the same bad taste as his declaration that none of these books are suited for college-bred men. What that strange expression may mean I do not know. I did not know that the people of Botany claimed to be college-bred, and therefore required more expensive editions than those selected by their Committee. But that is not my business. Though I certainly do think, and I give expression to my opinion, that the Botany Mayor and Aldermen should know their requirements in literature as in worldly things much better than Mr. Anderson can tell them, and are, perhaps, as competent as he to select the nucleus of a popular library, suitable to their requirements. I have nothing to express with regard to Mr. Anderson's disingenuous explanation of his preference for Messrs. Angus and Robertson, when purchasing books for the Free Public Library, as I propose to deal with that matter in another way, and at a more opportune time, and I am prepared to make a present of his unworthy insinuations about the purchase of Dr. Bennett's books. In conclusion, I beg to say that I am quite willing that any unbiassed judge should inspect these books. I feel certain that the selection made was a good one, and a library suitable for the district, and the prices were fair and reasonable. I appeal to the Minister, in confidence, to say the act of the Botany Council in purchasing these books is not now to be repudiated, after they have been withdrawn from sale for nearly three months time, on the erroneous and misleading testimony of Mr. Anderson.

Yours, &c.,

WM. DYMOCK.

Afterwards the Mayor of Botany came in and told me that everything was settled, and that I could send out the books.

W. Dymock. 685. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were they accepted? Yes. They are all on the shelves of the library now, and I received another order from the Council. Mr. Anderson, in his statement to the Minister, said that he spent several hours in going over the books. At the outside it was impossible for him to have been at my shop for more than three-quarters of an hour, and that was the only occasion, as far as my knowledge goes, when Mr. Anderson was ever there. He has never been there on any business, or I would have known of it. He goes on to talk about the deceptive way in which my values were shown, yet he went round to Angus and Robertson, after picking out only about twenty books, and he has to admit that my prices compare favourably with theirs. It was a most unbusiness-like thing to hawk my books round to Angus and Robertson's. If such a thing were done in all cases, how would a man have a chance of honestly tendering?

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686. *Mr. Jessop.*] Was your list of prices first obtained by Mr. Anderson, and then taken to Angus and Robertson? Yes; he took their opinion about twenty of the most expensive books, and he found that their prices agreed with mine. Then he goes on to show how £188 worth of books can be bought for £58 by private individuals, and for a library at £46 13s. 3d. I would like to point out that the worthless rubbish spoken of in Mr. Anderson's letter must come under the heading of the college-bred books. Mr. Anderson threw out the Greek, Latin, and German dictionaries which I put in, and which were Cassell's 3s. 6d. editions. For every one of the books selected by Mr. Anderson for these libraries we sell 500 of the 3s. 6d. edition, which is the recognised school-book in Australia at present. That was what was called worthless rubbish in my tender. My reason for clearing up this matter is to show that if Mr. Anderson had not been answered I would have lost that order. Then Mr. Anderson says that he accepted Angus and Robertson's tender giving a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. I have stated that I went to George Robertson & Co. on the subject. Here is a letter which I have received from George Robertson & Co. :—

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 20 July, 1900.  
Replying to your inquiry *re* Free Public Library tender, we beg to say that, after due deliberation, we have decided to furnish you with the required information, viz., that on 17th October, 1894, we tendered to supply ordinary English publications to the Free Public Library at a discount of 25 per cent. off published prices. We were not successful in our tender, and have no doubt some other firm offered better terms and secured the contract.

We are, &c.,

Mr. W. Dymock, bookseller, George-street.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO.

I also went to Dunlop & Co. with reference to this tender. Mr. Kettlewell was the head of the firm at that time, but two years ago he came into my employ, and he is with me now. The following is a letter from him to me :—

Woolwich, 31 July, 1900.

On the occasion of the Trustees of the Free Public Library advertising for tenders for supply of books, I called upon the Chief Librarian, Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, on behalf of Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop, & Co., Limited, of this city, and at the conclusion of a long interview Mr. Anderson gave it as his opinion that it was useless to tender, as Messrs. Angus and Robertson were undoubtedly the firm to do business with.

J. W. KETTLEWELL.

That firm is one of the largest book-selling firms in Sydney, and that was the way in which they were put aside.

687. *Chairman.*] Did you purchase the late Dr. Bennett's library? Yes.

688. Did you ever make an offer of portion of that library to the Free Public Library? Yes; they could select whatever they liked.

689. Did the Free Public Library authorities make any such purchase from you? No.

690. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, that the Free Library authorities made any offer to Mrs. Bennett for that library? Yes.

691. What was their offer? £850.

692. Did you eventually purchase the library? Yes. Dr. Bennett, before his death, bequeathed six or seven valuable books to the Free Public Library. It was the wish of Dr. Bennett that his library should be bought *in globo* by the Free Public Library, as it had taken him a lifetime to collect the books, but he left them to his widow. She was to sell them at a lower price if the Free Library took them than she would sell them to the booksellers. He told me that. Mrs. Bennett after his death came up to see about the matter. I said, "If you do decide to sell the library the Free Library authorities are the best people to deal with. The University will not buy the books at present. I will do all I can to help you; but do not accept any price for them until you see me." She came up to my place one morning and said, "They have offered me only £850 for the library." I said, "That is absurd; that library is worth £1,500 if it is worth a penny to any Government library." She said, "They would not do that, and I am tired of having these men in the house." I said, "Mrs. Bennett, I would give £1,000 for your library without looking at it." She said, "When?" I said, "Now. If you like I will give you a cheque at once." She said, "No; the banks are breaking, and I was told to get cash." I said, "Very well." I went round to the London Bank in Pitt-street, and I got £1,000 in £50 notes and brought them round. She objected to one A.J.S. Banknote and I had to change it. I went back, and I then became the owner of the library. It appeared in the newspapers that the Free Public Library had purchased £100 worth of Dr. Bennett's books. I asked Mrs. Bennett if that was the case, because the statement either proved that Mrs. Bennett had robbed me of £100 or that the authorities of the Free Public Library were deceiving the public. It placed me in a very awkward position, because a number of people had bought books from me expressly because they were Dr. Bennett's books. Among them were men whose lives had been saved by Dr. Bennett, or who had been served by him in other ways. They sent me, in some cases, £1 for some of the Doctor's books, and it appeared from this paragraph that I had deceived them in stating that I had bought all Dr. Bennett's library. When I spoke to Mrs. Bennett, she said, "No one but you bought a book of the Doctor's." I then went to the *Herald* on the subject, and they apologised for what had appeared in the paper. I know she was very indignant about it, and I am sure she would give evidence if necessary. Then, again, I notice in the report of the proceedings of the Committee that Angus and Robertson, in connection with some of the Trustees of the Free Library, valued Dr. Bennett's books, and it was their intention to select books to the value of £100, and hand over the remainder to their agents, Angus and Robertson; in other words, they would obtain Dr. Bennett's library from his widow, she being under the impression that all the books were to go into the Free Library at a low price rather than dispose of them by competition. How do I know that the same thing is not going on at present with reference to other libraries? We cannot sell any books to the Government.

693.

693. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is that one of your chief causes of complaint against the Free Public Library, that you get no fair play from the authorities? Yes, we cannot sell them a book. A library which they thought it was worth three weeks' time to go over and look at was not to be bought for £850, yet out of the whole of that collection we did not sell a paltry book to the Free Library. It is the same with regard to many libraries which I have purchased since then. W. Dymock.  
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694. *Chairman.*] Did you suggest to the Library authorities, after your purchase of Dr. Bennett's books, that they might make some purchases from that collection? Certainly; they would be advised amongst the first.
695. Did anyone come from the Free Public Library to inspect them? Not in the name of the Free Public Library.
696. Did you have any communication with them in reference to those books? Undoubtedly; we would write and ask them, because we were sure they would buy some of the books. I went up personally to see the Librarian about that and other libraries, but we could not sell a book.
697. *Mr. Price.*] Do you contend that preferential treatment is given to one firm as against you? Yes.
698. Is that the experience of other booksellers? They can be called to answer that.
699. Are you aware that the British Museum applied to the Imperial Parliament recently to get authority to dispose of handbills, duplicates, old documents, and papers, and that permission was refused? I know that such a thing would be refused.
700. Mr. Anderson has sworn that the late Librarian suggested that these obsolete duplicates should be removed from the shelves? I do not know anything about that.
701. Mr. Anderson has sworn that the late Librarian approved of the disposal of these duplicates, went through the books that were taken out—including, I presume, some of the late Mr. Justice Wise's presentation copies—and approved of the whole of them being disposed of? If Mr. Anderson states that it should be corroborated, because it is a slur on the late Mr. Walker's character. Mr. Walker instructed me, along with the other booksellers, for years to send up books, and if he had a duplicate, and he could get a better copy than the duplicate, he would buy it.
702. Then in your opinion it was absolutely necessary to keep all those duplicates? Absolutely.
703. As duplicates, do you think they were worth more than an average price of 10d. per copy? Such a price is simply absurd for the books which I know, and which I have heard were sold.
704. Had you known that books would have been taken in exchange from your stock, would you have been inclined to make an offer for the books? No. I knew that it would be simply wasting time to go near the Library.
705. Was it a businesslike transaction to call for offers for the disposal of a number of books and to accept a number of books in exchange? I never heard of it before. I am one of the largest booksellers in Sydney, and I never heard of such a thing. I have known a man to exchange books in a small way; but I have never known of a library to be disposed of in that way.
706. Mr. Anderson has sworn that no list was kept of the books disposed of;—have books been offered to you from the Library in a mutilated condition? No.
707. Has a book ever been offered to you from the Free Public Library without a title-page? Yes, one or two.
708. If a book is offered to you for sale with the title-page torn out, is there any means of determining whether it belongs to the Free Public Library? No.
709. Could a duplicate stamp of the kind used by the Free Public Library be in existence? Yes.
710. Do you know of any being in existence? No, but I know that there is a stamp which has come into my possession that was never upon any book; it is stamped on the back of a voucher. This is a *facsimile* of it which I now produce. I know that a great many of the books which were bought back by the Free Library bore no stamp whatever, and how they were identified I do not know.
711. Do you put that stamp in as an exhibit? Yes; if one can be had, hundreds can be had.
712. Is this a *facsimile* of the cancelled stamp used on the Free Library books? Yes. If that stamp was on a copy of Casanova's works now in this room, any man could claim it, and it would be impossible for the Free Library to get it back.
713. How long would it take one of your smartest invoice clerks to make out a list of 5,000 pamphlets and books? To make a list so as to be able to trace the books would not take more than three days with one man calling over and another writing; then some of the 5,000 books were in sets, so that the total might be brought down to 3,000.
714. How long would that take? A good man could list books at the rate of twenty or thirty an hour.
715. Would you or any librarian allow a lot of books to go out of your place without a list being made out? I do not know what any other man would do, but if it were done by an employee of mine I would dismiss him; I could not keep stock or know what had gone out.
716. What is the general practice in libraries? To list the books and stamp them in several places as sold; not with a stamp at the bottom of the title-page. It is sometimes done with a perforated stamp, at other times with a rubber stamp; but you would so mutilate the book that it could not be mistaken. In the case of some of the books sold by the Free Library it would pay a man to tear off the old title-page and put in a new one.
717. Do you consider that the whole transaction was most unbusinesslike? Yes. I took a great interest in the Library, and it was because I took a great interest in the Australian collection of books that I made all the inquiries I did.
718. Although these old books and pamphlets might have appeared apparently worthless to a casual observer, yet as part of a national collection might they not prove in future to be invaluable? To give you a forcible idea on that subject, I may say that it is rumoured that the Right Honorable G. H. Reid once published a volume of poems; if that is true, and if I could get a copy, I would give £5 for it.
719. Would that be on account of its literary merit? No; on account of the scarcity of the book.
720. Is it suggested that there is a copy of Mr. Reid's poems included in those books? No; but we want a copy. Again, there is a book called "Standing Orders," which is supposed to be one of the first books published in Australia. It was sold at Sir John Hay's sale, and it brought £25. That was merely a little pamphlet thrown out as being of no use. I merely mention these things to show how these little books increase in value. Australian books are always getting more valuable.

- W. Dymock. 721. Would it have been better to have given the 5,000 volumes to country libraries? Yes; a hundred times better.
- 18 Sept., 1900. 722. Would they be worth more than they brought as a national asset? Yes.
723. Was any list of those books sent to the various booksellers? No letter was even sent to us, and I have been round to other booksellers. No one knew that books were to be taken in exchange. Many booksellers might not have been able to pay £200 cash for the books; but it would be quite different if they knew that they could give other books in exchange; only three booksellers were consulted about the sale of these books according to an answer given in Parliament.
724. Was the matter publicly advertised? No.
725. There was no public competition? No.
726. If an advertisement had appeared in the ordinary way calling for tenders for the right to purchase these books, or to exchange others for them, would it have led to competition? Yes; if the Trustees were to open the tenders.
727. Would that be the businesslike way? Yes.
728. Were you communicated with by the Library authorities as to the sale of those books? They must have sent word to us, but not in any official manner, because one of my boys told me that the Library authorities had a lot of books for sale, and that is all I heard about it. I said, "It will go to Angus and Robertson."
729. Were you led to believe that after Angus and Robertson inspected the books 150 or 200 volumes were taken away from the collection and put aside before other persons could see them? I can only give that from hearsay.
730. Do you know anyone who would give information on the subject? I should inquire from the various Library officials.
731. Mr. Anderson has sworn that he did not inspect the 5,000 volumes which were taken out for disposal, but that he left the matter to his subordinates;—is it the practice of businesslike men or librarians when they dispose of books to look through them? Certainly.
732. Would it be gross negligence on the part of a business man or a librarian to do such a thing? I do not know any man in business who would do it.
733. Do you know whether some presentation copies of the late Mr. Justice Wise were included in those 5,000 volumes? Yes.
734. Were any copies included which bore original marginal notes? Yes; that is the case with some of the books I have seen.
735. Is it possible to name the additional value which would be given to books by such marginal notes? No, it is impossible. A man might value a book of that description according to what he could get for it.
736. Would it be like purchasing autographs? It would be more than that; it would be purchasing a man's own copy of the work.
737. Do you know that some of those books had marginal notes? Yes; and some were presentation copies by authors.
738. Should those have gone out of the Library? No; it is a scandal that such a thing has happened.
739. You said that if public tenders had been invited to be opened by the Trustees you would have tendered? Certainly, that is the usual way.
740. Your reason was that you had come to the conclusion that it would be useless to attempt to do any business with the Free Library, as Angus and Robertson have a preferential claim there? That was my opinion; that has been my experience.
741. Is that your experience up to the present day? Yes.
742. How long has that been going on? Within a fortnight of Mr. Anderson's taking his present position. The only things we have supplied were books which had to be bought, as they were issued in parts; outside of that not £25 worth of books have been sold to the Free Library.
743. Do you think the Free Library can get as good terms by purchasing through local agents as they could get from London people? No.
744. Do you say that even against your own interests? Yes; we cannot do it. In the first place, binding and everything else is cheaper in England. I would like Mr. Anderson to be called upon to produce some of the old invoices of Trübner and Co. and compare them with Angus and Robertson's.
745. Have you any interest in Trübner and Co.? No; I think the firm is now insolvent. There are certain books called "inducement books"—that is, when the author and the publisher decide to clear out of certain lines, and they put them on the market very cheap. Trübner and Co. had the advantage of always getting the first copies of such books.
746. Does it expedite matters to have the business done in the Colony? I should think it was the very opposite.
747. Mr. Anderson says it is a saving of four months? I should like to know how that can be proved. Angus and Robertson cannot get the books cheaper than a London firm.
748. By the time lists have been submitted and all the other delays have taken place, do you think the business would be slower? Yes, it would be impossible for the local agents to do it quicker, because Trübner and Co. supplied the books direct; now they have to go to Angus and Robertson's, then they have to be sent to the Library.
749. Do Angus and Robertson buy from the London people? They must, because they are the publishers; according to Mr. Anderson's own report, when he sent home to England the booksellers offered 25 to 60 per cent. discount.
750. From your experience of the way the Library is run at present by the authorities as compared with the period before 1898, are the facilities for selling books and the general management more satisfactory to the trade and the public and to literary men than it was in the earlier period? I can only answer for myself. I can say that there have been most extraordinary dealings with us. In the British Museum or anywhere else they have no hard and fast rule for going to a special firm and recommending friends to go to that special firm.
751. What do you mean by recommending friends? I am talking of libraries which have been bought.
752. Is it the fact that people have no show unless they sell their libraries to Angus and Robertson? That is my experience.
753. Mr. Meagher.] Have you had a lot of experience in supplying country libraries and others? Yes.

754. I think Mr. Anderson has stated that in some of the country libraries the consumption of fiction is something like 99 per cent. of the whole—is that your experience? It must be very large, but works on Biography and Travels are supplied. W. Dymock.  
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755. Can you say that Casanova's Memoirs is a work which you would care to offer to a library? No, I should be very sorry to offer it to any one.

756. Mr. Anderson told us originally that he thought it was a classic; however, some very able critics do not recognise it as a classic, and Mr. Anderson now says that he meant by that that the work faithfully depicts the manners of the times; do you not think that there are sufficient histories dealing with that particular century, and with the manners of the times without securing the Memoirs of a man whose whole works are nothing else but filthy annals. As a man of experience, do you think that there are sufficient historical works available without buying such books? I should think there were a sufficient number of books without purchasing a book of that character; if as a publisher I were to take extracts from Casanova's Memoirs, and publish them as a book, I would be liable to a very heavy fine or imprisonment.

757. *Mr. Jessep.*] Is there something spicy in his works? I say it is a dirty, smutty book, and no man would put it in the hands of his children.

758. Is not "spicy" the bookseller's phrase for naughty? No. This book of Casanova's has been privately printed. They dare not put their imprint on it. The book must have cost a vast amount of money.

759. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Anderson said it only cost £8? I would like to see the invoice for it.

760. *Chairman.*] What would you give for the book? I would value it rather at £40, because it is extremely scarce.

761. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you think any old *roué* would give £40 to have these volumes? I have no doubt he would.

762. At any rate, you say, with all due respect to Mr. Anderson's statement as to the price being £8, that you would like to see the invoice? Yes; there are twelve volumes of the work.

763. Do you think that, after reading Casanova's works, your mental wealth would be increased as to the habits of the people in that century? I am sure that it would not be; you might as well ask the same question about "The Amours of a Lustful Turk," or the "Memoirs of a Russian Princess." Books of that kind are to a great extent founded on literature of the same description as Casanova's books. They are published in smaller editions, which can be obtained more cheaply.

764. Do you think that the history of "Moll Flanders" would be a very good book? I do not think it is a book that should be in a public library.

765. Do you think that there is enough English literature extant to show the condition of England during that age without the aid of the history of "Moll Flanders"? Yes.

766. *Mr. Jessep.*] Is not a copy of the history of "Moll Flanders" in the British Museum? I cannot tell you that.

767. As a practical bookseller, do you not believe that public libraries should possess those very peculiar books only for purposes of information? No; you cannot say that this peculiar book would give you any medical advice. You could not put it down as a book of an instructive nature. It cannot be called a classical book.

768. *Mr. Price.*] Is it a book that ought to be placed openly on the shelves of a public library? Mr. Anderson is not game to put it there.

769. But it was there? Then it shows the ignorance of the people connected with the Library. I believe you could go and have the book condemned.

770. *Mr. Meagher.*] Where was that book published without any publisher's name on it? It would be difficult to say.

771. Where would you be able to obtain it if you wanted to get it? You would have to send home to a man like Quaritch, and then it would bring a very fancy price.

772. There is no reason put forward for the presence of this book in the Library on the ground of its idiomatic power of expression, its allegorical beauty, or anything of that kind; it is not a classic in any sense; it is only the diary of the life of a vagabond, a man who was not allowed to remain in any particular place, and the only reason given by the Librarian is, that it is a history of the times in which the man lived; I suppose you will admit that a man like Paul de Kock has some claim to authorship, compared with Casanova;—can you see any reason why a filthy book by that author, such as the "Amours of Gustave," advertised in the public Press in this city, which describes the adventures of a gentleman in the 19th Century, should not also be placed in the Free Library by Mr. Anderson, as a record of the morals of the present day? I look upon a Free Public Library as a place where men can learn something, but I do not think that we better the case if they read "the Amours of Gustave"; why not put in "Fanny Hill"?

773. Do you think "Fanny Hill" is worse than Casanova's book? I do not think so. Casanova's book must be most expensive. I will look up the list of book prices current.

774. *Mr. Jessep.*] What would be the object of the Trustees of the Public Library in securing volumes of that character? I cannot tell you.

775. Must they not have some object in view? I cannot tell you; but it seems a pity that the public money should be wasted in buying such books.

776. Are you aware that books of the same kind are in the Melbourne Free Public Library? I do not know; but two wrongs would not make a right.

777. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Lennard come to you with any books? Yes; I have often seen him.

778. Did you make him an offer for any book he possesses which he alleges he purchased? He showed me "White's Memoirs," and I made him an offer.

779. What offer did you make him? I offered him at first 8 guineas; I then got an offer for the book, and I think I offered him 12 guineas.

780. Having a customer for the book, you regarded that offer as a fair one? I wanted to buy the book for my own stock at 8 guineas; having obtained a customer for it, I was willing to give a higher price. I would give 8 guineas at any time for a book of that unique description.

781. *Mr. Price.*] Is it your complaint that there are transactions in connection with the Free Public Library which cause dissatisfaction? Yes; in the first place it stands to reason that if we cannot have an opportunity of supplying books to the Free Public Library it prevents us from making good offers for private

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private libraries when they come before us, and that naturally tends to such libraries getting into the hands of Angus and Robertson. If they are made aware of the kind of books which the Free Public Library are willing to take from them, as in Dr. Bennett's case, and that information is kept back from all other booksellers, it prevents us from giving such good prices as we would otherwise give; in the second place, knowing that the orders of the Free Public Library are given to a particular bookseller, it prevents us from importing books which we would be sure to have in hand if we had an opportunity of selling to the Free Public Library. When Mr. Walker was alive, he would come round and make a selection of books from us; and that practice being stopped, it is like removing the best customer that we had and putting the business in one man's hands. When our tenders are overhauled by another firm of that description (one of the most respectable firms that could be), it gives them a great pull over any local bookseller who has just made an offer.

782. Is it unfair competition? It is favouritism towards Angus and Robertson. I would point out here that according to the letter which I have from Mr. Anderson, which is the only tender that has ever been asked for, he says the books were supplied at from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. off; in the latest report of the Free Library's Trustees, it is stated that Mr. Anderson has been in direct communication with the Boston Book Club, the Religious Tract Society, Kegan Paul, Trübner & Co., Blackwood and Sons, Harper Bros., McMillan & Co., and others. He states that these firms offer discounts from 25 per cent. to 60 per cent. on any of their publications that the Trustees might choose. When Mr. Anderson has such an offer, why should he get books from a firm which only gives an outside discount of 20 per cent.—that seems an extraordinary thing to me.

783. Are the prices which you quote c.i.f. or f.o.b.? Delivered here.

784. That is c.i.f.? Yes. It can be easily understood what disadvantages local booksellers labour under when Mr. Anderson can get books as secretary to private individuals, and on the strength of his being Principal Librarian, at such a large discount.

785. Do I understand you to say that the Free Public Library acts as a buyer of books for other people? Yes, I state that Mr. Anderson buys books for the largest buyer we have.

786. Do they charge anything for the clerical labour and work performed? I would like that question to be put to Mr. Anderson. I was told Mr. Anderson's statement was that he acts as Mr. Mitchell's secretary, and that he has given £2,000 worth of orders in one year. If that is done in one case, how do we know, unless we see the books of the Free Public Library, that it is not done in many other cases.

787. Do you think that acting as agent for private persons comes within the province of a Public Librarian? I do not think so.

788. Did Mr. Walker ever do so? Never.

789. To the best of your belief did that practice exist during Mr. Walker's time? I never knew it to exist in any Government Department.

790. Is it an unfair interference with trade for a paid Public Librarian to act as private agent for individuals? Certainly.

791. Is it calculated to take his mind away from the duties for which the State pays him? I should think so.

792. Would you describe it as a gross interference with ordinary business pursuits? I certainly consider it a grave interference with the living of a bookseller. I put it this way: If a trusted servant can pick out anyone he likes and import these books, obtaining for a private individual the advantages given to a public library, must it not be a great interference with those engaged in the trade?

793. Is this done through the agency of Angus and Robertson? I believe it is done directly through Mr. Anderson. That could be ascertained if the invoices were produced.

794. *Chairman.*] Are the books now produced those which you referred to in your evidence as having been purchased by you, the whole of them having come from the Free Public Library? Yes.

795. *Mr. Price.*] Are these books those described as worthless? I do not know. It was stated in print in the *Herald* that they were bought for £210; now it is up to £276.

796. *Chairman.*] Included in these books are there a number of pamphlets? Yes.

797. Although a pamphlet might now be regarded as commonplace, might it not in years to come attain a value that would be scarcely contemplated even by the author himself? Yes; many pamphlets are now worth their weight in gold, although at the time of publication they were valueless. The authors subsequently attained important positions, and thus the books become valuable. The first edition of Sir Henry Parkes' poems are now bringing £3. The pamphlet on John Norton, by Gilbert Smith, is at present worth 6d.; if that pamphlet is out of print, and John Norton becomes the Mayor of the city, which a number of people think is very likely, that pamphlet might be worth its weight in gold. It was Mr. Walker's idea when he was Librarian to keep duplicates of the books which were in the Library in one lot, and no one was allowed to look at them unless attended by an officer. No living man can tell what may be the value of a pamphlet in a year or two.

798. *Mr. Price.*] Are you aware that in the British Museum every pamphlet, handbill, political cartoon and lampoon bearing upon any political or social subject is kept? They keep more than one copy; but I could not speak positively unless I look up some authority. I know that playbills in which would appear the names of actors like Garrick would be worth their weight in gold.

799. Considering the numbers of libraries being established in various growing towns in the Colony, and the possibilities of their growth in fifty or 100 years, would it not have been a wise policy on the part of the Free Library to have disposed of those 5,000 books to the various country institutions? I think they should never have been disposed of on any account, as they were duplicates. As for there not being room for them in the Library, "Gould's Birds of Australia" might be thrown out for the same reason.

800. Have you a number of volumes of saleable duplicates that you have stowed away? Yes.

801. Is that your practice? Yes; we subscribe to get what we call the original edition. That is a question which might be put to Mr. Anderson, whether in removing these books he disposed of first editions. There might be one edition in 1800, another in 1810, and another in 1820; would he keep one and regard the other two as duplicates?

802. He swears that he knows nothing about them, and that he left the matter to his subordinates? I thought that in answer to a question by the Chairman it was stated that the books were looked over by Mr. Anderson.

803. Would the first, second, and third editions be very important? Yes; one edition of a book might be comparatively valueless, while other editions would be highly valuable. A first edition might contain



a very severe lampoon, or a mistake might have been made. When the author brought out a second edition he might leave out that particular part; there are a number of first editions among the books which I have laid before the Committee. W. Dymock,  
13 Sept., 1900.

804. *Mr. Meagher.*] As an expert bibliophile would you say that this work called "Maori Mementoes," by Sir George Grey, being a series of addresses presented to him by the native people in 1855, and apparently sold by the authority of the Trustees of the Free Library, is of much value? The books I have produced were all part of the 5,000 volumes, because he says that he sold nothing since. I would not sell the book which you have mentioned under 25s., because there is a good demand for Sir George Grey's books at present.

805. Then there is "The Natural History of the Sperm Whale"? That book is one which I have sold to the Free Public Library for 7s. 6d.

806. How does it come to be in your possession? I bought it with others that had been sold.

807. Here is a Sydney directory dealing with matters between 1828 and 1835? That is incomplete; it is wanting a title page. I received 30s. for the last copy of that book which I sold; it is a book which will increase in value; as the book is, I should reckon it is worth from 8s. to 10s.

808. Would you have any difficulty in obtaining that price? No; a book like that should be kept in the event of the other copies being destroyed.

809. Then there is the "Voyage of the Meander in the Indian Archipelago"? That was published at about £1 1s.; I would charge 15s. for it; I would give about 11s. for it.

810. Then there is the "Memoir of Peter Haywood"? It is worth about 12s.

811. At any rate there were a great number of these volumes worth more than 10d. Yes.

812. What would be the average value of the hundred and odd volumes which you have purchased out of the 5,000 volumes which Mr. Anderson said were worth, on an average, 10d. per copy? I would willingly give 5s. and 6s. a volume for them.

813. So that if you got them at 10d. a copy you would think you were doing a good stroke of business? Yes. Here are some books which were purchased from Angus and Robertson—"Oceana, 1847." I would willingly give 10s. 6d. for it.

814. Does every year make these books more valuable? Yes.

815. Here is a catalogue of the books disposed of by Angus and Robertson;—will you tell us the valuable books in that catalogue, and what is their value at present? I see in the list "Dampier's Voyages," 4 vols.

816. If I came to you as a patron and wanted to purchase a lot of historical books dealing with early Australian navigators, explorers, and others, and I wanted "Dampier's Voyages," what would you ask for them? I would get a copy from London from £3 to £4; you will get a copy in the catalogue for £1. There may be something additional in it—a name, for instance—but a good copy of "Dampier" I would not undertake to supply under £3 to £4. I will buy it to put in stock at £2 10s.

817. Glancing down the list of books sold by Angus and Robertson, formerly belonging to the Free Library, can you mention any others? Here is Barrington's "Voyage to Botany Bay," that has fallen in price, but good copies are always worth £1. Then there is Dr. Bennett's "Gatherings of a Naturalist," in 2 vols., worth 15s.; "Wanderings in New South Wales," 25s.; Bligh's "Voyage to the South Seas," £2 10s.; Bougainville's "Voyages," worth from £2 to £4, in good condition. Captain Burney's "Voyage to the South Seas," if complete, is worth from £4 10s. to £5 10s. I sold my own copy for £6. Collins' "Account of New South Wales" varies from £2 10s. to £4; if it is a 2 vol. edition it will be worth £5; in 1890 we were paying £10 for it. "Corbyn's Sydney Revels," worth 25s. "The Memoirs of Holt" is incomplete, but a complete copy would be worth from £3 to £4. Dampier's "Voyage Round the World," in 4 vols., is worth £4 10s.; the original edition of Darling's "Voyage of the Beagle" is worth about £5; Flannagan's "History of New South Wales" is worth £1 10s.; Flinders' "Voyage to New South Wales," 2 vols., if it contains the atlas, would be worth £8, it is worth £4 without the atlas. I have never yet been able to buy that atlas. Eyre's "Trip to Central Australia," 30s.; Lieut. Grant's "Voyage of Discovery," £2 10s.; Harris' "Settlers and Convicts" (the last copy of that work was bought by Mr. Badgery for £2); "Hill's Poems," £1; Juke's "Voyage of H.M.S. Fly," £2 10s.; Kerr's "Glimpses of Australian Life in Victoria," 2 vols., £2 10s.; King's "Survey of the Coast of Australia," £2; Kotzebue's "Voyage to the South Seas," £2 5s.; Labillardiere's "Voyage in Search of La Perouse," 35s.; La Perouse's "Voyage Round the World," £2 10s.; Leichhardt's "Overland Expedition in Australia," £2; "Voyage in Rattlesnake," £2 15s.; Maconochie's "Convict Management," 15s.; Mitchell's "Expedition to Tropical Australia," £1 17s. 6d.; "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," 16s. and 37s.; "Felonry of New South Wales," from £1 to 15s.; "Oxley's Journals," £3; "Perron's Voyages," £3; "Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay," from £2 to £3 10s., according to condition; "Ruskin's History of Australia," 3 vols., 30s.; "Stoke's Discoveries in New South Wales," £2 2s.; "Tench's Botany Bay," £2 10s.; "Tenison Wood's Geological Observations," 15s.; "Terry's Reminiscences of New South Wales," 25s.; "Turnbull's Voyage Round the World in 1885," £1 17s. 6d. These are books which I have lists of, and I think I could prove the price of every one.

818. *Chairman.*] Do you regard these prices as fair purchasing prices for a retailer? I could sell them at these prices easily.

819. Did you buy those books separately? No; I bought a lot at auction and a few separately from persons who came to me casually. I am giving the value on the assumption that they are in the same condition as the books which I have now.

820. Is it essential that one who purchases books of that character should have some considerable knowledge in order to know exactly how they stand in the market? Yes.

821. Have you a knowledge of only one sale by the Free Library of a number of books? That is all I have heard of; but of all the books which I have read out, I do not think you will get twenty of them which are included in the 140 books which I have produced.

822. *Mr. Anderson.*] You mentioned about the Minister asking me to report on the list of books which were chosen by the Botany Municipal Council for purchase from you? The only authority which I have for that is your own letter.

823. Are you aware that the Minister has called for a report from me upon every selection of books paid for by the Government for Municipal Libraries? No.

- W. Dymock. 824. Did you tender for a collection of books which the Government were going to buy for the Rookwood Library? Yes.
- 13 Sept., 1900. 825. Was your tender accepted? No.
826. Whose tender was accepted? George Robertson & Co.
827. So that, in open tendering, you were not able to get that? Do not take one case; at that time George Robertson & Co. were selling off their stock, and they were able to outbid me.
828. Was your tender the lowest? I can prove that my tender was not the lowest, as it was not accepted.
829. Was it the highest tender? I do not know. It was not accepted, so there must have been a lower tender. Of course, you say the lowest tender was accepted, but we know that in some cases they do not accept the lowest tender.
830. Did any of your employees inspect the duplicates that were offered in 1897? No.
831. Did any person from your firm come to the Free Library? If they went up to the Library they did not remain a quarter of an hour; they came back and told me about it. I was told that the books were in a room. I said, "It is no use troubling, because Angus and Robertson will get them." I did not dream that all these books were to be sold; had the thing been done in a business-like manner, and if we had a list or something sent to us it would have made all the difference; but I was misled; I thought it was a lot of rubbish that was to be disposed of.
832. Did your officer have full opportunity to inspect the books? As far as I know, he had.
833. Had he not abundant facilities for finding out whether they were all rubbish? He could have done so.
834. As a matter of fact, you did not submit a tender at all? I never saw the books.
835. Did your firm submit a tender? No.
836. Did you get a letter from me inviting you to inspect the books? No.
837. Are you quite sure? Yes; we register all our letters.
838. Why did you send a man in your employment? Because we got verbal information.
839. From whom? I cannot tell. I was told that there were some books to be sold in the Free Public Library, and I said to a young fellow, "Go up and have a look at them"; he said, "There are a lot of books, and you might go up there; Angus and Robertson are in for them," and then I said, "It is no use for us to waste time."
840. Did I understand you to say that George Robertson & Co., in their tender, offered 25 per cent. discount off all books purchased by the Free Public Library? The tender is there, and can be seen.
841. Did you say that you were aware at the time of George Robertson & Co.'s tender? Yes.
842. Who told you about the character of their tender? We had a conversation. I wished to see if it were possible to have a tender accepted by the Free Public Library.
843. Were you acquainted with the whole terms of the tender? I saw the tender.
844. So that really it was not a *bona fide* tender against you? It was a *bona fide* tender, because we were bound by the tender.
845. Do I understand that you were in partnership with George Robertson & Co.? I would be in partnership when I would have to pay the loss on it.
846. With what member of the firm did you make that arrangement? George Robertson, junior.
847. Is he in Sydney now? I believe he is.
848. Is he still connected with the business? No.
849. What is he doing now? I do not know, I do not look after him.
850. Is he in the book business? I do not know; his father left him a large amount of money, and I think he is leading the life of a gentleman.
851. Is that in contra-distinction to the life of a bookseller? I do not know, I should hope not; at any rate I have always regarded the life of a bookseller as an honourable one until lately.
852. From what source did you get the 140 volumes? Some at auction, some privately, and some at public sales.
853. Did you purchase any from private gentlemen? I have purchased some privately.
854. Can you tell me the names of some of the private persons? No. I bought them and put them away; they have been collected for the last four years.
855. Can you explain why? I was so dissatisfied with the manner in which you went away to England, that I wanted this thing inquired into. I knew the day would come when I would have an opportunity to get at the bottom of it, and I knew the books would be a very good source of information, because, being a bookseller, and being in a public position, I did not like to see the property of the Government sold for nothing.
856. So that you bought and collected these books for the purposes of an inquiry? I have bought and collected the books to prove an assertion I made that a lot of valuable books were sold when Dr. Norton, in the Press, said they were such a lot of rubbish that they would have been burnt. He stated that in a letter to the *Herald*.
857. Was it a letter signed by Dr. Norton? It appeared in the Press under the name of Dr. Norton.
858. What was the date of it? I think I can get that.
859. Have Australian books of this character gone up in price during the last ten years? No; as a rule they have gone down in price.
860. Was it a good speculation to buy these books in a falling market? Certainly; when I say they have come down in price, some of the standard books, such as Phillips', have gone up. I can produce catalogues where they are offered from £5 to £6. Mr. Badgery bought one for £5 at auction. It was always regarded as a valuable book at £5; I have only put it down at £2. Then a copy of "Settlers and Convicts" was sold at £2; it used to bring £4 10s.; I put it down at 37s. 6d. Then, again, Collins' book—the two-volume edition—is shown in an invoice, which I can produce, at the price of £10. I believe the owner would now be pleased to take £7 for it. But, outside rare books, there is no doubt the prices have come down. One reason why the Australian market has fallen is because the Free Public Library has stopped buying; they have got their library almost complete; they were the great source of revenue to booksellers.
861. Do you think that the Free Library should go on buying duplicates for the benefit of booksellers? Once they get duplicates they do not want to go on buying a stock of books.
862. If they had triplicates, would they be justified in disposing of them? Certainly not; you must not sell a book once the Government has bought it.

863. Do you know that the British Museum sells duplicates? I have already stated that I am not an authority on the British Museum. I now find that the date of the letter signed by Dr. Norton, which I have already referred to as having appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Daily Telegraph*, is 12th November, 1896; I am almost certain that is the letter, but I will trace it. W. Dymock.  
13 Sept., 1900.
864. You say that the date of that letter was 12th November, 1896? I have explained to the best of my knowledge when the letter appeared. An important letter with regard to the sale of these books appeared in the newspapers, and I believe the letter I have just given the date of is the one in which Dr. Norton said that the books would have been burnt.
865. Do you know that the books were sold in May, 1897? No. However, I can look up the letter, as I may have made a mistake about it.
866. You said a large folio book was submitted to me for valuation;—what was the name of it? I never said a large folio book. I said that amongst the books stolen from you was a large folio.
867. What was the name of the book submitted to me for valuation? I can get the name of the man you bought it from.
868. What was his name? If the Committee want him, I will bring him. I have reasons for not giving the names of my witnesses. I will produce him in half an hour. The book in dispute between us was a small book in Latin published in the seventeenth century. It was submitted to Mr. Anderson, and he did not recognise it. It was then sold to Mr. Mitchell for 10s. Mr. Anderson then claimed it as the property of the Free Library.
869. I wish the witness to tell the Committee who brought the book to me to be valued? Mr. Meadmore.
870. Do I understand you to have said that we bought back one stolen book from Mr. Blackwood? No, forty-four.
871. As a matter of fact, we bought back 120. I want to know the name of the folio book? It was a folio that the man stole. You had him arrested, so Blackwood tells me. You allowed Blackwood 10s. for the book, and he grumbled very much.
872. Then Mr. Blackwood thought I did not allow him nearly enough for those books? Yes; I told him he was lucky to get anything if they were stolen property.
873. Did I understand you to say that you supplied the books to the Botany Council as originally chosen by the aldermen? Yes.
874. The same books that they originally had chosen? No. I show in my letter that a lot were rejected which I wrote out. Others were put in their place; but what you rejected as rubbish was never removed—the 3s. 6d. edition of Cassell's books.
875. Did you change that list of books supplied to the Botany Council in accordance with the Minister's directions? Yes.
876. Was the list as eventually supplied that which was approved by the Minister? Yes.
877. Was that considerably different from the original list? No.
878. What discount did you allow on the original list? About 20 per cent.
879. What discount did you allow on the list eventually supplied? About 20 per cent.; we only allow 15 per cent. and 20 per cent., and in special cases we allow 25 per cent., if we know the class of books; we never give more than 25 per cent.
880. Do you think 25 per cent. is very low for a respectable firm to give on that class of business? Yes; on general books they cannot afford to give 25 per cent.
881. On really good books they cannot afford to give 25 per cent.? No.
882. If a higher percentage were offered by a firm, what would you conclude? That they were overstocked or hard up for money.
883. Or offering some good old rubbish? No.
884. Some stuff that was unsaleable, and that they wanted to get rid of? No; I am the custodian of what I do myself; not of what others do.
885. Is it possible that they might put down too high prices, in order to show an excessive discount? No; not if they were dealing honestly.
886. Did Angus and Robertson also tender for the same library at Botany? I have no doubt they did.
887. You said your list was hawked round to Angus and Robertson;—how do you know that? According to your own letter.
888. Does my report to the Minister say that? Yes; you say you visited Angus and Robertson's after being at my place; that you compared my prices which were deceptively shown; yet you afterwards agreed that my prices were fair, after comparing twenty of the books out of 800.
889. Did it not occur to you that it might have been necessary to only find out the prices of twenty uncommon or rather rare books, which I might not know familiarly? You say you compared twenty of the most valuable books, and you surely ought to know the value of books.
890. I am free to confess that I do not know the value of all books? Then God help the Free Library.
891. I do not know the value of all books, and I will prove that you do not know the value of books that you are selling every day;—what brought forth that letter to George Robertson & Co, which you quoted this morning? To see if you would even accept a higher tender.
892. I refer to that little letter of July this year—what induced them to write that letter? Because I lost the copy of the original which I had. I told them that an inquiry was going on, and asked them if they would give me a copy and produce their letter-book if necessary. They said, "Yes," and then I said, "Give me a copy."
893. Was it necessary for you to ask them to do so when you were a partner to their original tender? I knew that proof would be wanted, and I got the proof.
894. You produced a letter from another gentleman, Mr. Kettlewell;—is he an employee of yours? I said so.
895. What was the firm by whom he was engaged? Edwards, Dunlop & Co.
896. Are they retail booksellers in Sydney? Yes, as far as libraries are concerned.
897. Could they do the trade needed in our Library? Yes; their operations are so large, and their means so extensive, that they could do so.
898. Do they import the class of books which we want week by week? They would import them.
899. Do they import that class of books week by week, so that I could go down and choose them, and the Trustees inspect them? No one would import all the books you choose unless they had an order from you.
900. Do they import the class of books we need? You seem to think I am an encyclopædia of every bookseller in Sydney; ask me about my own business and call these men here.

W. Dymock. 901. How do you know the price of £850, which you have quoted here, as having been offered to Mrs. Bennett for her late husband's library? Mrs. Bennett told me so.

13 Sept., 1900. 902. Did you ever see any letters to that effect? I cannot recollect it at present.

903. Did Mrs. Bennett use that to make you spring a little higher? No; I am surprised that a lady should be accused of doing such a thing. Mrs. Bennett is above that; it is a cruel thing to make such a statement with regard to a leading doctor's wife.

904. Do you think that it is a usual thing for a person who has received an offer from one party to go to another likely buyer, and tell him the price offered? You have done the same thing;—you went to Angus and Robertson and showed them my list. If a lady was going to sell a library, and her late husband told her to consult me about it, I can easily understand her coming to consult me.

905. Did Mrs. Bennett tell you that she had not invited Angus and Robertson to value the books? Yes.

906. Did she ever see any of the firm? I do not know; ask me about myself.

907. Did she tell you that any of the firm had inspected the books and valued them? No; she said she never saw them—that it was only the Free Public Library authorities who had inspected them.

908. Would you be surprised to know that she wrote me a letter asking me to bring Angus and Robertson along to value her books? Yes; I would be very much surprised.

909. Do you recognise Mrs. Bennett's signature to this letter? Yes; but I identify the signature of the letter, which is as follows:—

167, William-street, 8 December, 1894.

Sir,  
In reference to our conversation, *re* Messrs. Angus and Robertson going through and valuing the late Dr. Bennett's books, I shall be much pleased if you could arrange that they could be done this next week. Kindly advise me what day they can come.  
Yours faithfully,  
SARAH BENNETT.  
To the Principal Librarian, Sydney Free Library.

910. What do you think was the value of the books which Mr. Mitchell bought? I do not know.

911. Do you think he has bought £400 worth? If he said so it would be true. You did not know he was going to buy the books.

912. Are you aware that we have since got those books from him? It is good luck that you have; but you might have missed them.

913. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is the date of Mrs. Bennett's letter to Mr. Anderson anterior or subsequent to the interview you mention? 8th December, 1894. I was talking to Mrs. Bennett, who is now Mrs. Priddle, three weeks ago. She said that no one bought a book, and also that Messrs. Angus and Robertson were never there.

914. *Mr. Anderson.*] You seem to make some trouble about the answers which were given to the questions asked by the Chairman of this Committee in the House on the use of the word "selecting";—I suppose you recognise the difference between selecting books and purchasing them? There is a difference; but I said the idea was conveyed that you had bought them.

915. Have you read the whole answers? I read the answers in the *Herald*, and they were of the same opinion as I am.

916. Did you read the full answers in the Parliamentary papers? No.

917. Have you only read the newspaper condensation of the answers? I read that.

918. Supposing you had got the agency of the Free Public Library in 1894, when Angus and Robertson got it, would you have expected me to loyally hold by you and buy the Library books from you? I would have expected that you would have bought books from me; but also be at liberty to buy books elsewhere.

919. But if you were the agent, would you not consider that we were in honor bound to buy from you? All the new books.

920. Do you think as a bookseller of long experience that it would be a wise thing for us to change our agency frequently? I should think so, say every two or three years.

921. Would that be good for the booksellers? Yes.

922. Do you not think they would find some difficulty in getting into our line of business? No more difficulty than Angus and Robertson had.

923. Did you not yourself make great difficulty in your tender? Yes; because I was misled by your telling me that I would have to bring out every book published. I said no one could do so.

924. How could anyone possibly expect every book to be brought out when we know that 50,000 books a year are published in England? That was what I meant when I said that it was absurd. Knowing that your knowledge as a bookseller was limited, I pointed out to you the absurdity of the terms of your tender.

925. Why did the other booksellers gladly tender and confidently promise that they could do the business, *i.e.*, Geo. Robertson and Co., Turner and Henderson, and Angus and Robertson? You did not give them as full information as you gave me, otherwise they would not have done it.

926. You think I gave you fuller information? I think you must have given me a different class of information in saying that you wanted all books brought out here; I pointed out the absurdity; I mentioned a book which was then about to be published on St. Mark's in Venice at a cost of 100 guineas; you said, "We want all books, and to make our selection from here"; then I wrote and told you how absurd it would be to do such a thing.

927. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you draw attention to that book? Yes.

928. What would have been the cost to land that book here? At least 100 guineas.

929. Would you have had to take the risk? Yes; that is the reason why I wrote.

930. *Mr. Anderson.*] I think you said you were suffering a grievance owing to our dealing with Angus and Robertson to the exclusion of your firm in buying new books? In buying any books; you buy none from us.

931. Have you submitted any books to the Trustees during the last few years? No; it was a waste of time; we all found that out.

932. Whom do you mean by all? Turner and Henderson, Geo. Robertson and Co., and myself.

933. Have you submitted a single book during the last seven years to the Trustees? Ask them during the last seven years.

934. How can you say that all of them found out when you do not know what they did? Because I have asked them about it.

935. Did they tell you that? I did not cross-question them.

936. Some reference has been made to the British Museum applying for permission to get rid of an enormous number of pamphlets and comparatively worthless literature from their collection;—I suppose you are aware that these are sent in to the Museum under the terms of the Copyright Act of Great Britain to the number of 50,000 a year? They would receive only one copy of each.
937. Are you aware of the fact that everything published in Great Britain, however worthless, is sent in? Yes.
938. Is it not natural that they would wish to get rid of such trash? I do not think so; what is trash to-day may be most valuable in a year or two.
939. You said that some book had been offered to you without the title-page;—would you give me the name of that book? No; I said if a book were offered without a title-page it would be impossible for me to decide if it were stolen.
940. Are you sure that it would be impossible for the Free Public Library authorities to do so? I should think so, judging from your conduct in the past; but from what you say now I gather that you have had private marks put on the books.
941. Do you know that during the last three years we have prosecuted six men for stealing books? I am glad to see that my efforts have been rewarded even in that; it shows that you can identify the books now.
942. Do you know that there ever was any difficulty in identifying the books? I can produce a man to show that you could not identify your own book, although it was at the Free Library for three-quarters of an hour.
943. Did he show the book with the object of our identifying it as our property? He showed it to you for your opinion; but he will be called as a witness.
944. You produced a copy of our impression of the embossed stamp;—who gave it to you? I got it by post.
945. From whom? I do not know.
946. Anonymously by post? Yes; would you like some more of them?
947. Yes? Then I will show you another one; did you ever see one of these which I produce?
948. There is one traitor in the Free Public Library; I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to help me to discover him in the course of this inquiry; a traitorous dog who would use the Public Library to take a copy of a confidential thing like that and send it out to the world? It should be locked up in your desk.
949. It is locked up in an iron safe? Then how could people use it?
950. I ask the Chairman to help me in every way to find out this thing? It simply shows the incompetency of the management of the Free Public Library when such things can be sent about; a man's cheque might be left lying about in the same way. It bears out my words that the valuable property of the Government is unsafe.

W. Dymock  
13 Sept., 1900.

Henry John Blackwood, bookseller, sworn and examined:—

951. *Chairman.*] Did you at any time offer to Mr. Anderson a folio book of any description which was alleged to have been stolen from the Free Public Library;—I do not suggest anything in the shape of saying that you did not come by it in a businesslike manner, but did you submit a book of that kind to Mr. Anderson at any time? I did not do so personally, although I bought several books which I found out afterwards belonged to the Free Public Library.
952. You did not personally have anything to do with the transaction as between Mr. Anderson and your establishment? No.
953. Was there a folio volume amongst any of the books you purchased? Yes.
954. What was it? There was Spenser's "Faerie Queen" and several other volumes of the same size, and some even larger; it was about 18 inches by 13 inches and about 3 inches thick.
955. Then, personally, you did not submit the book to Mr. Anderson? No.
956. Was there any other folio volume? The books I bought from the young man must have been eight or nine; one book, I think, was bigger than the "Faerie Queene."
957. How did you purchase those books? A young man offered them to me for sale. I said to him, "What do you want?" He offered the "Faerie Queen" for 7s. 6d.; another book for 5s. I gave him 15s. or £1 for the first lot of books. I am buying books all day, and there was nothing on the books to show me where they came from; there were no marks of any kind; no stamp of any kind to inform me that they were from any Government institution.
958. At a later period did the knowledge come to you that they were the property of the Free Public Library? Yes; I was the means of discovering the robbery and of putting Detective Brown on the scent, and he captured the man.
959. *Mr. Anderson.*] I think we bought back some of these books from you which had been stolen, and we paid you something? You paid something which was very unsatisfactory to me, and you know that.
960. You were not at all satisfied with what you got? No; when I paid 7s. 6d. for a book you put down 2s. 6d. You said to me, "You are a second-hand bookseller; and I think that is all you would give for the book."
961. Do you remember what we paid for them? No; you ought to have an account of it.
962. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have had a good deal of experience in buying books, and I suppose you know pretty well by the use of a magnifying glass when a man has erased the stamp;—for instance, take the Free Public Library stamp here, do you think that embossed stamp could be taken off without tearing it? No; I would notice it at once.
963. Were any of the pages of the books you bought torn? No.
964. Then it was simply an impossibility to eradicate that stamp? It would be impossible without tearing the leaf, and I would notice that. As a rule, in order to guard against buying any books belonging to the Government, we examine the book carefully. Only the other day I brought three or four books to light; the books which I bought did not bear any stamp at all. We skim a book through when we are about to buy it, especially rare books like those sold to me by that young man.
965. From your experience in purchasing books, do you not think that in the case of a book like Spenser's "Faerie Queen" that, in addition to having a rubber stamp on the internal pages, it should have some stamp on the binding of an indelible nature? It should have been stamped there.
966. *Mr. Price.*] Did you purchase those books in the ordinary way of trade? Yes.

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Blackwood.  
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967. Did something lead you to believe that they were Government property? Yes.

968. Was there anything in the books to indicate that fact? Nothing.

969. The inquiry with regard to their being stolen was instituted by you? Yes.

970. So that the Library people knew nothing about the matter until you had spoken to the detectives? They knew nothing about it.

971. You told the police about the matter, and you protected the property of the Government? Yes.

972. That was not done by the Free Library authorities? No; I was the means of finding it out, and I will show the treatment I got from the Government. I never got the money back which I paid for the books. Mr. Anderson would not take my word, and he said I only paid 2s. 6d. for what I paid 7s. 6d.

973. How did you institute the police action? After I purchased the books Angus and Robertson asked me for the "Faerie Queen" on approbation." I said "All right." There was nothing on that book to show it belonged to any institution whatever. They submitted the book to a certain party in Sydney, and while he was overhauling it, it was found out that it belonged to the Free Public Library. I do not know how they found it out.

974. *Mr. Anderson.*] Who was the party? I do not know; it was told to me an hour afterwards that it was believed this book belonged to the Free Public Library. I said, "If that is the case, I will telephone to the police," and Detective Browne was the man I engaged. By making inquiries at the Library, I believe, he found that those books were missing; that is how the robbery was first found out.

975. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is the effect of what you say this: That even the absence of the books was not known until you set the police into action? No; they could not have been missed, otherwise it would have been reported to the police.

976. *Mr. Anderson.*] How do you know it was not reported to the police? I do not know. I said to Detective Browne, "I paid a certain amount of money for these books. Of course, the robbery has been found out, and the man has been captured; now, what about my money?" He said, "I will see Mr. Anderson, and I have no doubt you will get the money." There is a reward of £5 offered by the Free Public Library for the detection of any person stealing books; of that I got £1. £1 went to Angus and Robertson, and, as far as I can learn, £2 of the balance went to the police. I sent in my account to Mr. Anderson; he said, "You never paid that price for these books." I said, "Thank you very much"; he said, "Did you pay 7s. 6d. for the 'Faerie Queen'?" I said, "Yes"; he said, "I do not think you did, you being a second-hand book-dealer. In my opinion you only paid 2s. 6d. for it." I said, "Thank you very much." Then I said, "If you do not give me my money I will put it all in the papers, and show up the whole thing." Mr. Anderson then said, "I tell you what I will do: I will give you a cheque for £1 ls. out of my private purse for you to hold your tongue, and that will be all right." I said, "I do not care a rap where you get the money. I do not care where you are going to get it. I want my money." I ask Mr. Anderson did he give me that cheque?

977. Did I give you any money for those books? I only wish I had kept a record of what money was paid to me. I am doubtful whether I got the money by cheque from Mr. Anderson, although he promised it.

978. Did you sign a voucher for the money paid to you? Yes; the amount of money paid to me for the books, but not the full amount I paid for them.

979. Whatever money was paid to you, you signed the voucher? Of course, I had to. If I could not get my full amount I might as well take something. In the case of the School of Arts, when I discovered books to be stolen they at once gave me my full amount without a word.

980. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is it the common custom of these institutions to give you the full value of the books without question? It has been done in all cases except the Free Public Library. I wasted three days looking for this man at North Shore, and I found that he never lived there. I think my trouble ought to be worth something.

981. *Mr. Price.*] Did you do all this to protect the public interests? Not only in this case, but in half a dozen other cases I have acted in the same way. I was the man who unearthed one of the biggest robberies in Sydney, which occurred in the Lands Department only three months ago.

982. *Mr. Meagher.*] After all your trouble and detective work, and doing a public service, you only got as much as Angus and Robertson got? Yes.

983. What did they do? I submitted this copy of the "Faerie Queene" to them; I do not know whom they took it to, but through their submitting the book to some one we got the first trace of the robbery. It was only through a fluke they found out that that was the case. I do not know what marks might have been in the book. It was announced to me afterwards that they believed that the book came from the Free Public Library, and I put the police on the track.

984. Were you at the police court when the man was convicted? Yes.

985. How was the book identified as being the property of the Free Public Library? I do not know. I have a strong recollection of the head man in the Free Public Library coming down to my place of business and turning up a certain leaf and looking at the binding. I could not distinguish what it was. When I buy a book I cannot go through every leaf, but if it is stamped I can see it.

986. *Mr. Anderson.*] Who paid you that reward of £1? I cannot tell.

987. Would it not be Detective Browne? I believe it was. He offered it to me; I said, "You had better give it to my son Harry; he pointed out the man."

988. Do you know that Detective Browne got the reward, and that he distributed it as he thought fair? I do not know. I think he gave my son £1.

989. You know that I had nothing to do with it? I do not know.

990. If Detective Browne gave you the money it could not have been my allocation? I do not know how it was arranged.

991. *Mr. Meagher.*] I understood you to say that when you went to Mr. Anderson's office, and stated that you would make the whole matter public in the Press, and show how the Library was managed, he said, "I will give you a cheque for a guinea out of my own money if you hold your tongue, and create no more disturbance"? Yes, he said, "I will give you a guinea out of my own private purse, and that will settle matters."

992. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did I give you the guinea? I looked up my books the other day knowing that this meeting was to be held, but at the present time I cannot swear whether you gave it to me or not; I do not believe you gave me that guinea. I was in Angus and Robertson's shop one day, and I met Mr

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Anderson there; I said to him, "What about that guinea"? He said, "Hold your tongue, I know something about you, you hold your tongue; if you do not I will have you up for receiving stolen property."

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993. *Mr. Price.*] Here is a book containing Kipling's original works; they were published at 4s. 6d., now I find the price is £20 15s.;—do these old editions possess a value quite irrespective of their actual value from a literary point of view? Yes.

994. Might duplicates in a library become of incalculable value after a few years? Yes; when we have four or five copies of a book it makes no difference. I may say that I stated to Mr. Anderson that those books were not stamped, and we had no guide, otherwise we would have held the man; he said, "Very well, I will see that the books are stamped for the future."

995. If the binding of the books had an embossed stamp, would that be comparatively inexpensive if it were not gilt? Yes. The expense would be very little.

996. If you were running a library, would you see that the books were stamped properly on the back and the front? Yes; it would be very cheaply done.

997. Do you know the stamp now used in the Free Public Library? I have not seen it, but I suppose it has the words "Free Public Library" on it.

TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. MILLARD,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. PRICE.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock recalled and further examined:—

998. *Mr. Meagher.*] When you gave evidence before you named a list of books which you considered were worth more than 10s.? I think you will find from my evidence that I said they were worth from 5s. to 10s.

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999. Were some of them worth more than 10s.? Yes.

1000. Can you name a book which was worth more than 10s. which is on the list produced by Mr. Anderson? There is "Histoire de L'Océanie," two volumes, which were worth 15s. It is in French.

1001. *Mr. Anderson*] You referred the other day to a selection of books made for the Botany Municipal Council? Yes.

1002. Do you remember a book on that list named the "Annual Register"? Yes.

1003. How many volumes were there? 140, as far as my memory goes.

1004. What price did you charge on your list for that book? £10. I produce a volume of the work.

1005. Was that the shop price at which it was offered for sale in your shop at that time? No; I think it was offered at £12. I can hardly be sure from memory.

1006. Are you quite sure you offered it to the Botany Council for £10? Yes, as far as my memory goes.

1007. Did you include "Men of Mark" in that list? I cannot tell from memory.

1008. What would be the value of "Men of Mark," two volumes? I should think I could buy it to-day from 15s. to £1.

1009. Did you include the "Picturesque Atlas of Australia" in that list? I cannot tell.

1010. Did you charge shop prices in your list—I mean the prices at which the books were then available in your shop? Yes.

1011. What discount did you allow on the total list of books as submitted? I stated that the total published prices of the books was £500. We offered them for £200, and then allowed a discount of 20 per cent. I have already stated that the books would realise over my counter about £250.

1012. Did you show on your list as submitted to the Municipal Council the shop prices? I told you that I submitted a list of books valued at £500 at the published prices. I said that undoubtedly they would realise £250; but we eventually sold them for £200 at 20 per cent. off what you are pleased to term shop prices.

1013. Did you show the Municipal Council on that list your shop prices? I have told you that I showed them a list of books worth £500 at published prices.

1014. Is the published price any guide whatsoever to your shop prices? Not always; it depends upon the class of books.

1015. Did you tell the Municipal Council that the shop price of the "Annual Register" was £10? I will not say what I told them. I say I sold it at £10.

1016. Did they take it? I refuse to answer the question until I get my books.

1017. Are you aware that the Mayor and the aldermen of the Botany Council were requested to confer with me as to the improvement of the list of books, and to make a final choice? I would say, in reply, did you approach them first?

1018. Are you aware of that? I am not aware that they approached you.

1019. Are you aware that the Minister, on my final report, said that Mr. Dymock and Mr. Dacey, M.P., should be informed that he was of opinion that Mr. Anderson was studying the interests of the Department and of the Botany Council in what he had done? Yes.

1020. Did he send you that intimation? Yes.

1021. Do you recognise the list I produce as the original list which you submitted? Yes; it looks like it.

1022.

- W. Dymock. 1022. What price do you charge, at page 29, for the "Annual Register"? It is simply the "Register" charged at £70.
- 18 Sept., 1900. 1023. What price have you put down to the "Annual Register" on that list? £70. As I said, this list of books was sent out to show the prices of the books when new, but after they went through the books I said, "I am prepared to supply you with the whole lot of books at so much." Then Mr. Anderson, in his statement to the Minister, said that I charged this book at £70, whereas, if it was sold to them, I believe it was charged at £10.
1024. Is there any mention whatsoever of £10 in that list? This is simply what we used to do before your time, when we all had a share, before the list of books was made out by Angus and Robertson. We were asked by the various Councils to submit a list; we would submit a list to them, and the Councils would then select what they considered was the best list of books. This list was sent to the Council as a guide for them to go through. We would say, "There is the published price, but we are willing to supply them on our usual terms." I put in the "Register" at £70; it is a most valuable standard book. I then sold all the books to the Botany Council for £200, after they had made certain changes. I deliberately stated that they reduced the number from 1,400 to 800. That was what we used to do when we all had a chance, not as is done now, when one bookseller makes up a list, and then we are asked to tender on that, as in the case of Annandale and Rookwood. The Minister saw the difficulty we were placed in, and now he has tenders advertised for; but for five years we never had a chance of tendering, until the present Minister took action.
1025. Did I understand you to say that the present Minister instituted any system of advertising for Municipal libraries? The present Minister instructed you to deal with other booksellers, and to give them a chance to tender, and for the first time in five years you asked for tenders from George Robertson & Co., myself, and others.
1026. Do you know that I had absolutely nothing whatever to do with inviting tenders, and that they were invited by the Under Secretary for Public Instruction? I do not know your private business; I am not your private secretary.
1027. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you say that the communication emanated from the Minister for Public Instruction, or from Mr. Anderson? I can only explain the matter in this way: That I waited on the Minister, Mr. Perry, and pointed out the grievance which the booksellers laboured under—that they had no chance against Angus and Robertson. I instanced the Rookwood Library, and pointed out that there was a book put down in that list at £6 15s., which I was willing to supply at 30s.—that was Carter's "History of Architecture." He said, "I will see that you get a chance of tendering." A list then came to me, but whether it came from the Minister or Mr. Anderson, I am not in a position to say. That was the first time for five years that any bookseller was allowed a chance of tendering for books during Mr. Anderson's career.
1028. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you aware that I made some suggestions to the Minister on 11th September, 1895, asking him to always call for tenders in these cases? I repeat that I am not your private secretary; you never informed me that you had done so.
1029. Are you aware that the Minister, Mr. Garrard, approved of my suggestion on 11th September, 1895? No.
1030. Did you submit a tender when you were invited to do so for the Rookwood Library? Yes.
1031. Do you remember what your price was for the list of books I submitted to you? No; I will have to consult my head man to ascertain; I daresay it would be 20 per cent. off published prices. The same thing occurred there. A list of books was prepared, and we were not asked to submit a list, as we were in Mr. Walker's time. It was provided by a firm, and we were asked to tender for them. I will bring evidence to show what firm it was.
1032. Do you know that that list of books for the Rookwood Public Library was entirely prepared by myself? I tell you that I do not know what you did.
1033. Have you not just asserted that it was made by a bookseller? I say that we did not get an opportunity; we were asked to tender on a list.
1034. You have just asserted that the list was made by a bookseller in Sydney? Mr. Meagher suggested that I should name the bookseller, but I refused to do so.
1035. Do you think that the selection of books for a Municipal library, which is to be endowed by the State, should be limited to the contents of any one bookseller's shop? Certainly not.
1036. Why, then, do you ask that the bookseller himself should make out the list, as in the old days? Because that gives an opportunity to the people who buy the books to select £10 worth of books at one bookseller's, and £10 worth of books at another bookseller's. A list of books might be made up by one individual who might be radically inclined or religiously inclined, which might not be suitable for a Municipal library.
1037. Do you know that the list of books is invariably considered and approved by the Municipal Council before it is submitted to the Minister? That is since your time. I know that the Council must approve of the list of books.
1038. Is not the list of books eventually their choice? That used to be the case; I do not know what it has been during the last five years.
1039. Do you consider that it is a wise thing for the Municipal Council to choose the best lists of books to suit themselves, and then for the Department which administer the vote to invite tenders, and get the best possible terms? I consider that the best way is for the Department first of all to consult the booksellers, or anyone they like, and make up a list to get the approval of the Minister, and then apply for the best tenders. That is all that I want.
1040. Would you be quite satisfied if that was carried out? Yes.
1041. Was that carried out in the last case in which you were concerned, as far as you know? Yes; in the last case, on account of my going to Mr. Perry, and showing him the injustice we were suffering under; but these are the only two cases in which it was done since 1895.
1042. If my suggestion of 1895 covered the ground which you have indicated, are you of opinion that I have done my duty? No; because we have never had an opportunity of tendering for these books, and you have been paying more than you should have paid. If you undertook this work it was your duty to get books as cheaply as you could, and not at one bookseller's.
1043. If the Department has to call for tenders according to regulations approved of by the Minister, can I have possibly interfered with it? I do not know anything about Departmental matters.

1044. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you say that before 1895 you had a fair field and no favour, but that since 1895 there has been a mysterious monopoly? Yes, until the matter was laid before the Minister rather forcibly. One list was made, and it contained the books in Angus and Robertson's shop—that is the Annandale Library. I swear that it was made out from the books in Angus and Robertson's shop. Mr. Anderson says that he made up that list; but I swear that the books were in Angus and Robertson's shop, and one book offered at £6 15s. I was ready to supply at 35s. W. Dymock.  
18 Sept., 1900.
1045. Do you know that the Annandale list was submitted to me for report by the Minister in the ordinary course? I do not know anything about your private matters.
1046. Would you be surprised to know that I altered a great many books in that list, and, as I thought, improved it? I do not know what you did. I have stated that all the books on the last list submitted were in Angus and Robertson's shop. It was a list of books that no one else in Sydney could supply. One book, "The Ancient Architecture of England," was charged at £6 15s. That was in my shop, and I was prepared to supply it at 30s. or 35s. Of course, I do not bind myself to a shilling or a number.
1047. Was the list which you submitted to the Botany Council confined entirely to the books on your shelves? Yes.
1048. Is there any reason why Angus and Robertson should not do what you did? Do Angus and Robertson get a chance of submitting a list?—I do not.
1049. Who invites those tenders? All that I can say is that for five years we never had a tender.
1050. Is there anything in the world to prevent any Municipal Council from inviting a tender from you if they think it worth while? In Mr. Walker's time we had an opportunity of tendering, but for five years afterwards we never had an opportunity. I do not know what the Councils or you are doing.
1051. Are you not aware that the Municipal Councils themselves choose the books and have to certify to the correctness of the list to the Minister? I think that was the case at one time, but I do not know what has been going on for five years.
1052. Did the Annandale Council get a list from you? No; that list was made up, and by mere chance a paragraph appeared in the newspaper that they were going to start a library. I saw the Mayor and one or two members of the Council and got the particulars. I then went to the Minister and explained to him how unjust it was to the other booksellers that £200 was to be given away to a particular firm of booksellers without even a tender being called. The thing would have been done in the same way as all these libraries have been supplied for five years if I had not gone to the Minister.
1053. Did you submit a tender for the Annandale Library? Yes; but it was useless to submit it at the time, because the list was completed, and every book in that list was in Angus and Robertson's shop.
1054. Who finally settled the choice of those books? I know that Angus and Robertson's got the order.
1055. *Mr. Millard.*] To whom did you tender? To the Municipal Council.
1056. Did you get any information that the tender was refused or accepted? That it was refused.
1057. You got that from the Council? Yes.
1058. *Mr. Hogue.*] Mr. Anderson asked you if the Council settled the matter? Yes.
1059. *Mr. Price.*] Why was the tender refused? This was the first tender we had for five years, and it was almost completed when I came in. One or two of the aldermen told me that they were tired of the thing, and they let it go; others were willing that I should get the tender. I will call evidence to show by how many votes I was beaten.
1060. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you say that you used to sell a good many books to the Library in Mr. Walker's time? Yes.
1061. Used you to sell a good many Australian books? Yes, and others.
1062. Do you remember selling a copy of Gould's "Mammals of Australia"? I am not sure.
1063. What would be the value of that book to-day? That is a different thing; that book at that time would be worth, I should think, from £40 to £60. It might be worth more.
1064. What would be the value of it to-day? I would give £25 for it if you brought it to my shop.
1065. Then you think that the value of that class of book has gone down? They have gone down in price; but do not take individual books.
1066. Would it be good policy for me to continue that practice of buying duplicate volumes, which were likely to go down in value? If you knew the books that were going down in value it would be madness for you to do so, but I think it would have been right to continue the practice of duplicating the books.
1067. Would it be wise to buy an odd volume of Gould's "Birds of Australia" in duplicate? If it was a volume about birds in and around Sydney I think you would be justified, but otherwise it would be most idiotic to do so.
1068. Do you know what the vote for books was in 1892, in Mr. Walker's time? No.
1069. Do you know that the vote has been reduced by one-half? No.
1070. Do you know that the total vote for the Library has been reduced by £2,200? Since you have been there my interest in the Library has completely collapsed. I know nothing about it.
1071. Have you lost many books from your own shop? I have lost books.
1072. Did you ever buy back any of your own books which a man stole from your table and sold to you? Yes; it was one of the funniest things ever heard of. I was sitting in my office upstairs, when I was approached by a man very well dressed, who came in and shook hands with me. He said, "Hulloa, Dymock, how are you?" I said, "Sit down." I did not know him. He said, "How is your brother-in-law and sister?" and he mentioned several other relatives, calling them by their Christian names. He asked about Mr. George Kiss, and several other friends; then he said, "You know something about old books, Dymock. What is the value of that?" and he produced one. I said, "That is a Collins; it is worth about £4." He said, "It belongs to my father. What would you give for it?" I said, "From 50s. to £3." He said, "Give me more than that." I said, "No; I have a copy as good as that, and I will sell it for £4." I gave him 50s. for it out of my purse, and then he asked me out to have a drink. Then he pulled out his watch, and said, "I have to go." He went away, and I never found out his name. When I went back, my man asked me, "Did you buy that book?" I replied, "Yes." He said, "But it is your own book"; and it was a fact that I had bought my own book, which the man had taken from the table downstairs.
1073. Did you ever recover any books from Skinner's shop? Yes.
1074. Did you get a search-warrant to have his shop searched? Yes.
1075. Did Skinner or Blackwood pay you a sum of money as compensation? No.

- W. Dymock. 1076. Did he pay you nothing at all for the value of your books? No; I took all my books back. I go a great many.
- 18 Sept., 1900. 1077. As a matter of fact, he was a receiver of stolen property? No; I will not put it in that way. He was not aware that he was a receiver. If he had been, I would have put him in gaol, as I put five others.
1078. Why did you get a search-warrant? Because I wanted to go thoroughly over his place.
1079. Then you evidently suspected him of being a receiver of stolen property? Yes; as buying theft books. I wanted to see every book he had.
1080. Did he pay you nothing at all to hush up the matter? No.
1081. What induced you not to prosecute him? Because, through the evidence he gave me, I was able to trace four or five thieves, and I put them all in gaol. I thought at first that it was a conspiracy; but I found that I could not prove that, and I simply went for the men who were stealing.
1082. Then you suffer from the loss of books as well as the Public Library? A man who runs a shop is bound to lose some goods.
1083. Have you not asserted that the British Museum would not dispose of any books whatever? I refused to answer the question. I do not know what policy the British Museum carries out.
1084. Do you see this book with the British Museum stamp on it—"duplicate for sale"? Yes.
1085. Do you see this book which formerly belonged to the Public Library of the City of Boston, and which is marked "duplicate sold"? Yes; it is dated 1856.
1086. Do you see this book from the Library, University of Melbourne, marked "exchanged from the University of Melbourne"? Yes.
1087. You mentioned in your evidence the other day that, amongst the volumes stolen from us and sold to Skinner was a large folio? I said there was a folio.
1088. Did you hear Mr. Blackwood identify it as Spencer's "Faerie Queen"? No; I did not hear him identify the large folio as the "Faerie Queen."
1089. Do you call this book which I produce a large folio? No; it is a quarto.
1090. Is it not a royal octavo? Yes.
1091. Can it be described as a book 18 in. x 13 in. x 2½ in.? No. Skinner's evidence was that he had bought one book. You suggested the size, and gave the size yourself.
1092. You produced the other day a copy of the impression of our embossed stamp? Yes.
1093. When did you receive that? I suppose about three or four weeks ago—since the 12th July.
1094. Have you any idea who gave it to you? No.
1095. Did you ask anyone to get you a copy of such a thing? You are referring to a private conversation; I was speaking to Mr. Mitchell about it. I had asked a man about it, and he said, "Yes; you can get that easily." If you want to ask anything about a private conversation I had with that gentleman, I am quite willing to go on with it.
1096. Did you ask any person? I asked a man if he could get a copy, and he said, "You can get it easily."
1097. Who was the person? I refuse. It was given in the street casually, and he has left Sydney.
1098. Was he an officer in the Library? No.
1099. Did you understand that he meant that they could be got easily? That is what he said; we were talking about it.
1100. How long ago? Since the 12th July.
1101. Was it then that this person told you that? It was since then that I got the stamp.
1102. Was it since then that this person told you? No, it was a general conversation; he said the stamp could be got. I will not say that he said it could be got easily; he said, "You could get one," and I received one by post.
1103. Did he tell you since the 12th July? It must be. I did not have it in my possession then.
1104. What is your object in refusing to give his name? Because you would not know him if I told you.
1105. You assert that a man, whom I would not know, told you he could easily get a copy of that? He said he would get a copy of it.
1106. Was it after that that you got a copy sent by post? It was after the conversation.
1107. Did you get the two copies, which you produced, sent by post? No.
1108. Where did you get the other one? I took it out of one of your books. I knew that question would be asked. In stamping your books you stamp them right through, and I cut it out. You have been stamping the leaves twice when you thought you were stamping them once.
1109. Would not that be a better precaution? One was not signed. Later on you will find a very valuable book where the same thing has occurred. That shows you what a man could do if he wished to be designful.
1110. You said that you got no invitation to tender for these duplicates? What I said was that all I had was that one of my men told me. We can easily look it up in our letter-book. Every letter is registered. Your letter-book does not prove that I got a copy of that.
1111. Will you swear that you did not get a letter? Wait till I get at my letter-book. I may have been away at the time. I swear that I never saw a letter.
1112. I think you said the other day that you bought a second copy of "Governor King's Standing Orders" for £50? It was either Phillip or King.
1113. What did you mean? The book of which Mr. Mitchell has a duplicate.
1114. From whom did you buy the second copy? From Petherick.
1115. In London? No, in Sydney.
1116. To whom did you sell it? Mr. Mitchell bought it from Petherick after I told him about it.
1117. I understood you to say you bought it for £50? It was bought by Mr. Mitchell for £50. I was simply talking about pamphlets, and how valuable they often became. One copy was bought in a bundle of books at Sir John Hay's sale; the other was bought by Petherick. I was told about it, and I think I told Mr. Mitchell about it. It might be that Mr. Mitchell bought it from the gentleman who spoke to Petherick about it.
1118. Then you did not buy it, and did not sell it at all? No; it never came through my hands.
1119. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you simply give it as an illustration of the immense value of one pamphlet? Yes.
1120. *Mr. Anderson.*] You said something the other day about withdrawing 150 or 200 books from the duplicates submitted to Angus and Robertson? I never said that.
- 1121.

W. Dymock.

18 Sept., 1900.

1121. I have got it in my notes? You can see my evidence later on.
1122. Can you give any information in regard to that assertion? No.
1123. Did anyone ever mention that to you? Yes.
1124. Who did so? Alexander.
1125. Anyone else? Blackwood told me.
1126. How did he know? I do not know.
1127. Would you take his word? You are asking me, and I tell you.
1128. Did anyone else tell you? No; I do not know personally anything about it.
1129. You mentioned some books of the Wise presentation containing marginal notes;—can you mention the names? No; I said I saw some books containing marginal notes.
1130. What books? You are going to examine the witness, Lennard; he can tell you.
1131. You mentioned something about presentation copies;—can you identify them? There is Dr. Bennett's presentation copy, "The Gatherings of a Naturalist."
1132. You said something about choosing our books at Home;—who could possibly choose books for the New South Wales Public Library in London? It was carried out for many years before you went there, by Trübner, Kegan Paul, and Sampson Low.
1133. Was it a success? As far as I heard from Mr. Walker, he was quite satisfied. As to whether it was a success or not, how could I know? I do not manage the Library.
1134. Do you know that that system was changed by the Trustees while Mr. Walker was a Trustee, in 1894? I am not aware of that. If you put it that it occurred when you went there, I admit the change was made.
1135. Do you know that at that time Mr. Walker was a Trustee of the Library? He was an Honorary Trustee for life.
1136. You referred to some large discounts which were offered by English and American firms, as reported in the Trustees' last report for the year 1899? Yes.
1137. Does not the paragraph clearly show that these discounts were offered in response to an invitation from me to give us some books free for distribution to country libraries? If I see the paragraph I can answer the question. By this letter I understand you sent round begging books, representing yourself as the Librarian of the Free Library. These people knew that the letter came from the Free Public Library of New South Wales—not a charitable library. Under these circumstances they sent you out books for nothing.
1138. How many volumes? I do not see that in the paragraph. Men like Macmillan, in answer to a begging letter, sent books to a wealthy Colony like New South Wales. Then, on the same lay, they offered you discounts ranging from 25 to 60 per cent.
1139. Is it not clearly shown there that these discounts were offered on books for loan to country districts? We are told that a letter was sent by you to the leading British and American publishers. I now see that you mention 992 volumes were sent of very suitable literature for the travelling libraries. You say that they were received from twelve publishers, "Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Blackie and Sons, C. A. Pearson (Limited), Boston Book Company, Religious Tract Society, Routledge and Sons, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co., Williams and Norgate, Blackwood and Sons, Harper and Brothers, Macmillan and Company; while seven others offered handsome discounts, ranging from 25 to 60 per cent. on any of their publications that the Trustees might wish to choose for loan to country students. This generosity will enable the Trustees to equip twenty new boxes with modern high-class literature, which will prove very acceptable to the small country libraries. They will be distinguished by the respective names of the publishers who have so kindly presented them." That was making these boxes an advertising medium.
1140. Does not that paragraph make it quite clear that these books were given simply for distribution on loan to country districts? This paragraph contains the names of the leading publishers, and I had a conversation with the representative in Sydney of one of them, Blackwood and Co. He said, "Good God! Is it possible that our firm would do such a thing? I cannot believe it." I said, "I will show you." He said, "Charity." I refer to Mr. Ferguson.
1141. *Mr. Price.*] Did we send a begging letter? A begging letter was sent to these firms, asking for the books. Then the books were used as an advertising medium.
1142. *Mr. Anderson.*] You can clearly see from the paragraph that we were not offered these percentages for the ordinary books which we buy for our national collection? No; it is a special affair. But when I saw that you got that offer, and that you were only getting 20 per cent. discount from Angus and Robertson, I was induced to ask the question.
1143. Do you remember sending a letter to the Postmaster-General some time ago about our sending books up country? Yes.
1144. Who gave you the letter signed by the Rev. H. W. Hynes? I got it by post anonymously.
1145. How did you receive that envelope attached to it? That was given to me by Mr. Fox.
1146. That was given to you by an officer of the Library? Yes.
1147. He did not give you that letter, or send that letter, as far as you know? No.
1148. Have you any idea who sent that letter? No.
1149. Did you express a wish to get a letter of that sort from any officers? No; but I have been always pleased to get anything about the Free Public Library, and it is known to several.
1150. Then you have let it be known that you were open to receive information about the Free Library that would certainly do it discredit? Certainly not; but ever since about three years ago, when certain accusations were made and repeated at different times, I had taken notice more particularly of anything which I thought was of an unfair nature, or which might lead to an inquiry, which I have been anxious to obtain; but no man could have more sympathetic or honest feeling towards the Free Public Library than I have entertained. Since two men from the Free Public Library waited on me and asked me to perform certain duties, I have received something anonymously, and the stamp of the Free Public Library and a letter on Her Majesty's Service was given to me by Mr. Fox.
1151. Did you keep the envelopes in which you have got these anonymous things? No.]
1152. Do you identify the writing on the envelope? No.
1153. Have you any idea who sent you the letters? No.
1154. Has anyone ever mentioned the matter to you? No.

- W. Dymock. 1155. You cannot help the Committee in any way to discover who sent them to you? No; but in the event of anything else coming, I will keep it and show everything that I may receive.
- 18 Sept., 1900. 1156. You gave some evidence about Casanova's book the other day? Yes.
1157. Have you ever sold a copy of it? No. I would like to point out that a remark was made across the table that Casanova's book was worth £10, and that has appeared in the Press. I did not mean to convey that the copy on the table was worth £40.
1158. Did you ever read any of that book? Yes.
1159. Where? I had extracts of it, and I have had a copy, but not of that edition.
1160. In English? Yes; I have it in my pocket. It has gone forth publicly that I sent a letter to the Postmaster-General unsigned. That letter is signed. I prepared the letter; it was typewritten and sent.
1161. Have you expressed an opinion about the "History of Moll Flanders"? Yes.
1162. Who was the author? Defoe.
1163. What age was he describing in that book? The seventeenth century.
1164. Have you ever sold that book yourself? Yes.
1165. Have you ever sold Bocaccio's "Decameron"? Yes.
1166. Would you sell Casanova's book if you could get a copy? Yes; I would buy it and sell it.
1167. What do you value it at to-day? I would give you £10 net for it; but I would not give that for the copy on the table.
1168. What is the market value to-day of this book? It has a kind of notoriety at present. I would give £10 for a copy.
1169. What is the market value of it in London? I have looked it up, and I notice a copy brought £6 10s. That is in "Book Prices Current"; but that is misleading, because you do not know the condition it was in.
1170. Did you say something about Whites "Memoirs," for a copy of which you offered £12 12s.? Yes.
1171. Are you aware that that book can be got from Edwards, the London bookseller, from 25s. up to £3? I am aware of that; but you could not get this special copy.
1172. What is the great value of this special copy? It is a very early copy—original boards, uncut, and autograph writing in it.
1173. Whose autograph is it? I imagine it is Surgeon White's own copy.
1174. Is it not the writing of the publishers who sent him a copy of his own work? I should not think so.

WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. MILLARD,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. PRICE.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.  
Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock, bookseller, recalled and further examined:—

- W. Dymock. 1175. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you produce a book yesterday consisting of extracts from Casanova's book, and have you it here to-day? No.
- 19 Sept., 1900. 1176. Where did you get that from? I do not know.
1177. Is it a book that you have in your shop? It is a book that I have not sold. It is a private book; it is not in my stock. It is my private property.
1178. Do you know where you bought it? No.
1179. How long have you had it? I do not know. I have been a bookseller for twenty-two years, and how do I know.
1180. Have you sold a copy of that book? Not to my knowledge.
1181. You bought that book for your own private use? I do not say that I bought the book.
1182. Does it belong to your own private collection? It belongs to my private collection. That is not saying that I would not sell it if I got a price for it.
1183. What do you value it at? 10s. 6d.
1184. Would you compare a book of that sort, which is evidently composed of extracts of the vile parts of the Memoirs, with the original work? I judge from that book what the original work must be like.
1185. From these extracts? Yes.
1186. You would judge the character of the twelve volumes of the original work by these extracts, which are everyone of them of a very low character? It must be a very bad book when they could get extracts of that kind from it.
1187. Would you judge Shakespeare in the same way? No.
1188. Why not? Because I have a better knowledge of Shakespeare than I have of Casanova. One is a well-known classic that every man should read; the other is one that a man might live a lifetime and never hear of.
1189. Why should you judge one book according to small extracts, and not the other in the same way? Casanova is known to be a roué, a rake, a prisoner, a thief, according to history. The other I know to be the greatest shining light of English literature.
1190. You mentioned something about "De Quiros' Voyages," and you gave that as an illustration of the value of books? Yes.
1191. Are you aware that is the only copy of that book in the world? No; it is the only copy I know of.
1192. Does not that give a really unique value to that book? Yes; that shows that we do not know how valuable a book may become.
1193. Does that apply to pamphlets many copies of which are in existence? Many copies of the work you mention were once in existence, and it has now become valuable because a great many have been destroyed.
- 1194.



1194. You said in your evidence that George Robertson & Co. offered in a tender to take off 25 per cent. for all books? You see the evidence. I have their tender here. W. Dymock.

1195. Is that correct? I am not an encyclopædia—I cannot carry everything in my head. I have read already the following reply which I received from Robertson & Co.—“Dear Sir, replying to your inquiry, *re* Free Public Library tender, we beg to say that after due deliberation we have decided to furnish you with the required information, viz.:—That on 17th October, 1894, we tendered to supply ordinary English publications to the Free Public Library at a discount of 25 per cent. off published prices. We were not successful in our tender, and have no doubt some other firm offered better terms and secured the contract. Yours, &c., George Robertson & Co.” 19 Sept., 1900.

1196. Your evidence was that they offered to take 25 per cent. off all books. That letter says they will give a discount of 25 per cent. on ordinary publications? —

1197. I must ask your protection, Mr. Chairman, when all my answers are misconstrued or misstated. Did I not hand in George Robertson & Co.’s tender. How could I say it was on all and net books in the tender? I will likely be asked about net books.

1198. In your answer, No. 664, you say, “Under these circumstances George Robertson & Co., sent in a tender taking 25 per cent. off all books, but they were not successful”;—will you explain that? No. I ask is it usual that before evidence is printed Mr. Anderson can go through it?

1199. As a matter of fact, do you admit that in their tender they give varying discounts, and in some cases charge a commission on the business? I know that this was the tender which was sent in by George Robertson & Co. When I wrote to them and asked for a copy, that document which I have just read was what I received.

1200. Is that a copy of their tender? It is a forgery if it is not. That is a copy of the tender which I received, when I wrote to George Robertson & Co. for it.

1201. In that tender do you still assert that they give a discount of 25 per cent. off all books that we should purchase? I did not. All I know is that George Robertson & Co. have offered a discount of 25 per cent. off the published prices of all ordinary English publications.

1202. You have already given evidence that you joined them in that tender, and guaranteed them against any loss? I told them if the tender was accepted, and that if they lost by it, I would pay the loss.

1203. Do you recognise this as the tender from that firm? No; I never saw that in conjunction with them.

1204. The tender is as follows:—

George Robertson and Company, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and London.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 17 October, 1894.

According to your instructions, we beg to submit the following terms for supply of books:—

1. (a) English publications obtained to order—25 per cent. off published prices, except net books; net books, 5 per cent. off published prices.

(b) Colonial publications obtained to order—10 per cent. commission on cost.

2. English publications, at agents’ risk—20 per cent. off published prices, except net books; net books, 2½ per cent. off published prices.

3. Secondhand books—15 per cent. on cost.

4. American and foreign publications—15 per cent. off published prices.

5. Magazines, periodicals, and newspapers—Published prices net.

All the above to be delivered carriage free to the Library.

In tendering for this business we desire to call your attention to the special facilities we have over all other Australian houses for the conduct of such, which we tabulate on the following sheet:—

1. We have our own establishment in London, and employ there a manager and several hands, each told off to a separate duty. For example, one man for the new books, one man for the magazines, &c., one man for the special orders and secondhand books.

2. We have agencies in America and on the Continent of Europe.

3. We have separate establishments in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, and travellers in New Zealand and Tasmania.

4. We are one of the oldest-established firms in Australia, and have had a long and successful experience in library work. We may mention that although not holding the agency for the Melbourne Public Library, their account with us for books supplied from stock and by indent is a large one.

Hoping to be the successful tenderers.

We are, &c.,

GEO. ROBERTSON & CO.

(per GEO. W. ROBERTSON).

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., Chief Librarian, Free Public Library.

You see that in that tender they only give 25 per cent. on one limited class of our business? That is the only way in which they could do it. They could not give 25 per cent. off net books.

1205. Then it was not correct that they offered 25 per cent. off all our books? I never stated all.

1206. *Mr. Millard.*] I think Mr. Dymock’s object was to prove that George Robertson & Co.’s offer was more advantageous than that which was accepted? No; I waited on Mr. Anderson, and he put such obstacles in the way by saying that we would have to import all books for the inspection of the Library, and things of that description, that I wrote a letter saying that it would be impossible. I then saw it was impossible for me to tender. I saw George Robertson & Co., and had a chat over the matter. I told them it would be no good tendering for the Free Public Library, that Angus and Robertson would get it.

1207. What was the object of your evidence;—was it not to show that that offer was more advantageous than the one which was accepted by the Library authorities? Yes.

1208. *Mr. Meagher.*] Will you define what net books are? They are books which are published at what they call net prices—that is to say, a stamp of 3s. 6d. is put on the book, and that is the cost of the book. That is what a bookseller has to pay for them.

1209. If I were to use this expression, that I would supply ordinary English publications for the Library, with a discount of 25 per cent., would you consider that there would be a reservation in regard to net books? Certainly.

1210. *Chairman.*] Would not the circumstance be mentioned in the case of net books;—is it not mentioned in the tender that has just been read, and is not a reference made distinctly to net books, as distinguished from books on which 25 per cent. is to be allowed? Off ordinary books, booksellers are allowed 33½ per cent.—that is, for ordinary publications; but in the case of a book published at net price, say at 4s., the bookseller gets what he likes for it; but he must pay the publisher, generally speaking, the exact price marked on it.

1211-2. *Mr. Price.*] As a matter of fact, is it not a practice of trade, not only in the bookselling, but in all other trades, that lists are furnished with certain designations, such as “f.o.b” or “c.i.f.,” and in the case of quotations on lists net goods are always excluded? Tenders like that submitted would not include net books. It is a trade practice.

1213.

- W. Dymock. 1213. *Mr. Meagher.*] Between two booksellers, you would understand that fact without mentioning it;—if I were secretary to a library, and you were giving me an estimate of the cost, you would set out the meaning of net books, as far as the price was concerned; but if you were communicating with, say, Angus and Robertson, would you require to do that? No.
1214. This tender of George Robertson & Co. says 25 per cent., except net books, 5 per cent.? Yes.
1215. The expression is, "We tendered to supply ordinary English publications to the Free Public Library at a discount of 25 per cent. off published prices"? Yes.
1216. That letter being from one bookseller to another, there was no necessity to put in anything about net books? No.
1217. Therefore, do you see any discrepancy whatever between that tender of 1894 and the other communication to you in 1900? No. We are talking of books. Mr. Anderson is now bringing in magazines, and things of that sort. That tender of George Robertson & Co. was 25 per cent. off all ordinary books; but when the bookseller has to pay full prices for net books, no one could expect to get 25 per cent. off them.
1218. Your answer is, that there is no discrepancy? Yes. This tender of Robertson & Co. which has been handed in is a detailed tender. I did not know it was coming on, otherwise I would have obtained a copy of it. Their offer was 25 per cent. off ordinary English publications. If books were published in Switzerland, a bookseller would expect to get more for them than if they were published in England. The tender would embrace 25 per cent. off every book ordinarily published, and excepting net books.
1219. *Mr. Hogue.*] Then your statement that George Robertson & Co. tendered 25 per cent. discount on all books must be taken with a qualification? I did not use the word "all." It would be impossible to do that on all books.
1220. Under these circumstances, George Robertson & Co. sent in a tender, taking 25 per cent. off all books, and they were not successful; that makes all the difference;—must that be taken with some qualification? That must be taken with the qualification that it was covered by the tender of George Robertson & Co. which was submitted.
1221. With the qualification which you have explained? Yes.
1222. *Mr. Meagher.*] And with regard to people in the trade, you would not need any explanation? No; men acquainted with books would not need that explanation.
1223. *Mr. Millard.*] Do you withdraw this statement with reference to Robertson & Co.'s tender, to the effect that they offered to supply these books at a 25 per cent. discount upon all books? I do not withdraw the statement; I withdraw the word "all";—and the words should be there, "Supply ordinary English publications."
1224. Is it not a fact that, as a consequence of the withdrawal and alteration of your evidence the other day, that you destroy this tender of George Robertson & Co.'s as a comparison against the other one—absolutely destroy it for use as a comparison? No; not unless the other tender is put in. That statement of mine stands good, because it is effected by the letter that Mr. Anderson wrote to the Minister, and he says that Angus and Robertson undertook to do our work and give discounts varying from 15 to 20 per cent. Mr. Anderson might have been speaking of ordinary books when he made that statement; because it stands to reason that Angus and Robertson cannot allow him 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. off net books.
1225. You answer, "No, it does not destroy the value of the comparison with the other one";—does it not modify it, in a great measure? No, not at all.
1226. *Chairman.*] Assuming that an order was given for a number of books to any bookseller in town, would it be possible to allow 25 per cent. off ordinary English publications? No; because, in talking generally of discounts, net books are altogether exempt. There are only a few firms which publish net books.
1227. I mean ordinary English publications? It would be 25 per cent. off.
1228. Would it be possible to allow 25 per cent. off ordinary English books? No.
1229. Would it be impossible, or would it be a bad bargain on the part of a bookseller, to allow 25 per cent. discount off ordinary English literature? The answer to that is that, speaking as a bookseller, I could not do it. I would lose by it.
1230. *Mr. Meagher.*] The only reason you did that was to test the Chief Librarian as to the way in which he supported Angus and Robertson? Yes; that is why George Robertson & Co. objected to send in a tender, and I said, "If you get it I will pay you the loss." The reason why net books were brought out was that lots of publishers got into the habit of clapping 6s. on to a book, and letting it go out to various booksellers with an offer of 50 per cent. off that price. It is only done by one or two firms, such as McMillan & Co. Kipling's poems would be published at net price—that is to say, booksellers would have to pay what is marked on the book; but on all ordinary books he gets 33½ per cent. discount.
1231. *Mr. Hogue.*] This explanation which you have given as to the discount with regard to ordinary English literature and net books are recognised practices of the booksellers' or publishers' trade? Yes.
1232. Is it what you might call a trick of the trade? No; it is done to get over the tricks of the trade.
1233. Well, it is a practice of the bookselling or publishing trade, but you would not call it a trick of the trade? Yes.
1234. Is it a fact that the general public are not intimate with this practice? All book-buyers know it; all book-dealers know it.
1235. Would those who purchase books for libraries be conversant with the practice? They would be made conversant with it if they were not.
1236. The whole strength of your complaint is that you, as the head of a bookselling firm, and other booksellers in Sydney, have not had fair play from the Public Library? Yes.
1237. That one firm in Sydney has been favoured by the Free Public Library? That is what I am trying to ferret out now. Yes; that is my complaint.
1238. Have you ever made any complaint to that effect? Certainly. I made it to you when you were Minister.
1239. Do you attribute that to the Principal Librarian? As far as my knowledge goes.
1240. Have you any reason to suppose that the Trustees have any interest in favouring one bookseller more than another? I believe the Trustees in Mr. Walker's time would be greatly guided by the Librarian.
1241. Is that the case now? I do not know; I simply state what has taken place.

1242. You attribute it all to Mr. Anderson's influence? I certainly think Mr. Anderson could have given the booksellers a better chance if he wished. W. Dymock.

1243. The grounds on which you have made this complaint and have come to this conclusion are those generally stated in your evidence? Yes. 19 Sept., 1900.

1244. Have you any further evidence to offer in support of that contention? I will do so further on.

1245. *Mr. Anderson.*] Having seen the tender of George Robertson & Co. now for the first time, will you explain how it was that you let that firm send in a tender on which you were going to pay the loss without even seeing it? The tender is exactly the same as what they showed me—25 per cent. off published prices.

1246. You see there that they charge 15 per cent. commission on some of our business? That is not ordinary English literature.

1247. Do you see there that they charge 15 per cent. commission on some of our business? Yes.

1248. You see that they charge 10 per cent. commission on an important part of our business? Yes; that has nothing to do with their tender at all, that I produce.

1249. Would not these little commissions and variations in percentages modify the tender very much? I cannot say until I see the tender, but no bookseller could tender in any other way. A bookseller cannot pay net prices for books and allow 25 per cent off.

1250. Were not the tenders based on my specifications as sent to each tenderer? I do not know—let me see the tender.

1251. Did you make a tender yourself? No.

1252. Do you recognise this tender as being received at the time appointed from your firm? I do not recognise this as a tender.

1253. The document is as follows:—

Dear Sir,

Book Arcade, 428, George-street, Sydney, 18 October, 1894.

I duly received your favour of 11th instant, and while thanking you for your consideration of myself in this matter, I fail to see how any colonial bookseller could possibly carry out your wishes so as to give entire satisfaction. I will take the liberty of pointing out a few of the difficulties that present themselves to my mind.

*Re clause 1.*

(a) Almost all publishers give different terms and discounts.

(b) Books subscribed for in London are offered at greater inducements than when ordered from the colonies.

(c) Many books that might be ordered for on account of the Trustees might, by the time the order reached England, be out of print, and thus command a higher price than when published, and might even be unobtainable.

*Re clause 2.*

The difficulty would be to know what your Library already contains, as you have no catalogue up to date, and then again the great risk that would be incurred by having books left on hand that would prove unsaleable.

*Re clause 3.*

All second-hand books ordered by the Trustees, and provided they be obtainable when the order reached England, I would be willing to supply at 10 per cent. on cost.

*Re clauses 4 and 5.*

The same difficulty occurs here as I have already pointed out in reference to clause 1.

In my foregoing remarks I have only enumerated a very few of the many obstacles in the way of tendering, and I regard it as almost impossible for the Australian bookseller to compete against the London houses, no matter how good a representative he may have in England.

If the Trustees would be willing, I would undertake to do the whole of their business, allowing them all discounts, and exhibiting to them all original invoices and documents, for a commission to myself of 10 per cent., and would also undertake to import all standard works as published at my own risk, and allow the Trustees first selection on these terms.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM DYMCK.

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., Free Public Library, Macquarie-street.

Did you send that in reply to my letter of 11th October, which I will put in, a copy of which was sent to George Robertson & Co., and other booksellers in Sydney;—

It is as follows:—

(Copy.)

Gentlemen,

Free Public Library, 11 October, 1894.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Trustees, to invite from you, in common with seven other firms of booksellers in Sydney, a tender for the agency of this Library, to be delivered to me before noon on the 18th instant.

The tender should indicate as from 1st January, 1895:—

1. The discount to be allowed on all British publications obtained to our order, delivered carriage free to this Library.

2. The discount to be allowed on all British or other publications imported at agents' risk, and submitted to this Library on approval.

3. The terms on which second-hand books would be secured from any part of the world to the Library's order.

4. The discount to be allowed on (a) American; (b) other foreign publications (new) from publisher's prices.

5. The terms for all magazines, periodicals, and newspapers, for which the Library may wish to subscribe.

The Trustees would expect a deal of personal attention to be devoted to our particular business, especially in the direction of keeping the Library well supplied with the standard publications and works of reference, that it aims at receiving, and I would therefore suggest that you make yourselves acquainted with our general requirements before submitting a tender.

I shall be happy to give any information you may require.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

Messrs. Turner and Henderson, 16, Hunter-street.

Copies of this invitation were also sent to the following booksellers:—

George Robertson & Company.

William Maddock.

E. A. Petherick.

W. Dymock.

Eyre and Spottiswoode.

Edwards, Dunlop, & Company.

Angus and Robertson.

was your tender sent in response to that letter? Yes.

1254-5. Are you aware that three other firms besides yourself sent in an answer? Yes.

1256. Are you aware that they made no difficulty about the matter, and submitted tenders in accordance with the specification? No.

1257. Do you see that George Robertson & Co. tendered and made no difficulty, the tender being exactly according to specifications? I noticed that they did,

1258.

- W. Dymock. 1258. You state in your evidence that all the 140 volumes produced by you bear the stamp as having been sold by the Free Public Library, have you verified the statement that there are 140 volumes? When we counted them here, my man stated there were 140, but you have stated 124, but I am not responsible since this room was left open, and the books left around.
1259. Do you insinuate? I insinuate nothing. I stated it that day. You and others have had access to the books. Let me count my books now, and look at them, and I will tell you; but I cannot say what happened since they were handled by others.
1260. Will you swear that there were not fifteen books there without the stamp of the Free Public Library on them? I will not swear anything in regard to these books until I can overhaul them again.
1261. You would like to revise your evidence on that point? No; I will not revise my evidence; but I will not be responsible for anything with regard to these books now.
1262. Will you look at those books in a parcel tied up with string? Yes; the "Annual Register" was brought up to show you what that book was like. These books have evidently been sent up here. They do not bear your stamp; but that is carried out by other books. I say that some of the books may not have been stamped. I do not know them.
1263. Will you swear that those fifteen volumes bear the stamp of the Free Public Library? They have not got it.
1264. Will you swear that they were ever in the Free Public Library? I do not know that.
1265. Why did you bring these fifteen volumes amongst the others? I do not know. I can explain this in one moment. These fourteen books now on the table were in my office, and you know how quickly I sent down the order for them. The boy has evidently taken them up. I appeal to the Chair. Did I go over the books individually. There are now 124 other books.
1266. Are you sure about 124? I do not know what is here now. Those fifteen books, so far as my knowledge goes, are not Library books. These books were sent up by mistake.
1267. In answer 667, Mr. Dymock says, "I have purchased about 130 or 140 volumes";—do you now admit that the number of volumes once belonging to the Public Library, as produced here, is 108? There are over 100 books lying on the floor here.
1268. Are you aware that a number of these volumes are odd volumes? No; there might be five of them, but I have not gone through them particularly.
1269. You said, in answer to question 681, "By selling the duplicates which the Trustees had accumulated for so many years, the Library is now left with only one volumes";—Can you prove that statement? I went on the statement made by you, that you sold all duplicates.
1270. When did I make that statement? You said the duplicates had been all sold.
1271. Where did I say that? By the assertion always appearing in the papers that duplicates were taking up room, and, therefore, were sold.
1272. *Mr. Hogue.*] Therefore, it is not of your own knowledge? Yes.
1273. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you aware that we kept a duplicate, and in many cases a triplicate of works that we considered of value? No.
1274. Was that stated in the Answers to Questions asked in the House at the time of this trouble? I do not know.
1275. You testified that I spent a quarter of an hour in looking over a book that some person brought to me to be valued, and that Mr. Gifford spent three-quarters of an hour;—have you any authority for that, or is it hearsay? Yes; I will produce the witness.
1276. Can you imagine that any person would take three-quarters of an hour to find out the value of a book? I do; I have taken a day.
1277. Referring to that letter of 5th October, 1895, did you ever see my first report to the Minister on your selection of books for the Botany Council? I was not in the Minister's confidence, and I have never seen any of his private correspondence. No, I did not see it—it was never printed; it is a private letter from Mr. Anderson to the Minister.
1278. No; it is an official report? Well, I never saw it. Mr. Anderson wrote a private letter to the Minister, and he wishes to know if I have seen it.
1279. Is it not a fact that you saw a subsequent report of mine to the Minister? No. This report which you have produced in evidence is all that I have seen.
1280. I ask, did you see a subsequent report of mine to the Minister? No.
1281. Have you not produced a copy of that report here? I saw this one which is in evidence. I do not know how many letters you have written to the Minister.
1282. Did you not get a copy of a report of the 5th September, 1895? Yes; here it is.
1283. Was that sent at my own request? I do not know. Mr. Anderson says I received one, when I did not receive any; this report of 5th September, 1895, is in answer to a deputation to the Minister. Mr. Anderson here refers to some other report of which I know nothing.
1284. Do you remember that, at the deputation to the Minister one of the deputation made use of the expression, "college-bred men"? No.
1285. Do you understand that my remark in my subsequent report produced here is really an allusion to this remark by one of the deputation? No.
1286. In your letter of the 5th October, which you produced, you say, "Mr. Anderson's accusation that he has thrown out the worthless rubbish is in the same bad taste as his declaration that none of these books are suited for college-bred men. I do not know that the people of Botany claim to be college-bred"? Yes.
1287. Are you aware that that expression was used by a member of the deputation, and was, therefore, quoted by me in inverted commas in my report? All I know is what is in the letter to me.
1288. You said in answer to Question 695 that no one went to your shop to inspect the late Dr. Bennett's books in the name of the Free Public Library? That you did not, as far as my memory serves me.
1289. You said that no one went there? No; I was most explicit, because I said no one officially came there.
1290. The question was, "Did anyone come from the Free Public Library to inspect them"? and your answer was, "Not in the name of the Free Public Library"? That is my answer. Not officially.
1291. Are you aware that I sent the officer next in rank to myself to inspect them? No.

1292. Do you know on what date I took up my position as Public Librarian;—you know it was 1st W. Dymock. September, 1893? It is in the evidence; whatever you say I take for granted.
1293. Are you aware that I only made a change in the method of doing the business of the Library in 19 Sept., 1900. October, 1894? No; I cannot say from memory.
1294. You know that date by inviting these tenders on behalf of the Trustees? Yes.
1295. Have you any proof whatsoever of your statement that Angus and Robertson have had preferential treatment within a fortnight of my commencing to act in my present position? I will have to look up a letter-book of mine; I can answer that to-morrow.
1296. Have you any proof now? On what date did you write a letter telling me to stop immediately supplying all books, when I told you a number of books had been subscribed for any they would have to go on? That is documentary proof.
1297. Of course, that is after they got the agency you may be sure;—you have made a statement, and you cannot give any proof at once? I will look up the thing.
1298. Can you give me any proof now? Not just now.
1299. Why did you make a statement that you cannot substantiate? I did not say that. I ask the protection of the Chair. It is impossible to carry everything in my head. I have not my books and notes. I have not even got my own evidence.
1300. You have stated that “having obtained a customer for ‘White’s Memoirs’ for eight guineas,”—will you tell us who that customer was? No, I will not give my customers’ names.
1301. In answer to question 781, “When our tenders are overhauled by another firm . . . it gives them a great pull over any local bookseller, who has just made an offer”;—can you prove that statement? I will. I quote from a letter written by Mr. Anderson to the Minister on 5th September, 1895. He says, “I spent several hours in going over the list thoroughly, and then went to Mr. Dymock’s store, where I spent several hours in inspecting the books themselves.” He then says, “I then visited the shop of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, the agents of this Library, who have the only stock of second-hand books that would be likely to contain those on this list. I asked Mr. Robertson for the prices of about twenty of the most expensive books, such as he was then charging to the public.”
1302. Does that justify you in saying that your tender was overhauled by the firm? Certainly.
1303. Because I asked our agents the price of twenty books with the object of checking your prices, you say that your tender was overhauled by a firm? Yes; you say you came to my place and spent several hours—I say only half an hour—and then you go to a rival firm and you check the books by twenty; at the same time you had a list of my prices. That is overhauling my tender.
1304. Do you know I took down with that list of books your shop prices at the same time? I do not know what you did, but I know you went to Angus and Robertson after you had been at my place.
1305. *Mr. Meagher.*] You complain that he went to your rival’s place to sit in judgment upon you? Yes.
1306. *Mr. Anderson.*] Can you give me any proof of that? I do not want better proof than your own handwriting. I did not search for it.
1307. Do you know that they tendered for the same library previous to this? Naturally they would have, and that makes it worse. We all had a chance of tendering in this case.
1308. How could it possibly matter, if they had previously tendered for these books, what they knew about your subsequent prices? Because it was not settled then. I then wrote in October, a month afterwards, these words to the Minister—I am quoting from my letter, dated 5th October, 1895, to show that it was not settled when you took this course—“In conclusion, I beg to say that I am quite willing that any unbiassed judge should inspect these books. I feel certain that the selection made was a good one, and the library suitable for the district, and the prices were fair and reasonable. I appeal to the Minister in confidence to say the act of the Botany Council in purchasing these books is not now to be repudiated after they have been withdrawn from sale for nearly three months’ time.” That was a month after Mr. Anderson had been round showing my prices.
1309. *Mr. Price.*] Was it possible for Angus and Robertson to modify their tender after seeing your tender? Certainly, as far as I know. That shows that the thing was not settled until a month afterwards.
1310. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you aware that I recommended the Minister to accept your tender, provided it were amended? No; I do not know what you recommended the Minister.
1311. In answer to Question 784, you say, “It can be easily understood what disadvantages local book-sellers labour under when Mr. Anderson can get books as secretary to private individuals”? Yes.
1312. To what do you refer? I refer to your conduct in saying you are private secretary to Mr. Mitchell, and importing books for him.
1313. Is Mr. Mitchell “private individuals”? He is a private individual.
1314. So you refer to the singular number? I refer to your acting in your public capacity as public Librarian and doing work—as you have already stated—to the extent of £2,600 for a private gentleman.
1315. You seem to have a most unfortunate memory; it is not £2,600, it is £2,000? It is the principle I object to.
1316. Is there any other private individual that you refer to? No; not as far as I know. Not so far as I have found out yet. I do not know that either.
1317. Have Mr. Mitchell’s purchases from you gone down during the last few years? Certainly.
1318. How much used he to buy from you per annum? He used to buy various amounts. I could find out by looking at my books.
1319. How much does he purchase from you in a year? Very little; how can he? I am out of Mr. Mitchell’s particular line of business. I have gone into a cheaper class of books.
1320. Do you feel it to be a grievance that you have lost some custom through my acting as secretary for Mr. Mitchell? Not personally to Mr. Mitchell. It is the principle I object to.
1321. You take your stand on general principles? On the principle that you are a highly-paid civil servant, and that you have no right to do private person’s business.
1322. Seeing that Mr. Mitchell has already given us a very large collection of books, and has intimated his intention of bequeathing to us the whole of his library and handsomely endowing it, do you consider that I ought to help him in every way possible to consummate that intention? So long as you do it legitimately, without interfering with legitimate business men.
1323. I suppose you realise that if Mr. Mitchell saves a certain commission every year, he will have so much more to spend on books? I am not here to deal with Mr. Mitchell’s financial affairs. All that  
Mr.

- W. Dymock.** Mr. Mitchell will say will not interfere with his buying books, even if it were £1,000. He is a wealthy gentleman, and I am sure that he is the last man in the world to wish to do the bookselling trade, or any one, any harm. I would prefer not to be examined as regards Mr. Mitchell, because he is a gentleman I have long known, and I have a great respect for. I am sure he does not wish his name to be dragged through this Committee. What I ask on broad grounds is, is it fair and proper that you should do any private gentleman's work? I cannot answer any more questions about Mr. Mitchell.
- 9 Sept., 1900. 1324. *Mr. Meagher.*] I think it is right that you should answer some more;—having known Mr. Mitchell for many years, knowing his character as a philanthropic and big-hearted man, do you think the fact of a salaried public servant doing any work for him free of charge would influence Mr. Mitchell in giving an extra book to the Public Library? No; and it is degrading to him to say so.
1325. *Mr. Price.*] Would he do it for economy—to get books “on the cheap”? No.
1326. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you aware that he asked me to undertake this work on his behalf? No; I have already said, I am not your private secretary.
1327. Would you assert that I would wish to have all this extra labour unless Mr. Mitchell asked me to undertake it? You seem to like outside work—library conferences and secretary to Mr. Mitchell.
1328. Do you not think it is highly commendable in me to do anything in my power to advance Library work by means of the Library Association, or anything else of that sort? I think you are the paid servant of the public as Librarian, and you ought not to go into trade and other things.
1329. *Mr. Price.*] Do you think it would take a man all his time to carry out the duties of Librarian? There might have been fewer books missed from the Library if he was there more looking after his own work.
1330. Do you say Mr. Anderson interferes too much outside, instead of attending to his work in the Library? Yes.
1331. *Mr. Anderson.*] Will you give me specific examples of what you think outside work? I am not here for that.
1332. I understood you to express the opinion that it is not part of my duties as Public Librarian of New South Wales to help the Library movement by means of the Library Association? No; your duty is what you are paid for as Librarian. You could do lots of things to help literary work outside, but you should stick to your work as Librarian and nothing else.
1333. Would it be a good thing for me to improve knowledge of Library economy in country districts where Librarians have no opportunity of learning that? Your duty is Librarian here—you are not a philanthropist. I only know you as Librarian, for which you receive a salary.
1334. Do you think it would be part of my duties to make a list of standard works of reference, and of general literature, for selection by Municipal Libraries which are being endowed by the State, to aid them in their choice from my experience of books? No, I do not; because I do not think you have had experience sufficient in these libraries to do it.
1335. What libraries? In libraries; you have already stated you do not know the value of books.
1336. Will you produce that? I will produce it. You said, “I do not know the value of books; I am only the custodian of books.”
1337. Do you not know that I said I did not know the price of all books? I would not ask you for the price of all books.
1338. Do you not know that my evidence was that I did not profess to know the prices of all books? I would not ask you such a question.
1339. You say, in answer to Question 797, that no one was allowed to look at the duplicates unless attended by an officer;—will you explain what that means? That was in Mr. Walker's time. When a book was mutilated, and there was only one copy remaining, I was informed by Mr. Walker that he would then only allow a man to look at the book when an officer was there.
1340. You say that no one was allowed to look at a duplicate? I give you my authority. Mr. Walker stated that the duplicates were never taken out unless the man looking at them was attended by an officer.
1341. What do you mean? He had duplicates in reserve, I am led to believe.
1342. Are you quite sure that Mr. Walker kept the duplicates in a reserve or in one lot? Mr. Walker's word is quite sufficient.
1343. *Mr. Meagher.*] You are only speaking of a conversation? Yes.
1344. *Mr. Anderson.*] Will you swear that the duplicates were not intermingled promiscuously with the other books of the Australian collection during the whole history of the Library? I do not know that.
1345. In Question 798, you say that the British Museum keeps more than one copy;—can you prove that? Yes; I can prove that, because I have been in the British Museum, and I have seen duplicates of books there, if my memory serves me.
1346. Can you remember some of the books that you saw duplicates of? No; I was there in 1881. I was collecting Australian books, and I went there frequently. I have also a knowledge of what is stated in some books, and it was in the newspaper on Saturday, that they had requested leave to sell some books.
1347. Had that anything to do with duplicates? Yes, they were talking about selling books.
1348. Can you produce any proof that the British Museum keeps duplicates of books? I will put a note down and see. I have no proof with me.
1349. In answer to Question 812, you say you would willingly give 5s. and 6s. a volume for the volumes you have produced here? I value them at that.
1350. Which do you mean, 5s. or 6s.? I will give 5s. a volume for a lot like that.
1351. Will you be surprised to learn that they can be bought in retail shops for an average of 3s. a volume? I would be surprised to learn that such a collection of books can be bought anywhere. I will give 10s. a volume for a duplicate set of the whole lot, not bearing the Free Public Library stamp.
1352. Then you will be surprised if I show you an English catalogue in which you can buy the whole of them for 3s. a volume? No; there are certain booksellers in London who put books in their catalogue with the object of getting inquiries; but when you send Home, the books are sold, or they will get you another copy. I find frequently that the copy which you do get is terribly mauled, so I do not put any reliance on catalogues. Give me prices current.
1353. Would you not expect to get a book at the price quoted by a respectable London bookseller, if you sent Home for it? Yes, if it was not sold; but I would want to know what sort of copy it was. I know the sort of copy I have here.



1354. Did you ever supply any books to the Library at Bourke? I might have.
1355. Did you supply them with a number of volumes of the "Dublin Medical Journal?" I do not know. It was eight or nine years ago.
1356. Did you receive any copies of the printed evidence given before this Committee some time ago? Yes.
1357. How many copies? One, which I left with Mr. Mitchell to look over.
1358. Who gave you that copy? I sent up to Parliament House, and it was sent to me. I wanted a copy of it, thinking that Mr. Mitchell would take an interest in it. I obtained a copy of it, and left it with Mr. Mitchell.
1359. From whom did you obtain the copy? It was sent by one of the officials of Parliament House. I received a copy from Parliament House. I sent up my man to ask if any of the Committee were here, and he asked for a copy of the evidence? I received a copy of the evidence in an official envelope from Parliament House.
1360. To whom did you send for a copy? I sent my man up here to see if there was any of the Library Committee, or anyone here who could give me a copy. I did not know whom to apply to.
1361. *Chairman.*] Did you understand that it came from Mr. Meagher? I could not swear that it came from him.
1362. *Mr. Meagher.*] As a member of the Committee, as Mr. Dymock wished to have a copy of the evidence I handed it to him? Yes.
1363. *Mr. Anderson.*] Have you paid anyone money for giving evidence or collecting evidence with regard to this matter? Not a penny.
1364. Has anyone offered to give or procure evidence for you for money? No.
1365. Did you engage any private detective to get information about this case? No.
1366. Did any private detective offer to give you evidence with regard to this case? No.
1367. Did you boast to any gentleman in Sydney that a private detective had offered you valuable evidence, and that you had to pay for it? No.
1368. Did you say anything to a gentleman in Sydney about having a private detective engaged, or a private detective offering you any evidence whatever? No.
1369. What officers in my Library, to your knowledge, have given you information to help you in this matter? I suppose there is hardly an officer in your Library who has been of use to me. I have sent up to the Library just as an ordinary man. I have sent up my own men, to ask for books, and see how long they took to look them up in some cases; in other cases, to see if you have books. I have never been there myself. Information which I received in that way I do not know which officer gave it; but if you want to know the name of one officer I did speak to about this Library, it was Mr. Fox.
1370. Has he given you information with regard to the working of the Library? No.
1371. Has he given you private information about the Library? No.
1372. Has any other officer in the Library given you information, besides Mr. Fox, about the working of the Library? No; not about the working of the Library, but about the doings of the Library.
1373. Who? A man named Alexander, and Warden, and a man named Gannon.

W. Dymock.  
19 Sept., 1900.

THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

Mr. MEAGHER,  
Mr. PRICE,

Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. MILLARD,  
Mr. QUINN,

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. William Dymock appeared on his own behalf.

William Dymock recalled and further examined:—

1374. *Chairman.*] When you were under examination yesterday you stated that you did not use the word "all" when referring to a tender submitted by G. Robertson & Co., in which it was alleged you said they offered to supply books to the Free Public Library with a discount of 25 per cent. off all books. After having had an opportunity of looking at the official report of your evidence, do you wish to adhere to that statement? I admit that the official report of my evidence on the 13th September, 1900, is correct. I did use the words "all books" when speaking of that tender, but I did not mean in giving that answer to include net books. I referred to all ordinary English publications.

W. Dymock.  
20 Sept., 1900.

1375. *Mr. Anderson.*] In Question 780 you stated that you offered 12 guineas for a copy of "White's Memoirs?" Yes.

1376. Was that for the copy now held by Mr. Lennard? Yes.

1377. Did he ever leave that copy with you? No.

1378. How did your customer make an offer for that book? My customer has so much faith in my knowledge of books that he took my recommendation.

1379. Would he give you that for any particular copy? No; this is a special copy.

1380. Am I to understand that the customer made you an offer which justified you in giving 12 guineas for "White's Memoirs" without ever having seen the book? I have stated so; it was after I told him what a fine copy it was.

1381. Do you know that you can get copies of that book in London from 25s. up to £3 for the very finest copy? No; another thing is that this is a specially fine copy. The book published at 25s. may be an uncoloured copy: this is a coloured copy; this is supposed to be the author's own copy.

1382. Do you think that that would make such an enormous difference in the price? I do.

1383. For example, in a catalogue, the book is described as White's Voyage, coloured plates, Fonthill and Hamilton edition, bound in full Russia, gilt edges, £3 10s.? That does not matter. I wanted this copy which was in Sydney.

1384. What would be the effect of the Library stamp being upon books that were sold? It would lessen their value.

1385.

- W. Dymock. 1385. By how much? According to the stamping of the book, I should say from 20 to 33½ per cent.  
 20 Sept., 1900. 1386. Would not the presence of the embossed stamp on the title page also depreciate the value? I included that.
1387. We should allow that much off prices generally quoted in reputable catalogues of the same books? I do not go with catalogues; the great thing is the condition of the book. I have seen a lot of these books, and I produce them. I know the value of them, but I know nothing of the value of the books on the catalogue which you are quoting from.
1388. But I suppose you would accept the prices given by respectable booksellers? Yes, if it applies to the same copy. I will produce a copy, and let the other bookseller produce a copy. The difference of as much as one eighteenth of an inch on the marginal line of an original folio copy of Shakespeare would make a difference of hundreds of pounds in the price.
1389. Do you assume the condition of all the duplicates from the condition of the 104 volumes which you have produced here? I assume nothing. I only assume what I have here, and what books will be afterwards produced.
1390. Granting that the Library retains at least one or two copies of these books, I suppose it would be likely that, in most cases, they would get rid of the worst copy? That would be the sensible thing to do.
1391. Do you know Edwards, the London bookseller? Yes.
1392. Is he a reputable bookseller, and acknowledged to be an authority on Australian literature? Yes.
1393. Have you bought many Australian books from him? I have had dealings with him.
1394. Did you find that you got the books from him at the price he submitted? If he had them in stock.
1395. Did you get a fair proportion of them from his stock when you ordered them? Yes, with regard to the ordinary books, but frequently the rarer books were gone.
1396. Does he procure those books to your order at a subsequent date, and at the same price? I do not allow him to do that.
1397. Would he do so? I do not know what he would do.
1398. Have you seen his catalogue of last year's date? Yes.
1399. Do you consider the books in that catalogue are honestly and correctly described? Yes.
1400. Would you have complete confidence in his description of the binding and condition of a book? Yes.
1401. Would it be fair to compare the prices at which he would sell books with what we could afford to sell them at in Sydney? No.
1402. Why not? Because he has at times an erroneous opinion about the price of books. He wants higher prices sometimes than they are worth in Sydney, and at other times his prices are lower than what the books are worth in Sydney.
1403. Has he not an opportunity of comparing prices with the best sellers in the world, such as Quaritch, and Sotheran, and others? That is his business, not mine.
1404. Do you not know that he has an opportunity of comparing prices with those famous booksellers? I do not know his business.
1405. With regard to the purchase of a Municipal Library for Annandale, did one of the Aldermen bring a list of books to you to be valued? No; we sent for the list of books.
1406. Did you get it? Yes.
1407. Did you make a compilation of that list of books? Yes.
1408. Whose list of books was it? I cannot swear, but rumour says it was prepared by you from Angus & Robertson's stock.
1409. Did you make another list nearly identical with that? Yes.
1410. Did you submit a price for the whole list? Yes; the reason for making another list was because Angus & Robertson had the only copies of the books in Sydney, and it would be impossible for us to complete the order. Therefore we asked the Minister, with the sanction of the Committee, to submit other books for those which Angus & Robertson only had.
1411. Do you consider that the Municipal Council, in submitting Angus & Robertson's list to you, were hawking it round your shop? No; it was at the request of the Minister.
1412. Have you not just sworn that you saw a list compiled by Angus & Robertson? I did not see the list; we did not see the prices.
1413. How could you see the list without seeing the prices? By a cover being placed over the prices.
1414. Did you not say just now that you sent for this list of books? Certainly; how could we tender unless we sent for a list of the books.
1415. Did I not ask you if an Alderman brought the list, and you said no? We were informed that an Alderman had a list, and that by sending to his office we could get a copy of it.
1416. In what way was that list given to you? We went to the gentleman's office; how could we tender unless we got a list of the books? I sent a clerk for a copy of the list of books, and we were forbidden to see the prices; we did not want to see the prices; he put a cover over the prices.
1417. Who was the gentleman? I. R. Cohen, alderman of Annandale.
1418. Did that gentleman bring a list of books to your office? I have stated that we went to his office.
1419. And he showed you a list submitted already by Angus & Robertson? Yes.
1420. What discount did you offer on the list submitted by you? I would have to look up my books for that?
1421. Did you offer any special cash discount in addition to the ordinary discount shown on the invoice? Mr. Kettlewell can answer that question.
1422. Do I understand that you as proprietor of this business cannot tell the Committee what special offer you made for this lot of books? No; I have got such a large business that I do not know the ins and outs of every order; I have a managing man to help me.
1423. Did you interview aldermen personally about this matter? Yes.
1424. Did you interview them all? No; as many as I could.
1425. Did you inform them that you would give them a special cash discount to the funds of the Municipal Council in addition to the trade discount if you got the order? No; I do not believe I did; but I am not sure of that, because I saw such a lot of them. At any rate, our tender was put in, and I will produce it.
1426. Did you make any special offer? No; as far as my knowledge goes.
1427. Who was the chairman of the book committee at that time? I do not know from memory. Once we lost the order, I lost interest in it.
1428. Do you know as a matter of fact that the Council fully considered your tender together with that of another firm? Yes.

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1429. Do you know that your tender was rejected? I have said so.
1430. Do you know that I was the means of drawing the Council's attention to the fact that they should call for tenders? I do not know your private business.
1431. Have you not just given evidence to the effect that I made that list of books? I said that rumour said you had made it.
1432. Do you consider it is fair to bring forward rumours and hearsay statements to put into sworn evidence? You asked for my reasons and I gave them.
1433. Do you know Alderman Horton, of Annandale? I may know him; I know two or three of them, but I have forgotten their names.
1434. You mentioned a work on architecture? Yes; "Carter's Ancient Architecture."
1435. What was the cost? You charged £6.
1436. What do you mean by saying I charged? It was sold for £6 odd. My price for it was 30s. or 35s.
1437. That was one item, I understand, in a large lot of books numbering about 800? I have taken that book as an instance; if the Chairman wishes it, I can send for my tender.
1438. *Mr. Quinn.*] Who charged £6 odd for the book? Angus and Robertson in their tender. It was a list of books made up and practically sold to the Annandale Library.
1439. *Mr. Anderson.*] How did you know the price of that book? Because I found out afterwards by asking some of the aldermen the prices.
1440. Did they have the prices in their memory? They looked it up for me.
1441. Did you ask them to see twenty books, so that you could have the prices? Mr. Kettlewell, who has that in charge, can be called.
1442. Are you talking from hearsay from Mr. Kettlewell? I am talking about my managing man. He offered me this evidence, but I said "you had better give it yourself."
1443. What evidence? About the Annandale list of books, and the prices and discounts we offered.
1444. What we are talking about now are the prices charged in another firm's tender? Mr. Kettlewell can answer all questions in relation to the Annandale library.
1445. *Chairman.*] Do you know personally anything with reference to the prices charged? No; it is in Mr. Kettlewell's department. I adhere to the evidence I have already given as to "Carter's Architecture."
1446. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know of your own knowledge? Yes.
1447. How do you know of your own knowledge? Mr. Kettlewell, my head man, informed me.
1448. Do you mean to say that that is of your own knowledge? That is as far as I can get at it. If you ask me did I handle the book, I will say No.
1449. How many more books did you refer to as being priced more highly on the other list than in yours? Let me have the tender, and I will tell you.
1450. Did you see the copy of "Carter's Architecture" which was offered by the other firm? No.
1451. How do you know that it is of the same quality, and that it is the same copy as yours? Because I know the book; it is just the same as asking me about a copy of any ordinary book. Ours was bound in half morocco, and theirs would not be bound in full morocco.
1452. Did the Committee of the Annandale Council inspect the books offered by you? Ask Mr. Kettlewell; I do not know of my own knowledge.
1453. Have you taken any steps to test the truth of your statements that I made that list of books? I have your own evidence that you went through lists of books of that description.
1454. Do you tell the Committee that that means that I made the list? I said that all the books on that list were at Angus and Robertson's.
1455. Is that the proof you gave that I made up the list? Will you tell me where I said you made it.
1456. Have you found the date of Dr. Norton's letter which you were in doubt about when you were examined before? I was speaking from memory when I gave the date. I find that it was a report of an interview which the *Daily Telegraph* reporter had with different gentlemen, and Dr. Norton's name is mentioned. Dr. Norton is interviewed lower down; but above that it says, "These books would have been burnt if Angus and Robertson had not bought them." The date given me is 3rd July, 1897, but I cannot find the interview in the paper of that date. I will look the matter up.
1457. In Question 831 you say, "I was misled; I thought it was a lot of rubbish that would be disposed of." Did not your officer have every opportunity of seeing how much was rubbish and how much was good stuff? Yes.
1458. Then, if you were misled, were you not misled by your own employee? Yes; I was misled.
1459. Do you remember paying a visit to my office about two years ago, in September, 1898? Yes.
1460. Did you take off your coat and challenge me to fight? No.
1461. Were you not under the influence of drink on that day? No.
1462. Did I send for a policeman to remove you from my office? No; you sent for an official;—the man at the door.
1463. Did you go out with that person, whoever he was? Prior to that you threatened to give me in charge, and I said, "Give me in charge and I will put you in the witness box." Mr. Anderson got up and went out for a man in uniform. Mr. Anderson insinuates that I was drunk. He has full permission to remove any man who is drunk from the Free Library.
1464. Do you know if that was the reason why I sent for a policeman—because you were drunk? No; the reason is that you were so insulting to me that I lost my temper and I said, "If you are a man, put up your fists."
1465. You did challenge me to fight? You asked me did I take my coat off. I did not. I said, "If you are a man, put up your fists."
1466. Did I not ask you not to show your dirty cuffs? No; that would have been a lie if you did.
1467. Was not that the way I chaffed you? No; my linen is always clean. You speak for yourself.
1468. *Mr. Meagher.*] You know the Press are reporting this inquiry? Yes.
1469. You are a well-known business man and an alderman? Yes.
1470. Whatever may be the object of asking you peculiarly insulting questions as to your habits, let me ask you this—Is there a word of truth in the suggestion that on the date of the incident which Mr. Anderson relates took place you were in the Free Library in a state of intoxication? No; the business which took me there was of too serious a nature for me to be in such a state.
1471. Mr. Anderson has attempted to lead the Committee to believe that the reason he sent for a constable was your condition of intoxication. Do you adhere to your statement that the reason he sent for

W. Dymock. for somebody was that you threatened personal chastisement? It was on account of the insulting manner in which I was received by Mr. Anderson when I went to him on public business. If I had been some scoundrel, instead of a citizen, I could not have been more grossly insulted by a public servant.

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1472. On what day of the week was it? I cannot say from memory.

1473. Could you say that you were attending to your business on that day? Certainly; I was busy the whole morning. It was a very important matter that I went to see Mr. Anderson about. I lost my temper, and I said, "You are a liar to say a thing like that; now, if you are a man, put up your hands." He said, "Get a constable." I said, "Thank you, give me in charge and you are run out of your office."

1474. Did Mr. Anderson during that interview at any time call attention to the fact that you were drunk, and that he would have nothing to do with you? No, a discussion had been going on for some time.

1475. During this interview did Mr. Anderson accuse you of what he has accused you to-day, that is intoxication? No; it is a vile insinuation to make.

1476. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you come two days running to see me at that time? I only saw you once.

1477. Just think a little bit? I only saw you once.

1478. Did you see me in my office two days running, on Friday and Saturday, in that month and year? To the best of my knowledge I did not. I remember seeing you on that day.

1479. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect whether it was a Friday or Saturday? I cannot say.

1480. *Mr. Meagher.*] What part of the day was it? In the afternoon about 3 o'clock.

1481. *Mr. Quinn.*] Did you go there in connection with the business of the Public Library? It was about a librarian's business.

1482. What was it in connection with? The Library Association. It was my first intention, on seeing Mr. Anderson, to offer a valuable collection of books that I had, so that they might be on exhibition. One word brought on another, and I was almost told that I was an intruder in the Library, although I was willing to offer these valuable books of which no one else had copies. I lost my temper.

1483. Were the books declined by Mr. Anderson? They were never offered afterwards.

1484. That his feelings became so excited that whatever transaction you had with Mr. Anderson it could not be proceeded with? Yes, and we never met again until lately. Mr. Anderson has constituted himself into something or another in connection with the Library Association. People can go and converse with him during his business hours about these private matters while he is paid by the country.

1485. Was this a private matter? That is what I would like to know, whether it is private or public. It is in connection with the Library Association of Australasia.

1486. Did you go to Mr. Anderson to offer some books for exhibition? Yes; and then it got into a personal matter.

1487. Do you complain that for five years books for the Public Libraries have always been bought from one firm? Yes; until the Annandale and Rookwood Libraries were tendered for.

1488. Is this copy of White's Memoirs which you have referred to the author's copy? We have reason to believe that that is the case, but the man who owns the book will produce it.

1489. Would not the fact that this is the author's copy, in the opinion of a bibliophile, increase the value of that book by thousands per cent? The fact of its being the author's copy would increase it very much, but this is a specially fine and very large copy. If, in those days there had been proof copies, this would have been a proof copy. The plates could almost be taken out and framed, they are so beautiful. For instance, it would be impossible to say what would be the value of a book with Kipling's autograph in it.

1490. Or a copy that Kipling had presented to anyone? Yes. If it were a 6s. book it would bring £6. It would be impossible to say what it would be worth.

1491. *Mr. Price.*] You were asked a question the other day with regard to books being disposed of by the British Museum? I have here a copy of a Bill introduced into the British Parliament dealing with that subject, it is as follows:—

A BILL intituled "An Act to authorise the Trustees of the British Museum to deposit copies of local newspapers with local authorities, and to dispose of valueless printed matter."

Be it enacted, &c.:—

1. The Trustees of the British Museum may make and give effect to arrangements with the council of any county or borough (including the town council or borough commissioners of any borough or police borough in Scotland) for placing in the custody of the council copies of any newspaper published in or near the county or borough which have been received by the Trustees since the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, or which may be hereafter received by them, and every council shall make due provision for the preservation of copies so placed in their custody.

2. The Trustees of the British Museum may, with the approval of the Treasury, make rules respecting the disposal by destruction or otherwise of printed matter deposited in the British Museum which is not of sufficient value to justify its preservation in the Museum.

The rules made under this section, and the power of disposal under rules so made, shall be subject to the conditions applying to the rules which may be made and the power of disposal of documents which may be exercised under section one of the Public Record Office Act, 1877, as amended by the Public Record Office Act, 1898 (being the section set forth in the Schedule to this Act), with the substitution of references to the Trustees for references to the Master of the Rolls, and of references to the British Museum for references to the Public Record Office.

3. This Act may be cited as the British Museum Act, 1900.

#### SCHEDULE.

1. The Master of the Rolls, with the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and such further approval in the case of certain documents as is hereinafter mentioned, may, if he sees fit, from time to time make, and when made revoke, add to, and vary, rules respecting the disposal by destruction or otherwise of documents which are deposited in or can be removed to the Public Record Office, and which are not of sufficient public value to justify their preservation in the Public Record Office.

Such rules shall:—

(1) So far as they relate to documents of any court mentioned in section three of the Public Record Office Act, 1838, be made with the further approval of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and

(2.) So far as they relate to documents removed, or about to be removed to the Public Record Office from the office of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or other Department of the Government (except the Treasury), be made with the further approval of such Secretary of State, or head of such Department.

Before the power of disposal given by this section shall be exercised as to any documents, the Master of the Rolls shall cause a schedule to be prepared of the documents for the time being proposed to be disposed of, containing a list of the documents, and such particulars as to their character and contents as may be calculated to enable the Houses of Parliament to judge of the expediency of disposing of such documents in the proposed manner; but where there shall be several documents of the same class or description, it shall be sufficient to classify them, as far as practicable, according to their nature and contents, instead of specifying each document separately, and the power of disposal given by this section shall not be exercised in respect of any documents until the schedule relating to such documents before required has been submitted to both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than four weeks.

No

No rule made in pursuance of this section shall provide for the disposal of any document of older date than the year W. Dymock.  
one thousand six hundred and sixty.

Every rule made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and when the same has  
lain not less than nine weeks before both Houses of Parliament it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to  
declare her approbation of the rule, or any part of the rule, from which rule or part Her Majesty has not been prayed by an  
address of either House of Parliament to withhold her approbation. 20 Sept., 1900.

Every such rule, when approved by Order in Council, shall be deemed to have been within the powers of this Act and  
duly made, and shall while in force have effect as if it were enacted by Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the following speeches were made on that Bill:—

VISCOUNT PEEL:—My Lords, I rise to ask your Lordships to read a second time a Bill promoted by the Trustees of the  
British Museum, in the interests, I hope, of that great institution. \* \* \* \* \* I will  
give your Lordships an idea of the class of matter to which the power to destroy would apply, and it will be seen that it is  
such matter as can be of no conceivable value to anybody or to any institution. The following is a description of the classes  
of useless printed matter which it is proposed to destroy:—

1. Wall-diaries and books of blank forms, such as washing-books, household and trade account-books, &c.
2. Wall-sheets of texts, alphabets or elementary instruction, and blank register and other forms for use in elementary schools.
3. Trade advertisements (excepting those which are well illustrated, or which may be useful as showing the progress of  
manufactures, machinery, &c.).
4. Christmas, birthday and similar cards and coloured texts. (Some publishers supply these mounted in bound volumes,  
which will sufficiently show the nature of these cards and the progress of printing in colours.)
5. Children's toy-books, packets of games, boxes of alphabets, &c. (The larger and better coloured children's books are  
catalogued and placed on the shelves.)
6. Single sheet and small miscellaneous religious tracts. (All tracts issued in series which can be catalogued together and  
bound in volumes are kept.)
7. Single sheet songs, ballads and hymns. (All those by known writers or of any interest, historical, political, or literary,  
are catalogued and placed on the shelves.)
8. Duplicates of single volumes, odd parts of periodicals or broken sets, together with duplicates of books complete, but so  
valueless that no library would accept them as a gift.

Some trade advertisements would illustrate the trade of the day, and be a valuable record, perhaps for some future  
historian in dealing with that particular item of history. Of course, those advertisements would be preserved. The bill  
provides that in the case of matter to be destroyed the same rule and process should be followed as is followed in the Public  
Record Office Act, 1877, as amended by the Public Record Office Act, 1898. It is proposed that the rules should be laid  
before Parliament for nine weeks; and when the schedules of printed matter proposed to be destroyed have been prepared  
they are to be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for another four weeks. With that precaution I cannot  
conceive that there can be much danger of the destruction of any printed matter. The question will not be left to any single  
authority in the British Museum. The Chief Librarian will not be able from time to time to destroy any printed matter. It  
will all be done methodically and regularly, say once a year. The Chief Librarian would schedule in a list the matter which  
it was proposed to destroy, and if the sanction of the Trustees was obtained to this destruction the schedule of these papers  
would have to be laid on the Table of Parliament for four weeks. I have explained the two objects of this Bill, and if it is  
passed into law Parliament will be doing three very good deeds—it will be encouraging local antiquarian and historical  
research, it will be paying a proper compliment to those great institutions, the county councils and the municipal corporations,  
and it will, at the same time prevent the British Museum from being suffocated by the accumulation of its own material.

The LORD CHANCELLOR (The Earl of Halsbury): My Lords, I do not wish to object to the Third Reading, but I think  
that there are points with regard to the Bill which will deserve consideration in another place. I can testify to the difficulty,  
growing year by year, which the Trustees of the British Museum have in dealing with such things as railway guides and other  
matter which nobody can possibly suggest will be of any historical value, and which it is desirable to get rid of. At the same  
time, if the Bill is passed in its present shape, serious questions may arise as to what is of historical importance, and I am  
under the impression that the Bill does not sufficiently provide for giving Parliament the opportunity of determining what  
shall be destroyed and what shall be kept. A difficulty has occurred to me with regard to the form of the Schedule, and I  
confess I regret that those who are responsible for it have observed the practice, most mischievous in our legislation, of  
legislating by reference, and not making the Schedule applicable to the matter in hand. While I have no desire to hamper  
the progress of the Bill, I do not think it is sufficiently provided that the Parliament should have the power of selecting what  
documents should be destroyed and what should not. Of course, what is proposed is that the Schedule of the documents to  
be disposed of shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but there is no power of selection given to Parliament. I have  
suggested to the Right Rev. Prelate, who has moved the Third Reading on behalf of the noble Viscount (Viscount Peel), that  
those who have charge of the Bill in another place should have their attention directed to that part of the machinery, so that  
the necessary precautions may be taken to give Parliament the power of disapproving of the destruction of one or more classes  
of documents, and of allowing the order to proceed with regard to the rest. The Right Rev. Prelate has promised that that  
shall be done, and therefore I shall not oppose the Third Reading of the Bill.

Are you aware that that Bill was shelved in the English Parliament? Yes; that shows that they would  
not even let these books and papers go out of the British Museum.

1492. Are you aware that the British Museum have no authority to dispose of or sell books? I cannot  
say, but what you have quoted supports the very thing that I have been fighting for. The Parliament of  
England will not allow even advertisements to go out of the British Museum, yet our Government allow  
5,000 volumes to be sold, many of them being valuable historical books.

1493. Had those 5,000 volumes been scheduled and submitted by public tender to the booksellers of  
Sydney, would there have been a fair amount of competition for them? Yes; not only booksellers but  
dealers would have gone in for them, especially as the Free Library did not want money for them but  
books in exchange.

1494. If the disposal of the 5,000 volumes had been properly advertised in the press and a tender accepted  
in a proper way, would a larger amount of money have been obtained? I certainly think so. Even if  
they had been sold by public auction before an inference was sent out that they were incomplete, I would  
have given more for them.

1495. What would have been the cost of making out a list of those 5,000 volumes for public information?  
I would undertake to catalogue the whole list in a fortnight.

1496. What would be the cost? £15; I would do it willingly for that sum, that is to make a list suitable  
for that business.

1497. An alternative offer was made by Angus & Robertson of £219 cash for the books, or to exchange  
books of the value of about £300. As a bookseller, would you consider that it would be more beneficial  
to you to give books in exchange from your stock than to pay cash for the books? It would be more  
beneficial to give books in exchange.

1498. *Chairman.* I have been glancing through the evidence which has been given by a couple of men  
connected with the Free Public Library. It was stated in evidence that I was sent for as a J.P. to witness  
their signatures; I want that matter to be put perfectly clear. Do you recollect the evening when that  
statement was witnessed by me in one of the Minister's rooms? Yes; it was on the 12th July.

1499. Did you meet me for the first time on that occasion? Yes; that is the first time I ever knew you.

1500. Are you aware that I was sent for on that occasion? Yes, you were sent for. You knew nothing  
about it. 1501.

- W. Dymock. 1501. *Mr. Anderson.*] You stated that dealers would have tendered for the 5,000 volumes if they had had an opportunity;—what dealers, do you think, would have tendered for such a large lot of books, worth £219 cash? A lot of men like Graveur, who are always in the habit of buying up what are called job lines. A great deal of what was sold then would have done very well for Paddy's Market. If I went to the sale, one of them would probably come up to me and say, "If you buy that lot, I will give you £5 for all the newspapers." All that was necessary was to have it free and open.
1502. Do you think they would do what you did not see fit to do? I was not going to waste my time when I knew Angus and Robertson were in for it. Once I knew they were in, I knew I was done.
1503. Would you not infer from the beginning that they would be asked to tender, as well as yourself, when you sent up your officer? No. I said to an employee, "Run up and take a look at the books."
1504. In making a list of those books, which you estimated could be done at a cost of £15, do you think it would be fair to make simply a booksellers' list without making frank notes about the deficiencies and mutilations? Certainly, in a case like that.
1505. Would it be right for the Free Public Library, or any public institution, to offer a lot of mutilated and imperfect books without giving the fullest possible information to intending buyers? You could get over that difficulty by saying that they were duplicates of the Free Library, and that they were sold with all faults.
1506. Is not that exactly what we did? No; you never kept a list at all, and you only sent out to three people.
1507. What other second-hand booksellers in Sydney could have dealt with such a lot of stuff? No one knows who is going to buy until goods are publicly offered.
1508. Do you know any others who could have dealt with that class of stuff? Blackwood for instance; then there was Child and several others about town; they might have clubbed together. What I object to is that the books were not advertised for sale. Certainly the valuable books should have been listed.
1509. *Chairman.*] Had you known, as you know now, that, included in the 5,000 volumes, there were a number of works, the titles of which you have given, would you have been prepared to give a higher price than was obtained? Certainly.
1510. Have you any idea of the price which you would have given? If the books were in anything like the condition of the books which I have since succeeded in obtaining, I would have given £300 cash for the books I now know of.
1511. You sent an employee to the Library to have a look at those books? Yes.
1512. If he had given these books close examination, would you have had a better knowledge of their value, and would you in all probability have been able to make a larger offer than Angus and Robertson? Yes, if the matter had been conducted in a business-like manner; but I understood that the books were worth nothing. That was proved by my not going there. If I had had official notice that they contained a number of early Australian books, which is now proved by Mr. Anderson producing a list of 600 standard books, and by my producing over 100 books, I would have looked after the business. Some of these books have been sold at a price as high as £7.
1513. *Mr. Millard.*] How do you reconcile the statement which you now make, that if you had known more of the character of the books, and if more publicity had been given to the matter, you would have gone up and inspected the books, with the other statement which you have made—that you knew it would be waste of time to have anything to do with them, as Angus and Robertson were putting in an offer? I admit that I cannot reconcile the two statements; but I would have adopted the course of inspecting the books if I had known that such a valuable library was to be sold.
1514. You previously said that it was no use going to the Free Library on account of the partisanship of the officials? Yes; but if I had known that it was such a valuable library I would have made a bigger attempt at it. I admit that the two statements are not reconcilable.
1515. *Mr. Meagher.*] If public tenders had been called for, would you have had a better check as to what Angus and Robertson and others tendered, even though you did not get it? Yes; if public tenders had been called for, it would have been a different thing altogether; but when it was done in this manner, I did not think it was worth my while to go through the books. If I had known that the books were so valuable, and if public tenders had been called for, to be opened in the presence of the Trustees, I would have gone in for it. As it was, I thought there was no chance, and I did not trouble.
1516. *Mr. Anderson.*] Would it not have been more prudent for you, as a business man, to have inspected this likely-looking stuff? I might have been busy on that day.
1517. There was a week's grace given, and would it not have been more prudent for you to go up any day in the week? No; I am often asked to look at books at Waverley and other places, and I send my man out to look at them.
1518. *Mr. Meagher.*] As a business man, your attention is attracted by the titles of the books offered, and if you saw that it was a very large collection of Australian literature, you would go to look at it; but knowing that it was only described as a heap of books you did not go? I did not go. I am to blame.
1519. *Mr. Millard.*] Did not someone in your employ inspect the books? No, he did not inspect them; he just went up, and told me that Angus and Robertson were in for them.
1520. He went up for the purpose, but did not inspect? He asked me if he would go up, and I said yes.
1521. *Mr. Anderson.*] You stated, in answer to Question 713, that it would not take more than three days to make a list of the 5,000 books which were sold? Yes; but I was asked a different question to-day by Mr. Price. He asked about a list which would be suitable. If it was simply to write the names of 5,000 books, three days would be sufficient for the work. To-day Mr. Price asked, what would be a fair amount of time to make out a list suitable for people to be guided by in buying the books? I said it would cost £15 to do that. If, however, it was necessary to make out a proper catalogue, showing the mutilations, discrepancies, bindings, sizes, and everything else of that kind, the work would go into months.
1522. Do you realise that, at your rate of cataloguing, a man would have to catalogue 143 books an hour, working seven hours a day, or 125 an hour, working eight hours a day? I do not believe a man could catalogue the books as quickly as that; he ought to do forty an hour listing.

Henry



Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined:—

1533. *Chairman.*] Do you wish to make a statement to the Committee? Yes. In order to remove a deal of misapprehension which exists, or ignorance of the facts which I referred to the other day in no insulting way, as I think you will admit when you have heard my statement, I would like to give the Committee a resumé of one case which has occupied a good deal of attention, viz., the supply of the nucleus of a reference library to the Botany Municipal Council at the Government expense in 1895. I have with me a file of papers connected with the case. On the 10th May, 1895, the Council Clerk of Botany wrote to the Under Secretary of Public Instruction informing him that his Council had established a Free Public Library in the Borough, and he therefore requested, by direction of the Mayor, that a grant of £200 in books might be made to them in accordance with the Municipalities Act, 1867. On the 1st July, 1895, the Mayor of Botany wrote to the Under Secretary giving a certificate in accordance with the Act that the Free Public Library had been established and was in actual operation in a room at the Council Chambers, and he forwarded therewith a list of the books which they proposed to purchase. That paper was minuted to the Principal Librarian by the Under Secretary on the 10th July, 1895; I presented my report on that list of books on the 15th July, 1895, and returned it to the Under Secretary; that is the list of books which is already in evidence. My report was as follows:—

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
20 Sept., 1900.

Papers 95/37141, Department of Public Instruction. Free Public Library, Sydney, 15th July, 1895.  
Re list of books submitted by Botany Municipal Council.

THE list of books submitted for Minister's approval is a very poor one, quite unworthy of selection for a Reference Library. The books have evidently been chosen on a wrong principle, having been selected from the stock of a bookseller instead of being first chosen as the very best possible for the district, and then ordered from the bookseller, irrespective of his stock of old friends that must be cleared out, even at 70 per cent. discount on published prices.

I herewith submit a list (B) of a few of the more expensive items, showing, 1st, the published price, as charged in the invoice; 2nd, the price at which each is now being offered to the general public.

It will be seen therefrom that books which are ostensibly worth £188 8s. 6d. may be bought this minute by a private buyer for £58 6s. 6d., and allowing the usual discount of 20 per cent. for such books, a Public Library could get them for £46 13s. 3d.—a discount of 73½ per cent. on the prices shown in this invoice. Of course, this discount cannot be allowed on the whole of the books chosen by the committee guided by the bookseller, but the gross discount of £255 2s. 5d. on £455 2s. 5d., which = 56 per cent., is far too large to be wholesome. It is not possible to buy first-class modern works of reference and standard books fit for a Library endowed by Government, with more than 20 per cent. discount. The better the class of books the lower the discount allowed. This Library receives about 16½ per cent. discount on all its purchases.

I shall note a few of the most glaring inconsistencies, and indicate which of the books seem to me absolutely unworthy of the Minister's approval:—

- 1. There is no Encyclopædia included.
- 2. While the trashy "Men of Mark" is recommended, there is no Biographical Dictionary of the great men of the world.
- 3. A slang dictionary at £4 4s. is recommended, while no English dictionary is put down, and no French one; the German, Latin, and Italian dictionaries are valued at 3s. 6d. each.
- 4. Two hundred and twenty novels—some of them trash—are chosen, but no works on social questions of modern thought. Seven works on Theosophy and Spiritualism, but not one standard book on the Fundamental Principles of Christianity.

Without wishing to unduly interfere with the list of books which is, ostensibly the choice of the Municipal Council, necessarily limited by the contents of Mr. Dymock's book-store, I recommend that the books marked with blue pencil be disallowed, and that those on List A herewith be substituted therefor,—representing about an equal money value.

H.C.L.A.

95/37141. A. Free Public Library, Sydney, July 15th, 1895.  
Supplementary List recommended for Botany Municipal Council.

	£	s.	d.
Encyclopædia Britannica [or Chambers'] .....	20	0	0
Cyclopædia of Names in Geography, Biography, History, &c. ....	2	10	0
Webster's International Dictionary .....	2	5	0
Johnston's Large Atlas .....	6	6	0
Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World .....	3	3	0
Cassell's New Popular Educator .....	2	0	0
Scientific American Cyclopædia of Receipts .....	1	5	0
Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics ..	1	11	6
Greek-English Lexicon ..	1	16	0
Latin- " Dictionary .....	1	5	0
French- " " .....	1	1	0
German- " " .....	1	1	0
Quain's Dictionary of Medicine .....	2	8	0
Watts' " Chemistry .....	7	15	0
Dick's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts ..	0	18	0
Allibon's Quotations, Prose and Poetry .....	1	5	0
Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics .....	2	2	0
Beeton's Dictionary of Gardening .....	1	10	0
Appleton's National Encyclopædia of American Biography .....	6	5	0
Bancroft's History of the United States .....	2	14	0
Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures and Arts .....	5	14	0
Miles' Farriery .....	2	2	0
Spon's Book of Receipts .....	0	10	6
Shaw's Book of the Dog .....	2	5	0
Taine's French Revolution .....	2	8	0
	£82	0	0
20% discount .....	16	8	0
	£65	12	0

Here let me remark that these prices were of course the prices of new books. You might easily get them cheaper, but it would be impossible for me to say what might be the second-hand price of any book at any particular time. I am now about to read Appendix B. The first price given after each book is the invoice price, the second is the shop price. I mean by that the price at which you or I could have bought each book on the day I inspected them at Mr. Dymock's shop. I took down those prices from the information given by an assistant in Mr. Dymock's store. Afterwards I went to the only other store in Sydney that keeps such a stock of second-hand books, and asked the price of twenty books which I have already mentioned as being the most striking items there, I mean striking on account of the tremendous discrepancy

H. C. L.  
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discrepancy between invoice price and shop price. I did that, as you will easily understand, to make a comparison, and to see if Mr. Dymock's shop price was a fair one at that date. In my report I stated that they agreed wonderfully well—that is, the shop prices, but not the invoice prices.  
1524. *Mr. Dymock.*] What would I charge you for them? Invoice price.  
1525. How did you have these shop prices on the list? I got the shop prices from a young assistant in Mr. Dymock's establishment, and I jotted them down at the very time I got them. The list is as follows:—

B.

95/37,141. Free Public Library, Sydney, July 15th, 1895.  
COMPARISON of Invoice and Shop Prices of Books recommended for Minister's approval by Botany Municipal Council, 1/7/95.

	Invoice Price.			Shop Price.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Parkes' Fifty Years in Australian History .....	0	16	0	0	7	6
„ Speeches .....	0	16	0	0	5	0
Mennell's Dictionary Australian Biography .....	0	7	6	0	2	6
Franklyn's Glance at Australia .....	0	15	0	0	2	6
Picturesque Atlas of Australasia .....	14	14	0	2	10	0
Heaton's Men of the Times .....	0	15	0	0	2	6
Lang's New South Wales .....	1	1	0	0	7	6
Westgarth's Victoria .....	1	1	0	0	3	6
Musings in Maoriland .....	1	1	0	0	7	6
Men of Mark .....	2	2	0	0	7	6
Knight's History of England .....	3	3	0	1	8	0
Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh .....	2	2	0	0	14	0
Cassell's Franco-German War .....	2	2	0	0	15	0
Mommsen's History of Rome .....	2	16	0	1	17	6
History of World's Progress .....	2	2	0	0	9	0
Tristram's Palestine .....	4	4	0	2	10	0
Hone's Works .....	3	3	0	1	0	0
Home and Farm Manual .....	2	2	0	0	5	0
Slang Dictionary .....	4	4	0	0	15	0
Hugh Miller's Works .....	4	18	0	1	6	0
Science Gossip. 11 odd vols. ....	3	6	0	1	2	0
Intellectual Observer. 17 vols. ....	8	10	0	2	2	6
Lives of Engineers .....	3	12	6	1	17	6
Universal Songster .....	2	2	0	0	18	0
Knight's Shakspeare .....	3	3	0	1	15	0
Dante's Inferno (Doré) ..	2	2	0	1	1	0
Milton's Paradise Lost (Doré) ..	2	10	0	1	1	0
Chronicles of Newgate .....	1	1	0	0	10	6
„ Millbank .....	1	1	0	0	8	0
Newland's Carpentry and Joinery ..	2	2	0	0	12	6
Burn's Rome and Campagna .....	3	3	0	0	18	0
Annual Register. 120 vols.....	70	0	0	12	0	0
51 novels, at 6s. ....	15	6	0	3	18	6
Wilson's Tales of the Border.....	2	2	0	0	18	0
26 novels, at 7s. 6d.....	9	7	6	5	12	6
16 novels, at 6s. ....	4	16	0	2	16	0
	£188	8	6	58	6	6
Allow 20 % discount .....				11	13	3
				£46	13	3

What flabbergasted me was the item *Annual Register*, 120 volumes, £70. I said to the young fellow, "What is the price of this?" I could not find the price inside the volumes. It was a poorly-bound set which had been bought, he informed me, from the library of the late Mr. Street, a well-known citizen. It was not complete up to date. It started about 140 years ago, and it was a work that was absolutely unnecessary in a small Municipal library. We have it in our large Library, and it is not consulted on an average more than twice a year. It is only consulted by ourselves when we want to look up some important political event which cannot otherwise be found, but it is a clumsy book even for our Library. I said to this young gentleman, "What is the price of this book?" He said, "It is marked £12; you can have it for £10." He had not the slightest idea who I was, and he did not find out for half an hour. I merely told him I was waiting for Mr. Dymock, and I asked him to let me look over the books.  
1526. Is your Library still subscribing to the *Annual Register*? Yes; if it is still going on. I may now go on with my *resumé*. On the 21st August, 1895, the Council Clerk wrote asking that the matter might be settled, and the books granted and made available for public use. On the 30th August, 1895, a deputation from the Municipal Council at Botany waited upon the Minister to object to the alleged treatment of Mr. Dymock, bookseller, a tenderer for the books he referred to. The deputation consisted of Mr. McGowen, M.L.A., Mr. Dacey, M.L.A., the Mayor, Alderman Luland, and Mr. William Dymock. At the deputation Mr. Dymock made a number of statements which are contradicted by the minutes of the Under Secretary on the margin of this report. I was not present at the deputation or I should have at once put things straight, but upon the report from the shorthand notes of the officer who was in attendance the Under Secretary has written minutes. Mr. Dymock said that he and other booksellers were asked to tender for the supply of books to the Municipal library at Botany. The Council accepted his tender, and the Mayor, Mr. McFadyen, and Mr. Luland were appointed to make a selection of the books they required. Mr. Maynard, the Under Secretary, writes: "They were not asked by this Department to tender," which they should have been. The next note is: "They had no power to accept unless they were prepared to pay from their own funds. The Government only grants an aid on approved books." "According to these papers," says Mr. Dymock, "it was shown he was charging the Botany Council £188 8s. 6d. for books which could be purchased for £46 13s. 3d.; and that he had reason to believe that Mr. Anderson had suppressed or withheld from the Minister's knowledge that he was allowing the Council a discount amounting to £255, which fact was stated in his letter of the 26th June last to the Botany Council." The Under Secretary writes this minute: "Fully stated by Mr. Anderson, with the remark that it is too large a discount to be wholesome." Mr. Dymock goes on to say, "He did not care whether he received the order or not, but his business reputation was at stake, and he demanded some explanation why such a misrepresentation was made to the Minister." The Under Secretary puts a note of interrogation opposite the word "misrepresentation." Mr. Dymock goes on to say, "He had been in business

business for twenty years, and it was the first time he had such an experience. Upwards of £500 worth of books were selected, and he offered the lot for £200. He had good reason to believe that it was Mr. Anderson who misrepresented this matter. It was not shown that the Council was to get £255 discount." The Under Secretary again marks a note of interrogation to the word "misrepresented," and puts "Yes" opposite this last statement. Mr. Dymock goes on, "He felt his position in the matter very keenly." Then Mr. McFadyen said that they had been guided in their selection by the wants of the people—they were of the labouring class; and if the gentleman who made the selection on behalf of the Department thought they wanted books to suit college-bred people, he made a mistake. This was referred to me for a report. I then submitted a report on September 5th, 1895, which is already in evidence. The last paragraph of that report, which is not in evidence, is as follows:—"I would respectfully ask that the Minister would be pleased to convey to Mr. McGowen and Mr. Dymock the gist of my report, in order to prevent any misconception, and also to indicate on these papers his own opinion of my line of action." I did not act in any secret way; I am not built that way. As a matter of fact, I had nothing to be ashamed of, and I asked that my report should be sent to the gentlemen concerned; there was nothing private to the Minister. The Minister wrote this minute: "Let the substance of this report be furnished to Mr. Dymock and Mr. Dacey, M.P., and inform them that I am of opinion that Mr. Anderson was studying the interests of the Department and of the Botany Council in what he has done.—J.G., 12/9/95." On the 13th September, a resolution of the Botany Council was forwarded by the Council Clerk to this effect: "That a communication be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister for Education, respectfully requesting an early settlement in connection with the books for the Public Library which have been selected by the Mayor and Library Committee for a considerable time." On the 5th October, 1895, Mr. Dymock wrote a letter, which is in evidence, dated 5th October, 1895. The following letter had been received from the Municipal Council:—

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
20 Sept., 1900.

Borough of Botany, 23 September, 1895.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 27th August, and also, in reference to deputation, yours of the 19th instant.

In reply, permit us to express our surprise at the position taken up by the gentleman who in this matter is acting for your Department; and, whilst willing to bow with becoming respect to your final decision, would very respectfully submit—that with the literary assistance at our disposal, as practical men, representative, and knowing the requirements of the district, we were in a specially favourable position to make a selection that would meet the requirements of a working-class population such as ours, and were of the opinion that we were doing a service to the Department, as well as to the district we represent, by giving so much time to the consideration of the books to be included in the list of books in this unfortunate library. We very respectfully submit—that the very report of your officers lends weight to our contention that the list is a good one, Mr. Anderson notwithstanding; and whilst we are quite willing, if Mr. Anderson will point out the volumes he does not approve of, to select others to which no possible objection can be urged, and so bring the matter to a close. We may be pardoned if we point out that we believe we are being dealt with unfairly, and that objection in our case to a course of procedure that let other Library Committees select their own books without hindrance, works of fiction being included in all of the Public Library Catalogues that we can get, seems, to say the least of it, unfair. You remark that Mr. Anderson, in the opinion of Mr. Garrard, was studying the interest of the Department and the Botany Council in what he has done. Possibly the Minister is right, and we have certainly no desire to impute any other motive to that officer; but we certainly think we are, with the assistance we have had, in quite as good a position as Mr. Anderson to judge what, in the circumstances, is a good selection.

As to the quality of any particular volume (literary or scientific), the most eminent authorities are not always agreed.

As to the deceptive way in which the values were shown, we can only say that we were offered, and we believe would receive, the best value from the gentleman whose tender was accepted of the competing firms, viz., Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Angus and Robertson, and W. Dymock. We were, after careful consideration, of the opinion that the latter gentleman's offer was the best, and we have no reason to think differently now, after we have spent much time in the selection.

We very respectfully resent the only inference to be drawn from your officer's remarks, viz., that we were deceived as to the value of the books presented. During our selection we have received every information from Mr. Dymock and his courteous assistants, and we compared values with different firms, in many cases with those of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, with whose prices our experience has shown that Mr. Dymock's compare favourably.

We are not prepared to say that we have made the best possible selection. Doubtless, in the hundreds of books we have selected, there are some that do not meet with the approval of that gentleman; but it was our object to select books that we thought would be of benefit to the people for reading purposes, and not for show. As an authority on values, that gentleman does not compare with men of less pretensions, as witness the following: some of the reference volumes recommended by that gentleman have been offered to us during our selection of prices that are very much below those quoted by Mr. Anderson. To give a few instances—

Farriery, quoted by Mr. A., 42s., offered by Mr. Dymock, 7s. 6d., but declined.

Mulhall's Dictionary, quoted by Mr. A., 31s. 6d., offered by Mr. Dymock, 20s., but declined.

Book of the Dog, quoted by Mr. A., 45s., offered by Mr. Dymock, 21s., but declined.

Beaton's Dictionary, quoted by Mr. A., 30s., offered by Mr. Dymock, 7s. 6d., but declined.

These prices, we were led to understand, were to be subject to the Library discount.

Mr. Anderson also objects to some of the Dictionaries (foreign and otherwise) we had selected; but we are assured by competent authorities that the books we have selected are recommended by the Department and used by students.

With regard to the Encyclopædia Britannica, he recommends we would respectfully point out that the first volume of that publication (last edition) was published in 1875, and is too ponderous and expensive for this Library; but we much favour Chambers' Encyclopædia, which was published some fourteen years later, and is much more suitable to our requirements.

Seeing that there are only a few works that Mr. Anderson has taken exception to outside of fiction (best authors) which is included in every free public library, we believe, in the Colony, whilst we would like to retain, apart from fiction, our list complete, we are perfectly willing to take away any books you may object to, and, after consultation with Mr. Dymock, he is prepared to include up to the value anything you may choose in place of that removed.

We have, &c.,

JAMES J. MACFADYEN, Mayor,  
FRANK J. LULAND, Alderman,

The Under Secretary for Education.

Library Committee of the Botany Borough Council.

This letter was referred to me for report by the Minister on 11th October, 1895, and I wrote this reply, which has not been in evidence:—

Free Public Library, Sydney, 18 October, 1895.

REFERRING, first, to the letter of 23rd September, received by me on 17th October, from the Library Committee of the Botany Council:—

1. The position taken by myself is one dictated by the ruling of Mr. Carruthers, when Minister of Public Instruction, that only works of reference should be bought with Government money, and no works of fiction. If other libraries have got works of fiction with their Government grant, it has been in violation of the Minister's decision, and has certainly not been done since I have been here.

I yield to none in admiration of such works as "George Eliot's," which are valuable alike for their literary merit, their marvellous knowledge of human character, and their historic fidelity; but they are not "works of reference;" but what can be said in favour of Fennimore Cooper's, Mayne Reid's, and Smollett's productions in a municipal reference library? Or how could I approve of little shilling primers as works of reference? The

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
20 Sept., 1900.

The Committee refer to the literary assistance they have had in selecting these books. One gentleman, who was asked by Mr. Dymock to give an opinion on the books, came to congratulate me on taking a stand against such books being bought with Government money for a suburban library, which rather reminds a Bible student of the parable of Balaam and his ass.

I do not desire to underrate the Committee's literary taste, but I fancy they can have little acquaintance with the great bulk of the 1,300 books chosen by them, and they might give me credit for trying to give them the benefit of twenty-seven years of hard study and rather varied acquaintance with books, knowing that I cannot have any selfish object to serve, while the bookseller is naturally interested in getting rid of his own stock, especially the sort that hangs long on his hands.

Though I did not recommend their excision, there are many books which I think, and I know, may well be replaced. For instance, I read Hugh Miller's works with the deepest interest twenty-five years ago, but who would read them now for their geology, and who, but an old Scotchman, would read them for their local interest? These are charged at £4 18s., equal to 43s. after the average discount of 56 per cent. is allowed. But the Council can buy them for 26s. in the shop—a fair criterion of their value in public taste, and another proof of my assertion that the prices are shown in a way which prevents any one knowing the market value of each book. How would the Library Committee enter the value of each book in their ledger? For example, the "Annual Register," the early volumes of which are much more than a century old, is charged at £70, which, with the average 56 per cent. discount allowed, leaves that work at £30 16s. Yet the price to any ordinary customer is only £12. How can the Committee know the real price of this or any other on the list? I may here remark that the prices of the alternative list submitted by me are for new books and latest editions; if the Committee can get them cheaper, so much the better.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for being unwilling to further occupy my own leisure hours by arguing about these matters.

If the Minister has the least doubt about my judgment, he might ask the Professor of English Literature in Sydney University to advise as to the value of these books for the purposes of a State-endowed public reference library. I shall cheerfully accept the opinion of any unbiassed and capable literary authority chosen by the Minister.

I would respectfully suggest that the Committee be invited to confer with me, and I think that I shall soon show them the sort of books they will be proud to have, even if they do not get 56 per cent. discount on them, and they possibly do not suit the stock of any one bookseller. The result of our conference may safely be presented for the Minister's approval.

With regard to Mr. Dymock's letter of the 5th October, I need make but very few remarks. Mr. Dymock makes several references to "my friends, Messrs. Angus and Robertson," and asserts that "I make no secret of favouring them." In order that there may be no misapprehension, I now state that I have never had any dealings or intercourse whatever with this firm, except in business connected with this Library or my old department. I have never spoken a sentence to Mr. Angus; and I have never had any intercourse with Mr. Robertson outside his shop and this Library. Our business relations are very cordial; I look well after the quality of books supplied and the discounts given, and Mr. Robertson treats us in a way entirely satisfactory. Outside this, I know absolutely nothing of the firm. I have not shown them Mr. Dymock's list; I have never asked their opinion about the Council's choice; nor have I discussed Mr. Dymock's style of doing business. I got the prices of about twenty second-hand books which I could not get elsewhere; if they had been new, I could have more readily got them from our own catalogues. Mr. Dymock admits now, as he also told me, "that he placed the publishing prices" on the books; on page 4, he says the publishing price of the "Annual Register" is £141 15s.; yet his price is plainly £70. He then goes on to say that it was offered to the Council for £10. I must plead inability to understand Mr. Dymock's style of doing business. He plainly shows the price in the list herewith as £70, and there is no word of £10 in the list.

Allowing the average 56 per cent. discount, the price is clearly £30 16s.; while the attendant quoted to me the shop price to the general public as £12.

The phrase "college-bred" men is not mine. It was used twice by members of the deputation, and I quote it, and assert that none of the alternative books suggested by myself are intended for "college-bred" men. I would gladly put in a lot of the best works on Market Gardening, Leather, Manure-making, Perfumery, &c., and leave out a lot of the Poetry and Theosophy.

I would welcome the testimony of two competent literary judges; one of them I have already received, who entertained me with Mr. Dymock's loud-voiced and slanderous talk in the bar of the Royal Hotel, which gave this gentleman the first intimation of the real object of Mr. Dymock's desire for his opinions on a varied lot of books, "which," he asserted, "a Municipal Council wish to purchase." Mr. Dymock's anger may be excused under the circumstances, but I trust he will pardon me and take me back to his favour, when he shall have received the order for a first-class list of *good stock* chosen by the Library Committee and myself in conference. Perhaps he will not give 56 per cent. discount on our list; but the Council will get something more useful than the Annual Register of 120 years ago, and Captain Mayne Reid's Wild Indian yarns.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON.

On that report the Minister wrote, "Request the Mayor of Botany to kindly confer with Mr. Anderson so that their differences of opinion may, if possible, be reconciled, and I may receive a final list of books for approval, 21/10/95." That was remitted to me with a note that the Mayor was to confer with me. I returned on the 2nd December, 1895, a list of books made by the Library Committee in conjunction with myself. The accompanying letter is as follows:—

HEREWITH I submit for the Minister's approval a list of books chosen by the Library Committee of the Botany Council in conjunction with myself, which I deem fairly suitable for a Municipal Reference Library. To explain the delay that has occurred in dealing with these papers I would report as follows:—

On October 22nd, in accordance with the Minister's minute of October 21st, Mr. Macfadyen waited on me, and we discussed the original list of books submitted by Mr. Dymock, and we agreed on the books that must be omitted. I then prepared a list of the best works of reference available in Great Britain and America on all branches of science and literature, showing the ordinary sale price of each.

On October 25th, Mr. Macfadyen and Alderman Luland, the new Mayor of Botany, came here and very thoroughly discussed the list prepared by me; and we mutually agreed which would be most useful for their special requirements. I then allowed them to take away both lists—Dymock's original one and my own—so that a final one might be made out of the books in both lists considered suitable. The Mayor promised to send this list to me on the following Tuesday, October 29th.

He seems to have then sent the two lists to Mr. Dymock, who compiled a list of books that he could supply from his stock.

Mr. Dymock then inquired if the list was all right now and could be supplied at once. I explained that I had not yet seen the list, and that it must be submitted to the Minister. I received the accompanying list on November 28th, after two special requests. As the original list had not been returned, I had to telegraph for it, and received it this morning.

I have found it impossible to convince His Worship that he must choose the best books possible, without any reference to the special stock of any Sydney bookseller, and that the books must be valuable for reference purposes, and for their educational value, and not merely adapted to the ordinary Lending Library standard.

I believe that under the simple regulations approved by the Minister all similar difficulty will be obviated in future.

If the Minister has determined to give the grant to this Council, I recommend, with due regard to the history of the case, that Mr. Dymock be invited to submit a price for each book on the list and to show the total discount he can allow. A fair shop value is £255, and a fair discount will be £55.

If Mr. Dymock's terms are reasonable, the order might be given to him, with the ordinary precautions as to fulfilment of the order as indicated in the Regulations lately approved.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,  
Principal Librarian.

Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

The Minister noted on that "Mr. Anderson's action approved, J.G., 11/12/95." A copy of the list was submitted to Mr. Dymock, and he was asked to submit a price for each book and say what discount he would

would allow. Let me here remark that in my report of September 5th, which is in evidence, I have this paragraph "I have gone into this matter rather fully, because I consider the present method of forming Municipal Reference Libraries is not wholly satisfactory, and I propose to submit in another paper some suggestions for the Minister's consideration." On 11th September, I submitted this report:—

H. C. L.  
Anderson.  
20 Sept., 1900.

Sir,

Free Public Library, Sydney, 11 September, 1895.

I have the honor to submit for the Minister's consideration the enclosed few and simple suggestions, for the more effective administration of the Grants in aid of establishing Municipal Reference Libraries.

The Minister has, during the past year, thought fit to ask me to report on the lists of books submitted by the Hilston, Hurstville, and Botany Councils.

I went over each list very thoroughly, feeling great pleasure in the extra labour thus given me, since I recognise that this is work of great educational value.

I have kept two main principles in view to guide me in my criticisms and recommendations:—

1. That each of these libraries is to be one for reference, not for lending, and is to be the nucleus of a library capable of expansion in future years and suited for the literary, scientific, technical, and industrial wants of all classes.

2. That each book chosen should be the best and latest of its kind, and should be valuable principally—

(a) For its generally utility.

(b) For the special requirements of the district concerned, every consideration being given to the local industries and literary tastes.

I have no desire to unduly magnify my office, nor to interfere with the choice of local authorities, but I shall be happy (1) to give the benefit of our experience in this library to those who may not have the same acquaintance with books; (2) to point out to the Minister any works that the Committee may desire to purchase, which I deem unfit for a reference library, subsidised by the Government.

Regulations for administering the grants to municipal councils for reference libraries.

1. The approval of the Minister for Public Instruction to the proposed grant, and necessary authority for the Library Rules and By-laws, must first be obtained.

2. The council be then invited to submit to the Minister a list of works of reference and standard works on any branch of learning, chosen by themselves. That such list be referred to the Principal Librarian, with power to confer with the Council, with the object of amending and improving the list, if possible, for final approval by the Minister.

Note.—This would save much unnecessary arguing, correspondence, and re-submitting of lists.

3. That the Department then invite tenders from the local booksellers, for the supply of these books as approved.

Note.—This would ensure the Council and the Government best value for their money, and would obviate the danger of bribery by "commissions" on the business.

4. That both Council and bookseller be informed that no subsequent variation must be made in the list as approved, or in the books supplied, without the Minister's sanction.

I have, &c.,

H. C. L. ANDERSON,

Principal Librarian.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.

On that the Minister wrote: "I approve of Mr. Anderson's suggestions.—J.G., 12/9/95." What more could I have done in my position as an officer entrusted by the Minister with this very important work? Five years ago I did exactly what Mr. Dymock has urged should have been done. It is not my business, and it would be officially very improper for me to let anyone know what I recommended to the Minister. I have never wittingly shown a minute or a report addressed to my Minister to any other person in the world. I know, as an officer, that such a course would be improper, but I am well aware that my Minister may show—and I have myself urged him to show—my reports to those concerned. I would never dream of telling the world what I had done in this matter, but this is what I have done: The Annandale Municipal Council applied for a grant some nine months ago. One day I received a list of books in the same old fashion, submitted to me for my report. I was exceedingly annoyed. I said, "Look at this list of books; it is not the best possible. I shall have to pick out some dear old dead stock that are to be got rid of, and to put in better books." I went over the list very carefully, and recommended the rejection of a number—I can safely say from 60 to 100. I insisted as strongly as I could that they should be replaced by standard works of reference. These works vary from year to year; the best dictionary of five years ago is not the best to-day. For example, I consider the standard dictionary published by Funk and Wagnall, of America, is the most valuable dictionary in the world for the purposes of an ordinary reference library, and I unhesitatingly recommend it. I have it in my office, and I refer to it every day. For technical and scientific terms it is invaluable. I always recommend it; it is better than Webster. I am talking of a small library. The Oxford Dictionary is too large; it costs about £120, and I could not recommend it for a small library. The Century edition is worth about £27. It is the same with Encyclopædias; those of ten years ago may not be suitable for to-day. Mr. Carruthers gave a decision before my time that no fiction should be included in these Municipal libraries. To show that I am not of the rigid literary stamp of librarian, I moved the Minister (Mr. Garrard) to allow me to put in some classic fiction. He said, "I do not think the Government ought to pay for books that are merely entertaining." I said, "George Eliott's works are infinitely more than that; they are philosophical; they are of high literary value. Sir Walter Scott's works are most valuable as teaching history. "Quentin Durward" is the best picture of the time of Louis XI that was ever written. I persuaded the Minister to allow me to permit good classical works of fiction to remain in. The result is that from that time if Sir Walter Scott's, Dickens', Thackeray's, George Eliot's, Kingsley's, and other similar high-class authors' novels were included in a list I did not object to them, but I have objected always to the inclusion of any fiction of a low literary or an ephemeral value.

1527. *Mr. Meagher.*] Would you classify Fielding and Smollett amongst them? No; but you would have to get expurgated editions. There are such editions, and they are beautiful reading. Defoe's "Roxana" and "Moll Flanders" are right enough but for perhaps six sentences, and you would not exclude them any more than "Robinson Crusoe." Even the original "Robinson Crusoe" was rather strong. I would not exclude books unless there was some remarkably good reason. When that list from Annandale was submitted to me by the Minister for my report I protested. I said that this was not fair, and that I thought my regulation should be strictly adhered to; that I should not have these constant references of large lists of books for amendment and improvement, and that the business should be conducted according to the regulations approved by the Minister five years ago. I believe an intimation was sent to the Council that they should invite tenders and get the best value possible. In fact, the Department should have invited tenders. A few months afterwards the Rookwood Council applied for a grant. It came on to me in accordance with my own regulations. I recommended that the Mayor be invited to confer with me to make up a list. The Mayor and Council Clerk came in to see me. The Mayor said, "I know nothing about books; you will do us a great favour if you will make a list yourself." I said, "That is hardly fair; I think you ought to make a list that will suit your local

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local conditions and I will supplement it with works of reference about which I am really well qualified to give an opinion. I will give you the best dictionaries, encyclopædias, dictionaries of biography, geography, and so on." He said, "Really, I have no time, and none of us have the necessary qualifications." I may say that I spent twenty hours in making a standard list, and I made up my mind that I would have no more of this trouble. I made up a list which should be of use in future years with very little amendment. The list was sent to the Mayor by me. I believe he did not alter a book of it. It was an excellent list of books, from my point of view. I put in all the best works of reference that I could think would be useful to the Rookwood people. As I understood there were a great many University students and Technical College students living in that district who would welcome a reference library, I made it particularly strong in the best text-books. The list was submitted to the Minister for his approval, which he gave. I knew, from my own knowledge, that scores of these books were not in Sydney at the time, because they were American books which might not be much used in New South Wales; for example, I tried to divide the books fairly amongst the different classes of literature. I added what I considered was a fair number on Christianity, and a fair number on other aspects of religious belief, also a good number of works on social economy in all its aspects. I put in many books on aspects of social life, such as Socialism, that I believe many people would think dangerous.

1528. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, you were engaged, then, in carrying out a Socialistic experiment? Yes; I am, by nature, a Christian Socialist. I put in a lot of books that older and wiser men have told me were rather dangerous in the present experimental stage of human thought. The Department acted strictly in accordance with my own regulations, approved by the Minister five years ago, and I insisted upon it. Tenders were invited in the same way, and I believe six were received. I made out a list of books of the value, as near as possible, of £200, allowing them a fair discount of 20 per cent. I quite agree with Mr. Dymock that no bookseller can, under ordinary circumstances, give more than 20 per cent. on the class of books which I would pick for a reference library.

1529. *Mr. Dymock.*] That is not net books? Yes; ordinary books. There are very few net books in a case like this; but in the case of ephemeral literature, such as would be found in an ordinary School of Arts lending library, you might get 45 to 60 per cent. discount. Six tenders were received, and I cannot help priding myself on the fact that they were marvellously close to my estimate; George Robertson & Co. sent in a tender for £200 2s. 7d.; Angus & Robertson, £211 9s. 10d.; Wm. Dymock, £226 15s. 3d.; Edwards, Dunlop & Co. offered to at once import the books and deliver them within four months, and charge net cost price plus a ten per cent. commission; Turner & Henderson, £276 2s. 9d. less 15 per cent.; E. W. Cole, £216 13s. The two last tenderers stated that a number of these books were not included in their stock, but they would import and deliver them promptly if their tender were accepted. The tenders were sent to the Rookwood Council and I believe the lowest tender was accepted. The Mayor came to see me after the tenders were received. His difficulty was, that none of the tenderers had the books. I knew perfectly well that that was the case. He said to me, "G. Robertson & Co. have not three-fourths of these books, and Angus and Robertson have not nearly all of them, what are we to do?" I said, "Accept the tender, and give them two months' grace to get the books from Melbourne if possible, or, if necessary, from America and England." Most of the books missing were American. I know nothing further about it, except that I have heard in some way that the lowest tender was accepted, as it should have been. Mr. Dymock, in answer to Q. 817, has given you the prices of a number of books which are contained in a list of works which were originally in our stock, and which were parted with amongst our duplicates in 1897. Let it be clearly understood, that we kept in every case, as far as I know, a copy of each edition of every work, and it stands to reason, that my officers, the assistant librarians, who are keenly zealous, with from fifteen to twenty years' service, naturally having a very deep interest in the welfare of the place, would keep the best copies of the best editions for our own use. They have an intimate knowledge of Australian literature, they have handled the books over and over again, and they know the books by the outside of them: They can tell the colour and binding of our best books, and I am sure they took every care that only the comparatively worthless copies were parted with. Certainly they have kept a copy of each edition of every book of any value, and in many cases, as I have satisfied myself from personal inspection, there are three copies. As far as I know there are two copies of all the books we parted with which are of any value whatsoever. To show that values vary considerably, I will give you a few values of these same books from a catalogue of Edwards, whom we consider the best authority on Australian literature in Great Britain. He issued this catalogue, from which I quote, last year, but he was compiling it when I was in London in 1897, because I had first choice at that time of all his works for our library. He had bought the library of Mr. Henniker Heaton, who was a great collector of Australian literature. He had got together a lot of very good stuff, and I bought everything we had not already in our library. The total of my purchases of Australian literature did not amount to £15, which shows inferentially what a marvellously fine collection we had of Australian books. When this catalogue was issued last year, Mr. Mitchell went over it and picked out a great many books, which he ordered through me, and a great proportion of them was supplied.

1530. What proportion? Nine-tenths, I should think, of what he ordered was supplied. A few rare little pamphlets had gone, because, as we found out afterwards, there was another great collector in England at the time, and he had snapped them up after personal inspection. That catalogue is reckoned by us as a standard. Of the books which I quote, there are frequently five to ten copies shown in the catalogue. The prices vary, as I shall indicate, according to the binding of the book. Some are bound in original cloth, some in the very choicest Russia, with beautiful tooling by some celebrated binder. I now give you the price of Edwards, as contrasted with the prices of Mr. Dymock, given to this Committee. They are all second-hand.

1531. *Mr. Price.*] Does he show the mutilations in a book? Yes. An honest bookseller will always do that. Edwards is a most honest cataloguer in that way. I will put Mr. Dymock's price first. Barrington's "Voyage to Botany Bay," £1, as against 7s. 6d.

1532. *Mr. Dymock.*] Is that copy the two-volume edition? It is the one you gave the price of, only you gave it as the voyage to New South Wales. In nearly every case these books are bound in half-calf or half-morocco. The voyage and the history are sometimes bound in two volumes, but they have nothing to do with each other. Dr. Bennett's "Wanderings in New South Wales," two volumes, 25s., against 11s.; Bligh's "Voyage to the South Seas," 50s., against 24s.; "Bougainville's Voyage," £2 to £4, against £1; Collins' "Account of New South Wales," £2 10s. to £4, against 28s.; "Corbyn's Sydney Revels," 25s., against 4s.; "Memoirs of Holt," £3 to £4, as against 14s. to 16s.; "Darwin's Voyage of the Beagle," £5, as against 12s. 6d. to 63s., according to the edition, 1533.



1533. *Mr. Dymock.*] Quote the edition I quoted ;—that is the four-volume edition ? That is 63s. We sold an incomplete edition, not the complete edition. "History of N.S.W.," 30s., as against 18s.

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1534. *Mr. Meagher.*] There is nothing in the list to show that the edition you mention is incomplete ? The list shows that we had only one volume ; if there is no number of volumes mentioned, it is at once known that there is only one volume.

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1535. *Chairman.*] Then, in those cases, where two, three, and four volumes are shown, a work is complete ? Yes ; we would assume it is complete unless there is something to express the opposite.

1536. *Mr. Price.*] I think you swore the other day that you did not inspect those books, and that you made out no list ? My officers knew them well. "Flinder's Voyage to N.S.W.," £3 with atlas, £4 without the atlas ; ours had not the atlas.

1537. *Mr. Dymock.*] Where did you get the three volumes ? Perhaps there were three copies.

1538. If I said I had a copy of "Flinder's Voyage," in three volumes, what would you say as Librarian ? I would say you had not the atlas ; you know it is a rare thing.

1539. There are three volumes, and it did contain the atlas ? The atlas is comparatively rare ; it has, unfortunately, been lost in most copies. We have got three atlases in the Library. Mr. Mitchell had not the atlas until quite recently.

1540. Ninety-nine out of 100 people would tell you that "Flinders," in three volumes, meant it had the atlas ? Then there is "Harris' Settlers and Convicts," £2, against 4s. 6d. ; "Miss Hill's Poems," £1, against 7s. 6d. ; "Kerr's Glimpses of Australian life in Victoria," £2 10s., against 4s.

1541. Do you know that you are quoting two different books—I meant "Kerr's Aborigines" ? That is another book ;—that is by Curr, this is by Kerr. It is an anonymous book ; few people know the author, but we as Librarians know it. This book is in two volumes ; Curr's book is in four volumes. "Kotzebue's Voyage to the South Seas," 45s., against 32s. ; "Mitchell's Expedition to Tropical Australia," 37s. 6d., against 12s. ; Mitchell's three Expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia," 16s. and 37s., against 14s. ; "Peron's Voyages," £3, against 24s. ; "Tench's Botany Bay," 50s., against 8s. 6d. to 18s.

1542. Do you know what edition ? It is the best, I am sure ; it is the quarto. You can get the octavo for 12s. "Tenison Wood's Geological Observations," 15s., against 6s. ; "Therry's Reminiscences of N.S.W.," 25s., against 13s. ; "Turnbull's Voyage around the World," 37s. 6d., against 16s. to 32s. I just show you these to indicate that there are very great variations in the prices of the same books as given by different persons.

### WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. JESSEP,  
MR. HOGUE,

MR. MILLARD,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. QUINN.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Messrs. H. C. L. Anderson, W. Dymock, and Geo. Robertson (Angus and Robertson) appeared on their own behalf.

Isaiah Reginald Cohen sworn and examined :—

1543. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation ? Accountant, residing at Annandale. I am an alderman of the Annandale Council. I. R. Cohen.

1544. *Mr. Dymock.*] Have you been connected with literature for a number of years ? I was an author at the age of 17 years, and I have been writing since. 26 Sept., 1900.

1545. Are you associated with the Annandale Free Public Library ? Yes, as its Secretary.

1546. Do you remember a purchase of books in the early part of this year for that Institution ? Yes, about March of this year.

1547. Were tenders advertised for books for that Library ? No.

1548. Were tenders called for ? No.

1549. How did you get a list of books for the Institution ? It was suggested by the Library Committee that we should go to Angus and Robertson and make a selection of books there ; one of the aldermen and myself spent the best portion of a day in selecting a certain number of books at Angus and Robertson's, and we instructed them to complete the list with such books as they suggested ; they did so, and sent on the list to the Annandale Library Committee, who in its turn sent it on to the Department of Public Instruction. The Department excised a number of books and returned the list to us, and thereupon a question arose in the committee as to the ultimate selection of the books. A letter from Mr. Dymock to the Mayor of Annandale was placed before my committee asking that he should be afforded an opportunity of tendering for those books ; the committee instructed me to see Mr. Dymock, and I did so with the result that Mr. Dymock furnished me with a list of books containing a number of those approved by the Department of Public Instruction, and substituting those which he had not with other suggested books ; in company with one or two of the aldermen I inspected certain books which were laid out by Mr. Dymock for our inspection, and I submitted a report to my committee on the matter. My report, and I think it was substantiated by one of my colleagues, was that a number of books which we had inspected were cheaper in price from Mr. Dymock than from Angus and Robertson, and the report showed that the difference was from 20 to 25 per cent. in favour of Mr. Dymock. The committee were of opinion that, considering that Angus and Robertson had selected a number of these books, had put them aside and kept them for something like eight months awaiting our decision, and believing that the quality of the books from Angus and Robertson was superior to those from Mr. Dymock, and that they would be better served by giving the order to Angus and Robertson than to Mr. Dymock, decided upon giving the order to Angus and Robertson. I was under a different impression. I only had to consider the question of the people's money, and a motion by me that the order be given to Mr. Dymock found no seconder. The order was accordingly given to Angus and Robertson. I wish to state distinctly that my presence here must not be in any way construed as any reflection on the Public Librarian or Angus and Robertson, from whom we have received every courtesy. 1550. I understood you to say that I was not the successful tenderer, although my prices were 20 per cent. lower than the booksellers who got the contract ? That is the prices in some instances ; certain books had

- I. R. Cohen. had been compared by us—for instance, Dick's "Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts," the same binding and the same edition was invoiced by Mr. Dymock at 16s. and by Angus and Robertson at 25s.—that was afterwards reduced by Angus and Robertson to £1 1s., on my representation that there was a difference. If I remember aright they had made some error in that respect; there was Day's book "The Horse," invoiced price, Angus and Robertson, 16s.; Dymock, 10s. I think there was an apparent difference of 20 to 25 per cent. in the prices of many books. I am not prepared to say the quality was the same, or that the binding and the edition were the same. A great many books were invoiced by Angus and Robertson at 5s. which were invoiced by Dymock at 4s. A number were invoiced by Angus and Robertson at 3s. 6d. which were invoiced by Dymock at 2s. 6d., and so on. We made a report that there was a difference from 20 to 25 per cent. The minute reads as follows:—"The Chairman reported that he, with Aldermen New and Cohen, had inspected books as per lists at Angus and Robertson's and Dymock's, and that the prices of these when compared were from 20 to 25 per cent. in favour of Dymock. He, however, recommended the placing of the books with Angus and Robertson, as he believed he would be better served. The secretary, Mr. Cohen, stated that in four or five cases the comparison showed the same books bindings and editions was a considerable difference in price in favour of Dymock. Alderman New confirmed this; discussion ensued; resolved, that the chairman, secretary, and Alderman New be authorised to close with Angus and Robertson, subject to a revision of prices to the satisfaction of the three gentlemen. An amendment from Alderman Cohen, that the books be purchased from Dymock subject to the approval thereof by the Government, found no seconder." Now I am not prepared to say that, except where compared although there appeared to be a difference, there was not a greater value in Angus and Robertson's books than in Dymock's. I can only speak from what I actually compared.
1551. In the face of what you have asserted, can you state why the committee ignored my offer, although the prices were absolutely in my favour; and, of course, if a book is published at 3s. 6d., the paper and binding must be the same in both cases? There were some instances in which your prices were higher than Angus and Robertson's prices; but, of course, on the whole, they were absolutely in your favour. There were some instances in which your prices were much higher.
1552. Upon the whole they were in my favour? Yes.
1553. I have stated that there was a certain book, named "Carter's Ancient Architecture," in Angus and Robertson's list, and that it was charged in their list at over £6, while in my list it was from 30s. to 35s.—can you corroborate that evidence? No, it is not correct; included in the books excised by the Department was "Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting."
1554. *Mr. Anderson.*] No; it was "Carter's Architecture"? If that is not the book there was such a book, if I remember aright, excised by the Department, the price of which was £3 odd. I find in the list a book called "Carter's Ancient Architecture of England," illustrated, half morocco, £3 10s. That book was excised by the Department, and was not purchased. Dymock's price for that was £1 10s. I am not prepared to say it is the same book. I do not remember that I ever saw the book.
1555. *Mr. Dymock.*] If it had been an individual purchase instead of a Government contract, would I have obtained that contract, my tender being so much cheaper? If you had asked me I would have given you the contract.
1556. Was it mere sentiment, in your opinion, on the part of the committee that caused them to give this order to Angus and Robertson? In face of the minute I have read I am not prepared to say it was only sentiment. They were evidently under the impression that they would be better served by getting the books from Angus and Robertson.
1557. They gave no reasons for that? Yes; they thought that the binding would be better and that the quality of the books, generally, would be better. What I refer to is the paper, printing, and the binding of the book.
1558. *Mr. Anderson.*] Might Angus and Robertson's books be new while the others were second-hand? I do not think that consideration came up, because Mr. Dymock's offer was to bind in such manner as the committee might deem advisable any books the bindings of which did not commend themselves to the committee.
1559. *Mr. Dymock.*] Did you see those books in my place? I saw a number of books.
1560. Were they in as good condition as the books afterwards purchased from Angus and Robertson? I am not prepared to say that, because, with the exception of a few which I compared, I have no knowledge of the whole of the books.
1561. Have you any knowledge of the Chief Librarian inspecting the books? No.
1562. He did not go and inspect them at all? No; I do not think that was his duty.
1563. Then, in fact, he had nothing to do with them at all? No; except that a letter came from the Department of Public Instruction advising my committee to invite tenders for the books.
1564. Mr. Anderson, in his evidence, stated that it was his duty to see that full value was given for public moneys;—as far as you know, he never inspected these books, and did not go through your prices? No; except that a communication came from the Department that the books had been approved of. The communication from the Department, under date 15th January, 1900, says: "I am directed to acquaint you that the Principal Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales reports that the books are generally valuable and well worthy of being bought for a small reference library. He has marked with a blue circle the titles of some of the books which, in his opinion, would be less valuable for the circumstances of a suburb like Annandale." Carter's book was thus excised.
1565. *Mr. Anderson.*] I never got a list as far as you are concerned to compare it with the list of any bookseller to see if the prices of Angus and Robertson were correct? I know nothing of that; both my committee and myself were undoubtedly well satisfied with the books I selected.
1566. *Mr. Millard.*] I gather from your evidence that you admit that your comparison of the books offered by Angus and Robertson and Dymock was only very partial? The practical comparison was limited to a very few books.
1567. Do you not think that a partial comparison of the books would probably be very misleading as to their value as a whole? One must see all the books to give an undoubtedly fair estimate of their respective value.
1568. Then, practically, owing to the partial comparison which you made, your opinion as to the relative value of the two offers was of very little use? I am not prepared to say that. It was the value of a number of books which went to show that Mr. Dymock's prices were considerably lower than Angus and Robertson's.

Robertson's. There was the "Men of Letters" series, 10 vols., each of these was invoiced by Angus and Robertson at 3s. 6d.; Dymock's price was 3s. In the aggregate, the difference was considerable. I would assume from the small difference in the prices that there was no difference in the quality of the books; then there were several books of Ruskin's—"A Joy for Ever," "Elements of Drawings," "Time and Tide"; they were all invoiced by Angus and Robertson at 5s. each; Dymock's price was 4s; then there was the Social Science series, 21 vols.—Angus and Robertson's price averaged from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., whilst Dymock's uniform price was 1s. 3d.; that difference in price did not indicate to me that there was any difference in the value of the books. Although I was unable to actually compare all the books, I calculated from these facts that I had arrived at a just conclusion when I stated that the prices given by Mr. Dymock were lower than those of Angus and Robertson. That was absolutely set at rest by the fact that when I compared books of the same number, edition, and binding they were considerably cheaper in price at Dymock's than at Angus and Robertson's.

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1569. *Mr. Dymock.*] When these books were excised from the list was it after the list had been submitted to you? Yes; it was after your list had been submitted.

1570. I understand that when I sent in this tender Carter's book was on this list, and it was only after my tender had been sent in to you that it was rejected by someone? Yes.

1571. Then it would have been necessary for some one to know that another tender was in? No; it was known to the Department of Public Instruction through you.

1572. By my waiting on the Minister? Yes; and the Department accordingly wrote to us on the matter.

1573. After I waited on the Minister this list was evidently revised? First of all we received a letter from Mr. Dymock, addressed to the Library Committee, inviting an inspection of his books—that is dated 14th February, 1900.

1574. Was that when I tendered? You tendered shortly afterwards;—you submitted a list shortly afterwards.

1575. I tendered shortly afterwards, and those books were on that list at the time? I then received from you certain letters which were addressed to you by the Department of Public Instruction dealing with the matter.

1576. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you a man of literary tastes, and do you go in for writing? Yes.

1577. You are an author? Yes.

1578. Of both prose and poetical works? Yes.

1579. Are you as capable a man to deal with this matter as other aldermen in that Council? Without being deemed egotistical, I think I am.

1580. If you wished to make a differentiation between certain prices given by two publishers you might do it in two ways—you might do it voluntarily and accidentally by putting your hands on some books, or knowing from something you had heard that one offer was cheaper than another, you might pick out books and look at them;—did you make this comparison purely in an accidental way without any suggestion? No; I made the comparison because I considered that inasmuch as I had to give a report to my committee on the difference between the prices of Dymock and Angus and Robertson, it was my duty to make as careful a research as I possibly could.

1581. In making that comparison were you guided solely by your own judgment, or were you influenced by anything? Absolutely by my own judgment.

1582. You practically had no prejudice with regard to either of these gentlemen? Absolutely none. But for the fact of Mr. Dymock's communication coming to the Mayor, by whom it was sent to my committee, the order would have been given to Angus and Robertson with the utmost satisfaction, I presume, to all the parties concerned.

1583. So that in making this comparison, which you say was in favour of one of the tenderers, you were not guided by any prejudice or undue influence in any way? Absolutely none.

1584. You have no prejudice in the matter even now? None whatsoever.

1585. With your experience as a lover of literature and a buyer of books, would you still say, looking back at the whole question, that you would personally, as a business matter, give the order to Mr. Dymock? Yes; that is substantiated by the fact that for the second time, in 13th March, 1900, when a resolution was moved that the order for the books for the library should be placed with Angus and Robertson to-morrow morning, I again moved an amendment that the order should be placed with Mr. Dymock, but it found no seconder. That shows that my impression was that as a matter of business, as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, I thought that the money should have been saved.

1586. That is if you were going to add a certain class of books to your own library you would have got them from Mr. Dymock instead of from Angus and Robertson? Yes, with the sum of money at my disposal; it is possible that if I had unlimited means I would want the best bindings; with a limited sum at my disposal I would have placed the order with Mr. Dymock.

1587. *Mr. Hogue.*] Are there any other poets and authors, or persons interested in literature, in the Annandale Council besides yourself? Yes, I think that Mr. Alderman Horton, who is now the chairman of our library, is interested in literature; I also think Alderman New is.

1588. Generally speaking, I suppose, the aldermen of Annandale are fairly well qualified to judge the value of general literature? I do not think so; I think books require some specific knowledge in order to value them.

1589. Do you think there are in the Council men who are not qualified to judge the value of books? I do not put it in that way. I think that some of them are better qualified to judge than others.

1590. Are there any members of the Council who disapproved of the books supplied? With all due respect, you must limit the matter to the committee; the discussions did not take place before the Council.

1591. I will not limit it; I want to know if there are any members in the Council who are dissatisfied with the library as it was eventually selected? Not one; nor am I dissatisfied.

1592. Do you think that the library as selected represents a fair value for the money, and was the price paid for the books fair and reasonable? As far as I am able to judge, I do not think there was a grave difference between the rest of the prices of Angus and Robertson and Dymock other than those compared and marked.

1593. I am not asking for a comparison, but was the price paid for the library fair and reasonable? I am not prepared to say so unless you put a book before me which I know.

1594.

- I. R. Cohen. 1594. Then you did not make a calculation of the value? Yes, with those I had compared, and then taking the lists side by side.
- 26 Sept., 1900. 1595. You did not examine very many of the books yourself? Yes; I spent the best portion of a day in selecting the books at Angus and Robertson's, and I spent a considerable time in inspecting the books at Dymock's.
1596. Generally speaking, in looking at the books did you notice if there were the same editions at both places? Owing to the lapse of time I am only prepared to speak with regard to two books which were exactly the same—that is Day's "Books on the Horse" and Dick's "Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts."
1597. Are you prepared to say that in other cases where there was a difference of price they were the same editions? No.
1598. Take for example, Ruskin's works—would they be the same edition and binding? I only assume they were owing to the closeness of the price.
1599. *Chairman.*] What is your experience as to the extent to which the books in the Free Library at Annandale have been availed of by the general public? Speaking from memory, I should say that the attendance averages about 400 per month.
1600. Then the class of books which have been placed on the shelves were such that the public have made use of them? There is no question of that; they are absolutely pleased with the selection of the books, as I am myself; I speak of the class of books.
1601. When you originally went to Angus and Robertson's was your visit to that establishment suggested in any way by any person? Yes; I think I suggested it myself.
1602. Was there any suggestion from an outside source to that effect as far as you are concerned? None whatsoever.
1603. *Mr. Anderson.*] I understand you to say the Under Secretary for Public Instruction informed you that tenders for your library should be invited? Yes; there is a letter to that effect suggesting that if books were not already selected tenders should be invited; I cannot find the letter at present.
1604. You say that Mr. Dymock wrote to you on 14th February of this year asking for permission to submit a list of books? Yes; he wrote to the Mayor, and that was placed by the Mayor in my hands.
1605. What is the date of the communication from the Department in which they intimated that I had reviewed the list of books and struck out a number of items? 15th January, 1900.
1606. Was that a month before Mr. Dymock had taken any steps towards submitting a list? Yes.
1607. Are you aware that on the list returned to you there were some little blue circles to indicate the books, which, in the opinion of the Principal Librarian, should be omitted? Yes.
1608. To your knowledge was a copy of that list of books which you originally chose given to Mr. Dymock at any time? It was never given to him; what was done was this: Mr. Dymock's employee, in the presence of a clerk, took down a copy of the original list, and every sheet of the list was fastened down; the marks are plainly left where the pins were put in each sheet, so that Mr. Dymock could not learn the price of one of those books.
1609. Where was that done? In my office.
1610. In your presence? During a portion of the time in my presence, and during another portion in the presence of one of the clerks.
1611. By whom was the list made out? It was by someone in the employ of Mr. Dymock.
1612. Have you got a list which Mr. Dymock afterwards submitted to you? Yes; I produce it.
1613. Are you aware that a copy of the original list which you sent to the Department was supplied to Mr. Dymock by an officer in the Department of Public Instruction? No. I know absolutely nothing about that. All I know is that Mr. Dymock sent up his clerk. It is referred to in my minutes; it is stated there that Mr. Dymock took the list, and the precautions I adopted to prevent Mr. Dymock seeing the price of any books from Angus and Robertson's are described because I thought it would be dishonourable to allow Mr. Dymock the slightest opportunity of inspecting any of the prices of Angus and Robertson.
1614. In the list submitted by Mr. Dymock were there a great many of the books identical with those on the original list as chosen by yourself? Yes.
1615. And were some of them left out? Yes; a number which Mr. Dymock did not have in stock, and for which he substituted others, at his own suggestion.
1616. Can you identify the list, showing the original list and the additions as made by Mr. Dymock? Taking the first sheet, there are many of the books here which were suggested by Mr. Dymock by reason of his not having some of them in stock. I assume that is the case with the whole of this list marked in red ink. I have a list which shows his substitutions, and I could easily compare them. I take it that the red ink interlineations in the list produced are the substitutions by Mr. Dymock.
1617. You are quite positive that the first choice at Angus and Robertson's store was made entirely by yourself, aided by some of your aldermen? Quite.
1618. And that no one else—myself, for example—had anything whatsoever to do with that choice, and never had anything to do with it? Until I saw you here to-day, this is my first interview or conversation with you on the question of the Annandale Free Library, or on the question of the selection of the books, or in any way appertaining to the books selected by the Annandale Council.
1619. Were you satisfied with the judiciousness of my excisions from the list as submitted by you? You excised certain books, and I had such implicit faith in your judicious excision that I was perfectly satisfied.
1620. I suppose that you noticed that I excised the expensive and rare books which would not be so useful for a suburban as for a large metropolitan library? That was so, and it was commented upon in a letter from the Department.
1621. *Mr. George Robertson.*] You saw certain books at Mr. Dymock's, and you compared them with the prices in our list? Yes.
1622. How many did you see? I should suppose that I saw between 200 and 300 books.
1623. Which were on our list and in Mr. Dymock's stock? I cannot say without comparing the lists.
1624. How many books that were on the list do you think you saw at Mr. Dymock's store? I cannot say after this lapse of time.

1625. At any rate, you only saw a small proportion of the books on our list at Mr. Dymock's? I am not prepared to say that; we went through a number of books, but how many I cannot say. I. R. Cohen.  
 1626. How long were you there? I suppose the committee were there about half an hour or three-quarters; then, on another occasion, I was there about an hour or one and a half hours. 26 Sept., 1900.  
 1627. How many of the books on our list did you see on Mr. Dymock's? I cannot remember.  
 1628. Did you compare the prices on the second occasion that you were there? Not at Mr. Dymock's place; I did not have your invoice with me; after going back I compared the prices and prepared my report.  
 1629. Seeing that you did not compare all the books, you might not have made a fair comparison? I am quite willing to concede that.  
 1630. You mentioned Dick's "Practical Receipts" which Mr. Dymock offered at 16s.;—is it possible that that was a second-hand copy? No.  
 1631. Then you mentioned Day's "Book on the Racehorse";—do you know there are two books by Day on the racehorse, and that, practically, they are the same size? There is more than one book by Day, but they are different classes of books. I saw the same edition and class of book at Mr. Dymock's that I saw at your place.  
 1632. *Mr. Dymock.*] Could you have seen all the books on my list if you had liked? Yes.  
 1633. Did we offer to show you all the books? All that you had.  
 1634. And were all those you saw in good order and condition? No. There were some second-hand, and your offer was to bind any books which were not bound to the satisfaction of the committee. You undertook to bind them in a way that would be satisfactory.  
 1635. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did you conceive the impression that Mr. Dymock was exceedingly anxious to get this order? Yes.  
 1636. Did he give you any special reason for believing that he was exceedingly anxious to get it? His first letter to us gave us that impression.  
 1637. Did he make any special offer to you that would lead you to suppose that he was very keen about it? Yes; I think the discount was higher than that offered by Angus and Robertson.  
 1638. Did he make you any special offer besides the discount? Yes; there was to be a donation to the funds of the Library.  
 1639. A cash donation? Yes.  
 1640. How much? I think it is in the minute. It is as follows:—"To donate a cheque representing 5 per cent. on £200, being £10 to the funds of the Library, and to take back within three months any book not found suitable for substitution by others; to number books; to supply a catalogue and stamp; to stamp books; to give and mark a book or books for presentation to Alderman Horton." And most of which concessions, with the exception of the donation of the cheque, were likewise granted to us by Angus and Robertson.  
 1641. *Mr. Jessop.*] Did Angus and Robertson also promise this presentation to Mr. Horton? That promise was made through me as secretary to the committee.  
 1642. I understand that you wrote your minutes showing that Mr. Dymock made a certain offer to give a present to some person? No. The terms submitted by Mr. Dymock were these: That he was willing to number books, to supply a catalogue and a stamp to stamp books, to give and mark a book or books for presentation to Alderman Horton, who was the initiator of the movement for establishing the Annandale Free Public Library, and to whom the committee purposed to present a book on the occasion of the opening of the Library.  
 1643. Did Angus and Robertson make the same promise to your committee to present Mr. Alderman Horton with a presentation volume? Yes, at my suggestion. It was not the suggestion of Mr. Dymock; the suggestion came from me to Angus and Robertson, and I put the identical suggestion before Mr. Dymock, not only that, but we got from Angus and Robertson a further consideration in the way of a presentation of five or six books to the members of the Library Committee. Let it be plainly understood that these books were presented to the committee to mark an epoch in Annandale history—that is, the opening of the Free Public Library.  
 1644. Then it was at the suggestion of your Committee that these offers of presentation volumes were submitted by Mr. Dymock and Angus and Robertson? Yes, absolutely at the suggestion of the committee through me.  
 1645. Therefore, there can be no charge against either of those firms? Absolutely none.  
 1646. Is that suggestion incorporated in the previous minutes of your Council or committee, or did it come from you personally? In the minutes of 22nd February, 1900, there is this entry: "Secretary Alderman Cohen detailed an interview between Mr. Thomson, of Angus and Robertson, and Alderman Wells and himself, that Angus and Robertson undertook to number books, to supply a catalogue and stamp, to stamp books, to include a book for presentation to Alderman Horton, and to donate a cheque representing a further discount of 5 per cent. to the Library. That since then Mr. Thomson had waited on him (the secretary), and stated that his firm had declined to send a cheque, but would allow a discount of 5 per cent. in the shape of extra books; that then and since he (the secretary) had besought Mr. Thomson to adhere to the original terms without success; that thereafter he (the secretary) had placed himself in communication with Mr. Dymock; that an interview of over two hours had taken place between Mr. Dymock, his manager, and himself, in which Angus and Robertson's list of books had been gone through without any opportunity of inspecting their prices, and that Mr. Dymock had marked his prices against a number; that in Mr. Dymock's opinion many of the books in Angus and Robertson's list would be found quite unsuitable for a library, and that he, Mr. Dymock, was prepared to submit a list of books, taking in such of Angus and Robertson's as appeared suitable, with an addition in substitution"; then follows what has already been read, that Mr. Dymock was willing to number the books, and so on.  
 1647. Do you not see by an analysis of these minutes that you place Mr. Dymock in a very unfair position as compared with Angus and Robertson; first, Angus and Robertson absolutely declined to give you the cheque; secondly, they refused to give you these presentation volumes? No; they did not refuse to give these presentation volumes.  
 1648. Do not they refuse to give the cheque, to begin with? Yes; but they would give us 5 per cent. in the shape of extra books.  
 1649. What for—not for presentation volumes? They gave us the presentation volumes.

- I. R. Cohen. 1650. You say that you had another interview with Angus and Robertson, and that they then declined to accede to your previous request? No, they declined to give a cheque as a donation; they said they would give a further discount of 5 per cent. instead.
- 26 Sept., 1900. 1651. *Chairman.*] It would be practically £10 worth of books? Yes.
1652. *Mr. Jessep.*] Having failed with Angus and Robertson, were you authorised by the committee to wait upon Mr. Dymock? Yes.
1653. Therefore, Mr. Dymock submitted his offer purely from a business standpoint? Yes; as Angus and Robertson did.
1654. Then, after the negotiations had all ceased, did Angus and Robertson supply you with presentation volumes? Yes.
1655. Distinctly as such? As agreed upon in the original negotiations.
1656. But I cannot find in all your minutes that they agreed to give presentation volumes? Yes; it was agreed to in the original negotiations. If there is any doubt in Mr. Jessep's mind I shall clear it away.
1657. Your committee, I presume, in making that suggestion did not think it was an unwise suggestion to make—that a member of a public body should be presented with volumes on that occasion? No; they were not to be presented; they were to be supplied with the books, and the presentation came from the committee; the presentation did not come from Angus and Robertson. I wanted to make the best terms I could; I knew the committee were desirous of making a presentation to Alderman Horton; if I could get the books for my committee without having to pay for them I thought it was perfectly justifiable, and the committee got them.
1658. *Mr. Robertson.*] It did not affect the original tender at all? No.
1659. *Mr. Anderson.*] If the £10 cash had been paid into your funds would you have drawn a subsidy upon it from the Government? No.
1660. You could not have drawn anything on it? Absolutely nothing. If Angus and Robertson or Dymock had not agreed to supply us with those presentation books it would not have interfered in the slightest manner with our purchasing the books, either from Angus and Robertson or Mr. Dymock.
1661. *Mr. Dymock.*] I understand that the £10 which I offered would have been spent in books for the Library? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. QUINN,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. SLEATH.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Mr. George Robertson (Angus and Robertson) appeared on his own behalf.

Clement Meadmore sworn and examined:—

- C. Meadmore. 1662. *Chairman.*] What are you? Draper's clerk at present. I was at one time in the book trade.
- 3 Oct., 1900. 1663. During the course of your business as a bookseller, did you ever purchase any book that had been the property of the Free Public Library? Yes—or rather, the Free Public Library claimed books which I paid for.
1664. What number did you purchase? I think it was about a dozen.
1665. Was that during the whole course of your career as a bookseller? I bought them all during a fortnight.
1666. Did you purchase those books in the ordinary way from itinerant vendors? These particular books, which were claimed by the Library, were all sold to me by one young man.
1667. Who came to your shop for the purpose of claiming these books? I think the first person who saw me about it was a young man from Angus and Robertson's. He came here, and I asked him about a book I had. He looked at it, and asked me whom I bought it from, and I described the young man. He said, "I believe there is a young man going about selling books which he has stolen from some public institution." I am not sure whether he mentioned Skinner's name at that time, but he said Skinner had been buying a lot of books of the same description. That was the first I heard about it.
1668. Did you inspect those books when you purchased them? Yes; we always look through them to see that they are not School of Arts' books, and that they are not stamped. Of course, we could not sell them again if they were stamped.
1669. Did you notice anything in the books yourself to indicate that they came from any public institution? No; they were not marked or stamped in any way.
1670. Were they subsequently claimed? Yes, but only after I had taken one of these books up to Mr. Anderson to get some information about it. He examined the book, and then referred me to Mr. Gifford, who took me into another room, where he turned up various catalogues. At last we found this particular book mentioned. On seeing it mentioned in this catalogue of rare books, I sold it to Mr. Mitchell, who, I knew, collected rare editions of that description.
1671. Do I understand you to say that that book was one of the Free Library books? It was one claimed as a Free Public Library book.
1672. After taking it to the Library, did you sell it to Mr. Mitchell? Yes; that was the only way I found out what the book was; it was in Latin. I forget the title, but it was in old parchment. The volume now produced by Mr. Anderson is the book. Instead of the title being displayed in the modern way, it looks as if the book started in the middle. I believe the first page is the title-page. I see there is a Free Public Library stamp on it now.
1673. Was there no stamp on it when it was in your possession? No; I would not have bought it if it had been stamped, nor would Mr. Mitchell have bought it from me.
1674. When you went to the Free Public Library, was there any demand made on you for the book? Certainly not.
1675. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a bookseller, could you tell who is the author of that book? Yes, if I could get your catalogue again; I cannot tell you the author by looking at the book.
1676. Can you tell me the year in which it was published from the book itself? No. 1677.



1677. In other words, is it a very difficult book to catalogue or to value in any way whatever? It is a difficult book to describe unless you refer to the catalogue. The catalogue that I saw gives the first few lines, and also a few lines at the end. It also gives the number of pages. C. Meadmore.  
3 Oct., 1900.

1678. Would it not need a Latin scholar to identify that book, or even to discover the author from the title-page? Yes.

1679. Did Mr. Mitchell return that book to you? No; he made a claim of 10s. I did not pay it, because I did not get the book from the Library.

1680. In view of a statement that it took some considerable time for us to help you in identifying that book, do you think that an unreasonable time was so taken? Certainly not. I was treated at the Free Public Library with every courtesy. I am not at all surprised that a book of that kind should be overlooked by anyone not a Latin scholar who did not take the trouble to look at the book carefully. I am not surprised that you did not recognise the book, although some people seem to make a point out of it. I do not think there is anything in it myself.

1681. When you took the book to me, did I only look at it for a few minutes? Yes, you looked at it cursorily; you said you did not know, but that a gentleman you had there would find out for me.

1682. I was not looking at the book to discover if it were our stolen property—I was looking at it to help you to find out its value? Yes, exactly.

Henry John Blackwood recalled and further examined:—

1683. Have you any further statement to make in addition to the evidence already given by you? No; I am prepared to answer any questions. I have only attended because I got a notice to do so. H. J.  
Blackwood.  
3 Oct., 1900.

1684. A statement has been made to the effect that when the 5,000 volumes were set out for inspection at the Free Public Library some person had the first choice, and removed from those books some 200 volumes;—do you know anything personally about that? Only what I have heard—nothing personally.

1685. *Mr. Meagher.*] Whom did you hear it from? I do not know the gentleman's name.

1686. Was he an employee of the Free Public Library? Yes. I might state what really did happen. I was in my place of business one morning when a gentleman came in. He said, "Are you a witness in the Library Inquiry?" I think this was about a week or ten days ago. I replied to him, "No, I do not think I am." I did not know whether he was trying to pump me or quiz me to get some information. The conversation went on, and when I found out what he was speaking of I said that I thought I would be summoned to give evidence. A conversation took place with reference to selling these books from the Public Library. I said, "I think it is pretty well about selling these books that the barney is. I do not think it right for the Government to sell the property of the people; there seems to be some barney between two firms in the town with reference to the sale of the books, and the booksellers did not get proper notice to tender for them." He made the remark to me, "No, they would not tender for them. The simple reason was that pretty well all the best books—I do not think he said the number—were taken off the shelves and put away, consequently when a man came along to examine these books and put in a price he would simply say, 'They are no good; the best of them are picked out.'"

1687. *Mr. Anderson.*] Could you identify the man you speak about? I think I could; but I do not think I would be justified in doing so.

1688. *Mr. George Robertson.*] Do you not think you are injuring some one else by repeating this statement? I do not think I am justified in pointing out the man. I do not know how the Chairman got hold of it. I did not broach the question.

1689. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know whether that man is at present an employee of the Public Library, or was he at one time? I cannot tell.

1690. Did he indicate to you whether he is at present an employee, or that he was previously? No; I do not think he brought that out.

1691. *Mr. Anderson.*] Was this man a stranger to you? No; I may have seen him some years ago. I have a slight recollection of having seen him before.

1692. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether he is in the employ of the Library now? I cannot swear to that. He made a reference that he was engaged in the Free Public Library, whether now or previously I do not know.

1693. *Mr. Anderson.*] Was he an old or a young man? A middle-aged man.

1694. Do you identify this book as the book you spoke of when giving evidence before—that is, Spencer's "Faerie Queene"? It is now five or six years ago since the book was offered to me for sale. I cannot positively swear that this is the book. I think it was a little bit larger. Judging from the stamps which are on it now I distinctly swear it is not the book.

1695.] I admit that there were no stamps on it then;—taking that admission, can you identify the book as the one we got from you? I cannot.

1696. *Mr. Sleath.*] Did you put any mark upon it? No.

1697. Can you tell one edition from another? It might be the book, but after a lapse of six years a man might be mistaken as to an inch in the length or breadth.

1698. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were you not a little mistaken in giving the size of the book as 18 inches x 13 inches x 3 inches, and is it not 10½ inches x 7 inches x 1 inch? You cannot make a point of that. In six years it is easy to make a mistake as to the size of a book, and it does not alter the value of my evidence. The most important part of my evidence was that valuable books, which were stolen from the Free Public Library, ought to have been stamped so that booksellers would know exactly where they came from when they were offered for sale. If the book had been stamped outside it would never have been bought by me.

1699. Supposing a stamp were put on the outside, do you not know as a practical bookseller that it would be easy to rip off the covers and to put on another cover so as to make the book incapable of identification? I do not think that a man stealing a book would go to that expense.

1700. Would you not re-bind that book for 1s. by ripping off the cardboard covers and putting on new ones? No. You might put on half leather, and it would cost 2s.

1701. You would not need to do that. It would only be necessary to rip off the cardboard and put on new pieces of cardboard, which could be done for 6d.? I do not know.

John

John William Child made an affirmation and was examined:—

- J. W. Child. 1702. *Chairman.*] What are you by occupation? A bookseller in Oxford-street, Sydney.  
 1703. How long have you been in business? Since 1895.  
 3 Oct., 1900. 1704. During that period, have you at any time purchased books which either bore the stamp of the Free Public Library or were eventually claimed as having been the property of that institution? I had about forty of those books that were proved to be stolen from the Free Public Library three or four years ago. I have since returned two books to Mr. Anderson personally. I found them in my stock. They had not the Free Public Library stamp on the outside, only the cost price, and private marks inside.  
 1705. Did you purchase them from different persons? From two different persons. That is what raised doubts in my mind when I found two persons bringing books with the same stamp on them. I mentioned it to Skinner, and to Wymark in Angus and Robertson's.  
 1706. Were these books eventually re-purchased from you, or were they handed back by you to the Free Public Library? Yes; they came and picked out as many as they could find, and they paid for them within a few shillings.  
 1707. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were any of the books very large? No; they were not of any great price. I think about 1s. 6d. was the highest price I paid.  
 1708. Were any of the books large in size? No; there were no quarto editions; they were nearly all small books. The most valuable was one published about 1690, a sort of magical witchcraft book.  
 1709. *Chairman.*] I suppose it is an every-day occurrence with you to purchase books over the counter? Yes. In the case of the last one, which I took personally to Mr. Anderson, I was having my tea at the back of the shop when it was offered for sale. Mrs. Child was in the shop. I came in and looked at the book, and said 1s. The man took the shilling and went away. When I came to look at the book I saw a little mark at the back. I took it down to Mr. Anderson, and he gave me a shilling for it.  
 1710. *Mr. Anderson.*] Over what period were these books bought by you? The first lot were bought about three months\* after I first commenced business.  
 1711. Did you identify the young fellow who stole the books? No; I was not called as a witness.

Thomas Handcock Lennard made an affirmation and was examined.

- T. H. Lennard.  
 3 Oct., 1900. 1712. *Chairman.*] What are you by occupation? A bootmaker.  
 1713. Where do you reside? Park Avenue, Randwick.  
 1714. For some considerable time have you been a collector of books relating principally to the early history of the Colonies? Yes; I have been collecting books since I was in a bookseller's shop in London in 1856. I was in the trade till 1864.  
 1715. Have you been in the habit of attending sales and purchasing books promiscuously? Yes.  
 1716. Did you purchase from any second-hand book stores recently, or at any time, any of the volumes that were supposed to have formed portion of the 5,000 which were sold from the Free Public Library? Some four years ago I bought some at Angus and Robertson's, and some at auction.  
 1717. Were the books which you purchased from Angus and Robertson exposed in the usual way? Yes; there was a counter full of books. I ran my eye over them. I saw a few that I wanted, and I bought them. If I could have afforded it, I would have bought more.  
 1718. Were you endeavouring to secure possession of any of these books specially? No; I think I went in that day to pay a bill.  
 1719. What were the books you purchased at Angus and Robertson's? The first I bought was "The Justice Wise Bequest Life of Joseph Holt," 2 volumes. I produce them.  
 1720. What price did you pay for that book? I think it was 9s. for two volumes. I bought it in Angus and Robertson's shop.  
 1721. What other books did you buy? Bennett's "Wanderings of a Naturalist," 2 volumes. I think that was the same price; I bought it in the shop. I also bought "Kotzebue's Voyage of Discovery in the South Seas." I gave 7s. 6d. for the three volumes; that was also bought in the shop. I bought "White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales." I gave £3 for it.  
 1722. I presume you came to the conclusion that you had got a bargain? Yes, a very great bargain.  
 1723. Have you been in the habit of looking into the prices of books of this character? Not of late years.  
 1724. Still you came to the conclusion that you had made a bargain? I knew the price that was asked for the book many years ago in London.  
 1725. Have you had any offers for these books? Two different parties have offered me £10 for White's book because of the inscription in it, which shows that it is the author's own copy. The author's own copy is of more value than an ordinary copy.  
 1726. Did you decline to sell the book? Yes.  
 1727. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are there any original notes by the author in the book? No, but the writing there is conclusive to any bibliophile.  
 1728. The inscription is, "To John White, Esq., Surgeon-General, Botany Bay, or Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, New South Wales; to the care of Robert Innes, Esq., merchant, No. 2 Duke-street, York Buildings, London." Will you state who offered you ten guineas for the book? I will not make the name public; it is a private affair.  
 1729. *Mr. Robertson.*] When were you offered ten guineas for the book? I was offered ten guineas for it soon after I bought it by one party. He was in my place looking over the collection. He said, "Will you sell this?" I said, "No." "Not if you get a price for it?" I said, "No." He said, "I will give you ten guineas for it." I said, "No." I suppose he thought, because I was a poor man, I would jump at the money when the money was put on the table.  
 1730. You have told us you had said to him you would not sell? I tell you, plainly and honestly, the man offered me the money.  
 1731. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know that the same book, the coloured edition, is offered in Edwards' catalogue for £3? It may be; that is not the author's own copy. It is not the copy with an inscription in it.  
 1732. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is there any other mark in it? There are marginal notes by different authors.  
 1733. Were you one of the very earliest to see these books? I believe I was. I was one of the earliest.  
 1734. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you had some experience in the valuation of books? Yes. 1735.

\* NOTE (on revision):—I think "three months" in my answer had reference to "the period over which the books were bought."

1735. Do you consider you have a good knowledge of the commercial value of books? Yes.
1736. Whenever you see a rare volume, do you purchase it? Yes; if I can afford to do so.
1737. Not for any commercial value? No; simply because I want the book.
1738. How many volumes altogether did you buy from Angus and Robertson? I think there were nine volumes.
1739. How much did you pay for the whole of them? £4 5s. 6d.
1740. *Mr. Quinn.*] Can you get £10 now for White's book? Yes; but I do not want to sell it. The money has been put down for me, and I did not take it.
1741. *Chairman.*] Were these offers made by persons who, from your point of view, were in a position to have some knowledge of books? Yes. The man I have spoken of is not in the Colony at present, but from his position and experience I do not think there was his equal in the Colony.
1742. *Mr. Quinn.*] Were two offers made to you? Yes.
1743. Were those offers made to you by people who would value the books as an article of commerce, or merely as bibliophiles? As bibliophiles.
1744. Were they men who would keep these as literary treasures? Yes; they were not in the trade.
1745. *Mr. Robertson.*] Did any bookseller ever make an offer of £10 to you? It was made by bibliophiles who wanted the book. With regard to a man in the trade here, I was offered that amount, but I did not reckon that as anything. A man in the trade offers money for a book merely from a commercial point of view.
1746. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Dymock make an offer to you for that book? Yes; he offered me 10 guineas. I was not speaking of him when I was giving my evidence. I was speaking of private individuals.
1747. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did Mr. Dymock offer you 10 guineas for that book? Yes; he offered me £10. I did not entertain his offer, for the reason that he is in the trade, and he wanted to make money on it.
1748. *Mr. Robertson.*] What price did you pay for "Bennett's Wanderings"? Nine shillings.
1749. Is that as valuable as one would be in original boards? I imagine this is more valuable. That is the original cover, so far as I can see.
1750. It is not, as a matter of fact—it has been rebound. Do you not know that it is not usual to have marbled edges in the original edition? I was not here when it was published.
1751. Will you look at Edwards' catalogue, where a copy in original boards is offered at 11s.? That may be. I have been asked £1 for that book in original boards by a bookseller in Sydney. I have been asked 35s. for the book in original boards by another bookseller. I have another Free Library book which I bought at auction for £2 14s.; that is "The Voyage of the Lady Nelson, by James Grant, presentation copy to Henry Hobart." Only for me that book would have gone to Melbourne. A gentleman sent a telegram to buy it, but I thought it would be a disgrace to allow it to go out of the Colony. I bought Hill's poems, 1840, for 10s. 6d., and Moodie's Felony of New South Wales—I think I gave 32s. 6d. for it. There are newspaper notes all round the pages.

T. H.  
Lennard.  
3 Oct., 1900.

THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,	MR. MILLARD,
MR. MEAGHER,	MR. QUINN.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.  
Mr. George Robertson (Angus and Robertson) appeared on his own behalf.

Caleb Hardy sworn and examined:—

1752. *Chairman.*] What are you? Assistant Librarian at the University.
1753. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is Mr. Barff nominal Librarian? Yes; he has the general supervision.
1754. When were you appointed? July, 1888.
1755. At that time, was the Library supplied with books and periodicals by a London house? Yes.
1756. During 1895, did my firm begin to supply those books and periodicals? Yes.
1757. I want you to tell the Committee whether you think the University has suffered by making the change from London to Sydney? No; not in any way that I am aware of.
1758. Do you think the service has been improved? Yes, in many ways.
1759. As a whole, are you satisfied with the service, and do you wish to revert to the London agency? There is no desire whatever to revert to the London agency.
1760. Is the value of your business about £600 per annum? Yes, about that amount.
1761. Is it £400 for books, and £200 for periodicals? Yes; roughly, I think that is about it.
1762. I think two-thirds of the periodicals supplied by us to the University Library are French, German, Italian, and Russian? I am not exactly certain about the proportion, but, roughly, that is about it. A very large proportion are French and German.
1763. Have you any complaint to make of our service? No.
1764. *Mr. Meagher.*] When you took over the duties which you now discharge, was it a London firm that supplied your University? Yes.
1765. How long did they continue to supply the University? From 1888, when I went there, until January, 1895, when Messrs. Angus and Robertson took it over.
1766. What was the name of the London firm? It was Trübner & Co. then; but I think it was afterwards changed to the title "Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co."
1767. Prior to your taking this position, had you much experience in supplies from London houses? None whatever.
1768. Was it any defect or dereliction of duty on the part of that firm in London that necessitated your severing any further connection with them? No; we simply thought we would be more conveniently served in Sydney.
1769. In what way? Time was one consideration. For instance, Angus and Robertson have a good many of the books which we purchase in stock in Sydney. We send orders for a great many English books, which they have in Sydney, and previously we had to send the orders to London for them.

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1770. Would not a library like the University be kept up to date in scientific and literary publications that come out year after year, and would the University wait for four or five years and then make purchases of books that might be lying in a bookseller's shop here;—I mean that, as books are published, I suppose you would receive them? Angus and Robertson would have those books in Sydney.

1771. I presume that on the front page of any magazine of standing, English publishers would have a notification as to certain books which were about to appear? Yes.

1772. Are not publishers' circulars sent to your library promptly, containing any scientific work or book of value which should be in the University library, and announcing that certain works would be out in a certain time? Yes.

1773. Where would the greater expedition come in when, by simply writing Home, you could say at once that such and such a work which was coming out would be required, and that you wanted two or three copies, as compared with going down to Angus and Robertson, who would have to go through the same process? I cannot speak about what is done by them, but they usually have the books out immediately. Books are sent out to Angus and Robertson as soon as they are published in England. The books are out here very nearly as soon as the publisher's circular, unless there is a notification a long time beforehand, which happens rarely.

1774. With regard to these German, French, and Russian periodicals, are they not published monthly and quarterly, or take, for instance, the *Quarterly Review*, do you not think you would get that review out as quickly from the publishing house as you would by getting them through Angus and Robertson? You would not get them so cheaply—at least I do not think so. We have a standing order for these things, and they come out in the usual course through Angus and Robertson. There might be a week less in transit, but not much.

1775. Take the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, do you think that if you communicated with the English house who are the agents for that magazine, it would not be out here quicker than by asking Angus and Robertson to send it to you? Probably you would get it quicker by post.

1776. Is there any other advantage besides convenience? Because they supply them to us at a contract price.

1777. What saving does the University make on these periodicals by dealing with Angus and Robertson? We save the freight.

1778. How much would be the freight on a book of a few ounces? I suppose we get probably between 2,000 or 3,000 periodicals in a year.

1779. What saving do you make by dealing with Angus and Robertson;—is it 25 or 50 per cent.? I have not gone into it in that way, but probably it would be 20 per cent.

1780. Would there be any record in 1894 of the periodicals you bought and what you paid for them at the University? Yes.

1781. Will you kindly look up your records for 1894 to see what you paid for the periodicals, and the contract with Angus and Robertson? Yes. We always had the works in a case from Trübner and Co., as well as from Angus and Robertson.

1782. I am talking of periodicals? They come together in the same case.

1783. You purchase about £600 worth in the year; would twenty magazines, or twenty reviews, cover the periodicals? There are probably sixty or seventy every week; some are weekly, some monthly, and some quarterly.

1784. Would not the prices of periodicals like the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Edinburgh Review* be practically the same now as they were six or seven years ago? Yes.

1785. That is the case with the leading English magazines? Yes.

1786. Do you get the leading English magazines cheaper from Angus and Robertson than you would from the London houses? No.

1787. Therefore, so far as prices are concerned, there is no difference? Very little difference, as far as prices are concerned.

1788. As far as convenience is concerned, do Angus and Robertson deliver these magazines quicker to you than you got them from the Home house? They do, in this way: they send them up weekly. We used to get a parcel fortnightly from Trübner; that was more a matter of expense.

1789. Are not the leading English reviews monthly and quarterly? Yes; but most of the magazines we get are scientific magazines, relating to the various subjects taught in the University, and a good portion of the French and German are issued weekly.

1790. Do you think that there is a saving of 20 per cent. in price in getting books by dealing with Angus and Robertson, rather than with Trübner & Co.? No.

1791. How much is the saving on £600? It does not appeal to us from the question of price. I suppose the prices charged by Angus and Robertson are very much the same as Trübner & Co.'s.

1792. You told us that the saving was 20 per cent.; now, after leading me to think that there was a 20 per cent. saving by dealing with Angus and Robertson, you now tell me that there is no saving? I do not say that at all.

1793. What do you say? I understood you to say, what would be the saving if we got them direct from the publisher by post?

1794. The question I intended to put was in connection with the fact that Trübner & Co. supplied you up to 1895, and that Angus and Robertson have since supplied you;—am I to understand that there is no advantage as far as price is concerned? I should say that it was practically the same.

1795. Do you say that the only advantage is in the direction of the delivery of these periodicals every week? That is not the only advantage; there is a saving.

1796. In what way? We used to get them shipped out to us from Trübner & Co., and we had to pay freight and shipping expenses in London, and we also had to pay an agent here to deliver to us. Angus and Robertson, of course, do all that for us.

1797. Did you ever make an investigation as to whether there were other firms in London which would have served you cheaper than Trübner & Co.? No.

1798. Have you had any experience as to other London houses? No.

1799. I suppose that, as an ordinary member of the public, like myself, you know that changes are continually taking place with regard to publishing houses in London, and that what might have been a leading house ten years ago might not be so now? Yes.

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1800. So that you would not be prepared to say that at the present time you could not deal with houses in London which might be cheaper even than Angus and Robertson? It is quite possible; I cannot make any statement on that point.
1801. Then your evidence as to the cheapest method of getting books and magazines is only by comparison with Trübner & Co.? Yes; I can only speak in regard to that question.
1802. You know that there are a large number of publishing firms in London? Yes.
1803. Do you consider that Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co. is the biggest publishing firm? I do not think so.
1804. *Mr. Quinn.*] Who selects the books for the University Library? Usually a Professor interested in the subject recommends a book for purchase.
1805. Are they mainly technical books? Yes; the books referring to the subject which the individual Professor teaches.
1806. Who made the alteration from purchasing these books in London and giving the business to Angus and Robertson? The Senate is the ultimate authority.
1807. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is Mr. Anderson a member of the Senate? He was not at that time.
1808. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you say that there is a contract with Angus and Robertson? Yes.
1809. Are they under a contract to deliver £600 worth of books to you? Yes.
1810. Are magazines specified in the contract? Yes; they are delivered to us at specified prices.
1811. Were tenders called for that contract? Yes.
1812. By the Senate? Yes.
1813. Did Angus and Robertson get that contract in open competition with other firms in Sydney. Yes.
1814. *Mr. Robertson.*] Mr. Meagher has asked you a question respecting there being larger publishing houses than Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co.;—in supplying you with these publications, did that firm do so in their capacity as publishers or as agents? As agents.
1815. Do you know that large publishers like Macmillan & Co. would not supply them as agents? They do not act as agents.
1816. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know that Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co. was the most famous firm in London in the year 1893, the period during which we dealt with them? Yes.
1817. Do you know that Martin Trübner was reckoned the greatest book-buyer, and one of the greatest authorities in London at that time? Yes.
1818. Do you know that that firm supplied books to all our scientific societies as well as to the University and Public Library? Yes.
1819. Do you know that on the death of Martin Trübner the business fell off and was very much neglected? Yes.
1820. Owing to that neglect, did you, as well as the Public Library, find it expedient to make some change? Yes.
1821. Were any of your books chosen by Trübner & Co. without reference to you? None whatever.
1822. Do I understand that your magazines and scientific periodicals were sent out in cases at certain intervals? Yes; fortnightly as a rule.
1823. You are aware, I presume, that if they were sent directly by post, there would have been a very great expenditure for postage? Yes; that was the question which I thought Mr. Meagher asked.
1824. By getting these periodicals and books and cases once a week, do we save all that postage? Yes.
1825. We also get them as frequently as possible by the mail steamers—that is, once a week? Yes.
1826. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did any of these books ever come by post? Not to us.
1827. *Mr. Anderson.*] In order to save expense, did the London agents keep back books and magazines until they had a box full? They came every fortnight.
1828. Supposing a small box came out at any time, would there not be a minimum charge for that box, however small it might be? Yes.
1829. Do you remember what that minimum charge is? I have not gone into that question, but probably a case would cost 7s. 6d. to make. That was charged to us. Then there were freight and shipping expenses at the other end for the case, amounting, perhaps, to 10s. The agent here who looked after the box and delivered it would, perhaps, charge another 5s. That would roughly give an idea of what it cost us to get a small case.
1830. *Mr. Meagher.*] What would you call a small case? About 3 feet by 2 feet by 4 feet; they were not always the same size. That is what I mean by a small case.
1831. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know that if a case was small, the expenses were just about the same as if a much larger case were sent? Yes.
1832. Then, in getting a box through the local agent, would that form a small part of their weekly shipments? I suppose so.
1833. And you would get them without any of these extra expenses for cost, freight, insurance, and shipping charges? Yes; that is chiefly where our saving comes in, I think, in dealing with Angus and Robertson.
1834. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Quinn has asked you if tenders were called in 1895 for the University business? Yes.
1835. How many firms tendered? About three or four.
1836. Who were they? Angus and Robertson, Turner and Henderson, George Robertson & Co.; I think that was all. I am only speaking from memory.
1837. What advantage was there in the acceptance of the tender of Angus and Robertson in comparison with their competitors? Their contract price for the periodicals was less than the others.
1838. What was the case with regard to the books? I cannot remember the discount they allowed.
1839. Have you these tenders at the University? I fancy we have them.
1840. Would you mind producing them here? Yes, if I can find them.
1841. In case you cannot find them, what saving was there in the periodicals in comparison with the other firms' tenders? Probably about 15 to 20 per cent., speaking from memory.
1842. Is there a Library Committee at the University? Yes.
1843. Does the Senate keep minutes of its proceedings? Yes.
1844. Would those tenders go before the Senate? Yes, and they would select.

C. Hardy.  
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1845. Would the amount of this contract be embodied in the minutes of that particular meeting of the Senate at which they were under consideration? I do not think so. I should think that there would be a minute to this effect: "It was decided that Messrs. Angus and Robertson's tender, being the most favourable, should be accepted."

1846. So that really you have no record by which you could show us the disparity of prices or the advantage of Angus and Robertson's tender? Not unless the tenders which were sent in were kept, of which I am not quite sure.

1847. You cannot tell us what was the saving in books in comparison with other firms? I cannot speak definitely on the subject.

1848. Will you see if you can find those tenders? Yes.

1849. *Chairman.*] Do you say that there was an advantage in accepting Angus and Robertson's tender as compared with the other tenders, as far as periodicals were concerned? Yes.

1850. Do you know whether there was an advantage as far as books were concerned? I do not remember exactly, but if I can find the tenders I will submit them to the Committee.

1851. *Mr. Meagher.*] In fact, it might be possible that, although there was an advantage in periodicals in Angus and Robertson's offer, there might have been an advantage with regard to the books in the tenders of other competitors? There might have been, but that was the decision—that the tender of Angus and Robertson was the most favourable to the University.

1852. Did the advertisement for tenders specify a number of years for the contract, or was it given to Angus and Robertson for ever? There was no specification as to time.

1853. Have you ever called for tenders since? No.

1854. Is the term of the contract in perpetuity? I am afraid there was nothing stated as to the time.

1855. *Mr. Robertson.*] If any other firm had succeeded in obtaining the agency would that have made any difference as to the term? No; it would be a very inconvenient thing to change the contract just now.

1856. *Mr. Meagher.*] In what way? We get a number of periodicals, some of which appear at irregular times. Our present booksellers have them on their orders. There would be a little inconvenience in changing the contract.

1857. If you call for tenders, you have what are known as details; for instance, you get sixty magazines of different nationalities, and you would have them tabulated in the tender; Angus and Robertson already supply them;—if any other bookseller could not get them, would not that show the advantage of Angus and Robertson's position? Yes.

1858. Supposing that another bookseller were able to supply the sixty magazines cheaper than Angus and Robertson, would it not be an advantage to the State? Yes.

1859. The money voted on the Estimates for the University is the taxpayers' money, and they ought to have the best value for it;—do you think it would be injurious to the University to call for tenders (say) every three years, specifying the magazines that you want, and if Angus and Robertson can supply the sixty magazines and no one else can, and they quote the same price, would there be any harm done, and would any machinery be thrown out of gear? Yes; to some extent. A great many books come out irregularly. When you change your agent there might be three volumes of a work coming out, and at that time only one might have been published. It is not an impossibility to change, but it would be a lot of labour.

1860. *Mr. Quinn.*] It would be highly inconvenient to change from Angus and Robertson at any time? Yes; a great inconvenience to change every two or three years.

1861. *Chairman.*] Would it not also be inconvenient to change from George Robertson & Co. if they had the contract? Yes.

1862. *Mr. Meagher.*] Would not that inconvenience be compensated for by the fact that somebody else would do the business cheaper? It would depend upon the extent to which it would be cheaper.

1863. For instance, the inconvenience of changing the English publishers resulted in the saving of 20 per cent. on periodicals? Yes.

1864. Was not that inconvenience well worth trying? Yes.

1865. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you perfectly satisfied, as Assistant Librarian, with the services rendered by Angus and Robertson? Yes.

1866. And the Book Committee? Yes.

1867. And the Senate? I have never heard of any expression of dissatisfaction.

1868. You understand what continuations mean? Yes.

1869. A book comes out in a number of volumes at very irregular intervals over a long period of years? Yes.

1870. Would it not be a great inconvenience to a library, with regard to these continuations, if the agents were changed? Yes; it would be a very great inconvenience.

George Robertson sworn and examined:—

G.  
Robertson.  
4 Oct., 1900.

1871. *Chairman.*] Are you a member of the firm of Angus and Robertson? Yes.

1872. Have you obtained the right to appear before this Committee? Yes; I petitioned the House for the right to appear.

1873. In reply to certain evidence that has been given, are you desirous of making a statement? Yes. It seems to me, that so far as my firm is concerned, Mr. Dymock's charge is, that it has been unduly favoured by the Principal Librarian. Indeed, this is really his only charge (see Questions 1236-41) against the Library itself. This being so, I will preface my statement with a few remarks on our personal relations with Mr. Anderson. I never saw him to my knowledge until some time after his appointment as Director of Agriculture, and can only remember meeting him three or four times during his tenure of that office, and always on official business at the Department of Mines. Mr. Angus, my late partner, never exchanged a word with him until long after we had been appointed agents for the Public Library. Towards the latter half of his stay at the Department of Agriculture we did a good deal of business with his branch of the Service, and I well remember we got the impression that he was a hard man to please. I recollect that we imported some second-hand books for him then, that he compared our prices with those in English second-hand catalogues, and threw some part of the shipment on our hands. I forget the details, but remember we were



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were not satisfied, though we could not but admit that he was trying to do his duty. The impression I then formed I have never had cause to change. He is as jealous of the expenditure of public money as he could be were it his own. He always wants as much for it as ever he can get. From the time he was appointed Principal Librarian until the calling of tenders for the agency, I do not remember being once inside the walls of the Library, not even to congratulate him on the appointment. Indeed, I visited it rarely in Mr. Walker's time, for we had a theory that every absence from our place of business cost, on an average, a five-pound note. We had not then the large and carefully-trained staff we now have. After Mr. Anderson's appointment we continued to submit second-hand books on approval as in the time of his predecessor. Mr. Dymock having sworn (Q. 742) that within a fortnight of Mr. Anderson's appointment he saw that Angus and Robertson were the favourites, this honorable Committee will naturally expect to hear that we began at once to do a much larger trade with the Library. But the fact is that in Mr. Anderson's first year we did scarcely half as much as in Mr. Walker's last, and this, although our stock and turnover had grown considerably, and our sales to Mr. Mitchell, comparing the same periods, show a very large increase indeed. Until the Principal Librarian's return from England, towards the end of 1897, neither Mr. Angus nor myself had received from him anything but the most frigid official courtesy. We had never, nor have I to this day, met him outside business hours, and I do not know that we have a single friend in common. At no time has he ever asked a favour of me, or of my firm, and at no time has my firm asked one of him. Indeed, I cannot imagine him putting himself under an obligation to anyone; he is not built that way, I should say. On his return from England he sent for me, and expressed his satisfaction at the course I took in sending the "Duplicates" to auction. It was, he said, the only possible answer that could have been given, in his absence, to the mendacious statements respecting them. Since then he has been a little more genial, or less frigid, rather; but is still, so far as my firm is concerned, a zealous official. Our work, as agents, brings me very seldom into contact with him; sometimes a couple of months elapse without me seeing him. The new books arrive from England, are submitted on approval, and are approved or returned; so the routine goes on. My firm received, in October, 1894, a request to tender for the supply of books and periodicals to the Public Library as from 1st January, 1895. I waited upon Mr. Anderson for further information, and made myself thoroughly conversant with the services at that time being rendered by Kegan Paul & Co., and with the alterations necessary consequent to the transfer of agency to Sydney. It never occurred to me that there was anything about it that Angus and Robertson could not perform, and I rather resented the Librarian's inquiry on that head. When I told Mr. Angus that my resentment seemed rather to please Mr. Anderson than otherwise, he admitted that there might be some good in the man after all. I can assure Mr. Dymock that Mr. Anderson was no favourite of ours. Well, we decided to tender, the only serious drawback to the agency being the certainty that we would, if our tender were accepted, lose by it for a year or two. We did lose by it for two or three years. Having sent in our tender, we never had the slightest doubt but that it would be accepted. How could we? We knew our competitors. The faint-hearted who pitched his tender in the minor key, and the other who accepted verbal guarantees against loss in such a childlike manner, surely never expected they would get it. It is very unpleasant to have to speak like this; but Mr. Dymock has given his reason for my firm's success, and I am accounting for his failure. That we are the leading publishers he cannot deny; how does he account for that? We get the largest subscription to our circulating library; how does he account for that? Well, we began to import all the standard books as published, and submitted them on approval. A few mistakes were made, and Mr. Anderson corrected us with some harshness, as we thought. But, on the whole, we performed the duties well from the outset, and probably the Librarian used his "Nasmyth" judiciously, for we certainly improved, and that with alacrity. In a couple of years we learned where the rejected books could be placed, and the agency began to pay us a small profit. Mr. Dymock (Q. 926) talks with awe about a hundred-guinea book. Our trouble is that there are not more of them published. Why, a couple of months ago, we had one at £105 coming out, and the Library having intimated, on receipt of prospectus, that it could not afford it, we sold it elsewhere, at full price, before it landed. Mr. Dymock (Q. 1253) said in his tender that he regarded it as almost impossible to compete against the London houses. Now that we have proved this possible, he wants to know if Angus and Robertson is the only firm that can do it; so we have taught him something. His tender (Q. 1253) offers to import all standard books as published, and thereby seriously discredits his contention (Q. 925) that he did not get the same information as the rest of us. I understand that the average annual account of our predecessors ran to £3,200; ours has only been £1,700 per annum; which is not enough to pay for the magazines, serial volumes, and other "continuations," and the new publications the Library ought to buy. It would be grossly unfair, therefore, if the Trustees made purchases out of the vote from other booksellers, because, if they did, they would be without funds for three or four months in the year, and unable even to consider the books we might then submit in accordance with the terms of agency. No body of gentlemen would do so. If Mr. Dymock had used his surplus energy to obtain for them a larger vote, I am sure he might have got his share of it. The Trustees will never, I believe, consider the submitter, but the submitted. In dealing with the purchase of the duplicates, I propose, in the main, to confine myself to a short statement of facts; for to attempt to pursue the numberless wild and inaccurate statements made respecting them would occupy your time unnecessarily. In March, 1897, my firm received an intimation from the Public Library that it had some duplicates to dispose of. I went up at once and looked them over, but felt indisposed to make an offer. The Principal Librarian urged me to tender, and I told him if we did it would only be because we wished them to fetch a fair price. There were undoubtedly a few very good books, and a considerable number of fair books in the lot, but the bulk, I saw, would have to be thrown out. We eventually decided to offer, in order that none of the competing firms might get a "snap," but if one of them had tendered a pound more, nobody would have been better pleased than myself. We have always had the reputation for keeping a stock of good copies of Australian books, and this lot was not likely to sustain it. I valued them, offered £219 cash, and was informed shortly after that our tender had been accepted. We took delivery a little before Mr. Anderson's departure for England, and in the course of a few days those suitable for sale were marked and placed on our counters. I have no means now of ascertaining the number I destroyed, but they constituted by far the larger part, and consisted of army lists, directories, worthless Government publications, and so on. Now you must remember that it never occurred to me that there was going to be any bother about these books. Had I dreamt of such a thing the rubbish would have been stacked in our store, and an examination would probably have furnished very good

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good ground on which to indict the Trustees for having encumbered their premises by collecting it. You have heard a great deal about the value, present and prospective, of Australian pamphlets, and no doubt you think it possible I may have destroyed some valuable things of the sort in the weeding out. But, excepting Mr. Mitchell, there is no one in Australasia with so large a knowledge of Australianiana as myself, and it is not likely I would throw out anything of value. I am well within the mark when I say that my firm has sold during the last fourteen years more Australian books than all the booksellers in Australia put together; we know all the collectors and their particular requirements. I have no means of accurately estimating the number of effective volumes, but remembering the counterspace they occupied I should say there were about 1,500. Mr. Mitchell was one of the earliest to see them. He had long been a buyer of all editions of the more valuable Australian books, and finding here a lot of the commoner sort, at low prices, he took them when they differed from those in his collection. He had a good big parcel, but it did not contain a single scarce book, and it cost him only £6. I remember this figure because I mentioned it in a letter, written at the time, to Mr. Archibald, of the *Bulletin*, protesting against the lying paragraphs which were appearing in his paper. It was the only occasion on which I put pen to paper about it, for I did not concern myself with what the others were saying. Mr. Archibald had known me since 1886 and, I am proud to say, he accepted my word without demur—no more paragraphs appeared in the *Bulletin*. But they continued to appear in other papers of a certain class, and wild things were said in the House. I knew then, and now, in the light of recent developments, we all know whence this attack emanated. Meanwhile we were selling a number of the best books at satisfactory prices, and, doubtless, in the course of time would have disposed of the lot. I wish I could tell the Committee how much we realised; but, unfortunately, I do not know that myself. The disturbance about them kept increasing, and it occurred to me that an auction sale would be a good line from every point of view. It would certainly be the best advertised one ever held in Australia, we stood fair chance of getting good prices for the balance of the lot as well as for books put in out of stock, and we would quit them in one act. So, with the exception of about twenty volumes which were overlooked, or were, at the time, on one side awaiting customers' decisions, every remaining book was sent to Mr. Lawson's. But, alas! my country, the patriots did not bid as one would have expected. A gentleman would value one of the books at £25 from his place in the House the night before, and then let it go ignominiously for 12s. 6d. Deducting a proportion of the expenses and the value of those put in from stock, the duplicates—over 900 volumes, gentlemen—fetched £70. The *Evening News* had actually set up the whole catalogue days before, and had messengers running from the saleroom with the prices in batches of twenty or thirty. I have had, if possible, a much greater respect for Angus and Robertson since that day, for I am convinced that had they been present as buyers at least £100 would have been realised. At any rate the sale had the effect of silencing the malicious, and those—and there were many, I am sorry to say—who had honestly believed much that was said respecting "the job." I do not think anything more was said about it until now when it is resurrected for the purpose we are acquainted with. On the valuations made by Mr. Dymock (Q. 816-818) perhaps sufficient discredit has been thrown by Mr. Anderson (Q. 1532-1542). But as they were compared by him with prices in the catalogue of a London bookseller who in very many instances asks more than my firm, I venture to supplement them. The figures within brackets are the numbers in Angus and Robertson's Australian Catalogue of July, 1899. Mr. Dymock's valuation, which is a retail one, follows the titles:—

	£	s.	d.			
Darwin's Beagle, 4 vols. ...	5	0	0	...	(211)	63s.
Flanagan's History, 2 vols. ...	1	10	0	...	(397)	15s.
Settlers and Convicts ...	2	0	0	...	(446)	5s.
La Perouse, Voyage ...	2	10	0	...	(723)	21s.
Leichhardt's Expeditions ...	2	0	0	...	(536)	18s.
Maconchie's Convict Management ...	0	15	0	...	(577)	5s.
Wood's Geological Observations ...	0	15	0	...	(1014)	7s. 6d.
Phillip's Botany Bay ...	£2 to 3	10	0	...	(725)	30s.

Angus  
and  
Robertson's  
retail price.

We shall be glad of an order from Mr. Dymock. But these valuations are all wide of the mark because they do not refer to duplicate library copies, in many cases imperfect, and never desirable on account of the defacing stamps. If Bennett's "Gatherings of a Naturalist" is worth 15s. why did not Mr. Dymock give 5s. 6d. for it at Lawson's sale? If Bougainville's "Voyage" is worth £2 to £4, why did he let it go at 14s.? If Burney's "South Seas" is worth £5 10s. to £6, why did he allow the "duplicate" copy to sell for 18s. at auction? "Settlers and Convicts" fetched (for some inscrutable reason) 14s., but Mr. Dymock values it at £2. Kerr's "Glimpses of Australian Life" fetched 1s. 6d., but Mr. Dymock, who was present when it was sold, now values it at £2 10s. Labillardiere's "Voyage in Search of La Perouse" he values at 35s., yet it sold in his presence for 8s. Leichhardt's "Overland Expedition" he puts down now at £2, but he let it go then for 13s. He allowed two copies of Mitchell's "Three Expeditions" to sell for 7s. 6d. per volume. Peron's "Voyage," which he values at £3, only brought 19s. Why did he not buy Rusden's "Australia" at 19s., when he values it at 30s.? Turnbull's "Voyage" fetched 12s. in the presence of the gentleman who now values it at 37s. 6d. Can it be that he had conscientious scruples about making money out of these books? I know the Burney, the Flinders, the Stokes, the Rusden, and a few others were imperfect, but some were surely good enough for him. That they were rather "grubby" this honorable Committee will infer from an inspection of the choice selection Mr. Dymock displays on the floor of this room. This selection of 100 volumes or so are, with a few exceptions, the cheapest books of their class, yet Mr. Dymock hopes to persuade this Committee that the trustees never ought to have parted with such jewels. I beg you to have a catalogue of them prepared by a competent man in order that the public may judge whether their alleged cost of 10d. per volume is not too much for most of them. Yet he has told you that he would give 5s. or 6s. per volume for them, and that, in time, he could retail them at 10s. I wish he had been of the same mind in Lawson's room. Mr. Lennard showed you yesterday Holt's "Memoirs," for which he paid 9s. (Edwards' price, 14s.); Bennett's "Wanderings," 9s. (Edwards' price, 11s.); White's "Voyage," 60s. (Edwards' price, £3); Hill's "Poems," 10s. 6d.; Mudie's "Felonry," 32s. (Edwards' price, 22s.); and Grant's "Lady Nelson," 54s. (Edwards' price, 50s.). The Mudie, Grant, and Hill were purchased at Lawson's sale and the others off our counter. Holt's "Life" wants the portrait, and Mudie the folding plan of Sydney. The others I have had no chance of collating; but assuming them to be perfect, I cannot see that they prove anything. I have already said there were some good books in the

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lot, and Mr. Lennard has some knowledge of Australian books, and was among the first who looked them over. He told us that he had been offered £10 10s. by two persons for the White, which has an inscription to the author by someone, probably the publisher. I am glad it is in the hands of a gentleman who values it so highly, but surely he need not have declined to furnish the two would-be purchasers' names. I can conceive no good reason for withholding them. The book is certainly not worth more than £3 defaced as it is by Library stamps. I quote the following from Edwards' catalogue in order to show how little inscriptions of the kind are valued:—

No. 113.	Backhouse's Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies (cloth), 1843	6s. 0d.
No. 114.	The same. Presentation copy, with the author's autograph (calf)...	9s. 0d.
No. 1,452.	Macarthur's New South Wales (cloth), 1837...	5s. 0d.
No. 1,453.	The same. Lady Franklin's copy, with part of her autograph ...	7s. 0d.
No. 2,612.	Whately's (Archbishop) Remarks on Transportation (boards), 1834 ...	3s. 0d.
No. 2,613.	The same: with Author's autograph inscription ...	5s. 6d.
No. 2,306.	Strzelecki's Physical Description of New South Wales (cloth), 1845 ...	12s. 6d.
No. 2,307.	The same: with inscription from the Author ...	15s. 0d.
No. 1,704.	Mudie ("Major" James): The Felony of New South Wales: a Faithful Picture of the Real Romance of Life in Botany Bay, with Anecdotes of Botany Bay Society, and a Plan of Sydney. 8vo. (cloth), 1837 ...	£1 2s.
No. 1,705.	— Felony: another copy, with Author's autograph inscription. 8vo. (half calf), 1837 ...	£1 5s.

I venture to suggest to the Committee that it considers whether the State does a service to the community by locking up a number of duplicate copies of these Australian books. Of "White's Voyage" the Library still has three copies, and of "Flinders," with the atlas, no fewer than four. Mr. Blackwood has stated that £1 was paid Angus and Robertson for informing the Library respecting the "Faerie Queen." This is not so; it was paid to Shenstone, one of our employees, who retained it, he having been instrumental in making the discovery. Mr. Blackwood told you yesterday that one of the Library staff called on him a fortnight ago, and said that some of the duplicates were shown to Angus and Robertson only, the inference being, I suppose, that one or more of the librarians dishonestly wished to help us to get them. I have already said that we would have been glad had there been a higher tender put in, and can only add that I hope the gentleman in question will have the decency to give his evidence to this Committee instead of whispering it about in this unmanly way. To the best of my recollection, both Mr. George Gifford and Mr. Wright were there, and pointed the books out to me; they were in the shelves and on the floor, and they were certainly all in the one room. I have now the pleasure of making a few remarks about £200 Government grants to municipal councils. It appears that, since the Botany Bay order in 1895, all these grants, save one, have come to Angus and Robertson. I am sure that any Sydney bookbuyer would be surprised if it were otherwise. The explanation is simple—they come to us because we endeavour to deserve them. If we gave a large portion of our time to the mismanagement of the affairs of the City, to organising deputations, to running after members of Parliament, &c., &c., these orders would go elsewhere. We stick to our business, and a mayor about to apply for the grant is sure to find us in. He will find, too, that our stock is replete with the kind of book he wants, whether new or second-hand. Mr. Anderson has never assisted my firm to obtain an order from a municipal council; he could not if he wished to, and we do not want him to if he could. So far as I am able to judge from the evidence given before this Committee, the only person he has ever helped is Mr. Dymock, for that gentleman would never have done the Botany order but for the lenient way in which Mr. Anderson reported upon it. I hope I have made it clear that my firm does not require any outside assistance in the management of its affairs. We have always been able to carry on without such help; we never waited upon a Minister in our life, and the only Members of Parliament we know are bookbuyers. My firm obtained the University, Public Library, and Parliament Library agencies without canvassing a single senator, trustee, or committeeman. Whatever the result of this inquiry may be, I trust it will, at least, show booksellers how not to run their business. From the pothole that has been made, this honourable Committee will, doubtless, expect to be told that my firm has executed scores of these municipal orders. As a matter of fact, I can only trace seven—two of them, I think, pre-Andersonian. We cannot help it; had there been more going, no doubt they would have come to us. The procedure, until it was altered recently (in compliance, as I now understand, with Mr. Anderson's advice to the Minister in 1895), has been this:—The Member for the district, or some representative of the Borough Council, looked round the various bookshops in town, and formed his own opinion as to the fittest firm to prepare a list for submission to the Minister, with the request for a grant. The Minister forwarded the list to Mr. Anderson for report. Mr. Anderson struck out some books and added others, and always, I am bound to say, effected an improvement, no matter how great the pains we had taken to make it worthy the confidence reposed in us by our customer. The list would then be returned by the Principal Librarian to his Minister, as amended, would receive the Ministerial sanction, and the books be supplied. In some cases—as, for instance, Murrumburrah—we received valuable assistance in our labours from the Member for the district and the Mayor; in every case a good lot was supplied, and we do not care who inspects them. Mr. Anderson could not help us in any way, and he did not try to. I do not think he cared a straw who supplied, so long as the books were fit and proper. Mr. Dymock heard about the Annandale lot, and the usual deputations and visits to the Minister ensued. Unfortunately, I happened to be in England, and missed the fun, but my partners say the scrimmage was glorious. I understand that just when Mr. Dymock was about to surpass himself in the deputation line, the Council woke up and accepted our offer. I may say I never in my life had a list of Mr. Dymock's in my hands, and do not think it would have helped me if I had. He had our list in the Annandale case (I do not say Mr. I. Reginald Cohen supplied it), and even then he did not oust us. However, let us hope that, under the new regulations, unseemly scrimmages, deputations, and other political interferences will cease. We have the consolation of knowing that, under the new conditions, the holder of the Library Agency will no longer be placed at a disadvantage. Mr. Dymock has made such a large number of misstatements that it would be a wearisome task to run them down. I do not insinuate that he has made them intentionally, because, in many cases, they do not tend to help the object he has in view. For instance, in Question 720, he refers to the "Standing Orders" as pamphlets, though one copy is over 2 inches thick, and the other is in two thick volumes. In Question 670 he misstates the price Mr. Heaton paid for "De Quiros," and that at which he parted with it. In Question 1172 he

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he speaks of an early copy of White's "Voyage," as if there were more than one edition of the book. In Q. 1230 and 1210 he says that booksellers have to pay the marked price for net books, although he must know that every net book publisher gives us a discount. In Q. 1230 he speaks of Kipling's Poems as net books, whereas they are ordinary publications. And, finally, for I am tired of him, he says (Q. 1435) that Carter's "Ancient Architecture" was supplied by us to Annandale at £6. In Q. 1027 and Q. 1044 he puts it at £6 15s. The truth is, that it was offered at £3 10s., less twenty per cent., to the Annandale Council. It was struck out as unsuitable by the Principal Librarian, and when Mr. Dymock had our list supplied to him it was marked out. If the Committee wishes it, I will go into the evidence thoroughly and make another statement; but I must confess that I am tired, although I have only glanced through it.

1874. With reference to the 5,000 volumes which you purchased from the Public Library, portion of which were procured afterwards by Mr. Lennard, had any one looked over those books, as set out on your counter, before he made his purchases? I cannot tell you that, but he was in during the first day or two.

1875. For instance, you say that Mr. Mitchell invariably called upon you, or had an intimation conveyed to him when you had books which were likely to suit him;—did Mr. Mitchell see those books before Lennard did? Mr. Mitchell would come down the first day, but Lennard would not come in at 9 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Mitchell was amongst the first, but there was not one amongst Lennard's books that he would take. He would not have looked at White's book if he saw it on the counter, for the reason that he already has the book. I wish he had seen it.

1876. With reference to at least two volumes that Mr. Lennard produced yesterday, could you give any expression of opinion as to whether they constituted the best or most valuable amongst that collection of 5,000 volumes? I cannot remember any better Australian books than Mr. Lennard had. I believe Mr. Mitchell had fifty volumes out of that collection, but the whole of his expenditure was not more than £6.

1877. *Mr. Meagher.*] With regard to Carter's book on Architecture, for which you asked £3 10s., is that a book which is very much asked for? No.

1878. To use an appropriate expression of Mr. Anderson's, was this one of the "dead birds" which occasionally find their way into these lists of books? I have sold it since, so that it is somebody else's "dead bird" now.

1879. The price agreed upon for the purchase of those 5,000 volumes for cash was £219;—whose suggestion was it that books should be given in place of cash? I cannot tell you. I cannot even tell you when it was made.

1880. You personally inspected the books in order to form an idea of their value, and I suppose you were prepared to write out your cheque for that amount on delivery of the books? Yes.

1881. How long after you practically agreed to pay cash was it decided that the cash offer should materialise into an exchange of books? I cannot tell you. I cannot even tell you when we supplied the books.

1882. You remember going to inspect the books, and making the offer;—can you give us any information as to whether the suggestion came from you, or from Mr. Anderson? I would not have dreamt of suggesting books in place of cash.

1883. Supposing I had 10,000 volumes, and you said you would give me £100 cash for them;—if I said that I would take that amount in books, would it not be more advantageous to you? Probably it would be more advantageous.

1884. Was it Mr. Anderson who made the suggestion? I regret I cannot tell you.

1885. You see the Chief Librarian was in Sydney for a fortnight after you inspected the books? No; a fortnight after we took delivery.

1886. Can you say this: was it before Mr. Anderson went to England that you agreed to give books in place of cash? I cannot say.

1887. When did you deliver these books in exchange? I cannot say without reference to our books.

1888. At any rate, you preferred to give books instead of paying cash? Yes, on the whole I did so.

1889. We have had the evidence of Mr. Reginald Cohen, who says he is something of a bibliophile, and an author in prose and poetry, and he said that, in looking down the prices, he noticed with regard to "Men of Letters," ten volumes, that they were invoiced by you at 3s. 6d. each, and Dymock's price was 3s.;—would that be correct? It might be; it is a 3s. 6d. book.

1890. Holding a monopoly of business here, and with the immense trade you are doing, do you not think you would have been able to sell those books at the same price as Mr. Dymock? I do not think we hold any monopoly.

1891. I am judging from your sworn statement as to your success in business, due to your concentration of effort, and not attending deputations and so on; whereas others who do those things, practically mismanage their business, so that you are growing while they are retrograding? That is not so. We only compare ourselves with Dymock, who is the only other new and second-hand bookseller.

1892. Then he is your only competitor? No; only in connection with municipal libraries, where both new and second-hand books are required.

1893. I presume your editions of Ruskin's works would be the same as Dymock's—for instance, "A Joy for Ever," the "Elements of Drawing," and "Time and Tide;" I think it is on these books that Dymock showed a saving of 20 per cent.;—you offered them at 5s. each, and he offered them at 4s. each? I do not think Dymock showed that saving. Mr. Cohen informed him that his recollection was that these works were offered at different prices. But that does not show that they were the same edition, or in the same condition. You are assuming all that sort of thing.

1894. If you look at Question 1568, you will see that when that matter was put to him, he said, "I assume, from the small difference in prices, that there was no difference in the quality of the books?" Yes.

1895. Are not all these books of Ruskin's by the one publisher? Not necessarily; there are sundry American reprints.

1896. Take that work, "The Elements of Drawing," 5s.—is not that the English edition? Yes.

1897. What would be the American price? I do not know. I do not say that it is the American edition.

1898. Have you any reason to believe that this book, "The Elements of Drawing," which you offered at 5s., and which Dymock offered at 4s., was not precisely the same edition? I really do not know. We sometimes have a copy of the "Elements of Drawing" which we might offer at 4s. or 5s.; it would be a question of condition as well as edition.

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1899. I presume that the books which you were offering to a new library would be practically new books, and practically in good condition? You can presume what you like.
1900. Do you put in a large number of second-hand books? A fair percentage.
1901. Are not those publications of Ruskin's, which you offered at 5s., in a series of ten or twelve volumes, in cloth? There is no set in that way.
1902. I have seen eight or nine in our library? Only a few of his books are like that.
1903. What are the value of Ruskin's books, like those in the Parliamentary library? From 3s. up to 7s. 6d. the smaller books, such as the "Elements of Drawing."
1904. Would they be the same type of volume as you offered for 5s.? I cannot say. His might have been second-hand, and mine might have been new. I do not know what made the difference in price.
1905. Have you any reason to believe that they were not the same edition? I have never given it any consideration.
1906. As a business man, have you any reason to doubt that the series of Ruskin's works which you offered at 5s. each were not identical with what Mr. Dymock offered at 4s., when Mr. Cohen says that, in his opinion, they were? I would not take Mr. Cohen's judgment on the condition of a book. He sees one book to-day, and the other, perhaps, a fortnight afterwards.
1907. Would a man require to have special training to speak on the condition of books? Yes. If a man sees a book to-day, and another copy of the same book a month hence, how can he compare them unless he has had some training.
1908. But if both books presented a new appearance, would not a man be able to judge;—if I see eight volumes in the Parliamentary Library bound in a lavender colour, and see the same lot of books there in the same condition, do you not think I would be able to say that they were practically the same type of book? Yes, you probably would.
1909. There would be no great difficulty in Mr. Cohen forming an opinion if he saw books of the same type at both places? You want me to assume that Dymock's books, which he offered at 4s., were the same as I offered at 5s. I say I do not know.
1910. Take the "Social Science" series, twenty-one volumes;—is that a recent publication? I think it started fifteen years ago, and was continued until four years ago.
1911. How many editions would there be? I do not know; the publisher could not tell you.
1912. Is it not indicated on the frontispiece of the edition? Yes.
1913. So that you would not need to go home and ask the publisher, if it is there stated that it is the fifth edition? You are assuming that the fifth edition is shown. I cannot say that it was.
1914. As a rule, is not the edition shown on the face of a book like the "Social Science" series? No; they are cheap books.
1915. Have you any reason to doubt that it was the same series as Dymock was sending in? Not the slightest doubt.
1916. Upon that he showed a saving of 50 per cent.? Yes; he had more second-hand copies than we had, that is all.
1917. Your assumption, then, is that the saving of 50 per cent. on the "Social Science" series was owing to yours being new and Dymock's being second-hand; and that is the only explanation you can offer for the difference? Where there was any difference.
1918. The only reason you can give the Committee for this difference between Mr. Dymock's tender and yours of from 50 per cent. to 20 per cent. on various volumes, is that yours were new and that his were second-hand? I do not know.
1919. You have no explanation of this difference of 50 per cent.? Dymock was not 50 per cent. cheaper with reference to some of his books. As a matter of fact, the list was placed in Mr. Dymock's hands, and he could supply very few of the books on it. But some of those he had in stock he seems to have quoted at a lower price than our's. That does not prove anything, because we do not know what price he is charging for those that do not appear on the list. There is nothing in it.
1920. *Mr. Quinn.* Do you know this dictionary which I produce—that is, Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary? Yes.
1921. Are you the agents for it? No.
1922. Have you sold many of them? Yes.
1923. Have you sold them at Mr. Anderson's suggestion on the Municipal Library list? Yes.
1924. Did Mr. Anderson suggest that dictionary? Yes. I would not put it that way—he altered the list.
1925. What dictionary would you put in? We might have had Webster in the list, and he put in this one.
1926. Would Mr. Anderson alter your Webster, and put in Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary? Yes; I think he would generally alter it.
1927. What do you charge the Municipal libraries for Funk and Wagnall's dictionary? There are two editions of it; one contains about 8,000 words more than the other; that is the new edition.
1928. I think there are only two editions of it? I cannot say.
1929. One version was issued, and that was revised? Yes, as far as I know, that is so. I have had only two.
1930. What do you charge for those? I cannot tell you. I imagine 45s. is the price now. I think it was originally £3 10s. The new one is £3 10s.; it is in nice binding.
1931. What is it in half-Russia? One volume half-Russia would be £3 5s. The older edition would be £2 5s. now.
1932. Published in two volumes half-Russia, what is the price? It used to be £3 10s. I do not know what they charge for the old edition in two volumes. I might explain how the other edition happened to be on the market at all. The publisher cleared out the whole of the balance—we will call it the first edition; I do not know that it is. He sold it to Ward, Lock, & Co., of London, in sheets. I believe they kept the sheets for a year or two before they did anything with them. In the meantime a new American edition came out. I presume the American publisher thought that Ward, Lock, & Co. would clear them out of the way before he got out the revised edition. The result is that two editions were selling at the same time, which is very unusual. Ward, Lock, & Co.'s edition has 8,000 fewer words.
- 1932½. Are you aware that there is a difficulty in selling this dictionary in the United States, owing to some objectionable definitions of words given in it? I have not heard anything about that.

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1933. Have you seen the old edition? Yes; I only know how they sell.
1934. As a matter of fact, do you know that this dictionary was objected to by ministers and others in the United States on account of several scandalously indecent definitions in it which, in the opinion of those ministers and others, ought not to have found a place in popular family dictionary? I do not know that.
1935. Do you know that, on account of the objections raised to those terms in the first edition, they were left out in the second edition? No; I never heard a word about it. I only know the book for selling purposes. We can sell it easier than the others.
1936. Because it is cheaper? It has not always been so.
1937. How do you account for the extraordinary fall in price in so good a dictionary? Because the new edition has come out.
1938. Do you sell the old edition? Yes; but I would explain that it contains 8,000 fewer words than the later edition.
1939. Will you bring the edition you have up here? I will bring both up if I have them.
1940. I have here an edition of the dictionary, which Mr. Anderson has brought up from the Free Public Library. I see that the most objectionable words are taken out. There is one I have been able to find out, that is "bellybutton"; do you know that? No.
1941. Do you know that those words are a synonym for navel? No.
1942. Do you think a word of that kind is a proper word to be in a proper dictionary, or should it be in a slang dictionary? Certainly.
1943. Would you find it in Dr. Murray's dictionary? I should think so.
1944. Then there is the expression "to screw," meaning to copulate; do you think that word would be found in Murray's dictionary? I think it ought to be in every large dictionary.
1945. Is it the function of a dictionary to give permanence and currency to slang? A dictionary has nothing to do with the purity of the language.
1946. Do you think it is the function of a dictionary to give permanence to slang? I do not think the dictionary gives permanence to anything. It tells a man who wants to know what is the meaning of the words "to screw." It is certainly the meaning of those words.
1947. Then there is another definition "to knock," meaning to get with child? You have enlightened me. I did not know that before.
1948. Do you think that is a definition that ought to be included in a dictionary of the English language? I think so.
1949. Then there is the word "snatch," meaning vulva; is it your opinion that that ought to be in a dictionary of the English language other than a slang dictionary? I think so in a large dictionary.
1950. Then there is the word "nuts," a second name for testicles? I suppose that is so.
1951. Then there are the words "bloody nuisance?" I think that would be very useful in this House sometimes.
1952. Then there is another word, "twat," meaning the female pudendum? I think that ought to be in a large dictionary.
1953. If you think so can you tell me why these words, having been in the first edition, have been eliminated from the second? I do not know.
1954. The first edition from your point of view was the one which fulfilled the proper functions of a dictionary, the other edition falls short of that, inasmuch as these words are elided, which you think should be in the dictionary, so that you are on the horns of a dilemma? No; because you say that I stated that the first edition of the dictionary fulfils the functions of a dictionary. I said nothing of the sort; I said those words should be in a large dictionary.
1955. But they have been struck out of the edition which is in the Free Public Library? I am not responsible for that.
1956. If they ought to be in the dictionary and they are not in it, is not the dictionary faulty? Yes.
1957. And the editors of the second edition of the dictionary, in eliminating those words, have acted wrongly as dictionary makers? I do not know.
1958. *Chairman.*] Have you carefully examined this dictionary? No; I was not aware that there were such words in it.
1959. As a matter of fact, you have not searched the dictionary to find out whether or not there are indecent expressions in it? No; I learnt it for the first time to-day.
1960. From a popular point of view, how do you regard that dictionary? We have found it to be the best seller, that is all I can say.
1961. Have any of your customers, who bought the dictionary, come to you and complained that the second edition did not contain these words to which objection has been taken? No; I never heard a word from the purchasers of the first or the second editions.
1962. Then, presumably, they did not purchase the dictionary for the purpose of discovering expressions of an indecent nature? No.
1963. *Mr. Quinn.*] With regard to the 5,000 volumes which you purchased from the Free Library, can you tell us, approximately, whether it was a paying transaction? I do not think so.
1964. You did not get back the £219? I do not think so.
1965. Did you sell the directories? No.
1966. What did you do with the Australian Directories? They were thrown out. They had not acquired any value on account of their age.
1967. Were they old enough to be of value? No.
1968. *Mr. Anderson.*] Can you give an idea as to what period elapsed between the time of your taking delivery of the books and the auction sale? Not without going into the matter; it was not long. I think about two months elapsed between the time we took delivery of the books and the time we sold them by auction.
1969. You have mentioned that at the auction sale about 900 volumes were sold? I think so.
1970. And you have estimated that about 1,500 saleable volumes were delivered to you? Yes.
1971. So that, approximately, you sold 600 volumes in your shop? Yes.

Michael



Michael Francis Cullen recalled and further examined :—

1972. *Mr. Robertson.*] During what period were you Librarian of the Lending Branch? From 1885 until M. F. Cullen. 1898.
1973. Then you have had experience of the supplying of the Library by a London house, and by Angus and Robertson? Yes. 4 Oct., 1900.
1974. Will you tell the Committee, whether, in your opinion, the Lending Branch is better served by Angus and Robertson than by the London agents? I think it was undoubtedly an advantage for the Library to be supplied by the local agents, Angus and Robertson, because we were able to get the exact books we required, and to reject those which were not required. Our London agents always selected the books and sent them out to us.
1975. Did the London people send you books that you had before? They sometimes did so; at other times they sent us books that we never asked for.
1976. By being able to personally select the books from shipments as they came in, is the Lending Branch better served? Yes; we were able to select exactly what we wanted, according to our experience; also in replacing books we were better served; we were able to get books quickly from our local agents. We had to wait many months when we sent to London for them.
1977. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember inspecting the duplicates in 1897? Yes.
1978. What proportion of them would you roughly estimate as being quite worthless for any purpose? About two-thirds.
1979. Were two-thirds of them not worth looking at? There were old directories, blue-books, and parliamentary papers, stuff that I afterwards saw torn up in Angus and Robertson's place as being absolutely worthless.
1980. Did you get full permission from me to take anything from those volumes which you thought might be of any service to the Lending Branch? I did.
1981. *Mr. Meagher.*] What was the object in collecting a great deal of matter which, in your opinion, was valueless, and which ought to be burnt, and then asking experts to come round and put a value on it? I think the only object was to get rid of them from the shelves, they were filling up valuable space.
1982. What was the object of asking men to come and buy such things when you could have made a bonfire of them, or have carried them out to the Moore Park tip? I do not know.
1983. What possible object was there in asking expert men to come round and look at a heap of rubbish with a few good works mixed up with them? I do not know, except to get rid of them off the shelves.
1984. How much of them were taken from your branch? None.
1985. How did you come to inspect them? Because Mr. Anderson said to me there were a number of duplicate books which I could select, if I thought they were any use to the Lending Branch.
1986. How many duplicate books did you see there? I understood they were all duplicates.
1987. How many volumes were there? I certainly did not count them.
1988. Did you go through them to see which would answer your purpose? Yes, except Parliamentary papers, directories, and so on. I went through the books on the shelves.
1989. How many volumes were there? About two thousand or three thousand.
1990. Did you go through that number? Yes.
1991. And you did not consider one duplicate worth having? I took between ninety and one hundred volumes.
1992. And the rest you rejected? Yes.
1993. What do you think was the value of those you rejected? I cannot offer an opinion on that. I certainly did not look at the books to place a value on them, but only to see if they were suitable for the Library Lending Branch.
1994. Do you think that 10d. a volume would be a fair price for what you rejected? I cannot tell; I would have to go through the whole of them to make a valuation.
1995. How long did you take to go through them? Two or three days off and on, when I could spare the time.
1996. Had tenders been called at that time? I do not know anything about that.
1997. You do not know how books came to be taken in exchange instead of cash? I believe the Trustees did that. I understood they selected books for country libraries. Those books were submitted to the Trustees during Mr. Anderson's absence. That is how I knew of it.
1998. Did you represent Mr. Anderson at the meeting of Trustees? Yes.
1999. Were you present at every meeting? Yes, except the first.
2000. Did the offer emanate from the Trustees as to accepting books? I cannot say that.
2001. Can you say where the offer emanated from? No. All I know is that it was spoken of as to accepting books for country libraries.
2002. Who had to check the value of the books? The officers of the Reference Library with the Trustees. All books were taken there and placed on the table for the examination of the Trustees.
2003. *Mr. Quinn.*] In the collection which you saw, were there any presentation volumes? I do not remember having seen any there. I saw one or two afterwards. Of course when I inspected the books I merely looked at the title; I did not open the books. I do not mean to say that I took every book in my hand and examined it. I was satisfied with the title.
2004. Do you know that books belonging to a bequest were sold? I know that some were, and they were recalled immediately, when they were discovered.
2005. Do you not think, as a man skilled in library work, that it showed great carelessness by responsible people to part with books of that kind having the intimation stamped on them that they were part of a bequest, and if you only looked at the outside ought not the people who selected them for sale to have looked at the inside? The officers entrusted with that duty should have done so.
2006. Were they not careless in not doing so? Yes; the Trustees stated that they did not know that such books were among them.
2007. That puts the responsibility on the Library officials? I do not know how it happened. There is the fact that some of them were among those books, and some were recalled.
2008. Do you say that the Trustees investigated personally the value of the books accepted in exchange? I was not present, but I know the books were always placed on the table, and the Trustees went through them.
- 2009.

- M. F. Cullen. 2009. We are to believe that the Trustees, although they do this in connection with new books, did not go through the names of library books which were being parted with? I do not know that.
- 4 Oct., 1900. 2010. If they say they did not know anything about the presentation volumes being in the collection, does it not follow that they could not have examined the books? That might have been so.
2011. Who were the officials responsible for the examination at that time? I do not know.
2012. Was Mr. Anderson? Mr. Anderson would naturally nominate his men to take out those books.
2013. Was it part of Mr. Anderson's duty to have at least known the character of those books? I presume Mr. Anderson depended very much on his officers, who were old experienced men in the Library. It would be an impossibility for him to go through every book.
2014. Were you acting as Mr. Anderson's *locum tenens* for a time? Yes.
2015. In a matter like that would you have depended upon your officers, or would you have examined the books yourselves? If I could trust my men, and I knew that they were experienced, I would certainly trust them to do the work. The Principal Librarian would have to neglect other work in order to go through the books.
2016. Did you examine only a few thousand volumes? I examined them carefully.
2017. If the Trustees can examine personally every new book, thousands and thousands of which come into the Library, would it have been too much to expect the Library officials to have made sure that they were not dealing with any books which were part of a bequest? I do not know what was done by the Reference Library officials.

Hugh Wright sworn and examined :—

- H. Wright, 2018. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? Assistant Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales.
- 4 Oct., 1900. 2019. What branch do you belong to? The Reference Library.
2020. *Mr. Anderson.*] Have you inspected the books on the floor of this room and made a list of them? Yes.
2021. Did you find out the current value of each book? Yes.
2022. From what sources did you get the values? From Edwards', Quaritch's, Sotheran's, and Angus and Robertson's catalogues.
2023. Are the prices which you have marked down the retail or shop prices? Yes; the shop prices.
2024. How many volumes are there? One hundred and twenty-three volumes altogether. Of the lot 108 are from the Public Library stock.
2025. There are fifteen volumes which never belonged to our Library? Yes.
2026. What is the total value of the 108 volumes? £17 11s. 6d. That is the retail selling price for good, clean copies.
2027. What would be a fair wholesale price for these, if sold by a bookseller, without the Library stamps in them? About £10 to £12.
2028. How much do you think they would be depreciated by having our cancelling or other stamps in them? Fully one-third.
2029. Are there a number of volumes there which are quite valueless? Yes; a lot of them are odd volumes. There are fourteen volumes which are quite valueless. For instance, in some cases there are only two volumes of works that should be complete in four volumes.
2030. Will you narrate the precise form in which we came to take off some of the duplicates from our shelves in 1896? We have one room devoted wholly to Australasian books, books either published in or about Australasia. As we are adding 6,000 to 7,000 volumes a year, we are becoming crowded for space. The Australasian collection was particularly cramped, and Mr. Anderson instructed the senior attendant to go round the shelves of the Australasian collection and pick out the least valuable of the duplicate volumes. They were all placed in presses in another room, where we had other incomplete books or duplicates that had accumulated for some time past.
2031. About how many volumes were taken off the shelves? Between 900 and 1,000—say about 1,000 volumes.
2032. What was then done with them? After the books were arranged by the lads in rough alphabetical order, myself and the other assistant librarian were told to go over them and pick out any volumes that we should keep on account of their being special editions, or any books with special notes in them, or any books which we wished to keep for exchange purposes with other libraries, and replace them on the shelves. I and Mr. Gifford, the Assistant Librarian, were deputed to do that. We picked out about 300 altogether. Of that lot, we kept 160 in a cupboard, either to replace copies already on the shelves in case they wore out, and were, perhaps, hard to get locally, or to keep them for exchange purposes to complete sets which were in the possession of other libraries.
2033. Did you take special care that every edition of any work was kept? Yes.
2034. Did you keep duplicates of many of the books? We have at least two copies, I am sure, of every Australian book that was sold. In some cases we have more than two copies. Take "Flinders' Voyage"—we have six copies of the text, and four copies of the atlas. Of "White's Journal" we have four copies on the shelves—two copies coloured, and two plain. They are all in excellent condition.
2035. Were they as good in every way as the copy that was disposed of which you have seen in Mr. Lennard's possession? Well, I should say so.
2036. Of the total duplicates, what number would you estimate as being saleable books? One thousand five hundred volumes.
2037. What did the others consist of? Rubbish. Parliamentary papers, blue-books, estimates, public accounts, reports of departments, navy and army lists, worn-out Sydney directories, almanacs that were valueless.
2038. Where did these come from? Mostly from the Colonial Secretary's office. They sent us two cart loads; we weeded out what we required. Some of the directories which they sent up were cleaner than those which we had on the shelves.
2039. As a matter of fact, amongst those books which you characterise as rubbish, there were practically none that were ever purchased by the Trustees? Practically none. Of course there were some periodicals, unbound incomplete volumes of the "Athenæum" and "Nature," which were really valueless. They had been purchased by the Library.

2040. Do you know that a large number of those directories, guides, and army lists, had been sent to us from the Colonial Secretary's Department to see if we would be able to utilise them? Yes. H. Wright.
2041. Do you know that all possible pains were taken to utilise any that would complete our sets or fill in gaps? Yes. 4 Oct., 1900.
2042. Were the rest put away in a heap and called duplicates? Yes. We picked out one volume, a London Directory, that was fairly recent, and sent it to the Post Office.
2043. Do you know of any others that we allowed other Government departments to get? The Parliamentary Librarian picked out a lot of Canadian and United States official publications.
2044. Did he give us some in exchange for them? That I forget; but I believe he did.
2045. Were any others selected from that lot of duplicates by other Government librarians? Yes; there were some volumes—old University Calendars—given to the University, to complete their sets.
2046. Did Mr. Cullen, the Librarian of the Lending Branch, have his pick also? Yes; he went over the whole of them and picked out ninety volumes.
2047. Were those duplicates inspected by any Sydney firms with a view of tendering for their purchase? Yes; Angus and Robertson, and somebody came up from Mr. Dymock, also, Mr. Ogle, the manager for Mr. Cole.
2048. Was every facility given to those three representatives to inspect the duplicates? Yes.
2049. Were any of these duplicates removed from the shelves after they had been inspected by anyone of those firms? No; not a volume.
2050. Could they possibly have been removed without your being aware of that fact? I should think not; unless they were taken after I left at 5 o'clock.
2051. Could two hundred volumes have been removed from the lot and put in another place with the object of not allowing another tenderer to see the whole lot? No; 200 volumes would make a decent heap, and anyone could see them.
2052. Was there any space in our crowded building where such a pile of books could be placed? No, not without being seen.
2053. How long would it have taken you, as a cataloguer, to make a proper catalogue of all those books? To have gone through the lot, to have weeded out the good from the bad, and to have made a proper bibliographic exchange list, would have taken about two months. It would have been necessary to point out the imperfections of the different volumes. In some cases two or three leaves were torn out in the middle of a volume.
2054. What other imperfections were there to your knowledge? Plates and maps were missing. In several cases, only the first two volumes out of three or four were there. In one case, White's History of the Maoris in New Zealand—the work is complete in six volumes—we got rid of two copies which had only volumes one and two.
2055. Of what value would incomplete works of that kind be? Practically nothing.
2056. What was the expenditure on books and binding in the years 1890 to 1892—the three years before I came to the Library? £3,500 each year.
2057. What was the total expenditure of the Library for salaries and everything else in those years? In 1890 the total expenditure was £9,658, in 1891, the same, in 1892, £10,008.
2058. Will you give the same figures during the years since then? In 1893, £8,654; in 1894, £8,396; in 1895, £8,389; in 1896, £6,970; in 1897, £7,576; in 1898, £7,133; in 1899, £8,485.
2059. Generally speaking, the expenditure on books and binding has been curtailed very much lately? Yes.
2060. Have the total expenses of the Library been reduced very much since I took office? In 1892, it was £10,008; last year, it was only £8,485.
2061. Can you give some examples to show how I dispensed with the services of some highly-paid officers without replacing them in any way, still keeping on the work of the Department? Yes; just after you came there was an Assistant Librarian of the Lending Branch, Mr. Stevens, who got £260 a year and quarters. He was retired, and his position practically abolished. No one benefited by the change. Later on, the Assistant Librarian of the Reference Library, D. Richard Hawley, was pensioned off, and his position not filled. His salary was then £490. That was at the end of 1894.
2062. Has the work of the Library grown very much during the last three years? Yes; considerably.
2063. And has the work of the Library suffered in any way through the diminution of the staff? Not at all. We are worked harder, and all the men have worked more loyally. We had to. It is only fair to say that Mr. Anderson made the dunderheads wake up, and gave them to understand that if they did not work they would have to find other positions. When Mr. Anderson came, he instituted classes for the juniors, for the study of English literature—
2064. *Mr. Quinn.*] In the Library? Yes;—and cataloguing.
2065. *Mr. Anderson.*] Has that had a good effect to your knowledge, as a librarian? Undoubtedly. Lads could not go through, say, Saintsbury's Text Book of English Literature or through the study of the play of "Hamlet," besides doing a little French and Latin, without benefiting.
2066. As a matter of fact, do you know that many of the juniors are now efficient young library assistants? Yes.
2067. Men whom you are proud to have working with you? Yes.
2068. Do you know that I continued those classes for some years after my office hours? Yes.
2069. Did I make them free? Yes.
2070. Did I afterwards insist on some of the senior officers coming to the class because they were so much inferior to the juniors? Yes.
2071. Do you think that the intellectual tone of our Library is steadily improving? I think so; and not only the attendants but the public too, because Mr. Anderson got the newspapers moved out of the reading-rooms of the Library. He established a newspaper-room, and by that means we got rid of a lot of loafers. All the people who use the newspapers are not loafers, but a good many who used the papers in the Library were.
2072. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the Library is now frequented by students and scholars of every grade in Sydney? Yes; we have a very decent lot of students now.
2073. Is everything possible done in the Library to help *bona fide* students and inquirers for any sort of information? Yes; we do our utmost to help them.
2074. When the duplicates were finally got ready for disposal what procedure was followed? After the tender of Angus and Robertson had been accepted, a special embossed stamp was made, and also a signature

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signature stamp. One junior was specially deputed to do the stamping, and nothing else. He stamped the title page of each duplicate. One stamp was, "Sold by order of the Trustees of the Public Library of N.S.W." "Principal Librarian" was at bottom; above that was stamped Mr. Anderson's signature. One of the boys did that.

2075. Have you every reason to believe that that junior carried out his duty faithfully and carefully? Yes.

2076. Was it possible for any of the public to lawfully get access to the part of the Library where that work was done? No; because it was done in the basement, and we do not allow the public down there. Now and again a carter might come in with a case of books.

2077. Would it be possible for anyone to lawfully get possession of a sample of that embossed stamp, or a sample of my stamped signature? No; I do not think so.

2078. What was done with the signature stamp, to your knowledge, while the work was going on? It was kept in the custody of the accountant.

2079. I mean while the stamping was going on? The lad had charge of it; I do not know what became of it.

2080. Do you know what was done with the embossed stamp and the brass stamp when the work was finished? The embossed stamp was locked up, and the signature stamp was kept by the accountant in his drawer.

2081. With other stamps which we use in our business? Yes.

2082. Could anyone possibly have got those two stamps from that date to this without improperly going to some of our locked up cupboards? Certainly not, unless he was in league with those in charge of the stamps.

2083. Do you know where they are kept now? Yes; the embossed stamp is locked up in the iron safe, and the other stamp is still in the accountant's drawer.

2084. Who has charge of the key of that iron safe? You have.

2085. Does anyone else ever get charge of that key but myself? No.

2086. What is your opinion of the improvement in value given to a book by a mere autograph? I should say it is a sentimental value. If I knew the person I would value the autograph much more than if I did not know him. A copy of "Fenton's History of Tasmania," which belonged to G. A. Sala, and which bears his autograph, can now be bought in London for 16s. A copy without that autograph can be bought from the same bookseller for 14s. He is a man of some repute, and I would give 2s. for his signature any day. Then there is "Mudie's Felony of New South Wales" with the author's autograph inscription, it can be bought for 25s. A copy without the autograph from the same bookseller is offered for 22s. Unless a man be some one very distinguished like Gladstone, Disraeli, Dickens, Thackeray, or Lamb, or like Kruger at present, the autograph value is merely sentimental.

2087. *Mr. Quinn.*] Is not the value of a book the price at which it can be sold? Yes, the demand for it.

2088. If an offer were made by one or two people of a certain amount for a book would not that be the market value of that particular book? Not necessarily.

2089. Why? If you had the book and I wanted it particularly I should give more for it than perhaps Mr Anderson would—that would not be the market value. The market value is the booksellers' value.

2090. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember when the agency of the Library was changed? Yes, in 1895.

2091. As far as you know, what were the reasons which prompted the Trustees in doing that? Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. were our London agents. They had *carte blanche* to send us books to a large amount—something like £1,000. They bought and bound those books, and sent them out. Often some of those volumes were not suitable, but we had to take them. Then again, books that had been favourably reviewed, even by the Sydney Press, would not arrive for six weeks or two months afterwards. Books could be bought in Sydney six weeks and two months before we got them from London. That caused a good deal of annoyance, and the public growled considerably over it.

2092. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do not most of the books that are reviewed in the Sydney Press come direct from the publishers? Yes; but it would not make a difference of six weeks or two months.

2093. *Chairman.*] Are they not generally advance copies? Yes.

2094. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do we not now generally get books within a week or two after seeing any critiques of them? Yes, say two weeks.

2095. Do you know that frequently books were not sent at all that we would very much desire to have? Yes.

2096. Was it not a fact that we dared not buy those books locally for fear that they might arrive six weeks or two months afterwards from our agents in London? Yes; that was another source of annoyance. There was such a demand for them locally that we would buy a copy, and two or three months afterwards we would get a copy from London. We then passed the duplicate on to the Lending Branch, or if the interest in it had died out, we passed it on to the country libraries.

2097. Do you know, as a Librarian, what practical disadvantages ensued after changing the agency, in the matter of "continuations," and other things? Yes; some of the periodicals and scientific societies' publications did not reach us regularly for twelve or eighteen months—until we got into the proper swing of completing continuations with the new agents.

2098. Do you consider that the Library has benefited by the change of agency? Yes, as far as new books and Australian publications are concerned.

2099. Do you believe that we are better served by our present agents than we were by the London agents? Certainly; for new books.

2100. Do you remember the copy of "Flinders' Voyage" that was sold amongst the duplicates? Yes.

2101. Was that a complete copy? No; only two volumes of text.

2102. What did we do with the atlas which belonged to that copy? We have still got it.

2103. Why did we keep it? Because it is the rarest part of the book. We have in our collection now an incomplete copy of the atlas. Although we have got three others we thought it well to keep this one to replace the incomplete one.

2104. Do you know what was paid for one of those duplicate copies which you have seen? Two volumes and the atlas; but the atlas is incomplete. It only contains ten plates. We paid £5 5s. for it in February, 1884, to Mr. Dymock.

2105. Can you mention some other valuable duplicates bought from Mr. Dymock about that time? In the same year we bought a copy of "Gould's Mammals of Australia," for which we paid £47 10s. In the same month we bought a copy of Maclehos's "Picture of Sydney," for which we paid £5 10s. H. Wright.  
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2106. What is the present value of "Gould's Mammals"? £25.
2107. What is the value of the "Picture of Sydney"? 22s.
2108. What other duplicates did we buy? The Supplementary Volume of "Gould's Birds of Australia." We purchased that in September, 1892, for £30.
2109. Do you think it could be possibly called a wise proceeding for our Library to buy a duplicate odd volume? Certainly not.
2110. What would be the market value of a duplicate odd volume in an ordinary shop? I believe the present value of that supplementary volume of "Gould's Birds" is only £20.
2111. From your experience of the Library, is there the slightest necessity for us to have duplicates of these expensive works? Certainly not. Perhaps it would be wise to keep a complete duplicate set of "Gould's Birds," but I do not think it would be wise to get an odd volume, especially the supplement, which is so seldom used.
2112. Do you find that there is much demand for that class of book in our Library? Very little indeed. "Gould's Birds" is used principally by ladies who want to copy birds for Christmas cards.
2113. Even if we could afford to buy these expensive duplicates in those days when we had a vote of £3,500, do you not consider that it would be impossible now with our greatly diminished vote? Yes; it would be unwise. It was unwise to buy them then.
2114. Would it not be wiser to spend our money in completing our sets of scientific periodicals and in buying foreign high-class literature rather than in duplicating old Australian books? Yes.

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. MILLARD,

MR. PRICE,  
MR. QUINN.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Honorable James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

2115. *Chairman.*] Are you President of the Trustees of the Free Public Library? Yes.
2116. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were you appointed to succeed Dr. Lang? Yes; in November, 1878.
2117. Were you elected President in 1890? Yes.
2118. Have you frequently visited the Library and seen its work in every branch? Yes.
2119. Have you studied the gradual growth of the Library up to its present condition? Yes; I have watched it very carefully for twenty-two years.
2120. Do you remember the application in 1894 to send out books to students in the country who were attending University Extension Lectures? Yes.
2121. Do you remember that the clear policy of the Trustees, expressed to me at that time, was to assist country students in any way practicable? Yes.
2122. Were the Trustees well aware, as shown in your annual reports, that I have ever since done every thing in my power to help country students equally with city students? Yes.
2123. Are you, as President, satisfied with my efforts to maintain the character of the Library and to improve it where possible? Yes, thoroughly satisfied.
2124. Do you know that I have used special means to stimulate my officers, and to improve them intellectually and educationally? Yes, by lectures and otherwise.
2125. Do you know that I instituted classes for my officers in order to make them efficient in library economy? Yes.
2126. Do you know that there has been a steady diminution in our vote during the past twenty years? Yes.
2127. Do you know that I have myself at my own instigation caused great economy in the working expenses of the Library? Yes.
2128. Do you know that I have dispensed with some highly-paid officers, and have carried on the work of the Library without replacing them? Yes; very often at great trouble to yourself.
2129. Do you know that we have brought our catalogues right up to date? Yes; a most unusual thing in such libraries.
2130. Do you know that the catalogues were very much in arrear when I went there? Yes; for years.
2131. And you can judge that my staff and myself have had to work very hard to bring the catalogues right up to date? Yes.
2132. Do you know that we have a subject index showing what our books treat of, which is also up to date, as well as our author catalogue? Yes.
2133. Do you remember that the agency of the Library was changed in 1894? Yes.
2134. Was that some considerable time after I assumed office? The change took place a year or so afterwards.
2135. Was that done really at your instigation because you were dissatisfied with the way in which Trübner and Co. were carrying on our work? I do not think it was so much at the instigation of myself and the other Trustees as at your own suggestion, but I was quite aware that the work was not properly carried on by our then London agents. The result to the Library was most unsatisfactory.
2136. Have you been satisfied with the change we made at that time? Thoroughly satisfied.
2137. Do you feel confident that the Library is better served by the local agents than it was by the London agents? Very much better. We have now an opportunity to examine books before we purchase them. Kegan Paul & Co. used to send out books which were practically worthless, and our shelves were encumbered with what was of very little use.

Hon.  
J. Norton,  
LL.D., M.L.C.  
9 Oct., 1900.

Hon.  
J. Norton,  
LL.D., M.L.C.  
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2138. Do you know that we often failed to get new books which we should have got only for the want of judgment on the part of our London agents? Yes.

2139. Do you remember the following minute which I submitted to the Board :—

Free Public Library, Sydney, 10 October, 1894.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Board to the question of the Library's agency for the purchase of English and European books.

We are, at present, very much dependent on the judgment and zeal of our London agents, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., and I regret to report that lately the Library has not been treated with the care and attention which might have been expected.

I have noticed with surprise that we have not been supplied with the newest works on Social, Philosophical, and Scientific questions as we might have reasonably expected, *e.g.*, Drummond's "Ascent of Man," Caird's "Evolution of Religion," Kidd's "Social Evolution," &c.

The result is that we have to get a large number of books locally, or wait three months for our orders to be executed from England.

As a general rule, the new books supplied by our London agents reach us six weeks after the same books are available in Sydney, because of the delay in binding and waiting for complete shipments.

The expenses connected with our present agency—freights, insurance, cases, cartage and wharf charges—amount to 5·3 per cent. (amount paid in 1893, £1,563 12s. 7d.; packing and shipping charges, £59 9s. 8d., exchange on above, £24 10s. 4d.; total, £81) on the total cost of the books. The average discount allowed on published prices is 20 per cent. I submit, herewith, the terms on which Angus and Robertson, the local booksellers, offer to do our business.

I estimate that these terms are fully equal to those now extended to this Library by the London agents.

In the event of the Board deciding to take local agents, there would be some disadvantages in the matter of securing second-hand books and of being brought into the closest touch with English publishers, but there would be the advantages of getting new books much more promptly, of having the selection more completely under the Board's control, and of having only one firm to deal with, thus obviating many mistakes.

H.C.L.A.

? Yes.

2140. On that minute, did the Board decide to change the agency to a local firm? Yes.

2141. Did the Board consider the tenders submitted at that time by four booksellers? Yes; from three or four.

2142. Do you remember what was the result? Angus and Robertson were appointed agents to the library.

2143. Can you give the Committee some information about the books which we got from the late Mr. Justice Wise? They were not got from the late Mr. Justice Wise, really. I find that by his will he left all his property, absolutely, to his wife, trusting to her to carry out and manage the same to the best advantage of the children. Some time after his death, Mrs. Wise gave his books to the library. Whether that was in pursuance of any arrangement with her husband, we have no means of knowing. The books did not come into our possession at once. I think they were lying in the Museum for several years. Ultimately they were handed over to the Library without any conditions whatever. They were then mixed with the ordinary collection of the Library—that is, the old Australian Subscription Library. They came to the Public Library of New South Wales, then called the Free Public Library, with the rest of their assets, and the Government took the institution over, so that we are bound by no conditions—none were expected or asked for. It was simply for the benefit of the Library.

2144. Do you remember that Mr. Justice Wise died in September, 1865? Yes, about that time.

2145. And was the Free Public Library formed as a Government Department in 1869? Yes. So that these books were incorporated with the old subscription library, which became a new Government institution called The Free Public Library of Sydney.

2146. Do you recognise this extract from the report of the Trustees of the Australian Museum in 1865? Yes; it is as follows :—"The Trustees also report that, at the request of Mrs. Wise, they have taken charge of the valuable and highly interesting library of Australian books collected by the late Mr. Justice Wise, and bequeathed by him to the Free Public Library of Sydney, a catalogue of which is appended." That statement about the books being bequeathed to the Free Public Library is a mistake, as I have just explained.

2147. What is your opinion about the policy of buying duplicates for our library? In some cases duplicates are valuable, but those are only rare cases, and considering our want of room for stowing even single books it is not possible to have duplicates of many books. In the British Museum, I believe, they do not keep duplicates.

2148. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that we have in our libraries some duplicates sold by the British Museum? No doubt.

2149. With our diminished vote for books, from £3,500 in 1892 to £3,000 at present, is it possible to buy duplicates without losing other valuable works that we ought to have? Certainly not, and we have less and less room every year to stow them away.

2150. Have I always shown a great anxiety to restrain or restrict the loan of books from the Reference Library in every possible way? Certainly; there have been very few lent.

2151. Are you aware that I suggested regulations at different times to stop the loan of books from our Reference Library? Yes.

2152. Have I done everything possible to lend books from the Lending Branch and from our duplicates to *bona fide* students anywhere? Yes.

2153. Are you aware that I have always shown the greatest anxiety about the petty thieving which we have suffered from? Yes, very great anxiety, as the Trustees also have.

2154. Do you know that the Trustees reported these thefts to the police, and persuaded the Minister to give a special reward of £5 in order to detect the thief? Yes.

2155. Do you know that in consequence of that reward we have caught several thieves? Yes.

2156. And have paid the reward to the police and others who have helped us in this way? Yes.

2157. In the evidence, Question 856, it is stated that you wrote a letter to the *Herald* saying that our duplicates were such a lot of rubbish that they would have been burnt;—did you ever write such a statement? No; I never wrote such a letter.

2158. As a matter of fact, did the Trustees know that a large number of our papers were rubbish, and only fit to be burned? I am satisfied that many of them did know that a great deal of those papers were utterly worthless.

2159. Did you see them lying in stacks on the floor before they were taken away by Angus and Robertson? Yes.

2160. Was the late Principal Librarian one of the Trustees at the time we sold those duplicates? Yes.

2161. Did he thoroughly agree with the action of his co-Trustees? Yes.

2162.



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2162. Did he actually confess that he had seen fit to change his ideas about accumulating duplicates? I believe he did.
2163. Were the Trustees quite unanimous in endorsing his action and mine in getting rid of these unnecessary duplicates? Absolutely unanimous.
2164. It has been asserted here that I am neglecting my duty by acting as Secretary of the Library Association of Australasia;—do you think that is correct? Certainly not. I think the Library Association forwards the interests of our Library, and therefore any trouble you take with that is for the benefit of our Library. Even if it were not so, there is nothing neglected in our Library.
2165. It is said that it is improper for me to act as secretary to Mr. D. S. Mitchell in getting his books from Europe. Do you think that it is to the advantage of our Library for me to do so? It is extremely advantageous to the Library that you should do so. Mr. Mitchell is an old man, and cannot attend to these things minutely. He is accumulating a large fresh library of books to be handed to the Public Library of New South Wales, and therefore anything you do to perfect that library of his will ultimately tend to the advantage of the Free Public Library.
2166. Do you know that Mr. Mitchell is really not a wealthy man, in so far as he cannot afford to neglect any savings he can legitimately make in buying books? I fancy he is wealthy enough, but he is not fond of spending money if he can avoid it.
2167. Do you know that he spends the whole of his income, except what is needed for his personal expenses, in building up the library? Yes; a library which will ultimately become ours.
2168. Therefore, in saving any money for Mr. Mitchell, it really means more books for the use of our library? Certainly.
2169. Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr. Mitchell is anxious that I should help him in this way, and save him any commission, discount, and expense which I can? I understand so; but I cannot say of my own knowledge.
2170. Are you satisfied that I have done everything in my power to assist you in managing this institution and advancing its best interests? I am quite satisfied.
2171. *Mr. Hogue.* Has Mr. Anderson the complete confidence of the Trustees? Yes, thoroughly.
2172. Have there been any complaints made as to the management of the Library by any portion of the public? I know of none. I do not even know of letters in the newspapers making complaints to any extent worth mentioning.
2173. Do you yourself know of anything in the shape of abuses in connection with the Free Library? I know of nothing.
2174. Do you consider that the staff is well organised and managed? Very well managed. But the staff is insufficient. It is very clever of Mr. Anderson to manage as he does with an insufficient staff. It is only by systematically working with them and training them that he is able to get along comfortably.
2175. Do you think that Mr. Anderson devotes his whole time to the duties of his position? Yes.
2176. Does he give good service to the institution? Yes, thoroughly.
2177. You consider that he is highly qualified for his position? He is peculiarly well qualified for such a position. His training, education, and ideas all tend to make him a valuable servant to the institution. I cannot conceive that we could get a better man anywhere in New South Wales, taking all these things into account.
2178. *Mr. Price.* Are you aware that 5,000 pamphlets, duplicates, &c., were sold? Yes, about that number.
2179. Was a list furnished to the Trustees containing the names of those pamphlets and books? I do not think there was any complete list.
2180. How did you know what was going to be disposed of? From Mr. Anderson, and by seeing them. The books were open to us for inspection, and we did inspect some of them.
2181. Were the 5,000 copies taken out and shown to you? Yes.
2182. Including those books given by Mr. Justice Wise? Everything they sold.
2183. Including the work called "White's Voyage to New South Wales"? Yes.
2184. Including those works which you re-purchased? Yes, including everything. We could not go laboriously through every one of them.
2185. Whom did the Trustees rely on for the selection? Mainly Mr. Anderson, and, of course, his subordinates.
2186. Are you aware that Mr. Anderson has sworn that he did not go through the books—that he did not select them? I think I noticed that in the evidence.
2187. What steps did the Trustees take to ascertain the character of the books? All they could do was to examine them, and to rely on Mr. Anderson's judgment. We knew he had good officers under him.
2188. Before passing a minute for the sale of these books, did the Trustees go down and examine the books or take any steps to satisfy themselves as to their character? They only took such steps as I have mentioned.
2189. The fact is that the Trustees did not know what was sold among these 5,000 books? Mr. Anderson explained the character of the books. We took his word, and had every confidence in him.
2190. Did he explain that the volumes bequeathed by Mr. Justice Wise were included in those books? No; he did not know it. They were included by a mere accident.
2191. Did he explain that a number of volumes which Mr. Lennard and others have were included in those books? No.
2192. Did he explain that all the books now on the floor of this room were included in them? No.
2193. Are you aware of that? I do not know what those books are.
2194. Then, practically, the Trustees did not know what was sold? They did not know.
2195. Did they leave it to Mr. Anderson? Mainly.
2196. Would you be surprised if Mr. Anderson has sworn that he did not go through the books? No; because I know he did not go through them.
2197. Who was supposed to go through them? His officers.
2198. Would it not have been more systematic and more in accordance with the trust if the Trustees had had a schedule prepared showing the books? Yes, it would have been better to have had a list; but we had not the officers necessary to make out that list without an immense waste of time and neglecting their other duties.
- 2199.

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2199. How long would it have taken to make out simply a list of the names? I suppose that in a week you could make out some list, but without giving any information as to the nature of the books?
2200. Would not that be a necessary step to take in view of the nature of the trust? If we could have done it, it would have been better.
2201. You have said that you are aware that the British Museum is in the habit of disposing of duplicates? Yes.
2202. Do you see that the date of the sale of the last book produced here as having been sold by the British Museum is 1831? Yes.
2203. Are you aware that the trustees of the British Museum have no authority now to sell, dispose of, or exchange books, &c.? No.
2204. Are you aware that a Bill was introduced into the British House of Lords for the purpose of authorising the trustees of the British Museum to dispose of pamphlets, papers, duplicates, and so on, and that that authority was refused? I am not.
2205. Are you aware that, although that Bill laid down stringent provisions for submitting schedules of all these papers to Parliament before they were disposed of, Parliament would not entrust these powers to the trustees? I am not aware of it.
2206. Do you now think that the statement which you made as to the British Museum having the right to dispose of duplicates is correct? I did not say that they had the right. I say they were accustomed to do it. I am not aware whether they did so rightly or wrongly.
2207. Are you aware that a Royal Commission sat in England to deal with this matter? No.
2208. Are you aware that they could not arrive at a basis of agreement? No, I am not aware of it.
2209. Are you aware that even with those reservations the trustees of the British Museum would not be allowed to lend the books to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Leeds, and other centres? I am not aware. I do not know much about that question.
2210. I want to know your idea with regard to your position. It has been sworn that the Trustees have full power to sell, dispose of, or deal in any way they wish with the property of the Free Public Library; —is that your view? Not with the property altogether, but with the books.
2211. Can they dispose of them as they choose? I think so.
2212. Can they exchange or sell them? Yes.
2213. Do you think that is a wise provision? You must have Trustees.
2214. Do you not think it would be better if provision were made limiting the powers of Trustees in this way, that schedules of the books to be disposed of should be made out, and placed on the Table of Parliament for a certain time, so that the public might know? I am not sure that it would.
2215. Why? Because it is a great deal of formality, and it would probably defeat the object altogether. If it is desired to retain the power, it should not be restricted by too many conditions. We are not in the same position as the British Museum. That is an immense institution, with a vast number of employees. Ours is a small institution, with a very small staff of employees; and we could not go through all those formalities.
2216. Do you think it is a better plan to sell 5,000 books without any list being furnished to the Trustees? I do not say it was a good plan to sell without a list; but the cost and trouble of making a list would be enormous.
2217. Are you aware that it would only take a man a week to make out an ordinary list? No.
2218. As a trustee of a public institution, do you approve of 5,000 volumes being sold without a list being furnished to you? I cannot say that I would approve of it, as a general rule. This was an exceptional case. The place was overcrowded, and we had a lot of rubbish there. It is all very well to say there were 5,000 books, but some were mere scraps of paper. There were oceans of Parliamentary papers which had become obsolete. To the Library they were worth nothing. We could not make a list of all that without immense labour. You might have made a mere delusive list, and put down two or three words to represent a book. I have had a great deal of experience in making catalogues of my own books, and I know it is an immense labour to do it properly. You want a list that will be valuable for future reference. To make such a list you must do it carefully, otherwise you could not identify a book.
2219. If it had been your own library, and you had such an accumulation of stuff, and you had an employee in charge of it, would you not demand a list from him before you disposed of the books and papers? Probably I would do so, but my library is a mere bagatelle compared to this one.
2220. As a matter of fact, was not the minute authorising the disposal of these books made before the books were selected from the shelves? It is possible, but I do not think that was the case.
2221. The Trustees did not go over the books? They certainly did not go through them all.
2222. When these books were taken up and put in a pile, were the Trustees brought down in a body to look at the books? Yes; but not all of them.
2223. Was the minute made prior to the books being culled out? I cannot say from memory.
2224. When these books were selected and placed in a heap for persons to inspect them, are you aware that the Trustees did not come and see these books in the pile? I am not so aware.
2225. Then the Trustees did not see the books in bulk, they had no list before them, and did not know what was disposed of? I believe they did see them in bulk. I cannot remember all these details. My belief is we did see them.
2226. With regard to calling for tenders for the supply of books, is it not the usual course in all public institutions to publicly advertise for tenders? It is possible that it may be so.
2227. Was that done in the case of the Free Public Library? No.
2228. Do you not think that was very wrong in a public institution? No; Sydney is a little place, and we know all the large booksellers.
2229. Do you not know that it is laid down with regard to all public departments that tenders must be called for by advertisement? Yes; but this is different to some departments; there are only three or four persons, or six at the outside, who could possibly tender for such a thing.
2230. Are you aware that one firm of booksellers tendered to supply the books at a discount of 25 per cent., while another tendered at a 20 per cent discount? Yes.
2231. Why was not the offer of 25 per cent. accepted? Because we did not think that the tender was from a firm which it was most suitable to deal with. George Robertson & Co. was a Melbourne firm, with a branch in Sydney.

2232. Because you did not think that George Robertson & Co. were suitable, you accepted a tender from Angus and Robertson, who offered only 20 per cent. discount, whereas the other firm offered 25 per cent? But there are other conditions besides those.

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2233. Was there not a clear loss on that transaction? You may argue that there was, but you must look at the other conditions.

2234. Could you not have enforced the conditions of the contract—was not George Robertson & Co. solvent? They were solvent then, I believe.

2235. Could you not have enforced the conditions upon them in accordance with the contract? I suppose so.

2236. What were your reasons for refusing to accept the lowest tender, thereby losing 5 per cent. to the public? The lowest tender is not always accepted by the Government or by private individuals. There were other advantages; Angus and Robertson dealt largely with Australian books.

2237. Is it not the usual system in tendering to set out different classes of goods, such as flour, bran, maize, pollard, and so on;—could not that course have been followed, and could you not have advertised for tenders for each separate class of books, so that in some cases you could get a discount of 20 per cent., and in others 25 per cent? We did not deal with the books in that way.

2238. *Mr. Hogue.*] Notwithstanding the 5 per cent. difference in the discount, did you consider that you would get better value from Angus and Robertson than from George Robertson & Co.? We considered that we could get better service from Angus and Robertson. We knew the men very well.

2239. Did you not think you would get better value from Angus and Robertson than from George Robertson & Co., notwithstanding the 5 per cent. difference? We did so consider the matter undoubtedly.

2240. *Mr. Price.*] You preferred Angus and Robertson because you thought they were the better firm? Yes; that was one reason.

2241. Turner and Henderson offered 16½ per cent. discount;—did you consider that that firm was capable to do your work in English publications? I did not think so. At all events, we preferred to accept the other tender.

2242. In fact, they got preferential treatment on account of the firm being more favoured? No; that was only one of the items we considered.

2243. What powers have the Trustees got with regard to the disposal of furniture, goods, chattels, and everything? I think that is in our constitution.

2244. What is your opinion with regard to your powers? If you show me the Act I will show you in a moment.

2245. Could you burn and throw them away? Yes, if need be. If the books were infected with disease we would burn them.

2246. Have you power to alter the salaries of the officials as voted by Parliament? No.

2247. What salary is Mr. Anderson paid? I do not know. It is in the Estimates.

2248. Are you aware that the sum of £130 per annum was supposed to be deducted from Mr. Anderson's salary for quarters? Yes.

2249. Was that deducted? We had nothing to do with that.

2250. Do the vouchers go through you? Yes.

2251. Did you make the deductions provided by Parliament? If the deduction was made by Parliament, of course, such reduction would be made.

2251½. Are the vouchers for salaries passed by the Trustees? I really cannot remember.

2252. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have they not gone through the Public Service Board? Yes.

2253. *Mr. Price.*] Was an allowance made by the Trustees to the Chief Librarian for fuel, railway travelling, and rent? I think it was made by the Government.

2254. *Chairman.*] Had the Trustees anything to do with these matters? No. When Mr. Walker left, Mr. Anderson stepped into his position. He went on enjoying all the privileges that Mr. Walker had before enjoyed. No one questioned the matter.

2255. *Mr. Price.*] What salary was paid to Mr. Anderson? I think he got £600 a year from the time of his appointment.

2256. *Chairman.*] Do you think it would be in the best interests of the Library if every time you have a superfluous number of books and pamphlets you had to appeal to Parliament for power to sell? We have the power to sell as it is without going to Parliament. To go through the formality of applying to Parliament would probably prevent the sale taking place altogether. We are not likely to make another large sale like this; it is an exceptional case.

2257. As compared with years gone by, do you say that the Library is shorthanded? Yes. The business has increased, but the vote has diminished.

2258. In your opinion, is the Library as well managed as it was in years gone by, when the staff was much larger? Quite as well, but the officers were rather more overworked. They are all very zealous men, otherwise we should not have got on.

2259. Do you think the officers have been rendered much more capable since Mr. Anderson gave certain instruction to them? I am quite sure they have. Mr. Anderson has taken a great deal of pains to instruct them in the nature of the duties, and to carry them out. Naturally, being willing to profit by that instruction, they have improved in the service, and the Library is better carried on.

2260. Do you think that the erection of a new building for the housing of the books is absolutely necessary? I cannot see how we can go on without it. The Library is now filled with books which cannot be displayed properly. They are stowed away in the cellars, and are practically of no value to the country.

2261. Have you given any consideration to the proper site for such an institution? Yes; all the Trustees have thought a good deal over it, and I believe that is the real difficulty in the way of getting a new Library. The present site is manifestly insufficient, and incapable of expansion in any reasonable way. You might extend it by taking other buildings, but they are not suitable for a library. When you have readers scattered about in various rooms you must have expert attendants to wait upon them and watch them, otherwise peculation would go on very much. In addition to that, Mr. Mitchell will not hand over his books until some permanent arrangement is made for accommodating them. Therefore, we cannot go on without increased accommodation in the shape of an entirely new building properly designed for a library. The Colony and the capital are growing, and the business of the Library must grow with them. So that in future we shall be worse off than at present.

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2262. What would you think of having such a building adjoining the Art Gallery in the Domain? I am afraid people would cry out against appropriating any of the land there. It would be a fairly good site. The original site contemplated was at the Immigration Barracks, where the Courts now are. That is the site beyond question, but I believe it is wanted for the Courts, and we cannot get it. There is another suggestion, that we should take a portion of Cook Park, where the bowling-green now is. I do not say that the people would like it, or that it would be a good thing to do, but the building would look very well there, and would be a great ornament. However, it would be taking away part of the park, and a great many would protest against that. At one time it was contemplated to extend the Museum down William-street, so as to include the present public school there. The idea was to throw the whole building into one, and have the Library there as well as the Museum. Then there is the present Grammar School site. I understand it is to be removed. That, no doubt, would make a very good site. There are difficulties about all those sites. Of course another great difficulty is the enormous cost.

2263. Has not the time arrived when something definite should be done? That is quite right. It has been put off, and little bits of property on the present site have been resumed; but they have been very unsuitable.

2264. Do you think there would be any popular outcry against portion of the Domain being taken for merely a public institution? I do not know. There are great outcries about the Park being taken for a railway. Of course it is quite an open question, and I have changed my views about it a great deal.

2265. Do you not recognise that there is a great deal of difference between taking the Park for one purpose and for the other? Supposing part of the Park were taken for a railway, it would then be important to preserve the Domain as a public recreation ground. Any encroachment on that in addition to the encroachment on the Park would be seriously objected to.

2266. Is it not always advisable to have institutions such as the Art Gallery, the Public Library, and the Museum in close proximity, in the interests of the sight-seeing public? I think so. The site would be a very good one. Mr. Perry suggested that the other day when we had a deputation to him about this very question. There is another site. I do not know whether it is intended to continue the Mint, but that would be a particularly good site if the Mint were removed.

2267. *Mr. Hogue.*] Of all the sites which you have suggested, which would be the best? I cannot tell; it is a toss up between them. There are great objections to each of them, and also great advantages.

2268. Apart from the objections, which site is the best for library purposes? At the head of King-street.

2269. Is that where the District Court is? Yes; it is decided now to put the Courts there. A motion was carried in Parliament that that should be the site for the Library.

2270. On the motion of Mr. Reid, did the Assembly affirm that that site should be set apart for a public library? Yes; and it has never been revoked in any way. Another possible site is where the Girls' Public High School is. If, however, a railway is brought up there it would greatly interfere with the Library.

2271. *Mr. Price.*] Would it not be possible to resume a few of the houses next to the Library, and so get increased accommodation? It would be a great expense, and you could not make it suitable. The only way would be to pull down the existing buildings and erect a suitable building for the Library.

2272. *Mr. Millard.*] After looking at the statement in evidence by Mr. Anderson, do you think that all reasonable care was taken in culling out the books before they were offered for sale? I do think that every possible care that could be taken was taken.

2273. By Mr. Anderson's assistants? By Mr. Anderson and his assistants.

2274. *Mr. Price.*] How do you account for the inclusion in those books of Mr. Justice Wise's presentation copies? It is easily accounted for. We wanted to sell duplicate and triplicate volumes. The assistants were instructed to pick out the most used and the worst copies in preference to good copies. They did it without noticing Mr. Justice Wise's mark in some of the books.

2275. Was that done irrespective of the date or edition? No; that was also considered. All the copies that were least valuable were picked out for sale.

2276. Would it not have been better to have given those books to the country libraries? No; the country readers would not care a button for one in a hundred of them.

2277. Would they not have formed a nucleus of Australian libraries in those country libraries? Yes.

2278. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you think it was a better policy to get an exchange for those books—those which we knew were acceptable to the country libraries? Yes, that is what we thought.

2279. Are you aware that we got a large number of volumes in exchange, and that we have lent them out since that date? Yes.

2280. At what page of a book would an officer look when examining it? At the title-page.

2281. Is there anything on the title-page of this book (which I produce) to show that it ever belonged to Mr. Justice Wise's collection? No; there might be something in the body of it to show that.

2282. Is there anything on the title-page to show that these books belonged to the Wise collection? No.

2283. In the extract which Mr. Price read, you see that the aim of the Bill was to dispose of the volumes of newspapers to other towns in the United Kingdom? Yes.

2284. Do you not think there was a great difference between that and getting rid of duplicate or triplicate copies of books already in the Library? Yes; there is a vast difference.

2285. Do you not think that the newspapers of Great Britain or of New South Wales ought to be kept in the national library? Yes.

2286. Do we not make every effort to keep the most insignificant country newspaper in our Library? Yes, and they become valuable ultimately.

2287. Were those papers and books which you disposed of the accumulations of twenty-eight years, from the date of the Library's existence up to the present day? Yes.

2288. If we had made a list of those books, would we not have been in honor bound to show every defect and mutilation? That is the only honest way of making a list.

2289. Are you aware that Mr. Walker, my predecessor, inspected those duplicates and reported to the Trustees in favour of disposing of them? He did; he was present at the Board meeting.

2290. Had he not a personal interest in the matter, as he had bought some and gathered others for the Library? Of course he was interested in them, because he had collected them himself, and many of them came to the Library during his tenure of office.

2291. In considering the tenders submitted for our agency in 1894, did not the Trustees consider all the classes of literature, and the average discount on the whole of our business? Certainly.

2292. Does not my report to you show that the total discount minus the commission offered by Angus and Robertson is slightly better than that offered by George Robertson & Co.? Yes. And I remember the statement at the time, independent of this, that Angus and Robertson's tender was equal, or if not better than any other, it was better in some respects, and the fact that we knew them to be trustworthy men influenced us to some extent. Independently of that, we thought that upon the tender we would get better value from them than from others.

2293. *Mr. Price.*] Looking at page 61 of the evidence, do you not see that in the Bill submitted to the British Parliament there is a reference to duplicates? Yes.

2294. *Mr. Anderson.*] In that Bill, was there not a description of useless matter which it was proposed to destroy. Yes, I see that.

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Mungo William MacCallum sworn and examined :—

2295. *Chairman.*] Are you Professor of Modern Literature at the Sydney University? Yes.

2296. *Mr. Anderson.*] When were you appointed to the position of Trustee of the Free Library? In January, 1890.

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2297. Had you experience of dealing with our London agency, and also with our Sydney agency? Yes.

2298. What is your opinion as to the expediency of the change? I was one of those who recommended the change. The London agency was by no means satisfactory. It was rather dilatory in sending out good books, and it seemed to send out a number of books which were not fitted for the Library at all. For these reasons, when the question came up I did what I could to bring about a change, which has been very beneficial. We have much more direct control over the selection of the books, which is a good thing. We do get more expeditiously a number of such books as we ought to have. Owing to the London agency not sending books that were urgently wanted by the public, the Library authorities had frequently to buy such books in Sydney. Then, ultimately, they came out from London, and we had duplicates which were quite unnecessary. I do not know a single argument in favour of the employment of a London agency.

2299. As a Trustee, are you quite satisfied with the results of that change? It would be going too far to say that I think our present method is beyond objection. I believe that some improvement might be made in it, but it is much better than the previous one.

2300. Were you thoroughly in accord with the other Trustees in getting rid of a number of duplicates in 1897? Most certainly.

2301. Did you inspect those duplicates at the time? I looked over some of them. In a matter of that kind, the Trustees are bound, generally, to go on the information which is supplied to them. It is impossible for the Trustees, all of whom are busy men, to examine the individual books proposed to be disposed of. They have to take the statements of the officers of the Library. My impression, from my examination of some of the books, was that it was quite useless to have more than one or two copies of that class of books. The space in the Library is very limited. Those books were doing no good. They were taking up room that might be better employed. We want duplicates and triplicates of only two classes of books—those for which there is very general demand and certain rare books, the value of which is likely to go up. It is convenient to have duplicates of them, either to replace our own copy if worn out, or with a view to exchange with some other library. Otherwise, I think we do not want duplicates.

2302. Do you know that we kept duplicates—in some cases, three copies, and in other cases six copies—of anything we really thought valuable in the sense you indicate? I did not know that we kept six copies. If I had known it I should have suggested that more should be disposed of.

2303. Do you think that it would have been a wise policy from any point of view to go on accumulating duplicates in the way in which that was done in past years? No; I think that it is a positive weakness. If we have, in some cases, five or six copies of the same book, so far from regretting our policy on that occasion, I would recommend that we should dispose of them in the same way.

2304. Knowing that our vote for books has been seriously reduced, do you not think we would do well to fill up gaps in our Library instead of having duplicates of any kind? There are two sets of duplicates which we ought to have, but apart from these two classes it would be best to dispose of our duplicates and to fill up gaps.

2305. Do you know the works of Casanova by repute? To some extent by repute.

2306. Have you read any critiques of that book? I believe only two, one of them was an article by a German scholar, entitled "Geschichtliche Personer in Casanova." That was giving an account of the various famous men of the 18th Century with whom Casanova came into contact. As far as I recollect, it examined the information he gave, and considered that "on the whole" that information was trustworthy, and not to be had elsewhere.

2307. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did you read an article on "The Real Barry Lyndon," in connection with Casanova's Memoirs in the English Illustrated Magazine of March, 1896? Yes.

2308. Does that give a fair estimate of the value of the work? I should say so. I have not read Casanova's Memoirs myself. I have only read one portion of his adventures called, "Ma Fuite des Plombs de Venise," which is extremely interesting.

2309. Are you aware that Thackeray took his story of "Barry Lyndon" from Casanova? I see that it is suggested in the article in the English Illustrated Magazine; but I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

2310. Do you know that whole incidents have been taken bodily out of Casanova by Thackeray, and used in his novel of "Barry Lyndon"? I have not read Casanova, and cannot speak from personal knowledge. I have long known, by reputation, Casanova's Memoirs as almost a classical specimen of what is known as picaresque biography. That is the biography that holds the same place in memoirs that Gil Blas does among novels.

2311. Is it comparable with Gil Blas and "Rousseau's Confessions"? Less with "Rousseau's Confessions" than with Gil Blas. The nearest analogies that I know of to Casanova is the Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, and Hamilton's Memoirs of the Comte de Grammont.

2312. There is nothing of an objectionable character in Gil Blas, but there is in Casanova? As I have not read Casanova, I cannot express an opinion.

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2313. Do you know that Casanova's book is the most licentious book ever known to be written? I can hardly believe that. One of my reasons for doubting that statement is that it was a favourite book with an extremely witty and respectable writer, that is, Leland, the writer of Hans Breitmann's Ballads. He mentions that he has read the book thrice. It was also a favourite book with Oliver Wendell Holmes. I do not see that the question of license comes very much into consideration here. I think that there are three classes of objectionable books that any great public collection ought to have. One of these classes is objectionable books of undoubted genius—masterpieces of literature like Rabelais.

2314. It is a classic? Yes; in the second place every great public collection ought to have books, even if objectionable, which throw light on the origin of literary masterpieces. For instance, the book called "Shakespeare's Library" that gives the stores from which he drew, consisting of a number of extremely offensive stories and plays. It is indispensable to Shakesperian students. In the third place, I think a public collection should have such books as do not possess literary interest, but which, though not written by any man of genius, are still important as showing the manners of the time. I have felt quite ashamed of myself once or twice to-day in having to confess that I have not read Casanova. I ought to have read it. It is a book which historical and literary students ought to be familiar with. The only reason I have not read it is that everyone has his special fad in literature, and I have never been much attracted to the eighteenth century. I have read the Comte de Grammont, and I could not have gone on with my lectures about the Restoration period only for that.

2315. A question has been raised as to the impropriety of having such a book in the Public Library, even under lock and key;—would you suggest that it should be under lock and key? Yes.

2316. Has the book, apart from its objectionable character, a value for the student of history and sociology? That is undoubted from what I have heard and read of the book.

2317. Did Casanova visit Voltaire, Fredrick the Great, and the various Courts of Europe as well as of England, and make shrewd observations, thus rendering the book very valuable, apart from its objectionable features? Yes, I have no hesitation in saying that. There are two sets of readers for whom I have supreme contempt. The first are readers who read such books simply because they take a pleasure in their vileness—they have the morals of baboons; the other class are those who will not read such books when they come in the way of their reading—they have the brains of rabbits.

2318. In the old classics, principally Roman and Greek, are there not some things worse than appear in any English literature? I am not prepared to say that.

2319. Does not English literature deal with much that is vile—for instance, the dramatists of the Restoration period? Yes.

2320. Has not even such a critic as Macaulay made an eloquent plea for the preservation of such literature, although he calls it a disgrace to any literature and to our humanity? That is so.

2321. Would not that apply to literature of the character of Casanova's works? I quite agree with you.

2322. *Mr. Price.*] Are you aware that that book was exposed on the shelves of the Public Library, and that its character was only ascertained by accident? I am not aware that the book was on the public shelves of the Library, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion that and other books of the same class should be made somewhat difficult of access.

2323. Do you condemn the fact that it was so available to the public? Yes.

2324. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you assent, of your own knowledge, to the suggestion that Thackeray plagiarises to a large extent from Casanova without acknowledgment in the novel of "Barry Lyndon"? I cannot dissent or assent to that; I can only say from my knowledge of how Thackeray has treated other sources that it is extremely unlikely. He might have got suggestions, but he would make them up in his own way.

2325. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember when we were asked by Mr. Jose, the University Extension Lecturer, to help his students in country districts about 1894? Yes.

2326. Do you know that the policy of the Trustees, as then formulated and since carried out, was to help country students in every way possible? Yes.

2327. Do you feel that I have been justified, as Principal Librarian, in doing everything in my power to help those country students? I certainly do. I think many country students are sincerely grateful for the assistance you have given. I have heard that expressed more than once by persons living in the country, especially those who have been connected with the University extension movement.

2328. In the answer to Question 764, it is stated: "I do not think that 'Moll Flanders' is a book that ought not to be in a public library";—do you agree with that? That is so extraordinary an opinion that I can hardly believe that anyone expressing it could know what English literature means. To reject from a great national collection the novels of Defoe is too absurd to refute.

2329. *Mr. Price.*] Would you put them all on the public shelves? I should think it would be very difficult to adopt a hard and fast line. If the question came up with regard to our University library, I should say let them be put in the main room, because "Moll Flanders," to my mind, is not a very objectionable book.

2330. Take a public institution, where youths and children go? We do not admit children into the Public Library. There are some gross parts in "Moll Flanders," and there are some gross parts in other novels by Defoe, but you have to take the whole lot. You have to take the good with the bad. I should like to ask: Do you think we ought to have Shakespeare on our shelves?

2331. Certainly? Then why not have Defoe? There is a great deal of admirable matter in Shakespeare, but also a great deal that is objectionable. It is the same with Defoe.

2332. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you satisfied with the general progress made by the Library as an educational institution during my term of office? Yes; I have great pleasure in expressing my opinion on that point. Whilst I had the highest respect for the former librarian, Mr. Walker, who was an efficient librarian in every way, at the same time I feel bound to state that Mr. Anderson, partly no doubt because he is a younger man, has infused far more energy into the Library, and he has introduced a number of new methods which have greatly improved the Library as an educational institution.

2333. Do you think that my efforts to educate my staff have been productive of good? Yes; I have heard many statements to that effect; that they have increased the efficiency of the staff.

2334. Do you know the standard dictionary by Funk and Wagnall? Yes.

2335. Do you think it is a first-class dictionary? Yes; up to a certain point. It is a very high compliment to speak of any dictionary as first-class, because all dictionaries have defects, but certainly that dictionary, considering its pretensions and claims, is one of the best.

2336.



2336. Do you think I would be quite justified in recommending it for any small reference library in our country districts? Yes; it is very suitable.

2337. Are you perfectly satisfied with my efforts to administer the Public Library, and to make it a valuable educational institution? Certainly.

2338. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you know Professor Morris of the Melbourne University? I have the pleasure of knowing him.

2339. Do you know his book on Austral-English? Yes.

2340. Do you know that Professor Morris was connected with an "Advisory Committee on Disputed Spelling and Pronunciation," for Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary? I did not know he was actually on the committee, but I know he was pressed to join it. I was asked to go on the committee, but I did not see my way to spare the time.

2341. Professor Morris says:—

It is quite evident that others had contributed Australasian words, and I must confess I hardly like to be held responsible for some of their statements. For instance:—"Ambee, an Australian medicinal bark said to promote perspiration." I never heard of it and my ignorance is shared by the greatest Australian botanist, the Baron von Muller. "Beauregarde, the zebra grass-parakeet of Australia; from, *F. beau regarde*—see beau, n., and regard." As a matter of fact, the name is altered out of recognition, but really comes from the aboriginal budgerie, good, and gar, parrot. "Imou-pine, a large New Zealand tree . . . called red pine by the colonists, and rimu by the natives." I can find no trace of the spelling "Imou." "Swagman (slang Austral.), (1) a dealer in cheap trinkets; (2) a swagger." In twenty-two years of residence in Australia, I have never heard the former sense. "Taihoa (Anglo-Tasmanian), no hurry; wait." The word is Maori, and Maori is the language of New Zealand, not of Tasmania.

Do you think that a dictionary which, on the authority of Dr. Morris, contains so many erroneous Australian definitions is a good one to send out to country libraries? Dictionaries are sure to be defective in some words. I remember that Murray, in the preface to the only real dictionary that exists of the English language, says of the standard dictionaries that preceded his, that besides absolute errors he had found numerous instances of words that he could not hunt up, that never existed. The dictionary that one uses for common reference is in no case beyond criticism. I have found several rather absurd mistakes of derivation in even such a dictionary as Webster's. It does not seem to me that because you pick out certain mistakes that the dictionaries are useless. Before Professor Morris's own dictionary appeared it was very hard to get reliable information as to Australian words. The subsequent editions of Funk and Wagnall will no doubt take advantage of Professor Morris's labours.

2342. You will admit that the errors are such that ought not to be in the dictionary, and that it ought not to be recommended in preference to a dictionary which does not contain those words? Undoubtedly, other things being equal, that is the case, but the dictionary with errors might have counterbalancing advantages.

2343. Then a wrong pronunciation is given in the dictionary for Albury and Geelong, and it is also wrongly stated that Bendigo was subsequently called Sandhurst, whereas the opposite is the case? These are things which should have been stated differently.

2344. The principal merit of this dictionary, in the eyes of Mr. Anderson, is that it contained a number of scientific terms;—the professors of the Smithsonian Institute offered 500,000 scientific definitions for Webster's Dictionary, which, I believe, the publishers refused to incorporate; but Funk and Wagnall appear to have incorporated a great many of them in their dictionary;—do you recognise that there is a difference between a general dictionary and a scientific dictionary? Of course there is.

2345. Do you think it is the province of a general dictionary to give a number of scientific terms which are absolutely without meaning to a non-scientific reader and which are useless to him? That question is put in such a way that I am afraid I scarcely understand it.

2346. The ordinary reader who consults a dictionary has no occasion to look for erudite scientific terms; if he should want them, he would be able to go to a scientific dictionary—to such a collection as that made by the Smithsonian Institute? It depends upon what you call an "erudite scientific term."

2347. I will give an instance from this dictionary:—

A gentleman in America reports the following as the process he went through in trying to get at the meaning of a word which he picked at random out of that dictionary. The word was "Coenosteum." On looking-up the definition he found it to be: "The common calcareous skeleton of a hydrocoralline." Not knowing the meaning of the last word, he had to look up its meaning, and the following is the result:—What is a Hydrocoralline? Looking under "Hydro-" we find that word without definition, but can see from its position that it means one of the hydrocorallia. What are they? Hydrocorallia are "a sub-order of coralligenous hydroids having a skeleton formed by coenosarcial tubes from which hydranths are developed, as in millipores." What are Hydroids? Looking under "Hydro-" for hydroids, we do not find them; but, turning to the general vocabulary, we find, "Hydroid, n. One of the hydroida, hydroidea, or hydridas." What are these three? We find that the hydroida are "an order of hydrozoans with generative elements discharging externally and never with a hydriform trophosome, united with the gonosome into a natatory colony, including most hydromedusae."

Do you think that a dictionary which pursues such methods is one which tends to illumine the minds of the ordinary students of a country or municipal library? Certainly if there are many specimens like that, I should say it is more likely to befog than to illumine; but I also think, in regard to the definitions of commoner words, and even words that are moderately erudite, that that dictionary is found very satisfactory. I am quite willing to admit that there are faults in it. It does not follow that it is a bad dictionary.

2348. Would you consider that it is a better dictionary for general purposes than Webster's? Webster's is very good. I have not compared them from such a point of view, and therefore, perhaps, should not answer the question.

2349. Will you glance at some of these words which appear in the dictionary, and say if you think they are proper to be in a general dictionary instead of in a slang dictionary, viewing a dictionary as preserving the purity of language? I do not think I would regard a dictionary from that point of view.

2350. Do you think that a dictionary should give permanence and stability to words which have not earned their position in the language? I should think that the object of a dictionary was rather to keep a record of all words, either literary or colloquial, which have fairly come into the language, and to give an explanation of them. It is extremely hard to say what words are ephemeral and what are not. One of the chief ways in which a language increases is by the importation of colloquial terms into the body of the language. That is recognised by such a consummate scholar and most experienced dictionary-maker as Dr. Murray. It must be left to the tact of the individual dictionary-maker to say when a word has got sufficient citizenship to be placed in a dictionary. Some of the words now placed before me are permanent. "Belly-timber" is, and "belly-button," for navel, is an old word. It occurred in the 18th century.

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century. There are other words on this list which are certainly Shakespearian. Some of them are new to me. I am not prepared to say whether they have become part of the language or not.

2351. Do you think they ought to be in a dictionary? I think there is more real damage done by incorporating in a dictionary long-winded terms which practically no one ever uses than in putting in a larger number of colloquial terms than you generally find in a dictionary.

2352. What is your opinion with reference to these words as a literary expert? Some of them I would unhesitatingly put in. Such as "belly-button," "belly-timber," "pisspot," "to keep one's pecker up." I recognise these as words which are not merely colloquial, but I have met with them in literature.

2353. What about "to screw"? I have met that, but I cannot tell you where.

2354. Do you think that ought to be in a dictionary? It depends upon the idea that a dictionary is supposed to subserve. If it is supposed to give only a stock of the refined decent and cleanly words in the language it should not be there. But if the dictionary is to give a collection of words that are actually employed it should be there. That is not merely my personal opinion; it is an opinion which has guided the compilation of the great dictionary of this generation.

2355. That is, that such words should be in a dictionary? Yes.

2356. These words were in the first edition of Funk and Wagnall's dictionary, but they were taken out of the second edition;—what do you deduce from that? Very likely there had been some objection to them.

2357. I understand that there was some objection to them on the part of people in the United States as to allowing this Dictionary into their homes. I think you will find that in the later edition that even "belly-button" is eliminated? From my point of view, I do not see any more objection to a colloquial word than to a learned word. I do not see why "copulate" should be in a dictionary, and why "screw" should not be; if "screw" is an accepted word in common employment by the people. The fact that the Americans objected to those words carries very little weight with me, because I think the Americans are plagued with a prurient decency. Lately, on the occasion of a Highland festival, they prevented the wearing of the Highland kilts as indecorous.

2358. Do you not see where that would lead you to, and that if you are going to have the synonym "screw" for copulate, you must admit other even more objectionable words having the same meaning? You are right, but I do not see any less objection to the word "copulate."

2359. But you could not allow such a dictionary to go into the hands of girls in the public schools? But do you not think that the same word in its Latinised form of "copulate" should also be kept out of school dictionaries?

2360. But I mean a dictionary that might be in your university? I say that in the case of dictionaries to be used for ordinary general purposes there ought to be a pretty strict revision. Objectionable words, whether they are Latinised or Anglo-Saxonised, should be omitted. But as soon as you get to a reference dictionary it is another matter. I do not see that you then have any business to give preference to classical terms.

2361. Do you think it is necessary for any purpose that these common obscene definitions should be in a dictionary? All I know is that if you look at the Shakespearian dictionary you will find some of them there.

2362. We are talking about a dictionary for country libraries, which is in common use, and to which every person has access. If "screw" should be in the dictionary as a synonym for copulate, ought not more common and obscene words defining the same word be allowed in the dictionary? With regard to the word under discussion I cannot give an opinion, because I do not know sufficient of its history and usage, and with regard to other words of a similar character their place in the dictionary must be determined generally in the same way as other slang words have to be treated. You have to find, in point of fact, that the slang word deserves to go into the repository of the language; hardly two people would agree as to the limits.

2363. Taking the dictionary which contains definitions of that kind, and the one which does not, which would you prefer to see in common use? Undoubtedly the dictionary which contains the least objectionable matter. It is *pro tanto* the dictionary that ought to be commended for general use.

2364. Do you agree that the multiplication of extraordinary scientific definitions, such as I have read, is out of place in an ordinary dictionary? Yes.

2365. *Mr. Price.*] Do you remember when tenders were called for the supply of books in 1894? Yes.

2366. Is it not desirable to advertise and call for tenders publicly? In point of fact that is what we did for the supply of books.

2367. In calling for tenders, do you not think it desirable to do so through the public press, and to have the tenders opened simultaneously in the presence of the Trustees? We knew pretty well that only certain firms would be likely to answer our requirements. We had a pretty good idea that only those who tendered were at all likely to suit our requirements, when they were invited. I did not think any substantial injustice was done. I am willing to admit that it would have been more regular to invite them publicly.

2368. Do you not think it would have been possible for one firm to have supplied one line of the books which you wanted, and another firm to have supplied a different line? It is possible.

2369. If one firm offered a discount of 5 per cent. more than another firm for one line, would it not have been in the public interest to have accepted that tender? It is much more convenient to have one firm as our general agents. You have to put one thing against another.

2370. Do you not think it would have been desirable to accept the lowest tenders for particular lines? No, it is best to have one agent.

2371. Although that means an actual loss? Yes; unless the actual loss is very considerable. I think the convenience more than makes up for that.

2372. Is it not a fact that some firms are in a better position than others to supply English publications, while another firm would be better able to supply second-hand books? I suppose each class of trade is distinct.

2373. Therefore, if individual tenders had been accepted for each line, would it not have been more advantageous? I question very much if a firm would accept the contract for a particular branch. It is the whole lump of the dealing that is attractive. Possibly some booksellers would have undertaken one line, but might not some other line have been left out in the cold. You might get one bookseller to  
say

say I will take line A, another might say that he would take the line B, but you might find that you could not get D, E, and F taken at all, except in conjunction with the others.

2374. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, the booksellers were not asked to tender for one particular line but for the lot, and the varied classes of tenders which they were asked to submit, were made out in different lines for their convenience? Yes.

2375. *Mr. Price.*] Did you go through those tenders carefully? No.

2376. This contractor was taken in 1894; have not considerable fluctuations since taken place, and do you not think it would be desirable to have periodical contracts? I think it would be better to invite tenders at stated periods.

2377. Do you not think it would be better to have tenders called for publicly, and to have them opened by the Board? I certainly shall recommend that system in future—not because I think any injustice has been done, but I think it is well in every point to be above suspicion.

2378. With regard to the 5,000 volumes which were sold, are you aware that no list was made out? I am aware of that. The reason was that a great number of them were so worthless that it would cost more to catalogue them than they realised.

2379. Are you aware that some of Mr. Justice Wise's books were included in that collection? Yes; after the event.

2380. Are you aware that Mr. Anderson did not personally inspect the books taken out? Yes; in other words, Mr. Anderson must act on the supposition that his subordinates are efficient, just as the Trustees must act on the supposition that he is efficient.

2381. Then the Trustees relied on Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Anderson relied upon his subordinates? I suppose that is the way you can put it, but that is what everybody must do. For instance, with regard to the conduct of my own classes the Senate must suppose that I am efficient until it has good reason to assume the contrary.

2382. Did the Trustees go through the books with Mr. Anderson? The Trustees did not go through them.

2383. Do you see this book with the stamp on the back of it and on the other side of it, and are you aware that the books in the Free Public Library are not stamped in that way? That is a question for administration. That is a question to put to an experienced librarian, which I am not.

2384. Would it not be desirable to keep a list of books which were about to be disposed of? To make a list of the 5,000 books would have been needless trouble, because they were such absolute rubbish.

2385. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you of opinion that all your fellow Trustees entertain the same opinion about my ability, and my able administration of the Library as you do? All of those of whom I have knowledge. There are many of the Trustees with whom I have not been in recent intercourse. But all the Trustees with whom I have spoken with reference to Mr. Anderson's services are, I am convinced, as sure as I am that the whole administration and management of the Library had greatly improved under his regime.

2386. As far as you know, the Trustees, as a body, have perfect confidence in my ability and administration? I certainly think so. Since this matter of the duplicates has come up, I think it is only fair to the Trustees and the Librarian to say that the books which have been mentioned as belonging to Mr. Justice Wise's collection ought to have been placed together. They should have had a separate place in the Library. It is on account of the bad accommodation in the Library that that was not done, I suppose. Any mistake in the matter is due, not to Mr. Anderson, but to one or other of his predecessors. The books of the collection were scattered up and down, and were not in every case indicated on the title page as belonging to Mr. Justice Wise's collection, so it was most natural that they should get mixed up with some other books at that time.

WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. SLEATH,  
MR. THOMAS,

MR. MILLARD.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Honorable John Hughes, M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

2387. *Chairman.*] Are you a Trustee of the Free Public Library? Yes; since last year.

2388. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember being invited to inspect duplicates which the Library sold to Angus and Robertson in 1897? I do not remember being invited; but I saw them in Angus and Robertson's.

2389. Did you see them as a book collector who has got a very fair collection of his own? Yes. Angus and Robertson told me they had some stuff which I might like to look at, and I went up and inspected them.

2390. Did you get any new book for your collection from that lot? No.

2391. What was your opinion of the duplicates as seen by you? I have dealt with Angus and Robertson for many years, and have found it advantageous to do so, as they are booksellers who consider the interests of their clients. They told me that most of the books were imperfect, and that they would have to be very carefully collated. They told me that before I looked at them; consequently, the inference was that they were a rubbishy lot. I did look through them. There were one or two volumes which, possibly, I would have taken if complete; but they were not.

2392. Have you any idea of the number of saleable volumes in the lot? I do not think I would have bought any of them, except under pressure. If there was something very scarce which I was not likely to see again, I might have bought it; but, owing to the condition of the books with the Public Library binding and stamps, I would not have bought them for my private library.

2393. Can you form any estimate of the number displayed for sale? No; most of it consisted of stacks of rubbish on the floor, which I would not touch.

2394. Do you know that Angus and Robertson destroyed a great deal of the stuff, and did not attempt to sell it? Yes; I know they would have given me a lot of it if I liked to take it away.

2395.

M. W.  
McCallum.

9 Oct., 1900.

Hon. J.  
Hughes,  
M.L.C.  
10 Oct., 1900.

Hon. J.  
Hughes,  
M.L.C.

10 Oct., 1900.

2395. As a Trustee of the present time, do you think it was good policy on the part of the Trustees to get rid of those duplicates? I certainly do not see the advantage of keeping books which are imperfect, and, as far as I know, most of those books were imperfect. If you had other volumes of a like nature, I think it would be advantageous to get rid of them.

2396. Do you know a book called "White's Memoirs"? Yes.

2397. Evidence has been given that a copy of that was sold to an amateur book collector for £3;—do you think, from your knowledge of Angus and Robertson, that they got full value for it? I am sure they did. Some of the members of that firm have the best knowledge of any men in Sydney of the value of Australian books.

2398. This particular volume has in it writing showing that it was sent, presumably by the publishers, to Surgeon-General White himself;—do you think that that added greatly to the value of the book? That is a difficult question. I have many books which show that they have been the authors' own copies. If anyone will give me a fancy price for them, they can have them. I do not see any particular value in them. If the author was some very distinguished man, it would give additional value. It is not unusual to find half-a-dozen books with the author's name in them, but there is really nothing to show that it is really the author's handwriting.

2399. Do you think that this particular book would have its value increased by the fact I have mentioned? No.

2400. Are you, as a Trustee, satisfied with the service that Angus and Robertson gave us as agents? I think so; I cannot see that we can better it. Since I have been on the trust I find that every book which reaches their hands is sent up to the Library for inspection and approval, both new books and second-hand books. With the possible exception of Mr. Mitchell, who is one of the largest purchasers, and who very properly gets special consideration from his book-sellers, I believe we get the first offer of all libraries which Angus and Robertson purchase. I remember that, not very long ago, there was a valuable economic library sold by a well-known public man, and nearly all the books were sent to us first for approval.

2401. Do you consider that we are acting in the best interests of the Library by having local agents rather than London agents? I find that myself, and I think what is good enough for me is good enough for the Public Library. I have been a buyer of books for a good many years, and I have had experience of London booksellers. Although I have to pay a longer price, I get better value for the money by purchasing the books in Sydney instead of purchasing them in London. So much depends on the condition of a book—you cannot tell that from a catalogue.

2402. You can understand that we save time by getting books direct from the local agents rather than by having to order them after reading critiques from London? You save time and money. There are many books which, if we had a larger vote, we would be glad to buy, but we have to reject them on the ground of want of funds.

2403. By having local agents, have the trustees absolutely direct control over all purchases? Yes; the Trustees themselves select the books. If they have London agents, they must accept the selection of those agents. I take it that when that system was in existence the Trustees had to take the books selected by their agents in London whether they thought them suitable or not.

2404. Do you know a book called "Standing Orders," of the time of Governor Phillip and Governor King? Yes; well.

2405. In the evidence before this Committee it is described in this way: "There is a book called 'Standing Orders,' it was sold at Sir John Hay's sale, and it brought £25. It was simply a little pamphlet thrown out as of no use." Is that correct? It was not anything of the sort. "Standing Orders" is a book about the size of the Bible on the table. It is exceedingly scarce. It is practically the Legislative Acts of the form of government we had in those early days. It is not a pamphlet. There is a copy in the Colonial Secretary's Office. I saw that particular copy which was sold with Sir John Hay's library, and I know the history of it. I gave a commission for it; but I subsequently found that Mr. Mitchell had a commission out also, and I knew perfectly well that there was no use running against Mr. Mitchell if he wanted the book. He had offered a commission to the same people as I had, that is Angus and Robertson, and I withdrew. I got a letter from Mr. Mitchell thanking me. As soon as he found that Angus and Robertson had a commission for it, he gave Mr. Dymock a commission for it. The book was sold for £25; but I knew that it was run up by a gentleman who had fallen out with Mr. Dymock about something, and he was very much afraid it would be left on his hands. It was a valuable book, and everyone who collected Australian books knew that.

2406. Is it an exceedingly rare book? It is stated in Petherick's catalogue that there is only one copy, and that it is in the British Museum; but I know that is untrue. There is one in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and Mr. Mitchell has got that copy, and, I think, Mr. Mitchell got another copy from Petherick. I think there are a few copies in New South Wales.

2407. *Mr. Sleath.*] So that the information in Petherick's catalogue is very doubtful? It is absolutely wrong, because I have seen the other copies.

2408. *Mr. Anderson.*] It might have been true, so far as they knew? Yes.

2409. At any rate it would be quite unfair to compare that book as a pamphlet with the pamphlets and other stuff which the Public Library sold? It was not a pamphlet at all.

2410. Was there anything of that kind among the duplicates which the Trustees sold? No.

2411. Do you know in what a crowded state our present building is? It is in a disgraceful condition.

2412. Do you consider that it is very hard for myself, or any other officer to administer the Library in its present crowded condition? I would not like to have the job. I do not know how you get through it.

2413. Do you know that we cannot display our books properly? Yes; they are piled on the floor.

2414. Have we used every effort to move the Government to give us relief? Yes.

2415. As one of the new Trustees, are you perfectly satisfied with my efforts as Principal Librarian to advance the interests of the Institution and to do my duty on the whole? As far as I have been in contact with you, I think you are a very valuable officer.

2416. *Mr. Sleath.*] Supposing the Trustees had duplicates of all those books, would it not have been more in the public interest to have distributed them among some of the larger country libraries instead of selling them for a mere trifle? I do not profess to have a very extensive knowledge of country libraries; but I have never seen a decent library in a country town. As for these schools of arts, and especially municipal

municipal libraries, it is a waste of Government money to have anything to do with them. If the public want libraries of that sort, they ought to provide them themselves. I am strongly against the lending branch of the Public Library.

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2417. Would not the same thing hold good with regard to Sydney as with regard to the country libraries? Absolutely. 10 Oct., 1900.

2418. Do you think that if people want libraries in the country they ought to provide them themselves? Yes, and Sydney too. I do not think it is the business of the Public Library to provide a lending branch for any class of the community. It should be a reference and national library solely. Of course, if we had sufficient funds I would not mind; but the funds provided at present are really not sufficient to enable us to manage it as a reference library properly.

2419. Do you think it is the duty, or in the power of the Trustees, to dictate what policy the country should pursue? We do not dictate; but we may hold opinions and put them forth.

2420. Seeing that for many years the Government have assisted libraries with lending branches, as well as for references, do you not think that those books, which were perhaps not very valuable, but which were not obtainable in country districts, might better have been sent to the country libraries instead of being sold for a trifle? I do not think they would have been of the slightest use. There are only a limited number of people in Sydney who take the least interest in or know anything about this early Australian literature.

2421. When has there been any opportunity afforded to people in the country to know anything about it? Most of those books could have been bought for a few pence or shillings; there were very few scarce books amongst them. The few that were worth anything were not scarce.

2422. Take "White's Memoirs";—could they be got in every place? No; but there are a great many copies in Sydney.

2423. At fancy prices? No; it depends upon the condition of the copy. If there was a first-class copy with uncut edges, which had not been mauled about by a binder, it might be worth from £3 to £4. I have an exceedingly good coloured copy, and I think I paid £4 for it. That is its full value; but I can get an inferior copy from 30s. to 35s. A damaged copy I could get for anything I liked to pay.

2424. But this copy which was sold apparently contained something showing that it was the author's copy? I do not attach any importance to that. If it had the stamp of Cardinal Mazarin or Diane de Poitiers, there would be remarkable value attached to it; but I do not think that is the case with the sign manual of Surgeon-General White, or of a great number of other people. If we had another lot of books like that to dispose of, and any country libraries expressed a wish to have them, I would not have the slightest objection to give them; but I do not think they would ever be used.

2425. Could a country library express a desire for something which it did not know was in existence? No.

2426. Were not some of Mr. Justice Wise's books sold at that time? Yes; but that was a blunder. I had nothing to do with that, and I do not think any one of the Trustees or Mr. Anderson would defend that for a moment.

2427. With regard to the employment of local agents, it seems to me that your evidence is somewhat contradictory; Mr. Anderson asked if it did not save the Trustees' time by getting their books through local agents, instead of waiting to get the London papers, and read critiques, and then order the books; to that you answered, "yes";—then you said that having local agents, it was the rule for the Trustees to select the books, whereas, if you got them from the London agents, you were compelled to take what the London agents sent you? I only assumed that. That was before my time. Certainly, if I was an agent in London to purchase books for a library, and I sent them out, I would object to the Trustees saying that some volumes would not be taken, or that they would only be held at my risk.

2428. In answer to Mr. Anderson's question, you said, "Yes"; that was, that you would wait until you got the London papers and read the critiques, and that you would then order the books;—of course then you would get what you ordered, and not what the agents wished to send to you? Certainly, if you gave an order for a book, you would get it. I would put it in this way: I would much sooner personally select these books than take what was selected by any man in London. By having local agents, the Trustees can always inspect the books, and that is done now. The Trustees go through the books, and satisfy themselves as to whether they should be on the shelves of the Library. That is more satisfactory than having to receive books, selected by somebody else in London, who has nothing to do with the Library.

2429. You would not expect an agent to go through a book, read it, and select it, on his private opinion, for a library? Probably he would not; but there might be a great many influences brought to bear upon an agent in London.

2430. Do I understand that all the books bought by the Library Trustees are first read carefully by them? No; such a thing would be absurd.

2431. After all, is it not a fact that the Trustees are guided to a large extent by the critiques which appear in the different papers? I do not think so. Personally, I do not go by those critiques.

2432. Would you lose time by reading the book? I can make time to do that.

2433. Is it not interesting to read what is supposed to be, in respectable papers, the opinion of an intelligent man whose business it is to write those critiques? If you knew that you were reading the critiques of some persons, they might be worth reading; but in the case of an average critique of a book in a Sydney paper for reasons that are obvious it is not of that character.

2434. Is it worse than a leading article? Or a speech in Parliament.

2435. Do the Trustees own this Library? Not that I am aware of.

2436. You would not say that the Trustees own it;—you would say that they own it in trust? Do you want me to define the term "owner?"

2437. It has been given in evidence by a very responsible officer that the Trustees own it;—I want to know whether they do own it? They are the owners in the eye of the law; but there is no private ownership. Trustees are owners in the eye of the law. I have no doubt about the trust or the ownership.

2438. *Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. Sleath is using the word "owner" in a colloquial sense? I do not want to give an opinion that may be considered to be a legal definition of the position of the Trustees. We own it in this sense:—If a book is stolen, we are the persons who can prosecute the person who steals it. We are the only people who can prosecute.

2439.

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2439. *Mr. Sleath.*] If you are the owners, in the ordinary sense of the word, you would be able to say on your death that you would confer your ownership on somebody else? No; we have never pretended to have such ownership.

2440. *Mr. Hogue.*] Before the recent Act was passed incorporating the Library, if any one were prosecuted for stealing a book, would he not be prosecuted for stealing a book the property of Her Majesty the Queen, whereas now he would be prosecuted for stealing the property of the Trustees? Yes; we are only owners in that sense.

2441. *Mr. Sleath.*] Are not the owners the people of New South Wales? If some one stole a book, the Trustees, as owners, would be the parties to prosecute; but if I sold a book to you I would be liable to prosecution, like the man who stole the book.

2442. As we are all ordinary people on this Committee, is it not a mistake to get us mixed up as to the ownership? If there has been any impression of that sort conveyed to your mind, it is a great mistake.

2443. You are simply Trustees, who have the custody of all property belonging to the Library, and you are empowered to protect it and carry on the business? Yes; just as Members of Parliament are trustees of public property.

2444. Are there some Trustees who do not attend very regularly at the meetings? That may be.

2445. We are told that one Trustee did not attend for seven years? I have been there for twelve months, but I have not seen him.

2446. Are you anxious to get rid of the Lending Branch? Personally, I am. I think it ought to be carried on by the municipality, possibly with assistance from the Government.

2447. Do you think that the two do not necessarily go together? Yes; we have at present, under the Act, a sum of £2,000 a year for library purposes. That is apart from the salaries provided by Parliament. Out of that we have not only to purchase books for the Library which we ought to have, but we have also to purchase books for the Lending Branch, and to keep those books bound. You cannot do much with two libraries on £2,000 a year. If a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ were imposed in the municipality of Sydney, it would secure an income of double £2,000 a year for a library.

2448. Do you think they are ever likely to impose it? It should be done, as in England, under a Public Libraries Act, and the citizens could vote whether they would have it.

2449. Would they not vote not to have it? That is their business.

2450. You cannot compare Sydney to any decent town in Great Britain, as far as municipal government is concerned? It has nothing to do with municipal government.

2451. If the ratepayers were called upon to pay additional taxation, would not that mean wiping out the Library? I would vote for it readily.

2452. Supposing that your vote for the Library was increased or doubled? If it were a distinct vote to the Lending Branch, then, as Trustees, we would have to administer it.

2453. Is the chief difficulty the shortage of cash? Yes. I object to the principle altogether. We are providing a Lending Branch for certain people in Sydney at the expense of the country at large. Your constituents at Wilcannia are paying as much, proportionately, as the citizens of Sydney. Why should they?

2454. In Sydney the people are supplied with a splendid water-supply and sewerage system, whereas I have seen people paying 30s. a gallon for water;—why should that be? That is a public service and is not provided at the expense of the general taxpayer.

2455. As a Trustee, did you approve of trying to extend the Lending Branch by having books sent out post-free? I knew nothing about that until it came before us in the shape of a minute. The Librarian himself admitted that it was a mistake, as far as I remember. He brought it under the notice of the Trustees, and I believe he wrote a letter to the Post Office. I know very little about it. As far as I know, it was only done in a few exceptional instances.

2456. That was the greatest objection to it, that there were only a few exceptional instances? There is a great deal of argument in favour of it. It is very hard that students, who are not within reach of the Library, should not get the benefit of the books. We do provide boxes of books which are useful for students in country places.

2457. If one individual in this community is to have that advantage, why should it not be general? Yes; but that would mean that the practice would have to be stopped, because we could not do it.

2458. Would it not be unfair to select a few who knew Mr. Anderson? We made no selection.

2459. We know that the general public knew nothing about this practice until recently;—how could they apply for books? I cannot answer these conundrums.

2460. Do you think that if that system is to be carried on, every individual in the community of mature age should have the same privilege in getting books? If it was carried out to any extent, the Trustees would require to make regulations. We would have to reconsider the whole thing.

2461. As a Trustee, do you not consider that each member of the community ought to have the same privilege? Certainly not; because some of them do not deserve it.

2462. In what way? I would not give a man a book simply because he asked for it, but I would encourage students as much as possible. Every man in the community is not a student, or likely to be. If a great many applied for the privilege, we would have to consider the question of making rules or by-laws to meet the circumstances; but until that occasion arises, I do not see why we should go into supposition.

2463. What would the Trustees term a student? There are twelve of them; and I am not prepared to give an opinion for the Trustees.

2464. As one of them, would you give your opinion as to whom you would consider a student? Any person trying to perfect his knowledge in any particular branch, whether he was attending a school or not. If a journalist, or a minister of any denomination, or a person who we thought was studying mining or metallurgy asked for a book, we would know from the class of book asked for whether he was likely to be a student.

2465. Would you think that a man or a woman studying theosophy would be a student? That might be the case.

2466. Seeing that you are supplied with funds provided by the taxpayers, do you not think they will feel rather annoyed if they find that they are not entitled to the same privileges as are granted to other people with regard to lending books for study? I do not think so. For instance, we have a Parliamentary Library. You might as well ask that everybody should be entitled to read the books which are in the Parliamentary Library. I do not think members would agree to that.

2467.



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2467. You make a mistake there;—one is a public library, the other is a private library placed there for special individuals, namely, Members of Parliament? Both are paid for by the same people.

2468. But one is placed there specially, for Members of Parliament, while the other library is for the public? Yes, for reference. Members of Parliament take books out of the Library, and lend them to friends who need information. In the same way, the Trustees take books from the Reference Library to be lent to students who want to read them; it is on all fours. If it rises above a certain percentage, we shall have to make rules and regulations to meet the altered circumstances.

2469. *Mr. Millard.*] Do you say that Members of Parliament take books from the Parliamentary Library, and lend them to their friends? I know they do.

2470. *Mr. Sleath.*] I think you refer only to Members of the Upper House? No; I think they are Members of the Lower House. I have seen books in the hands of the general public which belong to the Parliamentary Library, and I should not think that I was doing the least harm if I took a book out of the Parliamentary Library dealing, for instance, with municipal matters, which at present are under discussion, if that book could not be otherwise obtained, and lent it to a friend. I would be personally responsible. If I returned it in good order, I do not think I would be doing wrong.

2471. Although twenty-five members might be waiting to get that book? No; because the moment the such information was obtained by me I would return the book.

2472. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is not the accommodation in the Library altogether insufficient? Yes.

2473. Is it absolutely necessary to increase the accommodation? I am quite clear about that. The Trustees have made that plain to Minister after Minister.

2474. Is it not necessary, in the interests of the Library, if it is to increase in usefulness, that increased accommodation should be provided? Absolutely necessary. If Mr. Mitchell were to give us his books to-morrow, we could not possibly put them anywhere.

2475. If the Library is to serve its purpose as a national treasury of literature, is it not necessary that a new building should be erected? Absolutely. Mr. Mitchell's books would have to go, like the late Mr. Wise's books, among the general ruck.

2476. *Mr. Sleath.*] I suppose nothing has occurred during the last twelve or fifteen months which has made the want of accommodation worse than it was a little time before that? No; except with regard to this particular Library, which is at the disposal of the Trustees, if they can get accommodation.

2477. Is it not some time since Mr. Mitchell notified that he intended to hand over his books? Yes; but I understand Mr. Mitchell has not done so, because we are not in a position to take them. If I were in his position, I would adopt the same course. I believe that if the Government decided on a site for a new library, and build a wing to accommodate Mr. Mitchell's books, they would be almost immediately placed there.

2478. When the Trustees were notified that Mr. Mitchell intended to give his books, did the Trustees then make representations to the Government with regard to the necessity for increased accommodation? I believe they did.

2479. Did the Government at that time do anything? Presumably, no; because nothing has been done.

2480. Do you remember who was the Minister? Mr. Hogue; and if he remained the Minister I believe he would have had the Library started.

2481. He must have remained Minister some time after that? You cannot get these public works carried out at a moment's notice. The Cobar-Wilcannia railway, for instance, is hung up at present.

2482. Mr. Hogue must have had twelve months to carry out the work? It is not a matter between Mr. Hogue and Mr. Perry; it is a matter of persuading the whole Government.

2483. All governments, apparently, are alike with regard to this Library? Yes; because, unfortunately, all the Members of Parliament want roads and bridges, and do not look after the Library.

2484. Would you be in favour of their looking after the Library, and letting roads and bridges go to ruin? Certainly not.

2485. After all, are not the roads and bridges the most necessary? That is a matter of opinion.

2486. If you had on old, valuable book, do you think that would maintain the community as well as a few thousand acres of wheat? No.

2487. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose you would use discretionary power with regard to the financial position of students? Yes.

2488. Would you give preference to a man who was not in a position to purchase books? Yes.

2489. Mr. Anderson has told us that there was no public notification by which students could know that this privilege was available;—we were told that books were sent by post to eleven people; of these, a certain percentage were clergymen; one gentleman was in charge of a college at Penrith;—do you think they should have had preference over hundreds of students? If that matter had been put before me, I would probably have said, "No"; but I do not know anything about the circumstances. If Mr. Reid is in the position you describe, I think he ought not to get books.

2490. Do you not think that men, in places where there were no libraries, should have got the preference, instead of these books being sent, as they were, to places where there were Schools of Arts and libraries? Yes; if those institutions had the volumes.

2491. Should there not have been a notification in the Press that the privilege was available, instead of those books being given to clergymen and schoolmasters, some of whom were connected with the officials in the Library? Now that the matter has been ventilated, it seems to me the practice will have to be stopped altogether; it cannot be made general.

2492. If this boon is to be conferred on students, do you not think that a regulation should be framed, so that students who are not in a good financial position may have the preference over the principal of a college, who is able to buy books? If the thing has to be considered by the Trustees, we shall have to decide whether we shall do it at all. If it is to be done, it should not be done for the benefit of those who can purchase books.

2493. Were you a member of the trust when Mr. Mitchell made his offer? No.

2494. Can you explain the meaning of this evidence given by Mr. Anderson:

202. Did you not take some interest in connection with Mr. Mitchell's donation of his great library to New South Wales? Yes; the offer was made through me entirely on account of Mr. Mitchell's sympathy with my work, as he informed me himself. He thought I loved library work, and was trying my best to advance it through the Library Association of Australasia. He sent for me, and made the offer through me. The offer was made to my Trustee, and not to the Government of New South Wales.

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Can you give any explanation with regard to that? What I have been told by one of my co-trustees is this: Mr. Mitchell was desirous of making the gift, and he consulted his solicitors. He was anxious that the Library should be kept for all time, and kept apart as the Mitchell Library. His solicitors advised him that the gift to the Library, as it stood then, practically meant placing the books at the mercy of the Government for the time being. If they decided to withdraw the subsidy to the Library, and to sell the Library, as they could have done, Mr. Mitchell's books, being a portion of it, would also be sold. Therefore, they advised him to make it a condition that the Library should be incorporated. Acting on that advice, Mr. Mitchell made it a condition that the Library should be incorporated before he made his donation. Of course, that is only hearsay.

2495-6. Do you think that a man who is anxious to read a book on travel, would come under the category of a student in the sense of the term that he is a man who is perfecting himself in any branch of knowledge;—for instance, a man who wanted to read a book on Polar Expeditions? It might be the case.

2497. What kind of student would you call him? It might be that a man wished to deliver a lecture in some local centre on Polar Exploration. I have had to get certain books, the titles of which would not lead you to think that I was a student, but they were absolutely got for that purpose. I have undertaken to read a paper to other people who wished to get the benefit of such information as I could give them. For that purpose I obtained books, and if you looked at the names of them you would not suppose that I was a student, yet I was.

2498. If the Trustees do not attend meetings, is there any rule by which their places can be vacated? Yes; that is now regulated by the Act.

2499. What is the provision? Being absent for six months without leave. At the present moment there are two vacancies on the Board.

2500. What special qualifications for a Trustee has the Hon. P. G. King;—has he passed any University Examination? I do not know; but he has, perhaps, more information about the early history of the Colony than any man on the Trust. For instance, family papers and things of that sort, which are of great value.

2501. Are they not all accessible in the historical records? No. I do not think it is fair to ask me about the qualifications of other members of the Trust. I think he has special and valuable knowledge for the benefit of the Library.

Arthur John Tarrant Casson sworn and examined:—

A. J. T.  
Casson.  
10 Oct., 1900.

2502. *Chairman.*] What are you? Library Assistant in the Reference Branch of the Public Library of New South Wales.

2503. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember stamping with the embossed stamp the books which were sold by the Trustees in 1897? Yes.

2504. What were your instructions at the time? To stamp the title page with the embossed stamp, and then to put your signature in the same.

2505. Did you do that carefully upon the whole of the books that were to be sold? Yes.

2506. What did you do with the stamp bearing my signature? When it was finished with, I had it carefully locked up.

2507. How long were you engaged on that job? About eleven days.

2508. What was done with the embossed stamp and the press stamp after you finished with them? I gave them to Mr. Gifford, the Accountant.

2509. What was done with them? They were locked up in the iron safe.

2510. Did you ever give to any person, or send to any person, a copy of that embossed stamp? No.

2511. Could any member of the public by any means get at that embossed stamp while you were doing the work? No.

2512. Where were you doing the work? In the old Australian room.

2513. Have the public any access to that part of the Library at any time? No.

2514. Did you ever see this stamp on blue paper—(produced before the Committee by the late Mr. Dymock)? No; I do not remember seeing that paper.

2515. Look at the back of the paper and see if you can identify it? Yes.

2516. Can you throw any light on that piece of paper? The only light I can throw on it is that at the time the stamp was given to me, I might have stamped a piece of paper like that to see if the embossed stamp was the right way up.

2517. Do you remember ever giving that piece of paper, or anything similar to it, to any person? No; I am quite sure I did not.

2518. As far as you know, you might have made that stamp in an experimental way, and it might have got into some one's hands, but you can throw no light on it? Yes.

2519. *Mr. Sleath.*] By looking at the stamp, could you not see whether it was right side up? No; not the embossed stamp.

2520. Could you alter that stamp, and make the top of it appear in one place to-day, and in another place to-morrow? To find out the way in which the stamp worked, I put the paper in and stamped it down.

2521. Does it not always work in the same way? Yes.

2522. Did you ever work that stamp before? No.

2523. You never had anything to do with it? No.

2524. *Mr. Anderson.*] Was that a new stamp, made specially for that purpose by the Trustees? Yes.

2525. How did you know? The Accountant told me at the time that this was the stamp for the books, and I understood from that.

2526. *Mr. Sleath.*] Did the Accountant tell you that the Trustees had this stamp made for that especial purpose? Not in actual words. He said this was the stamp for the books, and I understood that.

2527. What is there on the back of this piece of blue paper that enabled you to recognise it? Certain printed letters.

2528. Have you come to the conclusion that the reason why the stamp is on this piece of paper is that you probably tried to see which way the stamp worked, and that you allowed that piece of paper to lie about? Yes.

2529. You say that no one had access to that portion of the building where you were stamping these books? Yes.

2530. How do you account for its getting outside, and being swept away with the rubbish? I cannot account for it at all.

2531. I suppose you understand that it was rather a serious thing to have this Free Library stamp on a piece of paper, mixed up with other pieces of paper, which might go all over the town? Yes; it was a responsible matter. It was a natural thing for me, when the stamping work was first given to me, to try the embossed stamp, and see how it worked.

2532. Was anyone else taking part in the work? No.

2533. Who showed you the books which you were to stamp? The Accountant.

2534. Did you stamp only those books which were shown to you? Yes.

2535. Did you take any notice of the titles of the books? No; I stamped only those which were shown to me to be stamped.

2536. Had you any instructions to look at the titles of the books? No.

2537. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were those books in special presses, marked "duplicates" on the top? Yes.

2538. Were there a number of paper-bound publications stacked alongside those presses on the floor? Yes.

2539. Did I visit you pretty frequently when you were doing the work to see how you were getting on? Yes.

2540. Do you know that it would be impossible for any one to get that embossed stamp or my signature from that date until now? Yes.

2541. That is, unless they got access to the iron safe, of which I have the key? Yes.

2542. *Chairman.*] Have you had any experience in the printing trade? No.

2543. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is this room where you stamped the books the place where Australian books were kept? No; it is the room where all the daily papers are kept.

2544. Are there any Australian works in that room? The Australian room is next to that.

2545. Is the Australian room accessible to the public? No.

2546. Do you know that Australian books have been stolen from the Australian room, and sold to booksellers in Sydney? I have not heard of that.

2547. Where is Spencer's "Faerie Queene" kept? That is kept upstairs.

Walter John Durie sworn and examined:—

2548. *Chairman.*] What are you? Clerk in the Department of Public Instruction.

2549. *Mr. Anderson.*] Will you give a brief *précis* of the Departmental matters in connection with the grant of £200 to the Annandale Municipal Library? On the 21st August last, Mr. Reginald Cohen, on behalf of the Municipal Council, wrote, asking for Government grant towards establishing a Free Library at Annandale. The usual Departmental reply was sent, giving conditions under which a library could be established—(1) Must be in room under control of Council; (2) List of books must be approved of; (3) If population 300, £100; if 1,000, £200; (4) By-laws must be approved of. The list of books was received from the Council Clerk on 26th August, and, in accordance with rule, sent to Principal Librarian for report. That officer reported, on 31st August, that the list was a satisfactory one, with a few alterations. The list, as amended, was approved of by the then Minister—Mr. Hogue—on 4th September, 1899. It was then returned to the Council Clerk. By this time the by-laws had also been approved of by the Governor-in-Council; and on 6th February, 1900, the Treasury was asked to pay £200 to the Council.

2550. Had the Minister at that time approved of the purchase of the books as shown in that list reported on by me? Yes.

2551. Might they, then, have been supplied by the firm concerned if that fact had been known? The fact was known.

2552. Was there anything to prevent the books being supplied by the booksellers to that Municipal Council? Nothing whatever. When the money was granted, the Council was at liberty to spend the money in the purchase of books. On 30th January, Mr. Price, M.P., wrote, asking that the Council might be instructed to call for tenders for the books. He was informed, on 6th February, that the Department had no power to give such direction; but it was suggested to the Council that if they had not arranged for the purchase of the books, they might call for tenders. On 7th March, Mr. Meagher, M.P., and later in the morning Mr. Dymock, accompanied by Mr. Price, M.P., waited on the present Minister. As the result of this interview, Mr. Dymock was informed that the Council might substitute certain standard works for others in the list (*see letter attached*). On 13th March, Mr. Dymock brought the list back to the office, with the names of his substituted books. This substituted list was sent to the Public Librarian for report. He reported favourably on 15th March, and on the same date Mr. Dymock's list was approved of by the Minister, and returned to him. Mr. Dymock was at the same time informed that if the Council approved of his list, they could purchase his books with the £200.

2553. Who sent that list to you originally? Mr. Cohen.

2554. Were the prices shown in that list? Yes.

2555. Have you a copy of it with you? Yes; I produce it.

2556. Were the prices shown on the copies which you struck off? Yes; this is the copy which I struck off.

2557. Is this a copy of the original list, as amended by me? Yes.

2558. Does it show the original prices, as charged by Angus and Robertson? It shows the prices as submitted to the Department. We did not know anything about Angus and Robertson. These are the prices as submitted by the Council.

2559. Showing all the prices as shown in the original list? Yes.

2560. Reported on by me? Yes.

2561. Then the books I recommended for excision are not shown on this list? No.

2562. Then the list, when brought back by Mr. Dymock, had a number of these struck off, and a number of other books put in their place? Yes.

2563. Was not that a very smart operation, as you have described it? It was done regularly; there was no irregularity about it; it was done quickly.

2564. Information was sent to the parties concerned on the same day on which I submitted my report? Yes. Mr. Dymock waited in the office while the letter was written. The list was received from the Librarian, approved of by the Minister, and returned to Mr. Dymock on the 15th March.

A. J. T.  
Casson.

10 Oct., 1900.

W. J. Durie.

10 Oct., 1900.

2565.

W. J. Durie. 2565. Then Mr. Dymock had abundant opportunity to alter the prices in the original list in any way he might like? He had a copy of the original list given to him, and he was allowed the privilege of altering any of the books on the list, and substituting others.

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2566. Do you remember if he altered any of the prices? I do not think he did. That I cannot say for certain, because the list as brought to the office was returned to him to supply the books.

2567. *Chairman.*] If it has been said that the list which was furnished to Mr. Dymock did not contain the prices which formed portion of the original list, is that incorrect? To the best of my knowledge, he had a copy of this list giving the prices.

2568. *Mr. Sleath.*] You say that Mr. Dymock called on the 7th March? Yes.

2569. And he got a list like this? I did not give him the list, but I understand he got the list from the Department.

2570. Did you see it when it was brought back? Yes.

2571. Do you say that it was practically the same as this now produced? He had crossed out a number of those books, and at the back he had added a number of his own books in red ink.

2572. Was the original list, before he scored out some of the books, got up in the same way as this one? Yes.

2573. Sometimes you do things a bit sudden in this Department, and sometimes make things hum? Yes.

2574. Sometimes you are pretty slow, but sometimes you are pretty quick? It all depends upon circumstances.

2575. So that after the communication had been returned from the Principal Librarian, there was nothing remarkable in Mr. Dymock, or anyone else, waiting until the letter was written? No; it is done sometimes. If a man comes and says he is very desirous to have a reply that day, he sits down and waits for half an hour or so until it is done. That is done occasionally, but it is not done usually.

2576. It would be only natural for Mr. Dymock to be anxious to get this notification from the Minister when the list had been reported upon? That was why he wished to have it done.

John Redden Cameron sworn and examined:—

J. R.  
Cameron.

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2577. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am cataloguer, shorthand-writer, and typist in the Public Library of New South Wales.

2578. *Mr. Anderson.*] When were you appointed to the Public Library? In October, 1893.

2579. Was that shortly after I went there? I believe so.

2580. Then I may call you one of my own boys, as far as training goes? Yes.

2581. Will you tell the Committee what steps I have taken to train you, in common with other assistants in the Library? About the end of 1893, three or four months after you were appointed, you held a preliminary test of the juniors, and the result, taken as a whole, was not very satisfactory. After that you instituted classes and gave us instruction in library work, dictation, and English literature particularly. You read through Milton's "Comus" and "Samson Agonistes" and Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." At the end of 1894 you held an examination in these and other subjects. The result showed a great improvement. In this year, I think, you instituted the senior class. Later on you instructed those who were desirous of learning Latin and French, and other juniors in other subjects whatever they liked to choose.

2582. Do you remember that I tried my best to prepare a number of the juniors to pass the Public Service examination? Yes.

2583. Do you know that a number of them did pass? Yes.

2584. Did you yourself pass the matriculation examination at the University? Yes.

2585. Was that in consequence of my direct encouragement and assistance? Yes.

2586. Has that been a very great assistance to you as Librarian? Yes.

2587. What steps did I take to help the seniors? I may state that after you instructed us in Latin and French—I was one of those who attended that instruction—at the special request of a number of us you took us through Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and later on you gave us a course of instruction on the rules of cataloguing and indexing. Afterwards you went through the "Guide to the System of Cataloguing," explaining the meanings of the various headings. The "Guide" was compiled by you, and includes the headings under which books are published, and the books are indexed under their suitable headings. The "Guide" is used principally with the index. There were, I think, sixty-six rules for cataloguing and indexing; fifty of them deal with cataloguing.

2588. Does that "Guide" enable every man in the Library to catalogue and index on one common plan? Yes; I think that was the object of it in the first instance.

2589. Before I made that "Guide," would not every man in the place go on in his own way and catalogue in his own style? Yes.

2590. Did that cause a great want of uniformity? Yes.

2591. Do you know yourself that the intellectual and educational standard of the officers in the Library has been raised by my action? Yes.

2592. Did I give those classes in my own spare time? Yes; you devoted two or three afternoons in the week to it, beginning at about a quarter-past 4 and concluding at 5 or half-past 5. It was very often later, and sometimes four afternoons a week.

2593. As the result of that instruction, are you now cataloguing the whole of the books received in any year? Yes.

2594. Is this catalogue of the books received in the Library this year your work? Yes.

2595. Does that catalogue bring our books right up to this very date? Yes.

2596. Are the books which were bought by the Trustees at their last meeting catalogued, and available for the public and our staff? That is the case with regard to the books bought at the meeting before last.

2597. Was this subject index prepared by another member of the staff trained by me? Yes; Mr. James Pierce.

2598. Did he attend my classes, and receive the whole of his instruction from me, and assist me in indexing? Yes.

2599. Do you remember when you used to stamp the books in the Library? Yes; I used to stamp the books received towards the end of the year 1895.

2600. Did you succeed somebody else in that duty? Yes.

2601. While you were engaged in that duty, did you stamp every book that came into the Library and was placed on the shelves? Yes; all the books had to go through my hands. I had to enter them in the index register, and I stamped them as they went through my hands.

2602.

2602. Do you know that the policy of the Library and my earnest wish was to have every book properly stamped? Yes.

2603. After you were removed to other duties, how was the stamping done? By the assistants in the Reading-rooms, under the superintendence of the chief senior assistant.

2604. If any books were not stamped in the Library, whose fault must it have been? It must have been the fault of the assistants in the rooms. They were instructed to stamp all the books received, and they were also instructed to go over the shelves, and ascertain if books had not been stamped in past years, and to stamp them.

2605. If any books on our shelves were not stamped, was it due to carelessness on the part of some junior officer? Yes.

2606. Do you know that all the senior officers in the place were keen and anxious to have all the books stamped and properly registered? Yes. I may state with regard to the classes that you finally delivered a course of lectures on cataloguing, dealing with the subject specially from a lending library point of view, and the seniors in the Lending Branch, together with as many of the juniors as could get away, attended the lectures, as well as most of the Reference Library staff.

2607. In consequence of these lectures, did a young officer named Gilchirst become an efficient and capable cataloguer? Yes.

2608. Do you consider that he is a really good officer, like yourself, at cataloguing? Yes.

2609. Did he receive all his instruction from me? Yes.

2610. Could he and you have become cataloguers without my personal assistance and sympathy? No.

2611. You would not have picked up information in library economy except in a haphazard way? No.

2612. Have you been up for examination lately for promotion in another Department? Yes.

2613. Do you know unofficially that you have got promotion to another Department? Yes.

2614. Do you not think it is hard on me that you, as a good cataloguer, should be taken away? You may feel that it is, while it is gratifying to me.

2615. *Mr. Sleath.*] Do you do the stamping with the rubber stamps? Yes.

2616. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you know now that, as far as you are aware, the books of the Library are thoroughly well stamped? Yes; they are all supposed to be stamped.

2617. Do you know that we have searched the whole of the shelves to find any books that were not stamped, and that by my instructions the attendants have stamped them all? Yes.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined:—

2618. *Chairman.*] Do you want to give any further evidence? Yes; I propose to notice a number of questions throughout the evidence, which I can disprove by my own testimony, or if you desire it, by additional testimony from my officers or persons outside the Library. A good deal of trouble has been caused by the imputation against me that I did not attend to my own duties at the Library, and that thereby losses were caused from our shelves. In August, 1896, we found out, which was quite inevitable by our system of checking the shelves every day, that some books were disappearing, and we felt sure that they were not being mislaid, as often happens, in a large library, but that they were being stolen. I moved the police at once, and three detectives at different times came round and consulted with me. They watched in our galleries, and our own private constable watched. They made inquiries at book-stalls without any result for a few weeks. The Trustees took further steps, and I wrote this letter to the Minister:—

Sir,

Sydney, 14 August, 1896.

I have the honor to bring under the Minister's notice, by order of the Trustees, the fact that, during the past few months, valuable books have been found to be mutilated by the loss of pages and paragraphs, which have apparently been torn out by persons seeking for special information on different subjects. During the past seven weeks, no fewer than twenty-four books, all stamped and bound with our new bindings, have been removed from the Library, and replaced on the shelves after longer or shorter periods of absence. It is noteworthy that this has been very much worse since the reduction of the staff of attendants, which now necessitates working the two rooms with only three, and often two attendants, and that means that for a large part of the day there is no attendant in the room, while he is running upstairs and downstairs for books. We have not been able to detect the delinquents, but it is evident that they do not belong to the class of petty thieves. The Trustees, therefore, beg to suggest that a reward of £5 be offered for the conviction of any person mutilating or removing without authority any book from this Library.

I mention this to show that the Trustees were alive to the fact that our books were being stolen, and that we took all proper steps. Within a month of this date I got word from Angus and Robertson that a young fellow had been found offering books for sale to a bookseller near them, named Blackwood. I went along once, and also informed the Police Department by telephone. I believe that Mr. Blackwood also informed the police at the very same time. When I got there the detectives were in the shop looking at the books. I identified the books at once as our property, although I am sorry to say that those particular books had not been stamped with our Library stamp as they should have been. That was owing to some junior who should, in the ordinary course of library routine, have stamped the books before placing them on the shelves. It is not for me to foul my own nest, and I do not want to know now who was responsible for the neglect of years ago. I can say that by my present system it is almost impossible for such a neglect of duty to take place. I have one special man whom I can pin to this work. While we were discussing the matter with the police a young fellow passed the shop, and was identified by a boy in the shop. He was apprehended there and then, handcuffed, and he afterwards received six months. That shows that as far as I could, and I honestly believe as far as my staff could, we did our best to detect the delinquent. It is evident that we thought it very serious when we offered such a reward, and my juniors would be pretty keen to earn that reward. We found afterwards that the thief must have taken the books at tea-time when there was a very small staff on duty, and when he might easily have watched the attendant go downstairs or upstairs, meanwhile taking one or more books off the shelf, and walking out. He cleverly chose only the books that were not stamped. I regret to say he got quite a number of books that had not any of our stamps on them, although there were lots of private marks by which we could easily identify the books. I now show you some of those books that were stolen. First of all you can see that our number was on that book originally, secondly, you open the book, and you see there has been writing on the first page, where we put the price and a little mark to indicate where we have entered the book in our register. Then on another page we enter the firm from which it was got, the published price, the discount, and the net price. Although it has been rubbed out you can see there has been writing there. Then we put on the back of it a label indicating

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indicating its place in the Library. This label has been taken off. Then we have little private marks showing that the book has passed through certain hands, has been catalogued, indexed, and finally dealt with. By these marks we can identify any book that has been in our Library. None the less, I now admit that some of these books were not stamped; but I did not know it until we detected this thief. The reward of £5 was paid to the detectives who had charge of the case, and on their recommendation I suggested a certain allocation of the money, namely, £1 10s. to each of the two detectives, £1 to the young man in Angus and Robertson's, who rung me up and warned me that a book had been offered to him by Blackwood which he recognised as our property, and £1 to the little boy who identified the thief. I was guided entirely by the advice of the detectives in this matter. Mr. Blackwood has asserted that I offered him £1 1s. ostensibly to hush up the case. I give that the most emphatic denial. It is absurd on the face of it. If I wanted to pacify Mr. Blackwood, all I had to do was to give him the prices he demanded for his books; but, as he told you, I did not give him one-third of the prices which he demanded, because I considered that he was somewhat to blame in taking these books with such a number of very patent marks on them. I was warned, moreover, that he did not exercise the care that he should have done. In my zeal for protecting the Library funds, I reduced his account to about one-third, and recommended the Trustees to pay that very small amount, including only 2s. 6d. for one book which is certainly worth £2, and about 1s., or 1s. 6d., each for the rest. I recommended the Trustees to pay that amount to him and two other booksellers, who have given evidence, simply because I felt that we, as a library, were partly to blame for not having these books adequately stamped. Mr. Blackwood afterwards demanded from me the full amount of his bill, or that he would make an exposure. He has told you the exact truth in his account of the interview he had with me, when, instead of offering him £1 1s., I told him plainly that if he said one word more I would prosecute him for receiving stolen property, knowing that it had been stolen. The detectives had reported to me privately what Mr. Dymock has since told you publicly, that Blackwood had been found in possession of hundreds of Dymock's books, and I was told that he had paid a handsome sum by way of hush-money. You can imagine that I was not at all likely to offer him or anyone else a guinea to hold his tongue. There has been a good deal of confusion shown in Mr. Dymock's evidence about the invitation to tender for our duplicates. I assert that I wrote a note to him myself on 16th March, 1897, a copy of which I produce in our official letter-book as follows:—

Dymock & Co., George-street,—

THE Trustees of the Library having determined to dispose of the duplicates in the Library, about 5,000 volumes, tenders are privately invited for the purchase of the same up to the 23rd instant.

You will notice that Mr. Dymock himself was not very clear in his evidence, because in one place he admitted that some intimation had been received; in another he asserted that no official invitation was sent to him, but that he had got some verbal message. I have hinted at some matters in the course of my cross-examination which I will content myself by saying I could prove to the hilt by producing at least three witnesses to the very occurrence that I have hinted at. But if I can say nothing good of a dead man I will say nothing at all, and if the Committee are satisfied, I propose to call no evidence whatsoever that will have any personal bearing on the character of the late Mr. Dymock. I am very sorry indeed that he is not here to allow me the privilege of calling all the witnesses whom I had wished to call to thoroughly expose what I consider are his unwarrantable statements, and to justify me in the position which I have indicated in my own evidence, and the evidence which I have called, and indirectly in the cross-examination to which I have subjected him especially. A good deal of surprise has been expressed at the action of my Trustees in inviting tenders for these duplicates for cash, and subsequently taking books in exchange. The explanation is very simple. We found that, if we took cash, the Trustees, not being a corporate body, could not hold it, and could not use it in any shape or form, but that it must be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, and it would be lost entirely to the Library. I think you would hardly blame the Trustees for determining that, under those circumstances, they should, in the interests of the Library, take good standard books in exchange, especially such as would be useful to country readers, equipping, in fact, twenty new boxes. As a matter of fact, I think we got the ordinary discount of 20 per cent. on all books which were new, and on such as were secondhand we got 30 per cent. off the published prices, and then 20 per cent. off those reduced prices. We got books of the original published value of £300 in lieu of £219 cash. That was done in no way at the instigation of Angus and Robertson, but simply by direction of the Trustees on the grounds I have stated. A great deal of stress has been laid on the fact that tenders for the Library agency received in 1894 were not opened in the presence of the Trustees. They were opened by the Assistant Librarian, Mr. Wright, in my presence, at 12.45 p.m. on the day on which they were received, as is shown by the minute written by Mr. Wright on those tenders, which I have produced here in evidence. My reason for doing so was this: If I had waited for a Board meeting to open the tenders in the presence of the Trustees, which I would have gladly done, I would have had to wait for another month to get the matter dealt with, because you will easily understand that the statement which I would have to draw up so as to put the tenders on a common basis so that they might be compared on equal terms by my Trustees, must necessarily take an hour or two. I could not do that while the Trustees were sitting at a meeting, and, as they only met once a month, the business would have been delayed for a month. I opened the tenders the day before the Trustees' meeting, prepared the schedule which we have in evidence, submitted it to the Trustees next day at their ordinary monthly meeting, and they chose the successful tenderer. Intimation was sent the next day, and thus we were able to start fair and square with our new agents on the 1st January; that was three months afterwards. Time was precious. We had to give the new men ample notice to allow them to order all our magazines, to provide for our continuations, and to allow them to make their own arrangements for their London agent to take up the business and carry it out effectively. A great deal of comment has been made upon the fact that "Casanova's Memoirs" were placed out on the shelves when first bought. They could not have been placed elsewhere. There was no reserve in those days. I made two special reserves myself, in July, 1898, by direction of the Trustees, in order to provide for that special book and a few others which are really not quite so bad. I made two reserves called special reserves. The first for exceedingly rare and valuable books like the first volume of our *Sydney Gazette*; "Gould's Birds of Australia," and other books that could not, perhaps, be replaced if damaged or destroyed. I made a second reserve of books that were not suitable for indiscriminate use by the public. In that I placed about thirty volumes, including Rabelais' works, Casanova's "Memoirs," and a few medical books. The books in these two reserves can be had only by special written application, on the printed



printed form supplied by us, presented to the senior officer in charge of the Library at the time, and approved by me on his judgment of the appearance and suitability of the applicant. We never lend these books in the second reserve to young people or disreputable-looking people. We are particularly strict about it. I can safely say, as these books are kept in my room, that they are not asked for on an average more than once a month, and in every case I strictly examine the officer who brings in the form to me to know if the person seems reputable and middle-aged. I have refused them frequently to young people, and, strange to say, once to a woman, and often to people who are disreputable, loafing-looking people, whom I considered to be in search of nasty intellectual fodder. To illustrate the very wild statements that have been made in some evidence, let me refer to Question 670, where it is said that "De Quiros's Voyage" was only a pamphlet of about six pages, and that it was offered to the Government here for £50 by a London bookseller, that Sir Henry Parkes thought the price was excessive, but that he asked for permission to have it reprinted, that he obtained the services of Mr. Duncan to reprint a fac-simile, and also a translation; that the original was then sent back to England, and there purchased by Mr. Henniker Heaton for £80, and that later on he sold it for £100. Not one statement there is in any way correct. I think you will be interested in seeing a copy of that book, which I now produce. It is a copy which my trustees made at the time by photo-lithography. It is supposed to be the only copy in the world of this work of De Quiros, in the original Spanish, Concerning his Discovery of the fourth part of the World—Australia, the Unknown. As a matter of fact, he did not touch Australia at all, as we now know. This volume was bought, from description alone, by the trustees, from F. S. Ellis, of London, for £42, in June, 1873. When the trustees saw the book, consisting of eight pages, they thought they were not justified in paying 40 guineas for it, although it was supposed to be unique, and, so far as we know to-day, it is unique. They, therefore, sent it back to their agents, and sold it for the same price, through Trübner & Co., to the Earl of Crawford, and from his library it was afterwards bought by Mr. Henniker Heaton for £55. It was sold from his library in 1897, and I am glad to say it was bought by a collector in Sydney, and is now in Sydney, but for much less than the price mentioned there. Sir Henry Parkes had nothing in the world to do with it; but Mr. Duncan, who was a trustee at the time, and who was a good Spanish scholar, kindly translated it, and wrote a note describing the work. It was published in the Government Printing Office in the form I now show you. It is a photo-lithographic reproduction, with Mr. Duncan's translation, and an introductory note by him.

H. C. L.  
Anderson:  
10 Oct., 1900.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—  
MR. HOGUE, MR. MILLARD,  
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson recalled and further examined:—

2619. *Chairman.*] Are you prepared to proceed with your general statement? Yes; I wish to give some figures to show how many books have actually been lost from our Library since its formation. I commenced taking stock at the end of 1894, and I found a number of books missing, which rather surprised me at the time. I soon learnt that they were not really lost. Through inadvertence some had been sent into the Government Printing Office for binding without a record being made, others had been misplaced by carelessness, and so on. At the end of 1895 our stock books showed that 220 books had been missed during the year, and 175 of those missing in the previous year had been recovered. In 1896, 280 missed, 194 recovered; in 1897, 221 missed, 118 recovered; 1898, 125 missed, 105 recovered; 1899, 79 missed, 136 recovered. Thus there is a total of 925 volumes missed during the five years, of which 728 had been recovered during that period, making a net loss of 197 volumes in five years. On the 1st January this year there were 546 volumes missing, representing the total apparent loss since the formation of the Library thirty years ago; of which number 138 have been found during the current year by means of our daily checking of the shelves, so that the total number of volumes missing to-day, after thirty years' wear and tear, is 408.

H. C. L.  
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2620. Do those numbers which you have quoted include the books that were stolen? Yes; and, of course, those recovered include those we bought back. The only way in which I can convince you that there is nothing abnormal in this is by giving you the figures for the same years of the Melbourne Public Library, which correspond very closely with our own. Those figures have been supplied to me by Mr. Armstrong, the Librarian of the Melbourne Library, and they are as follows:—

NUMBER of volumes missing from the Public Library of Victoria, 1894-99.

Year,	No. reported missing at monthly stock-taking.	No. found later.	No. actually missing.
1894 .....	108 .....	70 .....	38
1895 .....	91 .....	55 .....	36
1896 .....	125 .....	95 .....	30
1897 .....	101 .....	78 .....	23
1898 .....	191 .....	55 .....	136
1899 .....	105 .....	68 .....	37
Total .....			300

You may notice that they had their heavy years of losses as we had; in fact, there seems to be an epidemic of stealing. They, however, have enormous advantages over us. The people are admitted there by turnstiles, which are guarded by two officers in uniform, and a person cannot get past that turnstile without leaving umbrella, stick, and any parcel, so you can imagine it would be a daring thief who would try to go out past them with a book of any size secreted.

2621. Does the increased accommodation which they have enable them to work on a systematic basis with regard to matters of that kind? Yes; we had a constable on duty in our institution when I went there, drawing £130 a year. I convinced myself that the game was not worth the candle. First of all, I thought it looked ugly to see a constable in uniform always sitting at the door of our University of literature, and I found that his influence did not prevent the total loss of books, perhaps for the reason that he could not be on duty during the whole twelve hours, and perhaps the thieves operated while he

was

H. C. L.  
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was away. I recommended dispensing with his services, and we got a carpenter who makes presses, and also acts as special constable. I have had another return prepared which Mr. Hogue asked me unofficially to produce, and which, I think, no one can make objection to, showing the attendance of the Trustees for the last five years. There have been sixty-nine meetings of the Board, and a great number of committee meetings of which I keep no record, at which the Trustees attend informally, coming in late or early as they think fit, and examine the books to be presented at the next Trustees' meeting. I think it is only fair to say that several of the Trustees who do not come to the Board meetings, notably the Chancellor of the University and Mr. Alexander Oliver, frequently come in this informal way, and their assistance is of the greatest possible value to me in settling difficult questions about old and rare books. I do not know, in my acquaintance, a man with such a marvellous knowledge of books as the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin. I never saw him puzzled, and I have heard him give an account of books *ex tempore* which I could not have done better out of my encyclopedias.

2622. Does his acquaintance extend to Australian books? I do not suppose it does; but we do not now buy Australian books, because we know that we will get them all from Mr. Mitchell. Inferentially it will be seen that Mr. Mitchell is not only making us a magnificent gift, but he is enabling us to make an annual saving of at least £300. I will divide the Trustees into two groups—the group of old Trustees, consisting of eight, who have borne the heat and burden of the day until March, 1899, when seven new Trustees were appointed, whom I shall call the group of new Trustees. Amongst the old group, the Hon. Dr. James Norton, M.L.C., President, attended 64 meetings; the Hon. J. F. Burns, 62; Professor M. F. McCallum, M.A., 42; the Hon. Edward Greville, M.L.C., 35; Mr. R. Cooper Walker (died 25th July, 1897), 19; the Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C., 18; Mr. Alexander Oliver, M.A., 13; Mr. Edmund Barton, none. I may say, with regard to these figures, that Mr. Walker, my predecessor, who died on the 25th July, 1897, was a most regular attendant up to that time; I think he only missed one meeting. Mr. King has been long stricken with paralysis, and is often unable to enter or leave his carriage. I have seen him fairly frequently during the last few years, and I can assure you that he takes the deepest interest in the institution. It would be a very great misfortune if the Trustees had to declare his seat vacant under the new Act, because he has a great knowledge of Australian literature, and has done excellent work in years gone by. Mr. Oliver, as you know, is President of the Land Court, and has lately been acting as a Royal Commission to choose the site for our Federal capital. These circumstances will explain to you how it is that he has not been able to attend very frequently at our Board meetings, or at our University Senate meetings; but none the less, Mr. Oliver gave magnificent service when we were drafting our Bill. His great knowledge of Parliamentary drafting was invaluable to us. He has frequently helped me at long meetings of sub-committees in selecting German and French literature, in which he is an expert, with Professor McCallum. You must not estimate his value to the Board merely by the attendances he has given. Of the new group of Trustees, the attendances have been as follows:—The Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C., 15 out of 20 possible; the Hon. Alexander Kethel, M.L.C., 14; Professor Thomas Butler, B.A., 10; Mr. William Wood, 7; the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, M.L.C., 6; Professor T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., 5; Mr. L. J. Brient, 2. It is only fair to mention that the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin comes in frequently and gives me most valuable assistance on delicate points, in settling whether we should have certain books. He is always willing to see me at his house, and to give me all the assistance in his power. As Chancellor of the University, he is an *ex officio* member, and he considers he is there to represent the University in emergencies. Professor David has been away from Sydney six months out of eighteen. Mr. Brient is editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and he cannot possibly come to our meetings at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; but he has given me great assistance on several occasions, and he has shown a keen interest in our work. Possibly, he can help us a great deal more than men who attend a great deal better with less capabilities of helping us. I would respectfully ask you to direct that there be printed two returns, which I handed in, showing the books that we lent to country students and the persons to whom we lent them. I am anxious to show that we have nothing to hide as to the people we lent them to, nor as to the class of books that we lent. A good deal of comment has been made on the fact that we lent books, sent by post, to only eleven students; but that has been quite a recent development of our work, and it was really an afterthought of my own, to save the expense of making up parcels and sending them by train; but I wish you to notice that during the past five years, since the Trustees started this branch of educational work, we have sent parcels of books by train to thirty-seven groups of students, besides twenty-six individual students, making the total number of students assisted 720, and the total number of volumes sent out 1,005. These books were sent entirely free of cost in every case. We pay the cost to and fro out of the vote of £300, which Parliament gives us every year for sending books to country libraries. To show how our educational work in the country has grown, I think it is fair to give these figures also: In 1893, 136 boxes of books, containing 10,612 volumes, were issued to 74 country centres; last year, 223 boxes, containing 14,155 volumes, were lent to 129 institutions in the country. You have heard a good deal about the stamping of our books. Dr. Norton has thrown a good deal of light into my own mind on the vexed question of the Wise bequest. Those books were never bequeathed to the Library at all; they were left, with other personal property, to Mrs. Wise. The Free Public Library did not exist at the date of his death in 1865. Mrs. Wise handed the books over—most of them were newspapers and old *Gazettes*, books which are exceedingly valuable to us to-day—to the Australian Museum, to keep in safe custody. When the Free Public Library of Sydney was formed as a Government institution, in 1869, those books were simply incorporated with the volumes of the old Australian Subscription Library. We have never made the slightest distinction between them. Personally, I have never seen one of the Wise books wittingly in my experience, as I never happened to study the kind of books that belongs to that collection, except the old Sydney *Gazettes*. When Mr. Mitchell handed over his 10,000 volumes, I at once set a trustworthy officer to stamp every book on the title page and on the last page. I think it took six weeks. It has been done, and every book is now identified. We have also Mr. Mitchell's book-plate on the front cover. Mr. Mitchell would not allow ugly rubber-stamps to go on his books; and, as book-lovers, you will sympathise with him. He had an embossed stamp made, which is more trouble to use; but it is more sightly. At the same time, I am bound to admit that I know that stamp can be effaced more easily, and, I am afraid, more effectually than a rubber stamp. We now use an embossed stamp for all our own choice books and illustrated books, simply to avoid the hideousness of those ugly rubber-stamps. You have heard a reference made to the fact that when I went to the Library, the catalogue was not up to date. When I went there in 1893, I found that

that my predecessor, who was a most indefatigable worker, a most zealous librarian, and a man esteemed and respected by everyone in the Library, had just finished the great catalogue of all the Australian books in the Library, which he called the Australasian Bibliography; but the main catalogue was in arrears for nine years. No catalogue of the main Library was later than 1884, but there was in type the great part of this main catalogue, bringing the authors down to the year 1887. I revised the whole of the proofs of that catalogue myself, correcting hundreds of mistakes in Latin, French, German, and Greek authors; for the Library was not at that time strong in men who were able to deal with that class of books. I made that my special care. It took us eighteen months to finish this authors' catalogue from 1869 to 1887. I at once set to work with all my available staff to bring the authors' catalogues up to date, for I found that, owing to the absence of printed catalogues, we were getting duplicates without knowing it. The immense trouble of going over written catalogues not properly arranged in real alphabetical order caused such mistakes that distressed me. I then got out supplementary catalogues, bringing the authors right up to the year 1895. When that was out of hand, I determined to make our catalogue as good as I could make it, and to make our current catalogue right up to date, month by month. I, therefore, first made a Guide to our system of cataloguing, which is entirely my own work, done almost entirely in my own spare hours at night. I made rules for cataloguing, so that every one of my officers should work on a common plan. Owing to the want of a common plan, the same book had been catalogued in two or three different ways, and had been practically lost. I myself several times almost bought duplicates, because I could not find the book in the catalogue under the heading where I thought it should have been. As many men, as many opinions about cataloguing; but I was determined that there should be only one system in our Library. I made this Guide, which provides for any number of cataloguers working at the same time in exactly the same way. I do not think it is in place now to explain the difficulties of cataloguing, but I might show you what serious mistakes can be made in cataloguing one book. I can assure you that six equally-intelligent, well-educated men might deal with the same book in six different ways, not one of which I would dare to say was superior to the others; but such a want of system in the Library would be absolutely fatal to its efficiency. Whether my system be good or only fairly good, at any rate it is uniform; and now our catalogues are made on one plan which has won the very highest encomiums from the British Museum as conveyed to my Trustees. The chief officer of that library, Mr. G. K. Fortescue, next to Sir Edward Thompson, the Principal Librarian, wrote to my Trustees that it was the best system that he had ever seen carried out, and that he would be proud when he could see his own library catalogued on a similar plan; but, of course, with their 3,000,000 books, they can never overtake their work as, I am proud to say, I have now overtaken mine. We first put the books under their authors, and then we put every book under its subject, in what I call the subject index. But many a book is put under fifty headings in that subject index. For example, the annual volume of the Royal Society of New South Wales would go under fifty different headings, such as Entomology of Australia, Geology of Australia, Physical Geography of Australia, Physics, Astronomy, Botany, Organic Chemistry, Forestry, and all sorts of headings. We put every article and every paper in a scientific journal under its heading in our index, so that we can show a student to-day every book and every article that we have in our 120,000 volumes on any subject of human thought. You can quite understand that I could not be printing a catalogue every year as a separate volume; it would be too expensive. This printing is done entirely by our own staff. Every week the printers are at work, and they turn out the catalogue in the shape I now show you in galleys, which are bound together and made available week by week, for our own and the public use. That is all done on the premises. Therefore, you can go into the Library to-morrow and find out instantly every book that is in the Library up to the meeting of the Trustees one month ago. You can, moreover, find out what those books are about. If you want the latest book we have on bacteriology, the Chinese war, or the Transvaal question, you will find it in that index.

2623. How do you treat the type? The type belonging to the three years' supplement is still standing. At the end of this year, I am going to embody with this type the type belonging to the last and the current year's supplements. That will take a five years' supplement ending with the year, and with the century. It will make a volume of 1,200 pages. That is large enough for practical purposes. We shall then break up all that type, and commence a new five years' supplement. Next year we shall have a yearly supplement; at the end of two years a two years' supplement; at the end of three years a combined three years' supplement; and at the end of five years we shall have another finished supplement, forming an integral part of our great catalogue, thus always keeping our catalogue complete. This five years' volume will make the catalogue complete up to the end of the century, when we have added these galley slips which you have in your hand. We are very anxious to keep our catalogue up to date, and as effective as possible for the students who use the Library. I am not aware of any reference library whose printed catalogue is so well up to date, or nearly approaching this one, for completeness and efficiency. I do not wish to say that our system is the best in the world; but for our circumstances, and with the staff at my disposal, I believe we are doing as well as we can—at any rate, we are always looking out for hints from older libraries, which, of course, are doing their best to solve the great problems of library management. You heard some questions asked two days ago, of which I cannot understand the trend; but in order that there may be no mistake about any insinuations, I wish to say that when I was offered the position of Principal Librarian, Mr. Walker, my predecessor, was due for a pension, and he wished to take that pension. His salary has been £650 a year, together with quarters, fuel, and light, which were valued at £150 a year. That value was simply placed on them for the purpose of calculating his pension when he retired. He also received £100 a year for the duties of Chairman of the Board for International Exchanges, and £50 a year as Chairman of the Historical Board, which supervised the publishing and editing of the "Historical Records of New South Wales." I have discharged the whole of those duties, besides some other duties as Registrar of Copyright, and the whole of my salary has been £500 a year. When the Public Service Board came into power they inaugurated a slightly different system, and they put down my emoluments at £630 a year, deducting £130 for the value of the quarters, fuel, and light, which I enjoyed. Of course, I never drew a penny of that £130 a year, so I could not repay it. Every month the twelfth part of £500 was paid to me as salary, and I have never drawn a penny of anything else. When I voluntarily gave up my quarters, fuel, and light in order to accommodate the Mitchell Library, Mr. Hogue, who was then Minister, approved of a recommendation to the Public Service Board that I should get the £130 a year, which had hitherto been deducted from my emoluments; and from the 1st July, 1899, I have drawn that sum of £130 a year in

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lieu of quarters, fuel, and light. What probably has bothered the gentleman who asked those questions is a statement which I made in another place—that I have lost by drawing those allowances. I make no fuss about that; but I mentioned it as a fact that I pay £100 a year rent, £30 a year travelling expenses for my children and myself, and £22 a year for fuel and light, showing that I have lost at any rate £22 a year by my voluntary action. I need hardly remind you that living as I did on the premises, I had no travelling expenses either for myself or my children who went to a school a few hundred yards away. I also had no expense for my meals, and little things like that. Although I do not wish to lay any stress on that, it bears out my contention that I have lost financially by my own voluntary action in the interests of Mr. Mitchell and the Library. There were also some questions asked yesterday which I venture to say assume certain things which are not facts, and which, therefore, elicited answers which might be misleading. Reference was made to Mr. Reid as the Principal of the Penrith College. I happen to know Penrith very well, as I own a farm 2 miles away from it. I can assure you that this College is a small private school, and that Mr. Reid is a poor student in every sense of the term, which I say without the slightest disparagement to him. As I said before, I have been a poor student most of my life. Mr. Reid has as much claim on the sympathy and practical assistance of the Trustees as any of the men who ever borrowed a book from us. I say this, although I have never seen Mr. Reid in my life, and have never received a letter from him. But I have investigated the circumstances of this little private school at Penrith. As practical men of the world, you know that there are no principals of secondary schools in New South Wales to-day who are making great wealth. There is far too keen competition from the State itself. I respectfully ask that Mr. Reid's letter be made an Appendix to the evidence. To persons who, in after years, read this evidence, it will present the point of view of country students whom we were trying to assist. It was a letter absolutely uninspired by myself. He applied direct to the Librarian of the Lending Branch, because he was an old Sydney borrower, and he thought he might be granted the privilege of continuing his borrowing, although he had removed to Penrith to start a small school.

2624. *Mr. Millard.*] How long did you allow a book to remain with a student? Nominally, a fortnight; but we never made a demur to leaving it as long as the student wished, provided that it was not being demanded by some person in town; but if a book had been asked for by some one else, we have always insisted upon its being returned in a fortnight. Sometimes they have been kept for months.

2625. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, to your knowledge, have ever any applications from respectable people in the country, for books on subjects which indicated that they were students, been refused? No application has been refused if we could grant it. For example, a gentleman wrote from Moree, about two weeks ago, asking us to send books on Australian birds. As you are well aware, the only books on Australian birds are extremely valuable books. I could not possibly send Gould's book to Moree—first, on account of its great value; and, second, because it is in constant demand in our own Library. I, therefore, told that gentleman that I could not send him any book on Australian birds; but I could send him dozens of books on British birds, if it was simply ornithology in the abstract which he wished to study. I have not heard from him since. Several times we have received applications for other rare books, or books in very common demand, which we could not supply in fairness to our city students; but we have never refused an application on any other ground. Perhaps I may again emphasise the statement I made once before: that not one of the whole of the persons who have borrowed from the Library is in any way a personal friend of mine, except my own brother. I will now make a few remarks upon some points in the evidence which I think ought to be cleared up. A great deal has been said about the tenders which we received in 1894 for doing the work of the Library. Some gentlemen seemed to think that we ought to have given one part of our business to the firm that gave the most favourable terms for it, and another part to another firm which gave better terms for that section. I could never bring myself to recommend such a contemptible Jewish policy to my Trustees, even if I could believe that those firms would agree to such a thing. You must see that they offer to do this business as a whole on £2,200 annual business. I can understand that they would lose on some branches of the contract, and gain on others. At any rate, Mr. Dymock himself has told us that no bookseller could possibly give 25 per cent. off the class of books that we buy, and I know that that is a fact. I know by my practical experience now that the high class of literature which we buy for the Reference Library does not carry more than 33½ per cent. profit, often much less. If you allow 5½ per cent. for bringing out the books, insurance, freight, cartage, and so on, which we have proved to be the cost of importing, you will see that you will leave 28 per cent. profit. Giving us 25 per cent. discount would leave the bookseller 3 per cent. profit. On a business, say, of £2,000 a year, that would leave the enormous profit of £60 a year for clerical assistance, risk, and all the incidentals to a business of £2,000 a year. The thing is absurd. If you examine the schedule, which is on page 19, and which I presented to my Trustees in October, 1894, you will see that I had to estimate which of the tenders would suit us best in our business, as calculated on the amount spent during the two preceding years. The business has altered very much since then. For example, we used to spend £400 a year on second-hand books, most of which were Australian books. We do not spend £10 a year now on Australian books; we are looking to Mr. Mitchell to do all that. He most generously buys anything Australian that I bring under his notice. By Australian, I mean any book which has the slightest reference to Australasia, from the Sandwich Islands to the Philippine Islands. Any book that relates to the science, anthropology, history, geography, or exploration, of that enormous tract of the world's surface, he will buy at once, if I ask him to buy. He has bought books in all kinds of languages, clearing up many problems connected with the early exploration of Australia, which we could not have afforded to buy. Then magazines and periodicals, you will notice, were estimated at that time at £400. The tendency is for them to go up in value. I believe that a great National Library ought to buy many periodicals, magazines, scientific serials, and such like literature, which nobody else can possibly buy, or give accommodation to, as it grows beyond control. You will see from that schedule, as I clearly pointed out in my report to the Trustees, there was practically no difference between the tender of George Robertson & Co. and that of Angus and Robertson. Considering that the former was a Melbourne firm, with only a branch in Sydney, and that it did not deal at all in second-hand books, neither the Trustees nor myself had the slightest hesitation for an instant in feeling that we were bound to accept the tender of Angus and Robertson. In Question 654, Mr. Dymock made a statement to this effect: that I never brought any list to him from Angus and Robertson, and asked him to give his opinion upon it. I simply ask you to read in that connection my report on the next page, in which there is not one word to bear out the insinuations repeated

repeated over and over again in that gentleman's evidence. In Question 660, Mr. Dymock said, when he was asked whether he had received an invitation to tender for these duplicates, "I believe there was some such communication sent down, but I did not see it." To show how unguardedly and rashly Mr. Dymock used to speak, I would point out that, in Question 728, he says, "They must have sent word to us, but not in any official manner." I have produced my letter-book, showing you a copy of the invitation written by myself, sent to him in common with the other two firms whom the Trustees deemed capable of dealing with such a mass of heterogeneous stuff. It has been asserted here that there are other firms who could have bought those duplicates which were valued at £219 cash. I do not know of such a firm, and I have yet to hear of any other firm that would have dreamt of dealing with such a mass of stuff.

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2626. Do you think that Mr. Blackwood would have purchased them? No. Mr. Blackwood does not deal with Australian books, and he certainly has not the accommodation in his shop to deal with a large miscellaneous lot of stuff like that. I asked you to summon Mr. George W. Robertson, who was, in 1894, connected with the firm of George Robertson & Co., who sent in the tender which that firm submitted to us. I should have very much liked to have heard his account of the very extraordinary story which has been told us about him sending in a tender on which he knew that there must be a loss, against which loss he was to be guaranteed by a rival firm. I direct your attention specially to the evidence on that point in Questions, 664, 841, 843, 844, and 1230. You will remember that there is no writing in connection with this extraordinary arrangement, and that Mr. Dymock had frequently to admit that he was not acquainted with the terms of that tender which he guaranteed against loss; he had no copy of the tender, and he had to ask the reorganised firm of George Robertson & Co., which to-day does not contain a Robertson in it, to give him a copy of the very tender. No one could have been more surprised at the tender when I produced it than I believe Mr. Dymock was. He asserted over and over again that 25 per cent. discount was offered off "*all the books*." I ask you to look at the terms of the tender, and you will see that I calculated that the average discount on a business of £2,200, which we used to do then, is 9½ per cent. In one line alone that firm demanded 15 per cent. commission for getting second-hand books. That can be easily understood, because they did not deal in second-hand books, whereas the successful firm only asked for 7½ per cent. commission on all second-hand books which might be procured from other parts of the world. It is only fair to them to say that they give us 10 per cent. discount on all second-hand books which we buy out of their shop, and which they are not bound to do by the terms of the tender. But, of course, they have to charge a commission of 7½ per cent. on the comparatively few books which we now order from Germany, France, and Great Britain. In Question 666, Mr. Dymock says that he knew that no one could do business with the Free Public Library except through Angus and Robertson. I would remind you that at the time these tenders were invited, I had been in my position thirteen months. I had done almost no business whatsoever with Angus and Robertson, because I loyally abided by the Trustees' agreement with our London agents. Mr. Robertson has told you that the business I did during that year was only half as much as was done by my predecessor during his last year of office. I may tell you that the total business done was a little over £90. That was entirely for second-hand Australian books which we could not get from London, and for a few very popular books which we had to get to supply the current demand, and which, unfortunately, our London agents had not sent to us. Mr. Dymock, in Question 681, asserts that the Public Library is now left with only one volume, and that, in the event of that volume being stolen or mutilated, it would cost the Trustees a large sum of money to replace it. I have only to assert what a number of witnesses have proved, that we have duplicates of every one of those books which were sold at that time, and as many as six copies of some of them. In Question 682 he says, "There will always be a difficulty in distinguishing what were sold and what were stolen. If we apply to the Library they cannot tell us whether the books were sold or stolen." That is absolutely incorrect. As I have shown you clearly, we can recognise every book that has ever been on our shelves, or, in other words, has been in the possession of the Trustees. In Mr. Dymock's letter, at page 33, he says, "The price at which the 'Annual Register' was offered to the Botany Council was £10, not £70, as stated by Mr. Anderson." Mr. Dymock could not have kept a copy of his own tender, for I have shown you the tender here, and at page 64 I have given you a list of the prices charged by Mr. Dymock for a few of the books. By that you will see that he was actually charging £70, and the price of £10 was never hinted at in any shape or form. In Question 686, Mr. Dymock says, "Mr. Anderson threw out the Greek, Latin, and German dictionaries which I put in, and which were Cassell's 3s. 6d. editions." I had no objections to Cassell's 3s. 6d. editions; I know the value of them thoroughly; you could not have better books for boys and girls at school. But I was prescribing a reference library for an important suburb of Sydney. I had in my mind's eye the sort of dictionary—such as Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary, and Dr. Smith's Latin's Dictionary—which would suit any student, however advanced, and which would be the kind of book that he could not be reasonably expected to buy if he was a poor man's son, and it is for poor men's sons that we are providing these dictionaries. A lad who is going to a high school can surely provide himself with a 3s. 6d. dictionary. A good deal of stress has been laid upon the fact that the average price brought by those 5,000 volumes which were sold was 10d. each. That is very unfair. I think it has been clearly proved that of those 5,000 volumes only 1,500 were saleable. If you take the average of the 1,500 volumes, dividing that number into £219, you will find that the average is nearly 3s. a volume; and that average, I consider, was an exceedingly fair one. Although there were two or three books worth between £2 and £3, there were a great number, as you can see on the floor of this room, which were worth only from 6d. to 3s. each, and which will not bring in any second-hand shop at this moment more than that price from people who know what they are buying. In Question 711, Mr. Dymock, in producing a copy of that embossed stamp, said, "If one can be had, hundreds can be had." That is only another example of the wild statements that have been made here. I cannot tell you how that one copy was got, but Mr. Casson yesterday, when he saw it, advanced what seemed a plausible reason. But this I am quite sure of, that no one can possibly get one copy of it now, nor could have got a copy of it during the last three years. Certainly, a number of copies of the embossed stamp, but without signature, might have been got while Mr. Casson was carrying on the stamping day by day; but he locked up the signature every night to my knowledge, because I was very scrupulous about that. It is a very good imitation of my signature, and it occurred to me that, although it is very small, and might not be mistaken, still it might be used for putting on a cheque, or anything of that sort. I took particular care that that was locked up every night. The embossed



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embossed stamp was not locked up every night during those eleven days, for the simple reason that no one had access to the basement except members of the staff, and I never had any suspicion that any improper use could be or would be made of the stamp. Since then it has been locked up in the safe, and can only be got at by myself.

2627. Do you endorse the suggestion that that piece of paper with the stamp on it was swept out? No. I know that that was given three years ago, when all this trouble took place. I could have proved it to-day, only dead men tell no tales, and anybody can contradict a dead man's words. If, happily, Mr. Dymock had lived, I could have proved who gave that to him, not a few weeks ago, and not sent by post anonymously, but given to him to help him in that agitation he made in 1897, when I was away in England. In Question 734, Mr. Dymock says there were some books which bore original marginal notes. You have seen the book to which he referred, and there is not a single marginal note in it. You have seen "White's Memoirs," and the only thing to give it exceptional value is an inscription from some person, presumably the publisher, directing it to him in care of some London firm. There has also been produced a copy of "Mudie's Felonry," which contains some newspaper cuttings relating to a law suit which Major Mudie incurred through publishing that book, and of which we have a copy in another volume, but which cannot possibly be called marginal notes. In Question 742, Mr. Dymock says that Angus and Robertson had a preferential claim within a fortnight of my taking my present position. I think that has been refuted enough. The agency was not given to Angus and Robertson until sixteen months after I took my present position, and during that interval I think I can say that I did not enter their shop six times, for I was trying to master the intricacies of the London business, which certainly entailed a great deal of trouble on a new chum like myself in this library work. In Question 755, Mr. Dymock says, "I would be very sorry to offer 'Casanova's Memoirs' to any one." I will prove to you, if you like, that he sold a copy for 15 guineas to a gentleman in Sydney. I would like to say a few words about very voluminous extracts made by a member of the Committee from the debate in the House of Lords on the Bill which was submitted to that House to authorise the Trustees of the British Museum to deposit copies of local newspapers with local authorities, and to destroy valueless printed matter. You will find that in this debate the only reference is to destroying a lot of stuff that is sent to the British Museum to the number of 50,000 volumes a year under the Copyright Act, and that it incidentally refers to "destroying duplicates of single volumes, odd parts of periodicals, or broken sets, together with duplicates of books complete; but so valueless that no library would accept them as a gift." To-day, the British Museum is selling its duplicates and exchanging them. That has never been brought into question. What has been brought into question is the very debatable point as to whether they should absolutely destroy things which have been lodged with them under the Copyright Act; and whether they should send away to other towns in the United Kingdom the sets of newspapers which belong to those towns, but which many people think should be kept in one central place—that is, the British Museum.

2628. It is not the question of utility—it is the right? Yes; it is the same as if we sent the *Cootamundra Herald* away from our Library up to Cootamundra, and thus deprived the 400,000 people in Sydney of the opportunity of referring to that newspaper. The day will come when we shall have to consider seriously the desirability of destroying the utterly useless trash, such as racing calendars, political pamphlets of merely ephemeral interest, and sometimes some dirty pamphlets which are sent to us under the terms of the Copyright Act; but there is nothing in all this contention analogous to the position of my Trustees in getting rid of things which were duplicate or triplicate of something they had already in the Library. There are a great many points that I would like to comment upon, simply to show the inconsistencies in the evidence; but I have called witnesses to disprove the really important assertions, and I have warned more than sixty witnesses that I wanted their evidence on points more or less important; but as many of the witnesses would simply endorse or emphasise what has been already said, I will, with your permission, not call any more.

2629. Some reference has been made to what seemed a somewhat surprising change, as far as your position in the Public Service is concerned—that is, your transformation from Director of Agriculture to Principal Librarian;—I understand you had some experience prior to your going to the Agricultural Department in that industry—that is, that you had been a student of agriculture for a considerable time prior to your appointment? When I was at the University, the Earl of Belmore, in order to encourage the study of agricultural chemistry, gave a gold medal to the graduate who would show the greatest proficiency in chemistry as applied to agriculture. That appealed to my tastes, and in order to win that honor, I studied chemistry and all the allied science connected with agriculture for some years. I had the good fortune to win that gold medal, and that gave a current to my tastes which has lasted until to-day. As a matter of fact, I have analysed soils, manures, ashes of plants, fruits, and cereals. I have carried out an immense amount of work in agricultural chemistry during twenty years as a hobby and recreation, and to-day every shilling which I have in the world is invested in a farm and orchard on which I hope to live when, perchance, I become a Member of Parliament, and take my part in conducting investigations by Select Committees; or better still, help to substitute a more effective system than the present one.

2630. Is the whole of the bookbinding in connection with the Free Public Library done at the Government Printing Office, or are there any outside contracts entered into? Yes; we have one contract. We bind the common books of the Lending Branch at the private firm of George Short and Son. We got tenders from several firms, although it is only about £100 a year. We get them done there, because they are done more promptly and a great deal more cheaply than at the Government Printing Office. It is an inferior kind of binding, but it suits our purpose. We also get a good deal of binding done by Cedric Chivers, of Bath, England, because his system is remarkably good. We got out about 700 volumes bound in the duro-flexile system, and it is a great success. We actually get the book uniformly bound in England at about the same price as we can buy the book in the original cloth in England. The binding is indestructible. Chivers buys the sheets from the publishers, he puts on his binding, and he gives us the book at 3d. to 10d. a volume more than the original cloth-bound book would cost us. I now wish to hand in a series of answers to questions asked in the House on the 7th August, by Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick. I also wish to hand in this list of duplicate books sold from our shelves, which I ask to be made an Appendix to your Report, and which I have carefully revised since the original rough list was put in, at a few hours' notice. [*Appendix A4.*]

FRIDAY,



FRIDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,

MR. MILLARD.

MR. THOMAS,

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry William Hemsworth Huntington sworn and examined:—

2631. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am following literary pursuits. I have committed the evidence which I wish to give to writing. The standpoint I take is for the national improvement of the Free Public Library. I have had over thirty years' experience of the institution. Mr. Hogue will bear me out that I have had over twenty-five years' literary experience. The statement I wish to submit is as follows:—

H. W. H. Huntington.

19 Oct., 1900.

*Tenders.*—Before adverting to the method adopted by the committee of the old Subscription Library and the Trustees of the Free Public Library, in procuring books from Trubner & Co., the London agents, I would like to mention it is with considerable diffidence I intrude on the Committee, and in doing so, I am no less influenced by a principle of duty than a desire to promote the best interests of the Public Library—to have the institution managed on the same lines as the British Museum and other great State libraries of the world. During the sixties, I was a constant contributor to the press, and had free access to the old Australian Subscription Library, being intimately acquainted with Mr. Hawley, the Librarian, and all the committee. I have a vivid recollection of the many negotiations between the committee and the Government, the City Corporation, and various auctioneers, for the sale of the library. Eventually, Sir John Robertson bought the books, and on 30th September, 1869, Lord Belmore formally opened the Free Public Library. I was present at the opening, and being on close terms of intimacy with Mr. R. C. Walker, I had frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with his multifarious duties. During the first ten years of the Library, it often fell to my lot to see the various consignment of books, as they were received from London, spread out on the office tables. Being one of the small band of Sydney daily-press reporters, between 1871 and 1879, I wrote innumerable paragraphs about the concerns of the Library, therefore may be able to speak of the superiority of the methods of book-selecting at that period, compared with the present system. Times out of number, I have been present when the Trustees and the Librarians have eulogised Trubner & Co. for the satisfactory manner in which the Trustees' orders were carried out, and the books supplied at a considerable reduction on the cost price. Mr. Walker would explain to me how the London agents would procure from the publishers books in an unbound state, and then cause them to be bound in the strongest manner; in fact, in very much stronger binding than that adopted by the publishers. Trubner's style of binding was uniform, while the lettering and ornaments, with the name of the Library, &c., was certainly a sort of safeguard or provision for the security of the books as Government property. The old system afforded less facilities for stolen or borrowed books being disposed to private persons, as against the want of uniformity in the cheap and expeditiously-bound books placed on the shelves since 1895. I have heard the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Honorable Robert Owen, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hawley, and a host of others I could mention, express opinions to the effect that it would be a suicidal policy, for the Trustees to alter their plan of operations, of having a London agent, and discretionary power to buy books privately from the Sydney booksellers and others. In verification of what I say, I can produce many proofs, and I would like the Committee to read the extract from the Trustees' Report of 1872, which I now tender:—

EXTRACT from Trustees' Report on the Library for the year 1872.

"As the Trustees pointed out in their reports for the years 1870-71, their arrangements for the purchase of books in England are made with the firm of Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London, by whom the business has hitherto been carefully and satisfactorily performed. The advantages of this agency do not consist merely in the punctuality with which orders are executed, and the great reduction in cost at which the books are obtained in comparison with the prices which would be charged by Colonial importers, but in the certainty that all copies received are well-bound, properly collated, and guaranteed to be perfect. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this circumstance; and the Library itself furnishes the best testimony to the propriety of the course adopted by the Trustees in the establishment of their London agency, and in fixing on a respectable London house the responsibility of selecting perfect copies. In the books purchased by the Government, in 1869, from the Australian Library and Literary Association, were many valuable works in their original cloth covers, which had either been imported from England or procured in the Colonies. A number of these books, on being collated for binding, have been found by the Trustees to be almost worthless, owing to the numerous deficiencies in pages, indices, plates, and other important matter."

There can be no question about the undoubted advantages the London agents have over the Sydney booksellers. They are in the midst of the book-world, so to speak, and eminently possess a thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to the wants of a State Library, like our Public Library. It is hardly necessary to enlarge on a subject like this, but everyone must admit it is necessary to have the latest publications, not merely for the gratification of curiosity, but for the actual progress of literature. To make our State Library noble and worthy of being regarded with great and general interest, there must be no monopoly in the purchase of books, and the many departments of literature must be conducted on the most liberal principles. The Trustees should have a free hand to consult persons who are conversant with every branch of science, philosophy, literature, and the arts, with a view to the selection of books of a high character. Indeed, the Library should be a boon to all classes, and the friendly societies should be allowed to make suggestions for the purchase of books which appeal to the condition, feelings, and wants of the working classes. Let any one look through the poverty-stricken lists of books posted up monthly in the entrance to the Library, and he will discover that works on the most momentous topics of the day are conspicuous by their absence. Hundreds of books on stirring events in the political history of Africa, China, and other countries are published weekly in London; but it seems that few, if any, reach the Library before all interest in the subject is lost. London is within a month's steam of Sydney, but it takes months—nay, years—before any historical books or political works, on such subjects as "old-age pensions," reach our State Library. When one glances through the publications in the "Literary Year Book" and similar publications and then at our Library additions, as contained in the small lists posted, one cannot help saying there is little effort made to keep alive that enthusiasm in the cause of letters, without which nothing permanent or great can ever be attempted. I am told there is a suggestion, or proposal, book in the Library, but although I have often asked to view it, I have failed to see it. Perhaps, if the Committee sent for it, they may see many proposals in it, or, at least, a few made during the last five years.

*Copyright Act.*—Knowing that the Committee's desire is to obtain evidence of any reform which would improve the usefulness of the Library by the deposit of Colonial books, and effect a great improvement in national habits and manners, I would ask to be allowed to show, in all its true light and all its bearings, the maladministration of the Copyright Act, by which the Library has been recklessly deprived of thousands of books, maps, &c. By section 5 of the Copyright Act (42 Victoria No. 20), passed 14th May, 1879, and assented to on 1st July, the same year, it is enacted—"A printed copy of the whole of every book which shall be first published in this Colony after the passing of this Act," must be "for the use of the Free Public Library and the Library of the University of Sydney, bound, sewed, or stitched together, and upon the best paper on which the same shall be printed, shall within two calendar months after the day on which any such book shall be first sold, published, or offered for sale within this Colony, be delivered by or on behalf of the publisher thereof at the said Library." The penalty for default in delivering Library copies is set out in the 8th section, in these words: "If any such publisher shall neglect to deliver such book as aforesaid he shall, for every such default, forfeit, besides the value of such copy of such book or edition which he ought to have delivered, a sum not exceeding £10, to be recovered by the librarian of the said Library." According to the Act and the best authorities, Library copies must be delivered

H. W. H.  
Huntingdon.  
19 Oct., 1900.

delivered to the librarians (who have to keep books of entry) whether the books are or are not registered. It is difficult to speak with moderation when one ponders over the criminal negligence displayed by the librarians in the exercise of the powers with which they were and are vested by the Act. For nearly twenty years the libraries have been virtually defrauded of a harvest of rich colonial productions, which would have enhanced the value of the Library as a storehouse of works, up-to-date, concerning topics immediately occurring in our midst, and as necessary as the daily newspaper. The Trustees have admitted that between 200 and 300 books have been annually published in the Colony, nearly all of them absent from the Library. Thousands of pamphlets containing historical facts or matter which acquire great importance in the future have been let slip into oblivion as too unimportant to keep for anyone hereafter to inform himself in detail of the changes which have taken place in the institutions and in the manners of the Colony or nation. With regard to the proper working of the Copyright Act, and the lodging of published books in the Colony with the librarian within two months of publication, I had many interviews and some correspondence with the author of the Act (Mr. Justice Windeyer), and Mr. Walker, the Librarian. They paid respectful attention to my representations, as they knew I had received a good legal training under various lawyers, nine years law-reporter of the daily press, and was then Deposition Clerk at the Central Police Court. My efforts to see the Library shelves filled with the hundreds of books, plans, pamphlets, &c., were futile. It was a sad state of affairs to see the Librarians contending that it was the duty of the Registrar of Copyrights to compel the publishers to send in their publications, and that the Registrar should not register any publication until the copies were deposited in the Libraries; while, on the other hand, the Registrar pointed out that the Librarians should prosecute; and that he had no power to reject any registration. In 1885, I again took up the subject, and the Attorney-General (I believe the Hon. W. B. Dalley) admitted that the publishers could be prosecuted for default in delivering library copies; but he strongly advocated their being first cautioned. It is evident the Trustees were adverse to any prosecution, and as they would not buy the books, the Library sustained a great loss. I remember distinctly pointing out that the British Government encouraged literature by purchasing copies of nearly every work of high character published. When Mr. Walker retired, in August, 1893, Mr. Anderson was appointed Librarian; and, in 1896, I find that the work connected with the Copyright Act was transferred to Mr. Anderson. In the year 1898 we have the Trustees making this confession: "There can be no doubt that the publishers in this Colony are very remiss in complying with the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1879, and the Trustees are determined to take steps to enforce their rights in the matter." The following year I find them repeating the same stereotyped story: "Every effort has been made to impress publishers with their obligations to the Library under the Copyright Act of 1879; but many of them are still remiss in complying with its provisions." When one considers that, in 1898, the Library received 349 volumes and pamphlets, twenty-one photographs, and seven maps, to the value of £42 16s. 9d., it seems some interest is now being taken in the Act. This list, which includes pamphlets, is very misleading, and anything but satisfactory when one thinks of the hundreds of pamphlets printed yearly throughout the Colony. If the Committee please, I would prepare a lengthy list of books and pamphlets published during the last few years, and not one of them are to be found in the Library. Whether any steps will be taken to recover the thousands of books due to the Library during the first twenty years of the existence of the Act, is a problem yet to be solved. They would have made a valuable reference library in themselves.

*Newspapers.*—Without assuming the office of a dictator, pray let me now point out how the Library could easily be made to afford important services to the cause of learning and science, to say nothing of the augmentation of works on the history of the Colonies. It must be obvious to the Committee that the writing of books on the resources of the Colony, the rise and progress of the industries of the Colonies, &c., should hold a principal place in the institution. It is a notorious fact that the magnificent collection of bound volumes of newspapers in the basement of the Free Public Library are sealed books to writers on historical and biographical subjects, by reason of the absurd arrangements of the institution by the management. The newspaper rooms are sacred to the attendants only, and no one is permitted to enter them, no matter how important is the nature of his work of research. Of the numerous evils which abound in the Library, and disgrace the objects for which it was founded, the present system of access to the presses of newspapers is the worst that could be devised. Newspapers are the manufactories of learning and science, and, in a word, they are to the literary man what the compass is to the mariner, or the tools of his trade to the artisan. The following explanation will reveal the *modus operandi* to make a search in a volume of newspapers. As you are only allowed to use pen and ink in the first floor students' room all searches must be made in that room, which is some hundreds of feet away from the newspaper room. The attendant, on receiving your requisition for a volume of a newspaper, passes down the student's room staircase and through the readers' wing to another staircase, leading to the newspaper room in the basement. Here he secures the required volume and carries it to the lift, which only admits newspaper volumes. He then reascends the basement staircase and passes through the readers' room to the lift where he begins to haul up the cumbersome volume. Having raised the volume and shouldered it, he carries it through the readers' room and up the students' staircase. Here he deposits it on your table, and you commence to make a search for a date from a volume which only records the events of three months—should it be the *Sydney Morning Herald* or the *Daily Telegraph* you are looking at. The noise, the confusion, and the interruption to the readers seeing the attendant labouring with the unwieldy volume on his shoulders, can better be imagined than described. What a pleasing and encouraging view does this system hold out to anyone making searches for mining events, municipal events, church news, and the like, covering a period of, say, four or five years. How can authors write books from the newspapers under such restrictions? And can anyone wonder that the costly newspaper acquisitions are virtually entombed. It would be well if the mischief was not more deeply rooted by the wanton destruction of the volumes being dumped about by such reckless and ludicrous practices, and that in a State Library, where the time of the attendants is money, leave alone the time and annoyance to the public. In appealing to the Committee for some expression of opinion to effect the important and desirable objects of the institution by free access of authors to the newspaper room, I feel the strongest confidence in my appeal not being made in vain. The newspapers are most generally in demand by writers, hence the necessity of being able to hand them quickly, not one at a time, but two or three volumes, for reference to contemporary reports of events. I have no hesitation in saying it would be hard to find a reference library in the world with such an absurd system, and such rules of a prohibitory character. At the School of Arts, I obtain the keys of the newspaper cupboards and use the papers without hindrance.

*Requisitions.*—It is not, however, exclusively to the ridiculous system adopted towards students of the newspapers in the Reference Library I would like to draw the attention of the Committee, but to another species of persecution which authors are obliged to submit to, and which threatens to destroy the usefulness and the honor and integrity of the National Library of this Colony. If you will bear with me for a few minutes longer, I will show you how the Parliament and the public have been deceived in the Trustees' Report for the year 1898. The thirteenth paragraph of the Trustees' Report of the year 1898 reads as follows:—"It has been found expedient to make two special reserves in the Reference Library, and to provide that books included therein may be referred to only on written application—(a) Books of special value, demanding exceptional care; (b) books which should not be indiscriminately issued to all classes of readers. In the great Reference Libraries of the old world no book whatever is issued except on written requisition, and this system has been found to be very useful in helping library authorities to trace damage and losses." The question now arises is this true, and to test the matter one has only to refer to the Guide-book of the British Museum, the National Library at Paris, the Berlin Library, and any other library in the world, except the State Library of this Colony. That it is a gross fabrication, I will take, for example, the British Museum, which Mr. Anderson visited about the middle of 1896. In the "Literary Year Book of 1898" there is an account of the mode of issuing books in the British Museum, written by Dr. R. Garnett, C.B., and subscribed with the name of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., the Principal Librarian. After getting a numbered desk to write at books are issued as follows, says Dr. Garnett:—"Application for books. Round the central desk, occupied by the Superintendent and his attendants, will be seen bundles of printed slips. These are filled in, as indicated, from the catalogues; the chief items to note being the correct press mark of the book and the number of the readers' seat. The other particulars, *i.e.*, place and date of publication, title, author, and size of the book are also, however, of importance, and not to be omitted by those desiring to be served without delay. The slips are placed in a basket at the centre counter, the reader retiring to his desk to await the books, a matter of usually between ten and thirty minutes, according to the pressure of work and the portion of the library in which the books are stored. When reading is over for the day, the reader returns the books to the centre desk, receiving in exchange the slips, which, unless he intends again using the same book or books within the next few days are best destroyed." Dr. Garnett then describes the reference shelves, which are freely used by the readers without the slightest interference by the attendants, or the necessity of slips. Here is his account:—"Reference shelves.—In addition to the bulk of the collection, numbering approximately 2,000,000 volumes, which are only available as indicated in the foregoing remarks, there are on the shelves of the Rotunda itself some 20,000 reference volumes, ranging through history, geography, and travel, and every science down to such works of reference as encyclopedias, lexicons, directories, and the like,

like. These the reader is permitted to take down for himself, but must replace on the proper shelf when he has finished using them. With regard to the encyclopedias, dictionaries, &c., the etiquette of an unwritten law prescribes that they be returned to the shelves as soon as done with. In continental libraries readers are not permitted to carry off to their own desks purely reference works of this description."

Dr. Garnett describes the *modus operandi* at the National Library at Paris, the Great Library at Berlin, in almost the same terms to show that the plan of the British Museum is closely followed. In all the great continental libraries (I have read about), readers can take down all books available on the shelves, but must return them when done with, either to the shelves, or to one of the attendants. The Sydney Trustees' statement, in their report—"In the great reference libraries of the old world, no book whatever is issued, except on written requisition," &c.—is, to say the least of it, incorrect, and without the slightest foundation. When the Committee learns the pernicious system adopted by the management towards the readers and authors in particular, it will require little sagacity to understand why such a specious statement was inserted in the report. Whatever is calculated to extend our interest in the welfare of the noblest institution in the land should have our zealous advocacy and liberal support. This being so, my pen and my voice has ever been and will be vigorously exercised in defending its character and honorable conduct against any misrepresentation; but the formidable evils alluded to call for restraint and suppression. Unfortunately for me, I have to earn my living by my pen, having been more than ten months laid up with broken knee-joints; hence a cripple for life. I have several historical works in course of preparation for the English Press. On the 2nd instant, my wife accompanied me as far as the Library, and on my reaching the student's room, I gave the assistant a written requisition for some old almanacs, and the recently printed volume of the *Sydney Gazette*. The assistant brought me the books, but refused to let me handle them, unless I filled up a printed form with my name and address, the date, and the full catalogue details of the books. I demurred to fill up the form, unless it was necessary, under some rule or regulation, as I never refused to honor constituted authority. He said the rules and regulations required me to fill up the form, and this was according to Mr. Anderson's positive instructions. I asked him to show me the rules and regulations, and also ask Mr. Anderson to kindly come to me, for he was in the building, having passed my wife and myself at the entrance to the Library. The assistant took the books away, and the senior attendant came back with them, and said I should not use them, unless I filled up the form, and that was Mr. Anderson's orders, which were in strict accordance with the rules and regulations. I again asked to see the rules and regulations, or Mr. Anderson, and my request was conveyed to Mr. Anderson, as I was told by the senior attendant. From half-past 11 a.m. to nearly 4 p.m. (five hours) I waited for the books, for Mr. Anderson, and for the return of my requisition, but I waited in vain. I went to Mr. Anderson's office, or rather near to it, and was told Mr. Anderson was engaged. I waited a little and went home. I have used these books before, without being called upon to fill up such a form. Reason, and a proper sense of dignity and honour, has guided me not to allow the Librarian to keep lists of what books I use in my historical work. A number of those slips put together would reveal the class of work I was employed upon, and would afford a clue to anyone following in my steps, and defrauding me of my means of living. To the fullest extent I have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Anderson and all his predecessors, and it is simply on principle I protest against any new-fangled rule or regulation, which has a tendency to lower the dignity and honour of the institution. As a matter of fact, it seems there is no such rule or regulation, which Mr. Anderson induces the attendants to beguile the public with, and such tactics are not creditable to such a noble institution. The arrogation of such a power is odious.

*Gazette*.—Whether or no I have succeeded in exposing evils which do not, and could not, exist in any State library outside this Colony, I think it will not be denied that the compulsory list lowers the tone of the true dignity of a State library, and that some good would be effected by the opening of the Newspaper Room in the basement of the Reference Library, even if it required the presence of one of the cataloguing clerks to superintend it. There is one matter I would like to call the attention of the Committee to, which I hope will never be repeated by the management of the institution. When Mr. Anderson went to England in 1896, he took with him the first two years of the *Sydney Gazette*, which he caused to be reproduced by photo-lithography, and the book was sold by Messrs. Angus and Robertson at something like £3 per copy. The work could easily have been produced in Sydney, and thus save its being out of the Colony for something like twelve months or thereabouts. I was writing the "History of Early Newcastle" at the time, and the volumes would have been a very great help to me, as they described the history of the foundation of the city of Newcastle and all its early shipping. It was amusing to hear the excuses for its absence from the Library—that it was at the binders, and so forth, to prevent any knowledge of Mr. Anderson's reprinting undertaking. It was pretty well known that I intended to have it reproduced; but I was not the Librarian. About the end of 1881 the Trustees proposed to the Government to have the *Sydney Gazette* from 1803 to 1842 printed at the Government Printing Office; but the negotiations fell through, and I never thought a Government official would be allowed to take the most valuable book in the Library to England, and have it reproduced as a private speculation. I can hardly believe the Trustees' minute-book will show that the speculation was under the auspices of the Trustees, and if it was it was most improper. Catalogues are necessary as a means of education, and historians and biographers could not do without them. The great desideratum of a library is a perfect catalogue, and not a series of catalogues. Great improvements have been made in the catalogue during Mr. Anderson's time compared with his predecessor. But there are four catalogues instead of one or two. Readers have to wade through four catalogues before they can find the class of book, or any particular book, they may wish to read. When Mr. Anderson became Librarian he abolished all previous catalogues, and in 1895 published a catalogue of the books deposited in the Library between 1869 and 1887, leaving out of the work the books deposited between 1888 and 1894. However, in the same year he issues a second catalogue, containing the books received between 1888 and 1892, still leaving three years unaccounted for. Surely these two catalogues, published in 1895, should have been combined in one volume alphabetically. In 1897, yet another catalogue appears, with the books of 1893 and 1895 still two years behind. In 1899, the last catalogue appears with the books received between 1896 and 1898. Unless anyone knows the run of the catalogue it is most complexing and confusing to find any particular book. The loss of time wading through four catalogues is very irritating. What is now wanted is an alphabetical catalogue of all the books in the four catalogues, which could easily be effected in less than twelve months by an expert cataloguer, even if he only used paste and scissors, and two copies of the catalogues. Such a general alphabetical catalogue would be a god-send to thousands, and particularly the attendants. The loss of time trying to solve the mysteries of each of the four catalogues before you are sure you have got the latest or the requisite book is incredible and disheartening. Here are some notes on the four catalogues, which are most certainly an improvement on the previous catalogues, which had two or three modes of construction:—

1869 to 1887 .....	833 pages, published 1895.
1888 to 1892 .....	250 " " 1895.
1893 to 1895 .....	310 " " 1897.
1896 to 1898 .....	648 " " 1899.

Total pages ..... 1,241

The great Australian catalogue numbers about 1,170 pages, and it was published at the retirement of Mr. Walker. It contains the books deposited up to 1888 from 1869, but only works dealing with Australia and the Southern Ocean. With respect to the sale of the duplicate books to Messrs. Angus and Robertson, I cannot help expressing my regret and astonishment that any body of men would sell books bequeathed to the Library. I am told 5,215 books were exchanged for 1,100 books worth £253. I am told there were directories and "Army and Navy Lists" among the collection; and there are no copies to be bought. Such books are priceless to all writers as works of reference. Australian books are very scarce in England from the fact that during the last twenty years the second-hand booksellers have raked all the English libraries and bookshops in the United Kingdom for that particular class of literature, as it brought high prices in Australia. The old Trustees guarded with jealous care the old Australian books. I have been a close student of them and know their value for biographical and historical purposes. In my journalistic work I have written hundreds of sketches from them and upwards of 500 biographies. Beyond payment from proprietors of the magazines and newspapers of the Colonies and Great Britain, I never received any money for literary work from any private person in this or any other country. I have a thorough knowledge of early Colonial history, and my note-books contain thousands of remarkable facts of Colonial history. In the seventies my valuable library of old newspapers and manuscripts was destroyed by fire, and I never attempted to make a collection again. The Free Library has some of my collection, notably the famous London newspaper *John Bull* (vol. 1, 17th December, 1820, to vol. 12, 31st December, 1832), which is now worth some hundreds of pounds. In 1823, the two first volumes were worth £7 7s., and the Library has the only complete set known. I should be sorry to hear that the Trustees would part with such a valuable work from which old Sydney papers made extracts. This morning I have been glancing over my note-books containing the history of the Library, and I find that

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the institution has never been incorporated, because it was the original intention of attaching it to the Australian Museum, which has an Act of incorporation. The original Library was to have been built alongside the Museum, and the two institutions were to be conducted on the same lines as the famous British Museum. It is very questionable whether the Trustees have power to make regulations, and I believe the Attorney-General has held (in 1898, or about that date) such to be the case. I now learn that it has been incorporated a few Sessions ago. The Library is worth £100,000, and the Mitchell Library is said to be worth another £100,000. Surely a deed of trust is necessary for the proper administration of the institution.

In conclusion, I would like to point out to the Committee the opinion of the House of Commons Select Committee on Libraries in March, 1849, as to the value of a State Library containing everything, down to a simple tract. "It is evident," says the Committee, "that there should be in all countries libraries of two sorts; libraries of deposit and research, and libraries devoted to the general reading and circulation of books. Libraries of deposit should contain, if possible, almost every book that has existed. The most insignificant tract, the most trifling essay, a sermon, a newspaper, or a song, may afford an illustration of manners or opinions elucidatory of the past, and throw a faithful though feeble light on the pathway of the future historian. In such libraries nothing should be rejected. Not but that libraries of deposit and of general reading may (as in the case of the British Museum) be combined. But though such combination is possible, and may be desirable, the distinction which we have drawn should never be forgotten."

I may point out that there are more books in Australia now on the history of early Australia than can be obtained in England. Second-hand booksellers bought up a great many volumes in England at so many shillings, which they afterwards sold for so many pounds. I may state that I lent a volume of "John Bull," to Judge Windeyer in 1885. He took it home, and read in it for the first time about Wentworth challenging Mr. Bigge to a duel for publishing something in the House of Commons about Wentworth's father. Commissioner Bigge was compelled to withdraw thousands of Imperial reports, and he altered them because of Wentworth's challenge. He read there for the first time in his life about Wentworth's offer when a boy to cross Australia. "John Bull" contains the pedigree of the aristocracy of England. Judge Windeyer said to me, "I will not give you the book back; it is too valuable for you to have"; I replied, "I will present the volumes to the Public Library. You make out a memo. for me, so that I can give them to the Public Library." I was going down to Newcastle, and Mr. Walker, the Principal Librarian, said that I ought to take a few pounds for the volumes; that was to say, £1 a volume. They are now worth £10 a volume. The result was that the Library authorities sent me a cheque for the books which have since become invaluable. "Gould's Birds" were being ruined in the Library. Mr. Walker did not think they were of much value, but they are worth £200 or £300. I believe they are ruined now.

2632. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is it only since you come into the Committee-room to-day that you learned that the Free Public Library has been incorporated? Yes; at this present moment.

2633. Until to-day were you under the impression that the Public Library had not been incorporated? Yes.

2634. Were you labouring under a mistake? Yes. I have been laid up about eleven months.

2635. *Mr. Anderson.*] You have referred to your being an old public officer;—how long were you in the Public Service? Seventeen years.

2636. When did you leave it? 1896. I never did a mean or dishonorable action in my life.

2637. Under what circumstances did you leave it? The circumstances under which I left Her Majesty's Service were of the most honorable character. I have a letter from the Public Service Board, stating that I was retrenched, but that I was eligible for reappointment. I am now a pensioner of Her Majesty the Queen.

2638. What year were you retrenched from the Public Service? In 1896. The same time as the late Under Secretary Fraser and other eminent officials.

2639. Have you applied for reappointment since then? Yes; but the Board say they have not reappointed anybody. They pensioned us off.

2640. Have you had any experience in the management of libraries at any time? Yes; at Newtown and Newcastle.

2641. Have you had any experience in the practical management of a library? With respect to observation, I have had most extensive experience.

2642. Have you had any experience in making catalogues? Yes.

2643. Where did you make the catalogues? In my own library; and I have seen catalogues made at the School of Arts Library. I have assisted in it; and it would be a good job if the Public Library had a catalogue like theirs. They give you an alphabetical list of all the books, and you do not require to go through four catalogues.

2644. Have you ever made any estimate of the expense of preparing one large, comprehensive catalogue of our Library? No; but I would give you an alphabetical catalogue of your Library in three months for £10.

2645. How many copies? Only one; it would depend upon how many printed catalogues would be given to me to facilitate the work.

2646. Would one copy of a catalogue be of any use to our thousands of readers and officers? I say that a catalogue in each of the reading rooms is indispensably necessary.

2647. Do you know that it would cost £4,000 to make a complete catalogue of our Library out of the existing supplements? I do not doubt it, after the way money has been wasted in cataloguing there. I would not be surprised if it cost £20,000.

2648. Would the Trustees be justified in incurring an expense of £4,000 in bringing these supplements into one general catalogue? The Trustees of the State Library would be justified in incurring any expense if the object is to raise up the educational power of the Library. I would not care if it cost £10,000.

2649. Do you know that the Trustees have not been granted any money for this purpose? I believe Parliament has reduced the vote by one-half. The State Library could be managed, I do not say with a very small subsidy, but very economically, and the catalogues could be manipulated in such a fashion that they would be of incalculable value to many students and readers who go there. That is not the case at present. It would not cost £50 or £100 to do that.

2650. How would you get the money to do that? Already the Government are paying what they conceive to be expert cataloguers. Let me have a few copies of catalogues now, and I will produce an alphabetical catalogue in three months which will supersede any system they have there now, because mine will be consecutive. You will not then have to wade through four volumes of catalogues, because I will dovetail them into one general catalogue, and keep it going from day to day. That is not the case at present.

2651. Do you realise that the catalogue that you would make to-day would be obsolete in six months? I have said that I would keep the catalogue going from day to day, and keep it up to date.

2652.

2652. Will you explain how? By arranging a general catalogue, from the four or half-dozen copies, as the case may be, in such a way that, as each book comes in, it can be put into its proper place, and the public can see what books were in the Library up to 5 o'clock the previous day.

2653. How could you foresee what space should be left for the entries which you would need to put in day after day? That is what you yourself have been doing; but you have not been doing it in a regular way. I would leave sufficient space to put in any additions from day to day. That is what you do yourself in your private catalogue; but you do not let the public see it, and the public have no access to it.

2654. What do you mean by our "private catalogue"? There was a very large volume that you had there of blank paper, and when you added a book to the Library you would cut out the description from the list of publications and gum it into that book. That was a splendid system. Where you made the mistake was in splitting the catalogue printed for public use into four sections. I have already referred to that in my evidence. There are five or six years left out in some of your catalogues. The consequence is that a man has to go through the four volumes to find out any special work, and it should not be so.

2655. Can you tell me when the British Museum published its catalogue? I have sufficient knowledge of the British Museum catalogues, and from those who have seen them, as well as yourself, to know that there is a splendid catalogue of subjects which a man can turn up at any moment and get the subject he wants. That saves him going through the general catalogues, which might involve days of work in any research. Why should not the same thing be done in our Library?

2656. Do you know that the subject catalogue of the British Museum covers fifteen years, while the Library itself extends over 140 years? I can only speak of what I have read in the guide books of the British Museum, and we must take it for granted that the statements there are true.

2657. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of your own knowledge of the British Museum? I have never been there, except when a baby.

2658. *Mr. Anderson.*] Can you say when was Newcastle founded? Originally in the year 1801; it was settled and founded as a district, town, or city in 1804.

2659. Do you know that when the *Gazette* was sent to England by the Trustees to be reproduced that the Hon. P. G. King lent his copy to the Library to replace it during its period of absence? I do not know it, and if what you remark is true, it was a most infamous thing for the officers to be misleading me for months with regard to the information I wanted which was contained in that volume.

2660. You have said something about the reproduction of that *Gazette* being a private speculation? I have not said anything of the kind.

2661. You used those words in your statement;—will you kindly explain that? I called upon you with regard to that volume, and you informed me that it was not in the Library. I asked, "Where is it"? You said, "It is in England." I then asked you when it would be restored to the Library. You said nothing about the Hon. P. G. King's book then.

2662. *Chairman.*] You are asked for an explanation of your statement that it was reprinted as a private speculation? I am coming to that—if I said yes or no, my statement must be qualified. I called upon Mr. Anderson, who told me that the book was in England. I asked when it would be restored to the Library, and he replied "soon." I called again on Mr. Anderson, and he told me that he believed it was in a box of books sent from England. I called again three or four times, but I could never see that book. That was after Mr. Anderson's return from England. I told Mr. Anderson the value of the book now for historical research, and he immediately said that they would soon be breaking open the cases. I said to him, "How comes it that they sent this book home?" The reason that Mr. Anderson gave me was that he took the book to England to reproduce it, and that he believed the box with the reproductions were down in the basement of the Library, and that after they were opened, no doubt, the volume he took home to England would be amongst them.

2663. *Mr. Anderson.*] Is there one word in your answer to explain why you made the statement that it was a private speculation? Yes; I gave the further evidence, the printed announcement of Angus and Robertson with regard to the sale of that book—repeated by yourself to me and others. Desperate efforts were made to get rid of it, at something like £3 a volume.

2664. Do you know what the Trustees paid for reproducing that volume? I am not in the secrets of the Trustees.

2665. Do you know anything whatsoever about the directions of the Trustees to me with regard to that volume? Nothing more than what you told me yourself. You never told me that the Trustees ordered it, and I doubt whether you can produce a minute of the Trustees to that effect. If the Trustees did it as a speculation with Angus and Robertson, to sell it for £3 a volume, it is the most iniquitous thing I ever heard of. That is to say, a public body reprinting a book and selling it to the public. They are publishers and booksellers without doubt.

2666. Do you think that if the Trustees paid £150 for reproducing that volume that they were bound, as trustees of public funds, to recoup themselves in any manner possible? I say that any body of men who would lend themselves, as public custodians of manuscripts or documents, to reproducing them according to your statement now, as a private speculation, it would be the essence of audacity on their part. Such a thing could not have occurred in any other library in the world by responsible trustees.

2667. Do you know that the Trustees of the British Museum reproduce manuscripts every year, and that they have published five volumes of most valuable manuscripts, which they sell at 2 guineas a volume? I know that the British Museum Trustees do nothing of the kind without the authority of the Home Secretary or the Home Department, and I know, according to the Trustees of this Free Public Library, in their annual report, that they cannot spend one shilling of trust funds without Parliamentary authority. If they did such a thing they would outrage their duties as trustees.

2668. Have you ever been down in the basement, where newspapers are stowed? Yes.

2669. Is there any space there for allowing students to study and refer to those papers? Yes, decidedly.

2670. How much space would you say there is between the rows of newspapers? I cannot give the space without reference to my plans and maps.

2671. I am speaking about the present buildings, and the space for the accommodation of students? I should think there is space there for three tables for those who wish to deal with those papers for historical purposes.

2672. How long is it since you have been in the basement? Not for twelve months.



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2673. What brought you into the basement twelve months ago? I will tell the reason. I was writing the history of Parramatta, and one of the most important newspapers is the *Parramatta Chronicle* of 1844. I asked for it for days and weeks; I could not get it. It was invaluable to me as an historian, writing about a particular period. It could not possibly be obtained for me. It struck me that it had been sold like many other valuable documents and books. They said to me, "We will show you the place where it was." I climbed down the spiral stairs and I looked for it; but it was not there. From that day to this I have asked for it; but I have never seen it—where is it? I have not visited that institution a hundred times within four years. I live within several stones' throw of it, and I should be there every day; but I prefer going to the School of Arts. The restrictions with regard to newspapers which the Trustees have placed on men who wish to do good for the country are of such a character that no one can use them.

2674. Have you signed any of those requisitions for books? Yes; under protest in every case. I have not come here because I have refused to sign requisitions. I have come here on national grounds. I have not seen the late Mr. Dymock for eighteen months.

2675. Will you swear that you can get newspapers in the Rotunda of the British Museum to which you have referred? I have not a guide of the British Museum to say what I can get; but I have read Dr. Garnett's statement that you can get books of reference on history, geography, encyclopædias, &c, and I presume newspapers are amongst them.

2676. Therefore, you know nothing of your own personal experience? I only know that Dr. Garnett says that all works of reference are given to every intelligent student who goes there, and if you say that a newspaper is not a work of reference you stand or fall by it. I may say that I have had most insulting things sent to me by post. Mr. Anderson and myself are the best of friends. Mr. Barton has been laid on his back for months, otherwise I am sure he would endorse everything I have said in my evidence. I am appealing to this Committee for the good of the institution, writers for the Press, and everybody. I have received marked extracts from newspapers by post, and the statements have gone through the length and breadth of the land. It is an infamous reckless statement, made by a public official holding a high and dignified position as Librarian of the State Library, and it was a thing he should have left unsaid. I do not think that Mr. Anderson applied it to me, or to Mr. Barton, but still we all know that the sword of Damocles is hanging over us. We are all frightened to use a book that is reserved under those circumstances. He states, in the most extraordinary way, that the lists are kept to show the losses and damages. It is a most infamous thing. What writer for the public Press would go to look at a newspaper or document after a statement of that character, that he must have a written document for the purpose of spying.

2677. Did you write this Sydney letter for the *Newcastle Morning Herald*? No. I do not correspond as a reporter with any paper, except for stated work.

2678. What newspapers do you write for? All the Sydney newspapers, English magazines and newspapers, and Melbourne papers. It would take a good dozen shelves of your library to hold my writings and contributions to the Press for thirty years. My first employer was Mr. D. H. Deniehy. I was for four and a half years with the late Mr. J. Williamson, the lawyer, and I was nine years law reporter for the daily newspapers.

John Thomas Vardy McLaughlin sworn and examined:—

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2679. *Chairman.*] What are you? Library assistant in the Free Public Library of New South Wales.

2680. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you in charge of the reading rooms alternately with another officer? Yes.

2681. Are you responsible for seeing that students make proper written requisitions for certain classes of books in what we call our reserves? Yes.

2682. When was the regulation made about that? In July, 1898.

2683. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that the Trustees made a regulation at that time with regard to that matter? Yes; I knew it from you. You gave me instructions that I should carry out, requiring persons asking for those books to fill in the necessary forms.

2684. Have you seen the regulation in the Trustees' minutes? Yes; you showed them to me.

2685. Have you always loyally observed that regulation? Yes.

2686. Has anyone ever made any complaint about the matter, except Mr. Huntington? No; not for those works. When people have asked for works which we have in the immoral index, I have produced the form for them to sign, and they have said, "If we have to go to all that trouble we will do without them."

2687. So that the tendency of that regulation has been to check the indiscriminate use of the works which the Trustees consider unfit for general use? Yes.

2688. But it does not discourage in any way the use of our rare, unique, and valuable books? Not at all, in my opinion.

2689. Do you know very well Mr. Barton, who is the most regular frequenter of the Library? Yes; for some years.

2690. Has he ever made the slightest objection to this regulation? Not to me.

2691. Do you know that this regulation is one of the new regulations made by the Trustees immediately after incorporation? Yes.

2692. Are you aware that these regulations have not yet been published, because they have not received Executive authority? Yes.

2693. Will you read out the regulation in Part 3, No. 14? It is as follows:—

14. A special reserve may be made, to contain:—

(a) Books of exceptional rarity and value.

(b) Books containing choice illustrations.

(c) Bound volumes of popular periodicals.

(d) Books not suitable for indiscriminate use by the general public.

Books from this reserve may be had only by written application on a prescribed form, with the approval of the Principal Librarian or the Senior Officer in charge of the Library, and the same must be personally returned to one of the Library assistants.

2694. Has that regulation been practically in use for the last two years and four months? It is dated July, 1898.

2695.



2695. Did Mr. Huntington present to you a written list of the books he wanted a few weeks ago? Yes; he gave me a small list.

2696. Will you produce that to the Committee? Yes; it is dated the 2nd of this month.

2697. Would there be any practical difference between the list dated to you in that way and one of our printed forms properly filled in? I have a copy of the printed form here. There would not be much practical difference.

2698. If Mr. Huntington objects to fill in the printed form, because he fears that any person in the Library will know the course of his study, would not that objection apply just as well to his own written requisition? Yes; I think so.

2699. From that written list would you not know the books he wanted, just as well as if he filled in our printed form? Yes.

2700. Would it not be impossible for you or any other assistant to get a number of books for students without the assistance of some list to help you? Certainly it would be impossible, we could not keep them in our memory.

2701. Have you, as an officer in charge of the reading room, taken every possible pains to have the books in the Library duly stamped? Yes; for the last few years I can safely say that all the books which have come into the Library have been stamped, and we have always taken pains to see that all the books that have come to the Library in past years have been stamped. Anything that we found unstamped we have always had stamped; and we have gone through all the books.

2702. Do you feel pretty confident now that every book in the Library is well stamped? Yes.

2703. *Chairman.*] Was that system which has practically resulted in a form of this kind being printed in vogue prior to 1898? Not to my knowledge.

2704. I presume it was usual for any person who came to the Library, and desired to secure more than one volume to facilitate matters by giving you a written list? Yes; I thought you were referring to the prescribed form. We could not retain in our memory the titles of a number of books.

2705. I presume it is a common occurrence for people who come in for more than one volume, or even one volume, to give you the name written on a slip of paper to facilitate matters? Yes.

2706. Have you any knowledge of "Moodie's Felony of New South Wales," with marginal notes, concerning certain libellous statements in the book? No.

J. T.  
McLaughlin.  
19 Oct., 1900.

WEDNESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. MILLARD, | MR. QUINN.  
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George William Robertson sworn and examined:—

2707. *Chairman.*] You were, I believe, at one time a member of the firm of George Robertson & Company No, I was never a member of the firm; I was manager of the Sydney and Adelaide branches of the firm.

2708. Do you remember your firm tendering for the supply of books to the Reference Branch of the Free Public Library? I remember the firm tendering for the supply of books to the Free Public Library, but not to any particular branch of that Library. It was at the request of Mr. Anderson.

2709. Was that in 1894? In 1894.

2710. [*The Chairman handed to witness a document.*] Is that a copy of the original tender you sent in? That is the original tender.

2711. On the occasion of your tendering to supply books to the Library, did you tender purely and absolutely on behalf of your own firm? Yes.

2712. Was any arrangement entered into by you with the representative or head of any other firm of a similar nature? No.

2713. Then is it a fact —? No; I have heard about what you are going to refer to. There is nothing in it. Why should we make any arrangement with another firm?

2714. Then it was your own tender, and it was not shown to the head of any other firm? It was not shown to the head of any other house. It might have been spoken of, but it was never shown.

2715. No arrangement was made by you to the effect that you should tender and allow someone else a discount of 25 per cent.? No such arrangement at all was made.

2716. No guarantee to protect you against loss? No; it is absurd to suppose that any such arrangement was made with any representative of another firm.

G. W.  
Robertson.  
24 Oct., 1900.

WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE, | MR. MILLARD,  
MR. MEAGHER, | MR. THOMAS.  
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. H. C. L. Anderson appeared on his own behalf.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Principal Librarian, recalled and re-examined:—

2717. *Chairman.*] You have been sworn, Mr. Anderson? Yes.

2718. You are desirous of making a reply to some evidence given at the last meeting of the Committee? Yes. I do not wish to notice in detail the extraordinary statements made by the last witness, but I should like to —

2719. *Mr. Hogue.*] You mean Mr. Huntington? Yes. He was not the last witness, by the way; but I should like to explain a few little points that might cause confusion in future years. I do not believe that any member of the Committee, after he has inspected our building, will be misled by the false statements made by that witness; but in future years some of the statements, unless they are contradicted now,

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now, might cause misunderstanding. I wish, first of all, to refer to the question of the Copyright Act of 1879. Under that Act, as is shown by the quotations given by Mr. Huntington, a copy of every book published in the Colony should be sent to the Free Public Library, and to the University Library; but, unfortunately, the Act has been very badly drawn. The Attorney-General decided ten years ago—that was before my time—that it could not be shown from the Act who was to prosecute the defaulting publisher. For example, the Act says, “the librarian of the said library.” But that might be the University Library or the Public Library. The result is that my Trustees were advised not to take any steps that might subject them to defeat, and reveal the fatal weakness of the Act. We might not then get any books at all. In Great Britain every book published is copyrighted, for the author’s own sake, because copyright there is a valuable property; but, in New South Wales, I may say, as Registrar of Copyright, that not more than 140 books are copyrighted in a year; in other words, the authors of the books outside that number do not seem to think that it is worth paying 5s. to register their property in their book or pamphlet. Now, I instituted a system some years ago by which the officer in charge of the newspaper room makes a note of every book reviewed in any of the city and country newspapers that come under his notice. He gives a memo of these to me, and I then send a notice to the publisher in these terms—it has been done for the last six years:—

Sir, The Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, I . . .  
I am directed by the Trustees to invite your attention to clauses 5, 6, and 7, of the Copyright Act of 1879, which provide that a copy of every book, pamphlet, newspaper, sheet of music, and periodical published in this Colony shall be delivered to the Librarian of this Library.

I need hardly point out to you that it is an advantage to the authors and publishers that all publications issued in New South Wales should be available for the use of the public in this the National Library of the Colony.

In the interests of present and future generations of students, the Trustees are particularly anxious to secure a copy of every publication that can in future years throw any light on any phase of our history, and have frequently to secure, at considerable trouble and expense, copies of pamphlets and other publications which should have been provided free by the publishers in past years, but are now rare and expensive.

The Trustees would, therefore, kindly request your compliance with the provisions of the Act as herein indicated, by forwarding the undermentioned publication, and any others published by you not previously supplied.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,  
Principal Librarian.

I am not aware of one valuable book that we have missed. There may be some little publications issued in some country towns, or in Sydney, that we do not get; but everything reviewed in newspapers, everything that comes under our notice in the shops, is demanded, and we get them. Moreover, as I have said, I am unable to find a record of any valuable book that we have missed getting. Underneath the notice that I have read we give the title of any book or pamphlet that we have noticed in any review, or in any other way. We have demanded, also, things that have been published privately, and there has been a great deal of opposition to our getting them. For example, the Governor published privately the other day a book giving a record of his brother’s life and service in the Transvaal. He had no intention of sending us a copy, and I understand from his publishers that he does not recognise his liability. It is a moot point as to what the liability is; but I say, as Registrar of Copyright, that it is the duty of any gentleman who publishes a work for private circulation to send a copy to us. The British Act makes it compulsory. It is far stricter than our Act. At any rate we have asked for a copy, not only of that book, but of everything similar, and invariably we have got it in the long run, though there has been a great deal of argument about it sometimes. Attached to the letter are the clauses referred to from the Copyright Act of 1879. On April 2nd and 9th, of 1889, we published in the daily Press of Sydney this advertisement:—

Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, 29 March, 1898.

#### Notice to Printers and Publishers.

THE attention of printers and publishers is hereby invited to clauses 5, 6, and 7, of the Copyright Act of 1879, by which it is provided that a copy of every book, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan published in this Colony shall be delivered to the Public Library by the publisher thereof within two months of date of publication. For every default, a penalty not exceeding £10 may be recovered.

By order of the Trustees,  
H. C. L. ANDERSON,  
Principal Librarian and Secretary.

So you will see that the Trustees are not neglectful of their rights. They try to get that to which they are entitled; but they have hesitated to drag cases into Court for the reason that, as I have previously stated, they might be defeated. We are leaving it to the good taste of the publishers to comply with the provisions of the law. I may say that we have never had a single refusal to supply any book that we have formally demanded. If we have lost anything, it has been only some small affair that has never come under our notice, or that has been published in a country town. Mr. Huntington asserted that we ought to allow access to all our newspapers. We should be delighted to do so, if we had the room. It would save our assistants an enormous amount of physical toil, and save us a great deal of trouble; but the simple fact is that we have not room. I will show you gentlemen, when you inspect the Library, as I hope you may at an early date, that there is not a passage of more than 27 inches wide in the whole of the Library. How could we put a table in the passage like that for the use of students? First of all, they would not have light enough, and secondly, there would not be room for the great volumes of the *Herald* and the *Times* and other papers; while I, as Librarian, would never countenance this thing, unless it could be done under the supervision of an officer of the Library; for I can assure you that the mutilation has generally been in the newspapers, and it must have been done by men who would never be suspected—men who cut out paragraphs from the bound volume of the *Times* to save themselves the trouble of transcribing them. There have been scores of paragraphs, short and long, cut out of the bound volumes by men who call themselves journalists. We know perfectly well that the real journalist would not do this dastardly sort of thing, because he has too much sympathy with our work; but there is a certain stamp of men, illiterate penny-a-liners, who do it,—fellows who compile marvellous lucubrations out of extracts cribbed and copied from old authors. And it has certainly done great damage to our bound volumes. At any rate no bound volume is given out in the British Museum, or in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, without a written requisition, and under the supervision of a responsible officer. Mr. Huntington made a comparison between our methods and those of the British Museum. The British Museum is not a modern building, and the officers there have very much the same difficulties to contend with as I have; but they have a very fine rotunda or central reading-room, in which 20,000 works of reference are made available to the public; but remember that no member of the public

public is admitted to the library at all without an order—an order, issued on a recommendation, signed by two householders, and signed by the Principal Librarian. In the rotunda, they display works of reference like dictionaries, encyclopædias, works on heraldry, and directories of all the principal cities of the Kingdom; but certainly no newspapers. In our Library we have available for the public 50,000 volumes that any person can take down for himself, use as long as he likes, and leave on the table to be replaced by the assistants. Our works of reference, properly so-called, are available to the public without any intervention of the Library assistants at all. So that we are infinitely better off than the British Museum. Half our collection is available to the public. The other half is not available, because of the bad construction of the building, and because we could not possibly allow the public to go into the recesses of the Library without supervision. Of the works of reference available, we have five-sixths of those on pure literature—I mean belles-lettres; nine-tenths of those on jurisprudence and political and social economy; one-third of the works on natural science, music, and the fine arts; half of the biographical works; half of the works on geography; five-sixths of those on the drama and on poetry, but none of our serial literature or theological literature. Serial literature must be kept upstairs, where there is a little room for expansion. We must leave gaps to accommodate the succeeding volumes of magazines, scientific publications, and so on. Theological literature is kept in a little recess between the two buildings, which were erected at different times. It is simply owing to the formation of the building that we keep this class of literature apart. For years we allowed people to go into the recess to sit at a little table to study theology; and I regret to say that there was more abuse of our privileges in that than there was in any other part of the Library. Frequently the books were taken away but were brought back again. It is not actual thieving, properly speaking.

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2720. *Mr. Hogue.*] They take French leave? A man will take a book away and bring it back in a few days.

2721. It is borrowing without your knowledge? Yes. I used to go down the streets and hear these fellows giving expositions of certain parts of the Bible and referring to, or quoting passages from, books which I am certain they must have got from our Library.

2722. *Chairman.*] They were spreading the knowledge that they acquired in that way? Yes. Mr. Huntington complains of our instituting requisitions for books from the reserves. What is done there is absolutely essential. A certain class of books is not fit for indiscriminate use, and we know, as librarians, that other books cannot be issued to certain people indiscriminately without our having some check on them. By having this written requisition we can see who had that particular book on a certain day, and may trace any damage that may have been done. I can say that since the Trustees introduced this system, in July, 1898, there has not been a single instance of mutilation of a volume issued under that system. I think that every genuine student who frequents the Library would exclaim, with Hamlet: "Let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung." No honest man need fear to sign a requisition for a book, enabling us to examine it afterwards to see whether it has been damaged or not. I asked Mr. G. B. Barton, who is our biggest customer, if I may use the expression, to come and give evidence. He has had a serious illness, however, and cannot come; but he wrote to me a very kind letter, saying that he had never heard anyone object to a regulation that he himself considers absolutely necessary and could not take exception to at all. I should like him to have been able to give evidence, because he has been regularly at the Library every day during the seven years that I have been in the place. He has made a number of valuable suggestions to us. He has suggested some very valuable books, which the Trustees have bought, and which are a great ornament to the Library. His investigations, his original work, are a credit to us, and we are proud of him and of the help that we have given him. We value the opinion of a literary man like that, but not that of an illiterate scribbler. Exception has been taken to the Trustees reproducing the first volume of the *Sydney Gazette*. I produce the original volume now for inspection, and you will see how, with constant wear and tear, the pages have become illegible. There is not another copy of this to be bought for love or money in the world, as far as we know. At any rate, Mr. Mitchell has never been able to secure a copy. He has bought odd parts to make up a copy, but he has four parts still missing to make up his volume. This work was becoming worn out by thumbing and was getting illegible. The Trustees asked the Government Printer for a tender to print it at their expense. He said he did not think it could be done, that he had no system of getting rid of the stains, and bringing out these old reprints at the present time. His price was £250 for 100 copies. As I was going to England just about that time I was authorised by the Trustees to get a tender in London from the British Museum printers. The lowest price was £150 for 100 copies. The Trustees determined to get the work done, and this is a copy (*produced*). It is much clearer than the original, and can be very easily read. The photolithographs were touched up with a pen. It was photographed on stone, taking the British Museum copy as a guide when our own was defective; and it has actually made the copy perfectly legible, which our original is not. Some copies have been sold by the agents for the Library at £3 3s. a volume with 10 per cent. commission.

2723. *Chairman.*] How many years are there in the volume? One year—from March 5th, 1803, to February 26th, 1804—in the volume. It came out at first weekly, then twice a week, and then daily.

2724. *Mr. Hogue.*] It is a perfect *fac simile*? It is better than the original. We shall repay ourselves by selling a fair number of copies.

2725. Have you sold any yet? Nearly thirty copies. And the Trustees are nearly repaid for the outlay. The Trustees will have a number for use for practically nothing. Angus and Robertson would buy the lot to-morrow at a profit to us; but the Trustees think it better to keep some copies for years to come, when they will be exceedingly valuable. It was the first newspaper in the Colony,—the first official publication in the Colony,—the first paper printed indeed in Australia, and contains valuable historical records of Australia in every page, from 1803 down to 1842.

2726. I see that tobacco was growing wild in the streets of Sydney at that time? It is a most interesting volume all through. No man could write the history of any phase of our social or political life without referring to that volume. It gives the very beginnings of our ecclesiastical, political, and social history. An account is given of the opening of the first Roman Catholic church. Certain authorities did not consult this volume, and, therefore, did not know when the first Roman Catholic service was held in New South Wales. To show that the British Museum, which we take as the great example for all British libraries, to show that the British Museum think it wise to publish on its own account, I show you a list of publications issued by the Trustees during the last few years, and made available for purchase at prices indicated in this catalogue. They think it a good educational work to reprint anything from their great collection

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collection which the public would like to have. Here is one volume, out of many others, that we have had presented to us by the Museum. This is a volume of *fac similes* of Royal, historical, literary, and other autographs in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. The first is a letter from Oliver Cromwell. I think it a proper thing for the Trustees to publish a work giving photographs of old original documents, and translations or descriptions on such subjects. I hope the day will come when our Trustees may do exactly the same kind of work. I do not know that the Trustees make it pay, but I believe they should do it by the prices charged. Then, in Mr. Huntington's statement it is said that "Gould's Birds" was being ruined in the Library, that "Mr. Walker did not think it of much value," but that "it was worth £200 or £300," and he adds, "I believe they are ruined now." If that were said about me, I should not take the slightest notice of such absurd language; but it is said about a dead man. I can only say that Mr. Walker had the highest sense of the value of "Gould's Birds." It is a great work on Australian birds, and Mr. Walker knew that it cost the Trustees £250 to purchase. It is so valuable that we have put it among the reserves, and we allow it to students only on special requisition. The book is in no sense ruined. It has been very much used by artists and students of ornithology. I am sorry to say that lady artists in some cases have splashed a few splodges of water-colour on the book; but it is in no way ruined. It is an excellent copy, and is freely available for the use of *bona fide* students. I may also add that Mr. Mitchell has a most superb copy in his collection, and that it is as clean as the day it was issued in the original paper covers. It will be our copy in due course. Then there is a statement made by Mr. Huntington, that he was present when the books were opened from the boxes sent out by the London agents. I have consulted the old officers, but especially one gentleman who has been there twenty-three years. He says that is absolutely false—that it was absolutely impossible for any stranger or outsider to go into our *sanctum sanctorum* where the officials were at their administrative work. It would not be tolerated now. I do not believe that it was tolerated by such a strict officer as Mr. Walker. I feel certain that Mr. Huntington was never present when the Trustees inspected the books. He gave an extract from a report dating back to 1872—28 years old; but things have changed since then, and we are changing with them. The Trustees then had had one year's experience of their London agents. Dr. Norton, who has had twenty-two years' experience, and Professor McCallum, who has had fourteen years, have given their experience up to date. Mr. Huntington said that he had been told that there was "a suggestion book in the Library, but although I have often asked to view it, I have failed to see it." That book is kept on the chief assistant's table, at the entrance to the Library, and is given at once to any person who asks for it. The Trustees most gladly welcome any intelligent suggestions from the public. At every monthly meeting there are from two to twenty suggestions, most of them certainly for books of an ephemeral character and trumpery value. Now and again, however, we get a valuable book suggested, especially foreign books, and books published in the remote parts of the British Empire. I read all the notices in "Literature," in the "Publishers' Circular," and in the "Athenæum." I pick out the books that I think would suit our purposes, and the Trustees invariably order them. In nine cases out of ten the order is forestalled by our agents, whose London agents have already sent the book out on approval. I do not think that in one year we have to order 100 books picked out in the way indicated, other than those which have been submitted on approval by our agents. We have found these London agents exercise great judgment in sending out the best books. If you would kindly look at our most recent supplement, you will find that we are particularly strong in books on the Transvaal War and on the Chinese crisis; and as to old-age pensions, to which Mr. Huntington refers, I took particular interest in the subject seven years ago, when I gave a lecture on it in Sydney, by the way. I took care to order all the German, French, and British books, and Parliamentary papers on the subject, that could be got. The consequence is that we have a remarkably good little Reference Library on the question—a library of books of particular interest to students. If you will kindly look at the last Supplement, you will find that during the last five years the Trustees have added no fewer than thirty-seven books to the collection on old-age pensions. I should like you to see the system of cataloguing that Mr. Huntington strongly recommends. I have tried it on my own initiative. I also saw it carried on in Glasgow in 1897; but it broke down simply by its own weight. Another system had to be adopted, which meant a little more expenditure in one way; but it certainly has given more satisfactory results. We used to make four copies of the current catalogue, showing the books day by day as they came in. You will find, on looking at this, that we could not copy them in strictly alphabetical order. It made the lists so clumsy to consult that it was more difficult than if the public had to consult three or four separate catalogues. It is difficult for any man to foresee what space he must leave for any letter, or any two or three letters, of the alphabet. The book became very clumsy in a few years. The arrangement broke down, for I found it more awkward than having a few supplements year by year. We shall have only one every five years; and no one can complain if, on going into a National Library, he has four volumes to consult. It will not take anyone long to find out what he wants. The British Museum catalogue was in 2,000 volumes in manuscript, arranged on shelves around the central rotunda. It is now in eighty-one printed volumes. You can imagine the labour of referring to it. They are making accessions every year, so that the student going into the British Museum has now to look into thirteen different catalogues to see if the books he wants are in the Library or not. In our Library he has to look into four to see whether they are there or not. Generally speaking, he will not have to look into more than one. Our assistants try to help the public. I believe they do it in every way, and make the catalogue as simple as possible. As one who has given earnest thought for seven years to the subject of cataloguing, I can say that we have long abandoned the system advocated by this theorist for one that has been found to be a great deal better, both for the public and for the officers. I now most respectfully ask you to visit the Library at the earliest possible moment, and see the great difficulties under which we labour, through the very contracted state of the building, its imperfect condition as to mechanical contrivances, its poor arrangements from the modern librarian's point of view, and the altogether inadequate provision made for a library for a great young country like this. I hope it will not be out of place to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your sympathy and kindness all through this inquiry, and that it is not impertinent in me to say that I am absolutely satisfied with the way in which you have treated me; and I believe that my Trustees would indorse what I have said if they were here.

## APPENDIX.

## WORKING OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## APPENDIX.

## A 1.

[To Evidence of *H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A.*]

The Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney, 1 September, 1900.

Books lent from the Public Library to Country Students, 1895-1900. Many of these were lent six to eight times to different groups of students.

- Dana, J. D., Manual of Geology.  
 Bloxam, C., Chemistry.  
 Furman, H., Practical Assaying.  
 André, J., Mining Machinery.  
 Kennedy, A. B. W., Machinery.  
 Beard, J. T., Ventilation of Mines.  
 Thomas, J. W., Coal-mine Gases.  
 Mauchline, R., Foreman's Handbook.  
 Rankine, Prof. W., Applied Mechanics.  
 Fenwick, T., Surveying.  
 Nesbit, A., Land Surveying.  
 Lintern, N., Mineral Survey.  
 Jamieson, A., Manual on Steam.  
 " Text-book on Steam.  
 Smyth, Sir W., Coal and Coal-mining.  
 Milne, J., Miners' Handbook.  
 Merivale, J. H., Notes for Mining Students.  
 Bagot, A., Accidents in Mines.  
 Hunt, T. S., Systematic Mineralogy.  
 Crookes, W. and Röhrig, Dr. E., Metallurgy.  
 Cole, G. A., Aids to Practical Geology.  
 Percy, J., Metallurgy.  
 Davies, D. C., Minerals.  
 Cox, S. H., Mines and Minerals.  
 Ball, Sir R. S., Astronomy.  
 Proctor, R. A., Other Suns.  
 Croll, J., Climate and Tide.  
 Herschell, J. F., Astronomy.  
 Sidney, Sir Philip, Life of.  
 Spenser, E., Life of.  
 Drake, Sir Francis, Life of.  
 Craik, H., English Prose.  
 Dowden, E., Transcripts and Studies.  
 Froude, J. A., Short Studies.  
 Goadby, E., The England of Shakespeare.  
 Hall, H., Society in the Elizabethan Age.  
 Marlowe, C., Works of.  
 Raleigh, W., Last Fight of the *Revenge*.  
 Saintsbury, G., Elizabethan Literature.  
 Spenser, E., Works of.  
 Symonds, J. A., Life of.  
 Sidney, Sir Philip, Works of.  
 Bonwick, J., First Twenty Years in Australia.  
 Greswell, W. P., British Colonization.  
 Hart, A. B., Formation of the Union.  
 Lecky, W. E. H., History of England.  
 Lucas, C. P., Historical Geography.  
 Lyall, Sir A., British Dominion in England.  
 Mahan, A. T., Influence of Sea Power upon History.  
 Malleon, G. B., Decisive Battles.  
 Parkman, F., Montcalm and Wolfe.  
 Richards, T., Official History of N.S.W.  
 Pitt, Life of, by Lord Rosebery.  
 Seeley, J. H., Expansion of England.  
 Thwaites, R., The Colonies.  
 Payne, E. J., European Colonies.  
 Parkman, F., Count Frontenac.  
 Hunter, W. W., History of Indian People.  
 Innes, A. W., Britain and Her Rivals.  
 Peck, W., Astronomy.  
 " Southern Constellations.  
 Clodd, E., Story of Creation.  
 Darwin, C., Coral Reefs.  
 " Animals and Plants.  
 " Origin of Species.  
 Drummond, H., Ascent of Man.  
 Geddes, P., Modern Botany.  
 Huxley, Prof. T. H., Darwiniana.  
 " Evolution and Ethics.  
 Ritchie, D. G., Darwinism and Politics.  
 Thomson, J. A., Study of Animal Life.  
 Wallace, A. M., On Natural Selection.  
 " Darwinism.  
 " The Malay Archipelago.  
 De Varigny, H., Evolution.  
 Darwin, C., Naturalist's voyage.  
 Lankester, E. H., Degeneration.  
 Arnold, M., Culture and Anarchy.  
 " Essays.  
 " Poetical Works of.  
 Tennyson, Lord, Life of.  
 Browning, R., The Ring and the Book.  
 " Poetical Works of.  
 Carlyle, T., The French Revolution.  
 " Oliver Cromwell.  
 " Past and Present.  
 " Sartor Resartus.  
 Clough, A. H., Poems.  
 " Prose Remains of.  
 Dowden, E., Studies in Literature.  
 Garnett, R., Life of Carlyle.  
 Hutton, R. H., Literary Essays.  
 Kingsley, C., Letters and Memoirs.  
 " Lectures and Essays.  
 " The Roman and the Teuton.  
 Historical Records of New South Wales.  
 Boulton, J. W., Artesian Boring.  
 Reclus, E., The Earth.  
 Swindell, J. G., Well-digging, &c.  
 Stirling, A. W., The Never Never Land.  
 Weppner, M., The North Star.  
 Mossman, S., The Gold Regions.  
 Swinney, A. J. G., Coal-fields and Minerals.  
 Howes, G. B., Zoology and Food Fishes.  
 Woods, J. E. T., Discovery and Exploration.  
 " Fish and Fisheries.  
 Woolls, W., The Flora of Australia.  
 Etheridge, R., Geology.  
 Hervey, M. H., Imperial Federation.  
 Watt, A., History of a Lump of Coal.  
 Proctor, R. A., A Star Atlas.  
 Labilliere, F. P., Federal Britain.  
 Geikie, A., Physical Geography.  
 " Geology.  
 Fare, R. S., Physical Geography.  
 Bentham, G., and Mueller, Sir F. von, Flora Australiensis.  
 Britannic Confederation.  
 Metcalfe, G., Australian Zoology.  
 Bonwick, J., The Lost Tasmanian Race.  
 " Origin of the Tasmanians.  
 " The Last of the Tasmanians.  
 Curr, E. M., The Australian Race.  
 Chailu, Du, Land of Midnight Sun.  
 Dawson, J. W., Earth and Man.  
 " Fossil Men.  
 Elliott, H. W., An Arctic Province.  
 Hall, C. C. F., The Esquimaux.  
 Johnstone, J. C., Maoria.  
 Pfeiffer, M., Visit to Iceland.  
 Morley, J., Critical Miscellany.  
 Rossetti, D. G., Poems of.  
 Ruskin, J., Munera Pulveris.  
 " Seven Lamps of Architecture.  
 " Time and Tide.  
 " The Two Paths.  
 " Unto this Last.  
 Swinburne, A. C., Atlanta in Calydon.  
 " Songs Before Sunrise.  
 " Tristram of Lyonesse.  
 Symons, A., Introduction to Study of Browning.  
 Tennyson, A., Works of.  
 Baildon, H. T., Round Table Series.  
 Carpenter, W. L., Manufacture of Soap and Candles.  
 Jones, C., Refuse Destructors.  
 Cooley, A. J., Perfumery.  
 Standage, H. C., Cements, Pastes, Glues, and Gums.  
 Roscoe, Sir H. E., Chemical Elements.  
 Greenwell, A., and Curry W. T., Rural Water Supply.  
 Mivart, S. G., Elements of Science.  
 " Elements of Chemistry.  
 Bower, J. A., Science Teachings.  
 Newth, G. S., Chemical Lecture Experiments.  
 Atfield, Dr. J., Water and Water Supply.  
 Brunner, A. W., Hints on Cottages.

- Jones, Mrs. H., Long Years in Australia.  
 Proctor, R. A., Works of.  
 Rowe, C. J., Bonds of Disunion.  
 Jung, Dr. K. E., Australia.  
 Krefft, G., Snakes of Australia.  
 Semper, K., Animal Life.  
 Westgarth, W., Victoria.  
 Huxley, T. H., Physiography.  
 Hunter, J., Historical Journal.  
 Strzelecki, P. E. de, Description of New South Wales.  
 Murray, R. A. F., Physical Geography.  
 Etheridge, R., Junr., and Jack, R. L., Geology.  
 Willson, H. B., Currency.  
 Jean, J. S., England's Supremacy.  
 Franceour, Prof. L. B., Géodesie.  
 Hochstetter, Dr. F., New Zealand.  
 " Geology of New Zealand.  
 Wallace, A. N., Australasia.  
 Mantell, G. A., The Wonders of Geology.  
 Pugh's Queensland Almanac.  
 Sayce, Prof. A. H., Herodotus.  
 Threlkeld, L. E., Aborigines.  
 Humphery, H. N., Coin Collector's Manual.  
 Elliott, Rev. E. B., Horæ Apocalyptice.  
 Neal, D., History of the Puritans.  
 New South Wales, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1851-2.  
 Bannatyne, D. J., Republican Institution of the United States.  
 Bryce, Professor J., The American Commonwealth.  
 Bancroft, G., Constitution of the United States.  
 Poore, B., Federal and State Constitutions.  
 Holst, Professor H., Political History of United States.  
 Tocqueville, A. de, Democracy.  
 Lieber, Professor F., On Civil Liberty.  
 Fiske, J., American Political Ideas.  
 Smith, Professor G., The United States.  
 Hamilton, A., The Federalist.  
 Hervy, H. M., Trade Policy.  
 Lorne, Marquis of, Imperial Federation.  
 Parkin, G. R., Imperial Federation.  
 Young, F., Imperial Federation.  
 Kinneer, I. B., Civil Government.  
 Gray, J. H., Confederation.  
 Bourinot, Dr. J. G., Constitutional History of Canada.  
 Calvert, A. F., Exploration of Australia.  
 Forrest, Sir J., Explorations in Australia.  
 Grey, Sir G., Journals of Discovery.  
 Tension-Woods, J. E., Exploration of Australia.  
 Wills, W. J., " "  
 Collier, Dr. Picket-Pin and His Friends. " "  
 Dodge, Col. R. I., Our Wild Indians.  
 Musters, G. C., At Home with the Patagonians.  
 Peschel, O., The Races of Man.  
 Pickering, C., " "  
 Williams, G. W., History of the Negro Race.  
 Franklin, Sir John, Life of.  
 Greely, Lieut. A. W., Three Years of Arctic Service.  
 Johnston, R., Arctic Expedition.  
 MacKinnon, Rev. D. D., Lapland Life.  
 Markham, Capt. A. H., Polar Reconnaissance.  
 " Whaling Cruise.  
 Melville, G. W., In the Lena Delta.  
 Milton, W. W. F., North-West Passage.  
 Nares, Sir G. S., Voyage to the Polar Sea.  
 Nansen, Dr. F., Eskimo Life.  
 Osborn, Capt. S., North-West Passage.  
 Ross, Capt. S. J., " "  
 Schley, Comm. W. S., Rescue of Greely.  
 Vincent, Frank, Norsk, Lapp, and Finn.  
 Bruce, Robert, Life of.  
 Havelock, Sir Henry, Life of.  
 Draper, J. W., Civil War of America.  
 Forbes, A., Chinese Gordon.  
 Gleig, Rev. G. R., Lord Clive.  
 Hooper, G., Wellington.  
 Kaye, J. W., History of the War in Afghanistan.  
 Low, C. H., Sir Garnet Wolseley.  
 Malleson, Colonel G. B., The Indian Mutiny.  
 Maurice, Colonel, The Balance of Military Power.  
 Macfarlane, C., Napoleon Bonaparte.  
 Napier, Sir Charles, Life of.  
 Phillips, E. C., Lives of Havelock, Campbell, and Clive.  
 Nelson, Lord, Life of.  
 Thayer, W. M., From the Tan-yard to the White House.  
 Cassell's Russo-Turkish War.  
 Grant, J., Recent British Battles.  
 James, G. P. de, Edward the Black Prince.  
 Ludlow, J. M., War of the American Independence.  
 Maxwell, W. H., Irish Rebellion.  
 Russell, W. C., William Dampier.  
 Leland, C. G., Pictures of Travel.  
 Bonwick, J., Curious Facts.  
 Heine, H., Life of.  
 Whitman, W., Democratic Vistas.  
 Wright, L., The Practical Poultry Keeper.  
 Bagehot, W., Physics and Politics.  
 Heine, A., Ideas.  
 Arnold, A., Free Land.  
 Adams, F. W., Australian Essays.  
 Praed, Mrs. C., Australian Life.  
 Dawson, W. H., German Socialism.  
 Bosanquet, B., The Social Problem.  
 Leyland, F. A., The Brontë Family.  
 Butler, Sir W. F., Campaign of the Cataract.  
 Elliott, H. W., An Arctic Promise.  
 Lock, C., Home of the Eddas.  
 McFarlane, Rev. S., Cannibals of New Guinea.  
 Rink, Dr. H., Danish Greenland.  
 Romilly, H. H., The Western Pacific.  
 Thomson, H. C., The Chitral Campaign.  
 Wright, G. M., Among the Alaskans.  
 White, J., Ancient History of the Maori.  
 Forbes, A., Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles.  
 Garibaldi, G., Life of.  
 Cassell's French and German War.  
 Napier, Gen. Sir W. F. P., Peninsula War.  
 Kinglake, A. W., Invasion of the Crimea.  
 Lawrence, P. H., Rocks.  
 Brown, A. S., South Africa.  
 Silver, S. W., Handbook of the Transvaal.  
 Fuller, A., Health Resort, South Africa.  
 Hunter, J., Bee-keeping.  
 Theal, Dr. G. McCall, South Africa.  
 With the Cape Mounted Rifles.  
 Bartly, N., Australian Pioneers.  
 Atteridge, A. H., Towards Khartoum.  
 Bliss, W. D. P., A Handbook of Socialism.  
 Butler, Col. F., The Wild North Land.  
 Campbell, Colin, Life of.  
 Forbes, A., The Black Watch.  
 Fraser, M., In Stevenson's Samoa.  
 Garran, R. R., The Coming Commonwealth.  
 Gronlund, L., The Co-operative Commonwealth.  
 Halcombe, C. J. H., The Mystic Flowery Land.  
 Harper, A. P., Pioneer Work.  
 Harris, J., Talks on Manures.  
 Killebrew, J. H., Tobacco Leaf.  
 Knight, E. F., The "Falcon" on the Baltic.  
 Lawson, H., In the Days when the World was Wide.  
 Le Fanu, W. A., Seventy Years of Irish Life.  
 Macaulay, Lord, Essays.  
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A 2.

[To Evidence of H C L Anderson, Esq, M A ]

Persons to whom books have been lent from the Public Library, in parcels, generally sent by train, or enclosed in boxes, despatched to Country Libraries or Groups of Students, 1894-1900

Date	Name of Person	Address	Number of Books
27 October, 1894	E R Nevill (for students)	All Saints' College, Bathurst	30
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22 " 1895	" (per Rev C I King, B A )	Camden	9
22 " 1895	" (per C Phillips)	Goulburn	38
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5 June, 1895	" (per N James) -	Nowra	38
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17 " 1895	Rev D M'Lennan	Berry	1
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28 " 1895	" (per H Fitzpatrick)	East Maitland	20
17 September, 1895	A M Cameron	Walgett	1
11 February, 1896	Rev D M'Lennan	Berry	4
3 March, 1896	"	"	5
8 April, 1896	E P Cotton	Yanko station, via Jerilderie	1
14 " 1896	Geo Saffin	Hartley Vale	1
18 " 1896	Students (per E A Foster)	Wyalong	9
11 May, 1896	" (per Wm Ross)	Young Wallsend	35
19 " 1896	E P Cotton	Green's Gunyah, via The Rock	1
21 " 1896	Students (per Miss M Everitt)	Upper Picton	54
22 " 1896	Rev D M'Lennan	Berry	4
22 " 1896	Students (per A Creagh)	Tamworth	37
29 " 1896	"	"	1
29 " 1896	" (per Rev J C Betts	Cootamundra	9
29 " 1896	" (per J F Volckman)	East Maitland	17
3 June, 1896	" (per Wm Ross)	Young Wallsend	24
2 July, 1896	W G T Hardwick	Molong	14
11 August, 1896	John Barling	Manilla station	1
12 " 1896	Students (per A H Shepherd)	West Wallsend	25
13 " 1896	" (per Rev C I King, B A )	Camden	38
29 September, 1896	" (per Rev J C Betts)	Cootamundra	17
29 " 1896	" (per R J Hickson)	Junee	9
3 October, 1896	" (per Wm Ross, teacher)	Young Wallsend	30
3 November, 1896	" (per Miss M Everitt)	Upper Picton	21
12 " 1896	People's Federal Convention	Bathurst	50
23 " 1896	W G T. Hardwick	Molong	7
17 December, 1896	Students (per Wm Ross, teacher)	Young Wallsend	30
17 " 1896	Rev W A S Anderson, B A	Cooma	3
3 April, 1897	Students (per Wm Ross, teacher)	Young Wallsend	31
18 May, 1897	" (per W J Liggins)	Parkes	20
28 " 1897	" Toynbee Guild	Sydney	135
3 June, 1897	" (per S J Simms)	Orange	38
7 September, 1897	" (per A Tarran)	Gunnedah	12
7 " 1897	Rev W. A S Anderson, B A	Cooma	2
10 February, 1898	Students, Experimental Farm	Wagga Wagga	40
22 April, 1898	E H Tebbutt, Student at-Law	Moree	3
1 October, 1898	J J Forsyth	Jasper's Brush	1
19 " 1898	R Porter (Editor of local paper)	Wellington	1
9 December, 1898	Rev George Sheppard, F A	Berrima	5
11 October, 1899	Students (per J W Mills)	Nowra	12
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26 " 1900	"	"	5
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		Total vols	1,005

Thirty seven groups of students, 26 individual students, total students (estimated) = 720  
In 1893, 136 boxes of books, containing 10,612 volumes, were borrowed by 74 country libraries. In 1899 the numbers were 223 boxes, containing 14,155 volumes, lent to 129 institutions in the country.

A 3.

[To Evidence of H C L Anderson, Esq, M A ]

1900

Legislative Assembly, New South Wales

SALE OF BOOKS FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY (RETURN RESPECTING)

Printed under No 8 Report from Printing Committee, 9 August, 1900

Answers to Questions (No 11) asked by J C. L Fitzpatrick, 7th August, 1900

I In May 1897, about 5,000 volumes a large majority of which were pamphlets, periodicals, Parliamentary papers, directories, year books, Army and Navy lists, and other literature not needed by the Library, were exchanged with Messrs Angus and Robertson for a selection of modern books to be included in the Travelling Libraries, lent to Schools of Arts and groups of students in the country Since that date no books have been sold  
2 By order of the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales

3. It was not practicable, in view of the pressure of work on the staff of the Library, to make a list of these books, and it was not necessary, as the tenderers were enabled to inspect the books and make any lists necessary for their own purpose. The larger part of the books had never been received into the Library's collection, and had therefore not been catalogued. Those which were taken from the shelves as unnecessary duplicates can be listed at any time.

4. No cash was paid for these books. The tenders of Messrs. Angus and Robertson, £219, was accepted on condition that modern books, to the value of £274, should be chosen in lieu of them, thus allowing 20 per cent off the shop price. A large number of the books were second-hand, and were thus bought at 30 per cent. below the published price, with 20 per cent. taken off that. There is a complete invoice of these books so received.

5. Tenders were invited from the firm of Angus and Robertson, E. W. Cole, and W. Dymock, the only ones deemed by the Trustees likely to deal in such stock. They were inspected by representatives from these three firms, but a tender was received from only the first.

6. No.

7. The cost cannot be ascertained, since comparatively few of the books were bought directly, very many of them being donations from foreign countries or from Government Departments, and being of no special value. A number of others were duplicates of books already in the Library, and were purchased in several large collections bought by the Trustees, no special value being assigned to each volume.

8. A few books, containing some newspaper cuttings and autographs of persons of no special renown, were sold, but in each case at least one, and generally two or three copies in duplicate, were retained by the Institution. No book "extremely valuable" was sold.

9. The books were inspected by Mr. R. C. Walker, the late Principal Librarian, at the same time one of the Trustees, and by whom all the books had been acquired during his term of office. They were also carefully inspected by the two senior officers of the Institution in order to make sure that no unique book was allowed to go away.

10. By the error of a subordinate officer who picked the duplicates off the shelves, some works of the Wise Bequest were included in the lot exchanged with Messrs. Angus and Robertson. As soon as this was discovered this firm reserved all the books that could be found bearing the stamp of the Wise Bequest, and thirty volumes were repurchased by the Trustees for £12 5s. 6d., this amount being deducted from the sum tendered for the books.

11. Any Australian book now in the Library can readily be identified by the marks and stamps put in certain places throughout the book. A number of persons have been prosecuted for stealing books during the last few years, and there has been no difficulty in identifying the property of the Trustees. Most of the books of any value are bound in the Library's own binding, and all are systematically marked and stamped as soon as received.

12. The Trustees have approved of the loan of books from the duplicates and from the Lending Branch to any *bona fide* students in country districts on the same terms as they lend boxes of books to country Schools of Arts and groups of students. Only such books as cannot be readily got in country towns are lent in this way. The books are sent and returned free of cost to all borrowers, and the expense is defrayed from the amount of £300 voted annually by Parliament.

13. An account is kept of all books on loan, and a list of the names of all borrowers, as far as practicable. No distinction is made between a borrower in the country and one in the city.

14. The amount of money spent on fiction during the three years ending 30th June, 1900, was as follows:—

Lending Branch.

Renewal of books worn out	...	...	...	...	£212	3	5
New fiction added to the Library, as chosen by the Trustees	...	...	...	...	91	9	0
Reference Library	...	...	...	...	£67	4	6

15. In December, 1894, at the request of the widow of the late Dr. Bennett, the Principal Librarian, in conjunction with the agents for the Library (Messrs. Angus and Robertson), valued Dr. Bennett's books, and conjointly estimated their value at £850. The Trustees were agreeable to take a very few choice books, which they needed, at a cost of less than £100, the agents taking all the rest. Five months afterwards a few of these books were chosen from the stock of a Sydney bookseller, although the choicest ones had been meanwhile sold to a gentleman who has since presented them to the Library as a gift. The books selected were submitted to the Trustees at their meeting in June, 1895, but their reduced vote for books having been meanwhile exhausted, the Trustees had to reject the books offered, as also other books then submitted.

H.C.L.A.

*Note.*—The most of these questions were asked in June, 1897, and answered by the late Mr. R. C. Walker, in my absence in England.

A 4.

[To Evidence of H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A.]

List of Duplicates removed from the Australian Collection and from donation from the Colonial Secretary's Office, sold, together with others, to Messrs. Angus & Robertson, May, 1897:—

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15s.	Blair, D., History of Australasia.	2 copies.
Australia, its Scenery, &c. (Religious Tract Society.)	Bligh, W., Voyage to the South Seas.	
Australia and its Settlements.	Bonwick, J., The Bushrangers.	
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Australian Subscription Library, Catalogue, 1853.	" " Port Phillip Settlement.	
*Australian Temperance Magazine. (Unbound.)	Booth, E. C., Another England.	
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 Reid, T., Two Voyages to New South Wales. 2 copies.  
 Richards, T., N.S.W. in 1881. 2 copies.  
 Roberts, J., Two Years at Sea.  
 Roebuck, J. A., Colonies of England.  
 Rowcroft, C., Tales of the Colonies. 2 copies.  
 Rowe, R., Peter Possum's Portfolio.  
 " Roughing it in Van Diemen's Land.  
 Rusden, G. W., History of Australia. 3 vols.  
 Russell, H. S., Genesis of Queensland.  
 Salvado, Rt. Rev. R., Mémoires sur l'Australie.  
 Scoresby, Rev. W., Journal of a Voyage to Australia.  
 Shaw, J., Tramp to the Diggings.  
 Shaw, W., The Land of Promise. 2 copies.  
 Sherer, J., The Gold-finder of Australia.  
 Shine, T., Soudan Expedition. (Imperfect.)  
 Sidney, S., Three Colonies of Australia. 4 copies.  
 " Gallops and Gossips in Australia.  
 Simmonds' Colonial Magazine. 18 vols. (Imperfect.)  
 Sinnett, F., Account of the Colony of South Australia.  
 Skene, A. J., and Smyth, R. B., Resources of Gippsland.  
 Sketches of Australian Life and Scenery.  
 Southey, T., Colonial Sheep and Wools. 2 copies.  
 Stephen, Sir A., Divorce Extension Defended. 3 copies.  
 Stephens, J., History of S. Australia. 2 copies.  
 " Land of Promise, S. Australia.  
 Stewart, R., Australasia.  
 Stokes, Capt. J. L., Discoveries in Australia. 2 vols. 3 copies.  
 \* " Another copy. 2 vols. 25s.  
 Stoney, Major H. B., Residence in Tasmania. 2 copies.  
 " Victoria.  
 Strzelecki, Count P. E., Gold and Silver.  
 " Physical Description of N.S.Wales.  
 3 copies.  
 Stuart, J. M., Explorations Across Australia.  
 Sturt, Capt. C., Expedition into Central Australia. 2 vols.  
 " Expeditions into Southern Australia. 2 vols. 3 copies. (One copy wanting title page).  
 Suttor, W. H., Australian Stories Retold. 4 copies.  
 Swainson, W., New Zealand and its Colonization. 3 copies.  
 Sydney Magazine, 1878.  
 Sydney Magazine of Science and Arts : ed. by J. Dyer. 2 vols.  
 Sydney Once-a-Week.  
 Taylor, Rev. R., Te Ika a Maui, or New Zealand and its Inhabitants. 2 copies.  
 Taylor, W. C., Jottings on Australia.  
 Tench, Capt. W., Expedition to Botany Bay. 3 copies.  
 " Account of Settlement of Port Jackson. 2 copies.  
 Tenison-Woods, J. E., Geological observations in South Australia. 4 copies.  
 Terry, C., New Zealand : Its Advantages, &c. Lond., 1842.  
 Therry, Sir R., Reminiscences of Thirty Years in N.S.W. 3 copies.  
 \* " Another copy, 15s.  
 Torrens, Col. R., Colonization of South Australia. Lond., 1835.  
 \* " Another copy, 2s. 6d.  
 Townsend, J. P., Rambles, &c., in N.S. Wales. 2 copies.  
 \* " Another copy, 2s. 6d.  
 Tregear, E., The Aryan Maori. Wellington, 1885.  
 \* Tuckey, Lieut. J. H., Voyage to Port Phillip. 12s. 6d.  
 Turnbull, J., Voyage round the World (12mo. ed.). 3 vols. L., 1805. 2 copies.  
 (Qto. ed.). L., 1813.  
 Turner, Rev. G., Nineteen Years in Polynesia. Lond., 1861. 2 copies.  
 Vardy, W. L., Lower Tribunals. Sydney, 1876. 3 copies.  
 Victoria, Geological Survey. Parts 6, 7 only.  
 Victorian Exhibition Catalogue. Melb., 1861.  
 Victorian Government Prize Essays : by F. Acheson ; C. Mayes ; W. Story ; and H. Rosales. Melbourne, 1861.  
 Wakefield, E. G., Letter from Sydney. Lond., 1829. 2 copies.  
 " South Australia. Lond., 1834.  
 " View of the Art of Colonization. Lond., 1849.  
 Wakefield, E. J., Adventure in New Zealand. Lond., 1845. 2 vols.  
 Walker, G. W., Life and Labours of. Lond., 1862.  
 Wallace, J. H., Manual of N.Z. History. Wellington, 1886.  
 Warburton, Col. P. E., Journey Across Australia. Lond., 1875.  
 Wathen, G. H., The Golden Colony. Lond., 1855.  
 Wells, W. H., Geographical Dictionary. Sydney, 1848.  
 Wentworth, W. C., British Settlements in Australasia. 2 vols. Lond., 1824. 3 copies.  
 " Description of N.S.W. Lond., 1819. 4 copies.  
 Western Australia : Its Condition, &c. Lond., 1842.  
 Westgarth, W., The Colony of Victoria. Lond., 1864.  
 " Victoria, late Australia Felix. Edinb., 1853. 3 copies.  
 " Australia Felix. Edinb., 1848.  
 " Victoria and the Australian Gold-mines. Lond., 1857.  
 Whately, Most Rev. R., Expedition to New Holland. Lond., 1837.  
 Wheeler, D., Extracts from the Letters and Journals of. Lond., 1839.  
 Wheelwright, H. W., Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist. Lond., 1861.  
 White, J., Ancient History of the Maori. Vols. 1 and 2 only. 2 copies. (Incomplete.)  
 White, Sur.-Gen. J., Voyage to N.S. Wales. Lond., 1790.  
 Widowson, H., Present State of Van Diemen's Land. Lond., 1829.  
 \* " Another copy, 2s. 6d.  
 Wight, G., Queensland, the Field for British Labour. Lond., 1862.  
 Wilkinson, G. B., South Australia. Lond., 1848. 2 copies.  
 Williams, Rev. J., Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands. Lond., 1837.  
 Williams, Rev. W., Christianity among the New Zealanders. Lond., 1867.  
 Wills, W. J., Exploration through the Interior of Australia. Lond., 1863. 3 copies.  
 Wilson, E., Rambles at the Antipodes.  
 \* " Another copy. 1s. 9d.  
 Wilson, Waddell, and Whitson, Maoriland. Lond., 1884.  
 Wools, Rev. Dr. W., Miscellanies. Sydney, 1838.  
 Yate, Rev. W., Account of New Zealand. Lond., 1835.

675 volumes ; Wise books, marked with an asterisk \*, 38 volumes ; total, 713 volumes. Paid for re-purchase of " Wise Books," £12 5s. 6d

## B.

[Appendix by the Committee.]

Sir,

Penrith College, Penrith, 29 August, 1900.

In the statement of complaints made by Mr. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General (as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date) before your Committee in reference to books sent from the Free Lending Library to a country resident there is no doubt I am the person referred to, and therefore desire to state, before your Committee draw up their report, that, during the years that I taught in Sydney, the Public and other libraries were availed of by me mainly for the purpose of obtaining special information to impart to my pupils, and since my removal to Penrith the advantages of the Free Public Lending Library are far more necessary, as access to books is so much more limited here; consequently I requested the officials of the above library to allow me the privilege of still borrowing books, but while willing to accede to my request, they objected to the books being returned to the library by rail, and as the postal authorities refuse to transmit unless postage is prepaid, the great expense of returning the books by post acts as a distinct prohibition.

Since registered newspapers and periodicals, some of them of a most injurious nature, are distributed post free, it is not unreasonable to expect that the same privilege should be extended to the specially-selected books of the Free Public Lending Library, which so greatly tend to raise the moral and intellectual status of the people.

Owing to the variety of information required by a teacher, and the limited number of books and short time allowed to peruse them (two weeks) by the Library regulations, other sources of information must also be sought after, which cannot readily be obtained without great expense in country districts; therefore, without desiring to dictate to your Committee, I beg leave to state that in my humble opinion every possible assistance should be given to country borrowers who desire to benefit by the use of the Public Libraries, and that departmental objections should be treated as of secondary importance.

Mr. Lambton is reported to have said that "if the books had been sent to a public school master they might have been allowed to pass free." Why is not the same privilege extended to myself and other private school teachers? Are there to be such invidious distinctions in the same profession and where the same principles are involved?

We have the extraordinary spectacle of the Library authorities demanding more space to store the excess of books while country residents desirous of reading are refused reasonable facilities, and their minds are being starved and their intellectual progress retarded for want of these books.

I trust, however, if your Committee come to an adverse decision, some special concessions will be made to members of the teaching profession, for upon their knowledge and ability the advancement and enlightenment of the young people of this Colony depend.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. REID, T.C.D.,

Headmaster.

The Honorable J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, M.L.A.,

Chairman, of Free Public Library Committee, Parliament House, Sydney.





1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.  
(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Presented to Parliament in pursuance of the "Library and Art Gallery Act, 1899," Section 28.

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

Annual Report, 1899.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales, Outer Domain, Sydney, 19 January, 1900.

In presenting their Report for the year 1899, the Trustees have again the satisfaction to refer to the well-maintained attendance of visitors to the Gallery, numbering, during the year, 243,998, the daily averages being 496 on week-days and 1,700 on Sundays.

The construction of the south façade is rapidly progressing—its completion, anticipated about December next, will also complete the entire Southern Wing to the new architectural design. The special provision made for utilising the basement of this addition for certain classes of exhibits is expected to prove valuable in the near future.

COUNTRY LOAN COLLECTIONS AT BATHURST, GOULBURN, AND NEWCASTLE.

The forty-four pictures distributed between these centres continue to prove useful to students and attractive to the general public.

THE WYNNE BEQUEST.

The annual prize at the disposal of the Trustees under this bequest was this year awarded to Mr. G. W. Lambert, for his oil painting, entitled, "Across the Black Soil Plains." The first award under the bequest was made in 1897.

STUDENTS.

The number of students enrolled since the commencement is 296, of whom fifteen were admitted in 1899.

The average, daily, of students, working in the Gallery is, say, two and a half.

NEW CATALOGUE.

The 7th Edition, recording to date contents of the National Collection, was published by the Trustees in December, 1899. This work, which illustrates many of the *chef d'œuvres*, is sold at 6d.

PERMANENT SEATING IN THE FOUR NEW COURTS.

Public want in this direction has been supplied during the year, to the advantage of the general appearance of the Courts, as well as the comfort of visitors.

At the special invitation of the Corporation of the City of London, and with the concurrence of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, the Trustees have lent to the Corporation, for their Summer Exhibition at the Guildhall of the works of leading British artists, Sir E. J. Poynter's picture, entitled, "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba."

INCORPORATION.

The incorporation of the Trust will strengthen the hands of the Board in desirable directions.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

On 14th February, 1899, the services of the Hon. W. J. Trickett were lost to the Board, through resignation. On 3rd March, 1899, five new Trustees were appointed, and on 12th December, one additional, making six in all, as under, viz. :—

*Gazetted 3rd March, 1899.*

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
Sir Julian E. Salomons.  
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers, M.P.  
John Sulman, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.  
Henry Gorman, Esq.

*Gazetted 12th December, 1899.*

The Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.P.

This accession of strength was cordially welcomed by the Board.

MEETINGS.

## MEETINGS.

Thirty-nine meetings were held during 1899.

## ATTENDANCES.

Mr. E. Du Faur, President	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sir J. E. Fairfax, Vice-President	...	...	...	...	...	9*
Mr. J. Mullens, Vice-President	...	...	...	...	...	26
Mr. B. R. Wise	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mr. J. R. Ashton	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sir J. P. Abbott	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sir J. E. Salomons (absent from Colony).						
Hon. J. H. Carruthers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Mr. J. Sulman	...	...	...	...	...	25
Mr. H. Gorman	...	...	...	...	...	26

\* Leave of absence for twelve months was granted to Sir James Fairfax, on his departure for Europe.

Particulars of presentations and purchases during the year, together with particulars of expenditure, visitors, &c., are annexed hereto.

GEORGE E. LAYTON,  
Secretary.

E. DU FAUR,  
President.

## PRESENTATIONS IN 1899.

Portrait (oils) of H.E. Lord Hampden, by Tom Roberts.

Landscape (oils) "Greenwich Park," by A. A. Glendenning.

Both presented by Lord Hampden.

Forty-one copies of Old Masters, &c. (oils), and Marble Bust by Theodora Cowan (portrait of the late E. L. Montefiore). Presented by Miss H. M. Dickenson, London.

Five Landscapes (oils), by S. Crome.

One " " " G. Morland.

" " " J. Bourier.

Two " (water colours), by A. Glennie.

One " " H. Earp.

Ten pictures, presented by Mrs. Anna Hills.

One Landscape (water colour), "Sydney in 1808," by J. W. Lewin. Presented by F. H. Wilson, Esq.

One Cameo Engraved Vase. Presented by Messrs. Stevens and Williams (*per* John Shorter, Esq.)

One Landscape (water colours), "Cowdenknowes," by W. Severn, R.C.A. Presented by Miss Eadith Walker.

## PARTICULARS OF WORKS PURCHASED BY THE TRUSTEES IN 1899, AT A COST OF £1,905.

*Oil Paintings.*

"East African Leopards"	...	...	...	...	J. M. Swan, A.R.A.
"A Sunlit Haven"	...	...	...	...	Alfred East, A.R.A.
"Across the Black Soil Plains"	...	...	...	...	G. W. Lambert.
"Study for Jephthah's Daughter"	...	...	...	...	Tom Roberts.
"A Veteran"	...	...	...	...	A. D. Rubbo.
"Sadder than a Single Star"	...	...	...	...	S. Long.
"An Interior"	...	...	...	...	J. Wolinski.

*Water Colours.*

"A Glimpse of the Clyde"	...	...	...	...	Alfred East, A.R.A.
"The Day begins with Flattery"	...	...	...	...	E. R. Franz.
"In Peril"	...	...	...	...	C. Cattermole.

*Black and White.*

Sixty-six Etchings.

One Engraving.

*Statuary, Modelling, &c.*

Marble Bust (portrait of Sir Alfred Stephen)	...	...	...	...	Allen Hutchinson.
Two Porcelain Picture Panels	...	...	...	...	Doulton.
One " " Plaque	...	...	...	...	"
Two " Vases	...	...	...	...	"

## YEAR'S EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

For works of Art purchased	...	...	...	...	...	£1,905
Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	1,105
Frames, freight, insurance, and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	631
Repairs, fittings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	347
						<u>£3,988</u>

During 1899, 243,998 persons visited the Gallery.

The attendance on week-days averaged 496; on Sundays, 1,700 daily.

Six persons were permanently employed, with two extra assistants on Sundays and holidays.

GEORGE E. LAYTON,  
Secretary.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES, FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to the provisions of the "Sydney Grammar School Act of 1854."

*Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 5 July, 1900.*

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 1 May, 1900.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the progress of the School, and the proceedings of the Trustees during the year 1899, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Sydney Grammar School Act."

It will be seen from the Return annexed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of the boys attending the School. This increase has rendered necessary the building of additional classrooms, and four are now being erected.

As it was found that the cost of building would exceed the balance available to the Trustees as on 31st December last, the approval of the Governor and Executive Council was, in accordance with the provisions of the School Incorporation Act, sought and obtained for the borrowing of a sum not exceeding £5,000, to be expended on the necessary additions and alterations.

The Teaching Staff has been supplemented, in order to ensure adequate attention to the larger number of pupils; and the Trustees are glad to be able to state that, in their opinion, the instruction given by the Masters has been efficient and thorough.

The Board desire to place on record the expression of their great regret that Mr. W. H. Catlett, who has acted as Secretary to the Trustees for more than forty years, has found it necessary, on account of failing health, to resign his post.

Mr. J. J. Brennan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Catlett.

The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been filled during the year by Mr. E. W. Knox and Mr. J. Russell French.

A Statement of Account for the year 1899, and a Return of the Teaching Staff and their emoluments, are hereto annexed.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD W. KNOX,  
Chairman of the Trustees.

RETURN of the Number of Masters and the Number of Scholars at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1899.

Number of Masters	Number of Scholars				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter	Average for Year.
21	493	508	515	510	506·5

JUSTIN J. BRENNAN,  
Secretary.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
STATEMENT of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Income.		Total	Expenditure		Total
To Balance, per Statement for 1898		£ s d 360 3 6	By Salaries		£ s d 6,792 4 4
„ School Fees from Pupils	£ s d 8,562 10 0		„ Allowances	487 11 0	
„ Statutory Endowment	1,500 0 0		„ Capitation fees	1,082 10 0	8,362 5 4
„ Interest received from Prize Funds founded by private Benefactors	33 15 0		„ Examination expenses	17 7 0	
„ Rent from Luncheon Caterer	50 0 0		„ Stationery	164 8 3	
„ Sports Committee, towards salary of Gymnastic Instructor	50 0 0		„ Printing	32 5 2	
			„ Advertising	5 0 0	
Total Income	£	10,196 5 0	„ School prizes		219 0 5
					40 13 6
			Prizes founded by Private Benefactors—		
			„ Edward Knox prize	12 0 0	
			„ G Wigram Allen prize	2 0 0	
			„ George Knox prize	6 0 0	
			„ Citizens' prizes	16 0 0	36 0 0
			„ Repairs	14s 1 8	
			„ Insurance	16 15 10	161 17 6
			„ Petty expenses and postages		111 14 3
			„ Grant for Athletic Sports		333 17 0
			„ „ Swimming Class		25 0 0
			„ Furniture		48 5 0
			Total Expenditure	£	9,338 13 0
			„ Balance		1,222 15 6
		£			10,561 8 6

Audited—Sydney, New South Wales, 8th February, 1900,—  
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F S I A.,  
Public Accountant.

N.B.—The sum of £1,222 15s. 6d. at credit, as above statement, applied towards discharging liability already incurred under contract for new class-rooms.

JUSTIN J. BRENNAN,  
Secretary to the Trustees.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
RETURN of Salaries and Allowances of the Masters and Officers for the Year 1899.

Office	Names.	Salaries	Allowances	Fees from Pupils	Total	Remarks.
Head Master	Weigall, Albert B	£ s d 500 0 0	£ s d *250 0 0	£ s d 1,082 10 0	£ s d 1,832 10 0	* For rent
Mathematical and Science Master	Lucas, A H S	600 0 0			600 0 0	
Master of the Lower School	Giles, Arthur	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Farrar, Arthur Key	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Hewlett, Charles Edward	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Carter, Herbert James	395 16 8			395 16 8	
Assistant Master	Soar, Charles Thomas	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Do do	McBurney, David	300 0 0	60 0 0		360 0 0	
Do do	Barbour, George Pitty	345 16 8			345 16 8	
Do do	Vaughan, George Frederick	391 13 4			391 13 4	
Do do	Goldie, Charles Dashwood	250 0 0	15 0 0		265 0 0	
Do do	Fitz, Norman	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Bode, Reginald Heber	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Savigny, William Henry	225 0 0	25 0 0		250 0 0	
Do do	De Kantzow, Charles	18 15 0			18 15 0	
Do do	O Reilly, Thomas John	183 6 8			183 6 8	
Do do	Sampson, Theodore	200 0 0	25 0 0		225 0 0	
Do do	Hume, Ronald J. G.	200 0 0	10 0 0		210 0 0	
Do do	Walmsley, R. G. Herbert	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Do do	Hartley, H. W.	100 0 0			100 0 0	
Do do	Delmei, Frederick Sefton	183 6 8			183 6 8	
Do do	Corderoy, Eric Norman	70 0 0			70 0 0	
Do do	O Reilly, Dowell Philip	50 0 0			50 0 0	
Do do	Waddell, jun., George W.	29 0 0			29 0 0	
Temporary Assistant Master	Whitfield, H. E.	4 10 0			4 10 0	
Writing Master	Bruce, James	96 12 0			96 12 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Morris, Frank	200 0 0			200 0 0	With residence
Ex Secretary to the Trustees	Catlett, William Henry		50 0 0		50 0 0	
Assistant to Science Master	Norman, Arthur	46 0 0			46 0 0	
Secretary to the Trustees	Brennan, Justin Joseph	102 7 4	52 11 0		154 18 4	
		£			8,362 5 4	

Audited—Sydney, New South Wales, 8th February, 1900,—  
JAMES C. TAYLOR, F S I A.,  
Public Accountant

JUSTIN J. BRENNAN,  
Secretary.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.  
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee, 11 October, 1900.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th September, 1900, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing:—

- “(1.) The names, ages, and occupations of all Students attending the  
“Classes in Engineering at the Technical College, viz.:—Fitting, turning,  
“pattern-making, and blacksmithing.  
“(2.) Like information with regard to boilermaking, iron and brass  
“moulders, and carpenters.”

(*Mr. McGowen.*)

RETURN of names, ages, and occupations, Mechanical Engineering and Carpentry Classes, &c.

Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.
FITTING AND TURNING CLASSES.					
Asher, M. W. ....	17	Apprentice.	Brabant, H. A. ....	19	Mechanic.
Anderson, W. J. ....	17	Student.	Brooks, J. ....	18	Fitter.
Allbutt, G. ....	15	“	Bogle, H. G. ....	20	Mechanic.
Allen, W. J. M. ....	16	“	Brunt, Leonard ....	20	Brass founder.
Addison, B. ....	20	“	Bisset, P. R. ....	19	Clerk.
Armstrong, J. E. ....	17	Electrical cadet.	Callaghan, M. ....	22	Labourer.
Bell, R. N. ....	17	Storeman.	Congdon, J. A. ....	18	Apprentice.
Batty, A. ....	16	Engineer.	Corcoran, R. J. ....	17	“
Burns, S. ....	19	Student.	Coleman, P. ....	17	“
Beaven, G. V. ....	23	Machinist.	Chipman, A. J. ....	15	“
Binstead, C. E. ....	19	Engineer.	Clarke, W. ....	18	Fitter.
Boughton, G. ....	18	Brass founder.	Cox, J. W. R. ....	15	Student.
Bean, F. F. ....	20	Ironfounder.	Conlan, J. ....	20	Engineer.
Barclay, J. G. ....	23	Fettler.	Campbell, J. ....	21	Engineer's apprentice.
Bellamy, A. W. ....	18	Cadet (Electrical).	Costelloe, A. M. ....	28	Tramway employee.
Benson, D. ....	16	Student.	Carter, W. A. ....	16	Student.
Beare, W. J. ....	12	Engineer's apprentice.	Craig, R. ....	18	“
Brady, J. ....	20	Fitter.	Carter, R. A. ....	19	“
Bowden, A. K. ....	21	Wheelwright.	Chapman, A. T. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Bray, P. S. K. ....	18	Clerk.	Cooke, H. ....	17	Turner.
Broome, F. N. ....	15	Student.	Cronin, A. H. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.
Bruce, R. S. ....	16	“	Compamoni, R. ....	17	Fitter.
Burrows, A. ....	13	“	Conradi, H. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.
Brittain, V. ....	16	“	Crane, S. F. ....	19	“
Blundell, H. ....	16	“	Chidgery, W. S. ....	16	Fitter.
Binns, W. H. ....	17	“	Congdon, G. E. T. ....	17	Apprentice.
Butler, L. ....	18	“	Cambridge, H. ....	20	Engineer.
Belleme, S. F. ....	18	Apprentice.	Cambridge, E. R. ....	25	“

Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.
FITTING AND TURNING CLASSES—continued.					
Challoner, W. M. ....	17	Engineer.	Marr, C. W. C. ....	20	Engineer's assistant.
Duncan, J. ....	18	"	Mathie, E. ....	27	Student.
Doolen, W. B. ....	14	Student.	Mackenzie, H. O. ....	18	Draftsman.
Digney, H. A. ....	14	"	Moore, R. ....	32	Operator.
Durham, H. ....	23	Storeman.	Mohring, O. ....	25	Engine-driver.
Dose, F. W. ....	19	Engineer.	McMaster, J. ....	18	Box-maker.
Davies, W. J. ....	22	Fireman.	McCully, E. ....	20	Warehouseman.
Davies, J. E. ....	21	Engineer.	McDonald, E. P. ....	14	Student.
Dawes, J. E. ....	21	"	McKeown, E. ....	16	"
Denmiss, A. H. ....	19	Fitter.	McCrea, C. G. ....	24	Clerk.
Dress, G. ....	38	Broker.	Neare, E. J. ....	19	Student.
Edwards, H. ....	17	Fitter.	Neate, A. J. ....	19	Engineer's apprentice.
Elphinstone, W. D. ....	18	Mercer.	Olliffe, Leslie ....	18	Student.
Flider, W. R. ....	15	Student.	Overton, T. W. ....	37	Potter.
Field, G. W. ....	17	"	Olsen, A. L. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.
Fountain, G. ....	16	"	O'Donnell, F. T. S. ....	20	Cooper.
Foulis, W. B. ....	23	Engineer.	O'Brien, A. E. ....	18	Student.
Fletcher, A. ....	17	"	Power, J. ....	19	"
Field, Harry ....	19	Brassfounder.	Pawley, H. G. ....	18	Engineer.
Ferguson, W. ....	21	Engineer.	Purves, J. ....	32	Carpenter.
Fearnside, L. ....	17	Student.	Park, A. L. ....	23	Student.
Fitzhenry, J. ....	15	Engineer.	Patching, T. H. ....	38	Fitter.
Gordon, H. K. ....	18	Student.	Preece, H. ....	25	Engineer.
Gilmour, K. ....	18	Boilermaker.	Pilcher, A. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.
Geary, G. N. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.	Quinn, J. H. ....	16	"
Griffith, R. G. ....	17	Student.	Rees, E. ....	16	Fitter's apprentice.
Garrard, A. C. ....	18	"	Rothbaum, H. ....	13	Student.
Green, H. C. ....	16	"	Rose, C. W. ....	15	Engineer's apprentice.
Grimwood, P. ....	15	"	Ray, J. ....	15	Student.
Graham, F. G. ....	15	Fitter.	Rochaix, W. ....	17	"
Graham, G. ....	20	Student.	Rowell, H. V. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.
Glover, J. B. ....	17	"	Ryder, W. ....	16	"
Gray, R. ....	20	Engineer.	Rhodes, E. ....	19	Printer.
Gardineer, C. ....	17	"	Rota, W. ....	14	Student.
Horne, V. F. ....	24	"	Richardson, H. ....	22	Clerk.
Hardy, J. D. ....	18	"	Rosner, A. ....	15	Student.
Hannington, W. A. ....	18	Fitter.	Rouse, R. H. ....	17	"
Holloway, F. J. ....	17	Patternmaker.	Rowe, M. T. ....	15	"
Haddon, E. ....	18	Engineer.	Rodgers, G. ....	19	"
Haddon, E. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.	Riley, W. N. ....	19	Engineer.
Hill, J. A. N. ....	17	Student.	Robey, G. ....	16	Student.
Hoggan, H. ....	24	Engineer.	Rankine, H. ....	14	"
Huften, A. ....	16	Messenger.	Stead, F. ....	20	"
Harden, W. ....	24	Brass-finisher.	Swain, H. J. ....	18	Electrician.
Harrap, W. ....	17	Fitter.	Soutter, G. ....	17	Student.
Hodge, H. R. ....	15	Student.	Schofield, E. ....	19	Fitter.
Hunt, T. W. ....	27	Electrical engineer.	Soutter, S. J. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.
Hamilton, G. C. ....	21	Student.	Scales, G. ....	18	Student.
Hawthorne, W. ....	16	"	Smith, W. T. ....	23	Engineer.
Harris, R. A. ....	19	"	Storey, L. J. ....	18	Engine-driver.
Haynes, H. ....	33	Engine-driver.	Shea, F. W. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Hoskins, S. ....	17	Clerk.	Sherwood, N. ....	20	"
Hughes, H. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.	Seton, B. W. ....	17	Student.
Hitchen, T. ....	20	"	Simmat, C. ....	15	"
Hopper, A. A. ....	20	Fitter.	Suttor, S. ....	16	"
Irving, A. ....	18	"	Simpson, J. ....	17	"
Ireland, C. ....	17	Student.	Sorrel, W. ....	16	"
Johnson, F. R. ....	14	"	Stevenson, F. A. ....	20	"
Jackson, D. H. ....	19	Brassfounder.	Smith, W. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Jones, A. H. ....	17	Printer.	Sheehan, W. ....	15	Student.
James, W. G. ....	18	Student.	Scott, A. N. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Joyce, Thos. ....	19	Electrician.	Stafford, R. B. ....	15	Student.
Johnson, F. ....	16	Student.	Staines, S. E. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.
Keary, P. ....	19	"	Swendson, Robt. ....	18	"
Kensy, A. C. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.	Tabrett, P. ....	18	Student.
Keene, A. W. ....	17	"	Taylor, J. M. ....	18	Varnish-maker.
Lofwen, A. P. ....	18	Student.	Taylor, F. ....	18	Warehouseman.
Lundbye, N. ....	16	Engineer's apprentice.	Taylor, R. ....	15	Messenger.
Light, N. E. ....	17	Student.	Towns, Geo. ....	16	Student.
Lamerton, E. ....	19	Draftsman.	Thornley, James ....	17	"
Lackerstein, F. R. ....	17	Student.	Thurston, W. ....	19	Engine-driver.
Lonard, John ....	25	Fitter.	Woodward, F. ....	17	Clerk.
Lamond, C. C. ....	17	Student.	Wilson, Geo. ....	16	Carriage-builder.
Lodge, J. A. ....	17	Fitter.	Wienberg, D. ....	17	Engineer.
Lamond, H. R. ....	20	Student.	Wailles, C. E. ....	15	Engineer's apprentice.
Long, J. ....	14	Engineer's apprentice.	Williams, E. A. ....	16	Student.
Laing, W. W. ....	19	Student.	Williamson, H. C. ....	21	Salesman.
Lord, A. J. ....	15	"	Woollett, J. ....	18	Printing.
Lessels, T. H. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.	Walsh, R. P. ....	15	Student.
Lonsdale, A. E. ....	17	"	White, F. P. ....	19	"
Leonard, G. ....	20	Fitter.	Willis, D. J. ....	18	"
Miller, G. ....	16	Student.	Whitton, L. ....	16	"
Mulvey, H. ....	15	"	Walsh, W. S. ....	16	"
Moustaka, H. D. ....	15	"	Wigram, A. D. ....	15	"
Mayes, G. S. ....	17	"	Walford, B. ....	16	"
Nolan, S. ....	16	"	Weymark, A. ....	16	"
Munro, P. ....	16	"	Whale, H. H. ....	20	"
Monks, J. ....	20	Fitter.	Wannam, D. F. ....	18	Engineer's apprentice.
Maunsell, H. F. ....	20	Electrical Engineer.	Warren, A. G. ....	16	Electrician.
Martz, F. H. ....	16	Student.	Cooper, G. C. ....	17	Student.



Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.
PATTERN-MAKING CLASS.					
Baker, Herbert F. ....	15	Student.	Mulvey, Harry .....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Begg, Royston G. ....	16	"	McGillivray, H. ....	20	"
Broome, F. N. ....	15	"	Nelson, C. B. ....	17	"
Cavey, W. T. ....	16	Clerk.	Neave, E. J. ....	19	Student.
Carey, Thomas J. ....	15	Mercer.	O'Brien, Alfred E. ....	18	"
Carter, Walter A. ....	16	Student.	Power, John .....	19	"
Carter, P. A. ....	19	"	Park, H. L. ....	13	"
Corcoran, D. J. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice	Rankine, Herbert .....	14	"
Evans, E. F. ....	15	Student.	Rosner, Alex. ....	15	"
Elphinston, Walter D. ....	18	"	Rothbaun, Harry.....	14	"
Edgington, Aubrey .....	16	Clerk.	Rowe, M. F. ....	15	"
Ford, Charles E. ....	17	Fitter's apprentice.	Roberts, William D. ....	17	"
Garrard, A. C. ....	18	Student.	Scott, Albert V. ....	17	Engineer's apprentice.
Godfrey, Roy P. ....	15	"	Seton, B. W. ....	17	Student.
Graham, G. ....	19	"	Simmatt, Charles.....	15	"
Green, Reginald .....	16	"	Simpson, James .....	14	"
Green, H. C. ....	16	"	Somerville, Fredk. ....	15	"
Gosling, Arthur .....	14	Messenger.	Stafford, R. Bruce .....	15	"
Griffith, G. R. ....	17	Student.	Swain, H. J. ....	18	Electrical engineer.
Gale, Claude M. ....	15	Clerk.	Smith, Albert H. ....	24	Storeman.
Hosking, William .....	15	Student.	Sorensen, Christian .....	16	Cigarmaker.
Hinds, Norman .....	15	"	Thornley, James .....	17	Student.
Hark, Harry Morris .....	17	"	Wachsmaum, William.....	17	"
Hawthorne, W. S. ....	17	"	Wailes, Sidney H. ....	15	"
Holroyd, Charles E. ....	14	"	Walsh, William .....	16	"
Keary, Percy .....	19	"	Walsh, Reginald .....	15	"
Lessels, Thomas .....	17	Engineer's apprentice.	Weymark, H. ....	16	"
Lackersteen, Frank.....	17	Student.	White, F. P. ....	19	"
Lamond, C. C. ....	17	"	Wigram, A. D. ....	15	"
Leurs, John P. ....	16	"	Williams, Eric A. ....	17	"
Lord, Alfred .....	15	"	Walford, Bertie .....	16	"
Moustaka, H. D. ....	15	"			
IRONFOUNDING CLASS.					
Begg, Royston G. ....	16	Student.	Keys, Hugh .....	16	Moulder.
Bruce, Robbie .....	16	"	Latham, Frank.....	15	Ironmoulder.
Carter, W. A. ....	16	"	Laing, W. W. ....	19	Student
Dale, Percy C. ....	14	Ironmoulder.	Lord, Alfred .....	15	"
Davis, Charles F. W. ....	17	Student.	Murphy, George F. ....	18	Ironfounder.
Duker, Alfred .....	19	Ironmoulder.	Marcer, Charles .....	17	Moulder.
Dyer, A. ....	19	Ironfounder.	Mulvey, Harry .....	15	Student.
Foster, A. W. J. ....	42	Draftsman.	McGeorge, Percy .....	17	"
Gelding, Frank .....	25	Student.	McIntosh, James .....	41	Carpenter.
Gillies, Ernest .....	18	Ironmoulder.	Neane, Edward .....	19	Student.
Graham, G. ....	19	Student.	O'Brien, Alfred.....	18	"
Hall, Reginald .....	18	Ironmoulder.	Rankine, Herbert .....	14	"
Hall, Harry .....	20	Brassmoulder.	Seton, Bertram.....	17	"
Harris, R. A. ....	19	Student.	Simpson, Robert .....	17	Moulder.
Hawthorne, W. S. ....	17	"	Smith, William .....	21	Brassmoulder.
Humbly, Norman .....	19	Moulder.	Southall, John F.....	19	Ironmoulder.
Keary, Percy .....	19	Student.			
BOILERMAKING CLASS.					
Allen, Joseph A. ....	18	Boilermaker.	Johnston, Andrew .....	20	Boilermaker.
Adler, Charles .....	17	"	Jones, Frank J. ....	20	"
Anderson, William .....	34	"	Johnson, Thomas J. ....	19	Apprentice boilermaker.
Arthur, William J. ....	18	"	Long, James .....	14	Student.
Box, Theodore .....	16	Gardener.	Macfarlane, Norman .....	19	Boilermaker.
Bradley, Joseph .....	19	Boilermaker.	McNally, Patrick .....	17	Apprentice boilermaker.
Cass, Arthur R. ....	13	Student.	Morrison, David .....	17	"
Donaldson, Adam .....	18	Boilermaker.	Olsson, Charles.....	13	Student.
Davies, William .....	19	"	Pratt, Edward .....	19	Boilermaker.
Dawson, William F. ....	14	Student.	Sawyer, John E. ....	20	Apprentice boilermaker.
Dixon, James M. ....	30	Engineer's labourer.	Reid, Norman A. ....	18	Student.
Dowman, Herbert .....	16	Student.	Shaw, Edward .....	23	Boilermaker.
Edward, Lloyd R. ....	17½	Boilermaker.	Stafford, William E. ....	16	"
Fait, Stanley.....	20	"	Small, John .....	15	"
Foster, Arthur W. J. ....	42	Draftsman.	Spratt, Mountfort C. ....	20	"
Gilmore, Reginald .....	18	Boilermaker.	Tucker, E. Robert .....	16	Student.
Grant, Ernest .....	23	"	Thorpe, Frederick .....	17	Boilermaker.
Hosking, William J. ....	17	"	Webb, James H. ....	17	"
Hinds, Charles .....	17	"	Wilson, Harold F. ....	20	Engineer.
Hole, Leslie .....	20	"	West, William .....	19	Boilermaker.
Holland, George .....	18	Apprentice boilermaker.	White, William J. ....	18	Student.
BLACKSMITHING CLASS.					
Anderson, A. C. ....	16	Blacksmith.	Donaldson, William .....	19	Blacksmith.
Allbut, G. ....	14	Student.	Elliott, T. H. ....	18	Striker.
Barker, Claude.....	17	Clerk.	Ford, Arthur P. ....	35	Engineer.
Barnett, Sydney .....	17	Instrument maker.	Graham, Alexander.....	18	Cutter.
Best, Henry .....	16	Boot-packer.	Hawkes, Albert E. ....	20	Farrier.
Booth, J. W. R. ....	15	Student.	Hayter, Stanley .....	17	Machinist.
Bouvoulee, T. A. ....	16	Clerk.	Jones, Charles .....	19	Smith improver.
Cruwys, S. ....	17	Student.	Kilminster, F. F. ....	22	Striker.
Cousins, George W.....	18	Striker.	Lambert, Charles.....	17	Blacksmith.
Donaldson, Arthur .....	17	Blacksmith.	Mackay, William.....	22	Coachsmith.

Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of Student.	Age.	Occupation.
BLACKSMITHING CLASS—continued.					
Martin, Emanuel .....	19	Blacksmith.	Robinson, Frank .....	19	Blacksmith.
Meston, Norman .....	19	Engine-driver.	Rouse, R. H. ....	17	Student.
Mulholland, Joseph .....	18	Boilermaker.	Sherrington, Guy .....	22	Foreman trunk-maker.
Mudford, S. J. ....	20	Blacksmithing.	Stone, John H. ....	13	Student.
Owens, Walter .....	17	Student.	Teasdale, Emanuel .....	23	"
Outridge, George .....	17	Blacksmith.	Walter, Frank .....	17	Coachsmith.
Petrie, James .....	20	Striker.	Willick, Charles .....	16	Blacksmith.
Riley, John Kirk .....	16	Blacksmith's apprentice.	Willmore, William G. ....	21	Saddler.
Rollings, William D. ....	16	Stoker.			
CARPENTRY AND JOINERY CLASS.					
Apperly, A. T. ....	15½	Carpenter's apprentice.	Oates, C. G. ....	19	Clerk.
Artlett, Gertrude .....	—	Nil.	Lipscombe, F. J. ....	18	Carpenter.
Austin, Harry .....	22	Carriage-builder.	Lay, Charles H. ....	17	Warehouseman.
Alderton, James .....	27	Telegraph operator.	Loveday, George .....	14	Coach painter
Alderton, Frank .....	13	Student.	Lees, Archibald .....	38	Carpenter.
Armstrong, Robert .....	13	"	Leggo, Geo. A. ....	38	"
Bateman, A. K. ....	21	Carpenter.	Lawrence, S. E. ....	15	Labourer.
Banks, Walter J. ....	20	Storeman.	Murray, W. H. ....	17	Photographer.
Bradley, A. E. ....	15	Confectioner.	Moon, Frederick .....	30	Pastrycook.
Blattmann, J. V. ....	20	Collector.	Moran, R. S. ....	13	Scholar.
Bignell, Stanley .....	17	Student.	Marcroft, Charles .....	17	Student.
Bye, Herbert .....	15	"	Moverley, A. H. ....	15	Carpenter.
Brown, Robert C. ....	18	"	Maling, W. T. ....	20	Clerk.
Banes, Percy F. ....	15	Clerk.	Marsh, W. H. ....	19	Carpenter.
Blain, Muriel F. ....	—	Nil.	Marsh, C. E. ....	16	"
Blacket, Pendrill C. ....	15	Student.	Meyer, A. F. ....	15	Clerk.
Beaumont, A. E. ....	22	Clerk.	McKay, Austin .....	18	"
Brown, E. J. ....	20	Draftsman.	McDonald, E. ....	17	"
Brown, Joseph .....	15	Student.	McIntyre, J. M. ....	17	Student.
Bubb, W. C. ....	22	Poultry farmer.	McLelland, William .....	15	Confectioner.
Corlette, Edith I. ....	—	Nil.	Newton, C. C. V. ....	18	Carpenter (improver).
Cornish, A. E. ....	21	Glassbender.	Newton, J. C. ....	26	Clerk.
Cole, Henry William .....	19	Carpenter.	Oxley, C. A. ....	18	Carpenter.
Camp, C. W. ....	21	Keeper at Zoo. Gardens.	Peterson, W. H. ....	14	Student.
Clare, H. F. ....	18	Carpenter.	File, George .....	17	Shop assistant.
Caldwell, R. J. ....	22	"	Phillips, Peter .....	19	Carpenter.
Cronin, James .....	16	Clerk.	Parnell, C. E. ....	37	Engine-driver.
Driver, Alfred .....	15	Carpenter.	Peden, G. H. ....	23	Clerk.
Dobbin, Rhoda .....	—	Nil.	Prince, William .....	17	Seedsman.
Denning, John .....	15	Gardener.	Purzey, N. F. ....	17	Architect's apprentice.
De Russett, F. ....	18	Student.	Powell, W. E. ....	20	Dairyman.
Drury, Frederick .....	16	Tanner.	Richards, A. S. ....	15	Carpenter's apprentice.
David, Mrs. E. ....	41	Student.	Rickard, S. N. ....	17	Builder's "
Daddo, W. F. ....	18	Packer.	Rush, J. H. ....	33	Clerk.
Davis, C. F. W. ....	17	Student.	Russell, Arthur T. ....	14	Schoolboy.
Dick, J. B. ....	20	"	Rule, S. P. ....	17	Carriage builder.
Evers, A. B. ....	23	Tailor.	Roulston, Walter .....	22	"
Evans, C. W. ....	18	Carpenter.	Smith, William .....	15	Student.
Fletcher, Charles .....	15	Cigarmaker.	Savage, Thomas .....	17	Clerk.
Fountain, Henry .....	27	Piano manufacturer.	Stawt, H. S. ....	16	Student.
Fuller, George .....	18	Carpenter.	Senior, C. G. ....	15	"
Farrar, A. E. ....	17	Currier.	Stansfield, J. S. ....	17	Architect's pupil.
Fry, F. J. W. ....	15	Student.	Stark, James .....	19	Carpenter.
Fenton, James .....	16	"	Swindle, J. C. ....	17	Student.
Fenwick, Stanley .....	15	"	Shore William .....	17	Carpenter's apprentice.
George, H. ....	14	Carpenter.	Taylor, V. R. ....	20	Student.
Gawne, W. ....	18	"	Thornton, Frank .....	17	Gardener.
Gray, Clifford .....	17	Student.	Templeton, S. W. ....	20	Clerk.
Green, William .....	12	Schoolboy.	Thompson, H. ....	14	Student.
Griffiths, Arthur .....	21	Carpenter.	Whyte, Donald .....	24	Machinist.
Green, Emmanuel .....	19	Gardener.	Weldon, H. T. ....	24	Clerk.
Howie, A. ....	20	Student.	Wright, J. A. ....	22	Carpenter.
Hanks, Stuart .....	16	Carbuilder's apprentice.	Wellendorp, Leon .....	15	Student.
Hills, Horace .....	16	Cabinet maker.	Wilkie, L. V. ....	19	Carpenter.
Harrison, George .....	22	Carpenter.	Walters, F. ....	17	Coachsmith.
Henry, Archie .....	16	"	Wood, Albert .....	16	Student.
Harries, F. ....	18	Milling engineer.	Wilson, George .....	24	Carpenter.
Holdsworth, Reginald .....	15	Student.	White, W. E. ....	19	Carriage-builder.
Hart, T. E. ....	16	Messenger.	Wilkie, A. E. ....	16	Joiner's apprentice.
Hurdis, Edward .....	35	Grocer.	Wild, Frank B. ....	13	Student.
Hancock, P. W. ....	23	Blacksmith.	Westbrooke, G. E. ....	16	"
Howie, A. ....	20	Student.	Wootton, Sidney .....	22	Carpenter.
Jarman, T. E. ....	21	Carpenter.	Weels, William .....	19	Salesman.
Johnston, C. ....	18	"	Wallace, W. C. ....	15	Clerk.
Johnston, R. W. ....	15	Carpenter's apprentice.	Wallace, Frank .....	16	Student.
Jinks, Benjamin .....	18	Student.	Wells, James .....	13	Schoolboy.
King, Arthur .....	16	Cabinet maker.	Williamson, H. ....	16	Student.
Key, J. H. ....	26	Saddler.	Quartly, L. W. ....	18	Carpenter's apprentice.

1900

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

*Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 11 September, 1900.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honour to submit to your Excellency their Forty-sixth Annual Report.

1. There were no changes amongst the Trustees during the year, but Colonel Dr. W. D. Campbell Williams was granted leave of absence on account of his proceeding to South Africa in charge of the New South Wales Army Medical Corps.

2. The Museum continued open to visitors during the usual hours, viz., from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all week-days, except Mondays, which were reserved for cleaning purposes, but on Monday afternoons the collections have, as usual, been accessible to students and schools for teaching purposes, on application being made to the Curator. The total number of visitors recorded is given in Appendix VI, and shows an increase of 4,658 for the year. The average was 345 on week-days (334 the previous year) and 590 on Sundays (561 the previous year). The largest attendance on any one day occurred on Monday, 2nd October (Eight-hour Day), when 2,325 persons entered the building.

3. For the financial year 1899–1900, a slight increase was voted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Museum, but the needs of the Institution are still much in excess of the available funds, so that not merely economy, but penuriousness, has to be practised in some directions.

4. The most noticeable acquisitions by purchase during the year are detailed in the Curator's Report (Appendix I).

5. No collecting parties were sent out, and all acquisitions by "collection" (see Appendix VII) were either made by members of the Museum Staff during holidays, as opportunities occurred, or have resulted from the Government Trawling Expedition in H.M.C.S. "Thetis."

6. The Donations received were extensive, numbering in all 6,058 specimens from 317 donors. The most noticeable gifts are detailed in the Curator's and Departmental Reports appended.

7. The repairs to the Museum, for which a sum of £1,500 was voted as mentioned in previous Reports, have been duly carried out, i.e., the cleaning of all the stonework, repainting the doors and windows, making road from William-street gate, dwarf ornamental stone wall and new iron gates at corner of William and College Streets. A beginning was also made with the South Wing of the Museum, for which a sum of £13,500 was voted by Parliament on the 1898–99 Loan Estimates.

8. The only important change on the Scientific Staff has been the resignation of Dr. Thomas Cooksey, Mineralogist, but the Trustees have been fortunate in securing his services as "Consulting Mineralogist." A list of the Staff will be found in Appendix XV.

9. A careful revision of the Museum By-laws and Regulations was made in the beginning of the year, and some modifications inserted to meet altered circumstances, and as the result of experience. The amended code received the Governor's approval, as required by the Act of Incorporation, and was published in the *Government Gazette* of 5th April, 1899.

10. The work on the "Fishes of Australia" was continued by Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Trustees.

11. The Museum Publications issued during the year 1899 were :—

Catalogue XVII. The Tunicata of the Australian Museum, by Prof. W. A. Herdman.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. III, Parts 5 and 6.

Memoirs of the Australian Museum, Vol. III (On Funafuti Atoll), Parts 7, 8, 9.

Memoirs of the Australian Museum, Vol. IV (Results of "Thetis" Expedition), No. 1.

A list of papers published by members of the Museum Staff will be found in Appendix XIII, and a full list of Museum Publications in Appendix XII.

12. The "Catalogue of Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Australia," by Mr. A. J. North, Ornithologist to the Australian Museum, which was published by the Trustees of the Australian Museum in 1889, as No. XII of their series of Catalogues, being now out of print, the Trustees have decided to issue a new work in an enlarged form by the same author. This will contain representations of about 600 eggs on 30 full-sized plates, and arrangements are being made to have them hand-coloured for those who desire it. Some of the nests and breeding haunts of the birds will also be shown on full-sized plates, and a great number of illustrations will be interspersed among the text, where many of the birds themselves will be figured. The photographs, from which the plates representing the nests are made, have mostly been taken by the author personally, and show the actual surroundings of the birds' homes. The black and white drawings are by Mr. Neville Cayley, so well known for his life-like drawings and paintings of birds. The letterpress will contain descriptions of the birds, their nests, eggs, and haunts, and their life history. The preparation of the plates is well advanced, and the work will be issued in parts, as the letterpress can be got ready.

13. Full information with respect to the Museum will be found in the Appendices attached to this Report, viz. :—

- I.—Curator's Report.
- II.—Reports of Scientific Assistants.
- III.—Secretary's Report.
- IV.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
- V.—Attendance of the Trustees.
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- VII.—Return of Specimens acquired.
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The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed, by order of the Board, this 18th day of May, 1900.

(L.S.)

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,  
President.

S. SINCLAIR,  
Secretary.

## APPENDIX I.

## CURATOR'S REPORT FOR 1899.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—  
Gentlemen,

Sydney, January, 1900.

I have the honour to hand you the following Report, dealing with the work of the Australian Museum during the past year, and on the condition of the Collections in your charge:—

1. *General Condition*.—Both the Museum and its contents are in a very satisfactory condition, probably as good, and possibly even better, than at any time during its existence.

2. *Fire Appliances*.—The charge of these appliances still continues in the hands of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and periodical examinations of the gear are regularly made by its officers.

3. *Staff Duties, &c.*—Three changes took place in the *personnel* of the Staff during the past year. Much to my regret, the services of Mr. Thomas Cooksey, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), as Mineralogist were lost to the Museum through his appointment to the position of Assistant Government Analyst, for which his extensive Chemical knowledge eminently fitted him; he resigned on January 31st, 1899. By an arrangement, however, with the Department of Public Health, Dr. Cooksey was permitted to retain a connection with us as Consulting Mineralogist. The Messenger, J. A. Spencer, resigned on April 7th, and was succeeded by S. W. Griffith about the same time. On October 1st, A. W. Brown, Labourer, resigned through ill-health, and W. Thorpe was appointed in his place.

At the risk of being thought wearisome, I must respectfully ask you to again consider my remarks of last year on the undermanned state of the Museum as repeated. This will even be more forcibly brought under your notice as soon as the additions to the building, now in progress, are completed—towards the close of the present year—when more assistance, in the grade of Attendants *at least*, must of necessity be provided. Much needful work remains either undone, or in an incomplete state from the want of more mechanical help. Through causes to be explained hereafter, the past year proved an extremely trying one to me personally; and had it not been for the ever cheerful and ready help of all, and particularly that of the Assistant Taxidermist (Mr. R. Grant), and one of the Carpenters (Mr. B. Lucas), I could not have got through even the little that I did accomplish. I have the success of the Museum very much at heart, and I feel convinced that unless more help of the kind indicated is provided, we shall not be able to maintain the high position so far attained amongst the Museums of Australia.

4. *Care of the Collections*.—The Collections, both exhibited and in store, continue to be in excellent condition. Insect pests, an almost ineradicable evil in a warm climate, are now reduced to the smallest possible existence; so small, indeed, as to be hardly noticeable. This gratifying result has been attained not so much by the lavish use of disinfectants as by constant attention and examination on the part of those charged with such duties.

5. *Space*.—The second half of the Ichthyological Gallery was cased from the 1898–99 vote, thus completing the wall-casing of the building as it now stands. All that remains to be done towards filling up unoccupied space, is to provide balustrade cases for this gallery. Next will follow the important question of replacing the antiquated floor-space cases distributed in some of the rooms, by others of a more modern type. As soon as the rooms now in course of construction are completed, attention must necessarily be directed to providing them with both wall and floor-space cases—a costly undertaking.

6. *Structural Matters*.—In the Report for 1898 a sum of £1,500 was referred to, to be expended in repairs and small additions to the building as it is, and a list of those so far carried out was given. To these may now be added those items completed during 1899, as follows:—(1) Continuation of the freestone wall from the private entrance to the intersection of William and College Streets; (2) New iron gates at the private entrance; (3) Repair and repainting of all the venetian blinds; (4) Roadway from the old entrance in William-street to the Museum quadrangle; (5) Watchman's shelter hut in the last-named; (6) Cleaning of the whole of the stonework of the building, and coating with a preservative; (7) Painting of all doors and windows throughout the establishment; (8) Erection of a telephone closet; (9) Erection of doorkeeper's box at the public entrance; (10) Encasing of Corinthian capitals of the front elevation as a protection against birds; (11) Re-dressing of the asphalt paths throughout the Museum quadrangle.

It is with much satisfaction that I have to report the commencement in August last of a portion of the two galleries forming the south wing along the Sydney Grammar School alignment, and for which, as stated in the 1898 Report, an appropriation of £13,500 was taken on the Loan Estimates of 1898–99. The contractor is Mr. John Howie, of Parramatta. Excellent progress has already been made, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Howie is carrying on the work.

7. *New Cases*.—The Ichthyological cases have already been referred to, the glass shelving in this instance being included in the contract; the cases were erected by our usual Contractors, Messrs. Thomas Jones & Co. A floor-space case was provided for a fifth Bower-bird Group. As regards the old locks of the balustrade Conchological cases, acting on my advice, you resolved not to replenish these, but rather to replace wholly, by degrees, with others of a better type. Several large glass shades were provided to cover previously exposed specimens.

8. *Collecting and Field-work*.—Through the refusal of the Government to provide the funds for a Collector's payment, the want of such an officer still remains the weakest point in our armour. During a few days spent in the Wallerawang District, Mr. E. R. Waite was able to replenish our duplicate skins of Macropodidae, &c., and Mr. J. A. Thorpe added to our Birds, when at Tarana. We are again indebted to the kind offices of Mrs. Thomas Nicholls, of Lord Howe Island, and to Mr. J. B. Waterhouse, another resident on the "Madeira of the Pacific," for continued efforts to advance our knowledge of the fauna of that island; by collecting marine objects, some of them new and interesting records for that locality.

9. *Presentations*.—Specimens donated in 1899 were less than in 1898, the respective totals being 9,629 and 6,058. Notwithstanding this, some very interesting things were received that have helped to fill gaps in our Collections. The more important were:—A fine series of Ores and Lode-stones from Charters Towers and Ravenswood, Queensland; Cretaceous Fossil-fish from North America, by Prof. A. H. Ward; Tertiary Fossils from the Murray River Basin, by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown; Skull of a Ziphoid Whale,

by

by the Manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.; an "Ancestral" figure from Mallicollo, by Capt. T. Williams; a fine series of Cooking Pots from New Guinea, by the Hon. A. Musgrove; a "Widow's" Cap from the Darling River, by Mr. C. Kilgour; a Sacred Drum from Mallicollo, by the Rev. Watt Leggatt; Tree-trunks with aboriginal footholds, by the Hon. W. A. Long and Mr. B. Lucas; a Crescent Moonstone from Erromanga, by the Rev. H. A. Robertson; Mollusca used as food, and Pigments from N. E. Australia, by Dr. W. E. Roth; Miscellaneous Manufactures from the Ellice, Gilbert, and Samoan Groups, by Capt. E. C. Hoare; Bornean Manufactures, by Dr. C. G. Seligman. It will be noticed that by far the larger number of these gifts are Ethnological.

10. *Exchanges*.—The acquisitions by exchange were less in 1899 than 1898, being 3,436 as against 4,253, a considerable falling off in consequence of the depletion of our duplicate stock in certain sections. The more important exchanges were Australian Coleoptera for American Arachnida, with Dr. C. Brancsik; Bird Skins and Skeletons, with the Royal Museum of Natural History in Leiden; a collection of Invertebrates, chiefly Crustacea from W. Australia, for Insects, with Mr. A. M. Lea; Australian Tokens received from the Technological Museum in Sydney.

11. *Purchases*.—Our ability to purchase was less in 1899 than in 1898, only 301 objects having been bought in the former as against 646 during the latter period. This was in consequence of the miserable appropriation allowed by the Government for the purpose. The only purchases worth recording were a fine series of very old Australian, N. Guinea, and Pacific Ethnology, from Mr. H. Richards, a transaction that will be continued in the current year; a carved Tree-fern representing an "Ancestral" figure from Mallicollo, from Mr. J. A. G. Macdonald; and Ethnological specimens from N. Guinea and N. Britain, chiefly the latter, from the Rev. R. H. Rickard.

12. *Publications*.—The long-deferred descriptive "Catalogue of the Tunicata in the Australian Museum," by Prof. W. A. Herdman, was published last year. In 1888 my predecessor, Dr. E. P. Ramsay, acting on your instructions, forwarded a collection of Tunicata to Prof. Herdman. In 1893, however, just as the work was about to be sent to press, circumstances beyond your control temporarily put a stop to its publication, but in 1897 it was again possible to contemplate the completion of the Catalogue. At the time the specimens were forwarded to Prof. Herdman they formed a complete collection of the Tunicata of the N.S. Wales coast, as then known to us, and very few additional forms have since come to hand. It is, however, unquestionable that, by systematic collecting, which, unfortunately, you are not at present in a position to carry out, the list might be very much enlarged. In addition to the Museum material, Prof. Herdman incorporated certain forms known to him, but at present not represented in our Collection.

The Funafuti Memoir was completed last year, all but the index, by the publication of Parts 7-9. Good progress was also made by Mr. A. J. North with his "Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia." It was decided to spread the publication of this important work over three years, and to meet the first year's expenditure an appropriation of £200 was obtained through the 1898-99 Estimates. The work will consist of about three hundred pages letter-press, with one hundred and ten text figures by Mr. N. Cayley, thirty plates of eggs, and forty of nests, &c. On the same Estimates appeared the sum of £400 for the publication of the "Scientific Results of the Thetis' Trawling Expedition," and of which the first part, containing the "Introduction" and the "Fishes," both by Mr. E. R. Waite, was published in December last. The second part containing the higher Crustacea by Mr. T. Whitelegge is well in hand, and will appear early in the current year.

Two additional parts of the "Records" appeared, being Parts 5 and 6 of Vol. iii.

13. *Information and Duplicates Disseminated*.—Numbers of visitors interested in Zoology were afforded access to the Collections, and accommodation found for artists desirous of drawing from nature. Certain additional anatomical preparations outside the scope of our operations were transferred to the Anatomical Museum at the University. A collection of British plants, coming within the same category, was handed to the Director of the Botanical Gardens.

Numerous replies to correspondents seeking information were promptly made, and specimens named for students and others, the more important being:—Sub-fossil corals and shells from Fiji for Mr. C. E. Andrews; Living birds in the Botanical Gardens named for the Director; Silurian corals from Fernbrook for the Rev. Mr. Coombes; Corals from Funafuti Atoll for the Geological Department of the Sydney University; Australian and Exotic Coleoptera named for Mr. E. T. Fowell; Western Australian fossils named for the Government Geologist of W. Australia; Bird-skins determined for Dr. W. Macgillivray; Crustacea from Fiji for Mr. T. Steel; Post-Tertiary bones from Woodlark Island for Prof. T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.; List of Australian Mosquitos, with notes, for the same; and notes on the Oyster Worm (*Polydora ciliata*, Johnst.) for the Department of Fisheries.

A spirit collection of local Food-fishes was supplied to the Technical College at Newcastle; casts of typical Australian Meteorites to the Geological Department of Sydney University; and a collection of Australian Snakes to the School of the Sacred Heart Convent, at Rose Bay.

14. *Spirit Collections*.—These were maintained in good order, and from them numerous specimens, chiefly Fish, were selected for public exhibition. Other duties prevented Mr. C. Hedley from overhauling the Mollusca, but this duty will be carried out during the current year without fail. The six-gallon Copper Still by Townson and Mercer arrived, and was put to good use.

15. *Taxidermists (Messrs. J. A. Thorpe and R. Grant)*.—The chief work of the year consisted in the complete renovation of most of our mounted Fish, for exhibition in the new gallery; two hundred and seventy-nine were so treated. Excellent progress was made in converting the Psittacide into groups, for more efficient display, and economy in space; thirty-two new bird-groups were prepared, and ten old ones altered. Fifteen new Nest Groups were added.

Attention may specially be called to two by no means easy pieces of work—the mounting of a large Ribbon or Oar-fish (*Regalecus glesne*, Asc.), and the Palu from Funafuti. The former from the delicacy of its skin, and the ill-treatment it had received before arriving at the Museum severely taxed the energies of the Taxidermists, but was ultimately set up with much success. The latter, after capture, had been unnecessarily cut into three pieces, and then placed in spirit; but notwithstanding the shrinkage that had obviously taken place, a very successful mount was ultimately made of it. A very creditable year's work was carried out by the Taxidermists, no less than six hundred and thirty-five specimens of all kinds having received attention.

A full return of work will be found in Appendix VII.



16. *Articulators* (Messrs. H. Barnes, Junior, and A. R. Taylor).—The work of the Articulators during 1899 compares favourably with that of the previous year. The Osteological Comparative Series progressed well, by the addition of six hundred and eighty-two disarticulated bones. The most important skeletons mounted were—a female Orang Utan (*Simia satyrus*, Linn.); a Jabiru (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*, Lath.); and an example of *Myopotamus coypu*, Geof.

In all seven hundred and sixty-seven specimens were handled, Birds heading the list. A full return will be found in Appendix VII.

17. *Formatori* (Messrs. H. Barnes Junior, and A. H. Taylor).—An additional cast of the 200 cwt. Mt. Stirling Meteorite was prepared, and three reproductions of the model of Funafuti. The Atoll was modelled by Captain E. C. Hoare, of the London Missionary Society, to scale after the new Admiralty Charts, from the surveys of H.M.S. "Penguin." It admirably depicts the remarkable physical features of a coral island of this description. A very fine piece of work was prepared in our workshop by Mr. Allan Hutchinson, late of Honolulu, by the casting from his own moulds of four figures of Hawaiians to form two Ethnological Groups, life-size. One group consists of a woman and a girl, representing the Kapa-beaters, the other of a man and a boy, the Poi-pounders. These will ultimately be exhibited in the new Ethnological Gallery.

A full return of work in plaster will be found in Appendix VII.

18. *Photographer* (Mr. H. Barnes, Junior).—Some high-class work was produced last year, consisting of a series of Bird-nest studies for the illustration of Mr. North's Catalogue, and a large number of Ethnological objects for illustrating our cases, for publication, and distribution.

A new departure was the inauguration of Micro-photography in connection with Palaeontological illustration. For this purpose a micro-photo camera was purchased.

19. *Carpenters* (Messrs. R. Barnes and B. Lucas).—It is almost superfluous to report that the carpentering work during 1899 was, as in former years, both extensive and satisfactory. Three hundred and ninety-four stands of various sizes were made, four large glazed cases (wooden frames) for seals, twenty-five glazed cases (metal frames) for large mineral masses, metal frames for descriptive labels, and several picture frames. Three large tree-trunks were reduced and mounted on stands; a twelve-foot case was fitted with a slope for "Cook Relics," with a large amount of work of a miscellaneous character. In many other ways I received every possible assistance from the Carpenters.

20. *Smiths* (Messrs. B. Lucas and R. Barnes).—Additional brackets and iron stretchers for the Taxidermist's and Articulator's shops, and support-work for the Giraffe and Eland skeletons were made, and sundry miscellaneous repairs and additions effected throughout the premises.

21. *Compositor and Printer* (Mr. J. W. Woodhead).—The number of labels composed and printed (7,910) rather exceeded that of the previous year, viz., 7,667. This means that during 1898-99, 15,577 old M.S. labels were discarded throughout the Museum and replaced by legible and well-executed printed ones. Allowing for certain disadvantages under which we labour in connection with such work, I look upon this as a very satisfactory result. It must not be forgotten that this in no way takes into consideration the mere labour of preparing the copy by the Assistants and myself, for every old label, before passing into the hands of the Compositor, is thoroughly revised and, in most cases, re-written. A full return will be found in Appendix VII, where it will be seen that the largest number in any one class was in the Insecta, the Ethnology following next. A commencement was made with the Conchological, Lower Invertebrata, and Numismatical labels.

22. *Mammalia*.—The donations and exchanges were less than in 1898, but specimens received by collection were more. The Mammals remain in the same condition as in 1898, and are in good order. By removing some skins of less value, a few others, either unrepresented, or of better quality, were inserted in the cases. Amongst the latter was a fine specimen of the Mountain variety of the Dingo, presented by Mr. E. G. W. Palmer. The skin collection was increased by some specimens collected by Mr. Waite in the Wallerawang District, and several valuable gifts from the N. S. Wales Zoological Society, such as a Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*, Harris), a Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*, Linn.), an Axis Deer (*Cervus axis*, Exlbn), and a Clouded Leopard (*Felis nebulosa*, Grif.). Liberal gifts were also received from Mr. F. C. Jansen, chiefly Marsupials.

23. *Aves*.—The donations, exchanges, and purchases in this section were less than in 1898, but the collected specimens were in advance.

The M.S. of Mr. North's "Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia" made steady progress, as a portion will be published during the current year. He visited Melbourne in March last to examine various collections, and, for the purposes of illustration, many eggs were generously lent by collectors, prominent amongst whom were Dr. C. Ryan and Messrs. G. A. Keartland, J. Gabriel, and C. French, Junior, all of Melbourne; and Mr. G. Savidge, of Copmanhurst, N. S. Wales. We are also under obligations to Mr. H. P. C. Ashworth for the loan of photo-negatives of nesting-places of sea birds in Bass' Strait.

An additional Bower Group was added to the exhibited series, the bower of the Spotted or Pink-naped Bower-bird (*Chlamydodera maculata*, Gould). This bower and its surroundings were obtained by Assistant-Taxidermist Grant at Buckinguy, and mounted from his notes, exactly as in nature. It is profusely decorated at both entrances with bleached bones of mammals and birds, shells, pebbles, bits of glass, and other objects. Fifteen new Nest Groups were added, chief amongst them being the nest of the Raven (*Corone australis*, Gould), and the Magpie or Black-backed Piping Crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*, Lath.).

The following interesting objects were presented:—Nest of a *Gymnorhina*, based on a mass of entangled fencing wire, by Dr. Wharton Cox; portion of a sapling felled by a Yellow-tailed Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus funereus*, Shaw), showing the method employed by the bird to obtain burrowing grubs, the large size of the chips cut off by the powerful mandibles of this Cockatoo being astonishing, by Mr. E. G. W. Palmer; a fine Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*, Linn.), and an Ostrich (*Struthio camelus* (Linn.)), by the Council of the N.S. Wales Zoological Society; and a collection of Erromangan birds, by the Rev. H. A. Robertson.

I regret to announce the death of the beautiful little Golden-shouldered Parrakeet (*Psephotus chrysapterygus*, Gould), after two years' confinement with us.

24. *Reptilia and Batrachia*.—No changes to speak of were made in this portion of the exhibited collection, except by the introduction of additional printed labels. The chief work remaining to be performed is a complete revision of the Ophidia, and additions to the Lacertilia; these, however, must remain in abeyance until the Ichthyological Gallery is completed.

Mr. Waite\* worked out the history of the Galapagos Tortoises, lately at the Gladesville Hospital for the Insane. The female we have, the male was purchased by the Hon. Walter Rothschild. The former was known as "Rotumah," having come from that Island to Tonga, where it was given by King George to the late Mr. Alexander MacDonald. It was removed to Sydney in the schooner "Ida," and was known by Captain Howard, who commanded the vessel, as a resident on Rotumah for upwards of fifty years, it having been landed there from the Galapagos Islands by an American whaler many years before; it lived in Sydney from 1866 to 1896. The female was brought to Sydney in 1863 by the American whaler "Winslow," and died in August, 1896.

A female crocodile, thirteen and a half feet long, was presented by the Council of the N. S. Wales Zoological Society.

The donations during 1899 were slightly less than in 1898, but the exchanges and specimens collected were slightly in excess.

25. *Pisces*.—During intervals, whilst preparing his Report on the Fishes of the "Thetis" Trawling Expedition, Mr. Waite was able to devote some little time to the arrangement of the Ichthyological Gallery, two hundred and fifty spirit specimens being prepared by Mr. Allan R. McCulloch for that purpose. This will be continued throughout the present year, and will necessitate a steady withdrawal of material from our stores, rendering our means of exchange in this section even less than they were before. Some few years ago, when I commenced the general re-arrangement of the Museum contents, all mounted fish-skins were withdrawn and passed into store. Accommodation being now available, two hundred and seventy-nine of these were selected, renovated by the Taxidermists and placed in the cases, making a very creditable display.

Two very important additions were made last year, a fine Ribbon or Oar-fish (*Regalecus glesne*, Asc.), and an example of the mysterious "Palu" of the Pacific. The *Regalecus* is the third Australian example known,† and was found cast upon Shark Beach, Port Jackson, in August last. With the exception of some injuries incidental to the fragility of its members, it was in fair condition, and measured thirteen and a half feet long; the donor was Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth. The Palu or "Oil-fish" turns out to be *Ruvettus pretiosus*, Cocco,‡ a deep-water North Atlantic species, known to the Portuguese as the "Escolar."

The donations and exchanges were in excess of those of 1898, but the collected specimens far below. This, however, is accounted for by the large number of specimens obtained during the trawling operations of the "Thetis."

26. *Osteology*.—Birds constituted the largest number of additions, including a Jabiru (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*, Lath.). A female Orang Utan (*Simia satyrus*, Linn.), replaced an inferior and old example; and a Rodent (*Myopotamus cooperi*, Geoff.). The only specimen calling for special notice was the skull of a supposed "Sea-serpent," brought from Suwarrow Island by one of the vessels of the Pacific Navigation Co., and which proved to be that of a Ziphoid Whale (*Petrorhynchus*, sp.).

The donations were in excess, the exchanges very slightly so, and the collected material very slightly less than in 1898.

27. *Insecta, Myriapoda, and Arachnida*.—Good progress was made in the cabinet arrangement of the Australian moths. A number of additional Coleoptera were placed in the Museum cases, and some life histories added. The Exotic Lepidoptera were also supplied with printed labels. The principal presentations emanated from British New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and the more important exchanges consisted of W. Australian Arachnida, and those of S. America and Madagascar.

The donations were considerably less than in 1898, but those received were of greater intrinsic value individually. Exchanges and collected specimens also fell off, although the total number of registrations was in excess of those of 1898.

28. *Conchology*.—On the completion of his investigation of the Funafuti Mollusca Mr. Hedley gave his attention to a reorganisation of the displayed shells, and mounted 450 additional tablets. He completed the rearrangement of the Pelecypoda.

The whole of the conchological cases have now been provided with movable covers.

Several important presents were made, the most noticeable being Central American and S. Australian shells by Prof. R. Tate, collected by himself; special novelties from Lake Tanganyika by Capt. E. C. Hoare; and *Nautilus pompilius*, and its mollusc from Mallicollo, by the Rev. H. A. Robertson.

The total donations were less than in 1898, specimens received in exchange greater, and those collected much in excess.

29. *Invertebrata (exclusive of Insecta, &c., and Mollusca)*.—Nearly the whole of Mr. Whitelegge's time was taken up with the "Thetis" Crustacea, the M.S. of the Decapoda and Stomatopoda being nearly ready for the compositor at the close of the year. This necessarily interfered with current work, but, notwithstanding, the printed labels were supplied to Lendenfeld's Sponge types and some others. The Tunicata received from Prof. W. A. Herdman were similarly treated.

The donations and exchanges were less than in 1898 by many specimens.

30. *Ethnology*.—The general acquisitions were numerous and valuable. Mr. North still continues to keep the Ethnological Register, but I have almost entirely relieved him of the practical work connected with this section. I continued my investigations of last year into the Ethnological stores, and at its close had all but completed a long and arduous task, assisted by Assistant-Taxidermist Grant. The result of this investigation is that the work of arrangement, when the new gallery in the South Wing is ready, will be much lightened, as the specimens for exhibition are in a great measure selected; altogether some thousands of specimens passed through our hands.

The collection of Pacific pottery was enriched with an excellent series of cooking pots from the Port Moresby District by the Hon. A. Musgrove. The Rev. H. A. Robertson was kind enough to supply another example of a Navelah Ring, or Moon "God," from Erromanga. These rings, representing the image

\* Waite, Rec. Austr. Mus., iii, Pt. 5, 1899, p. 95.

† Waite, Rec. Austr. Mus., iii, Pt. 6, 1899, p. 163.

‡ Waite, Mem. Austr. Mus., iii, Pt. 9, p. 539.

image of the full moon, or one of its quarters, are reported to have been worshipped in former days by the Erromangans. They were kept carefully hidden under ground, and produced only at annual feasts, or when procuring a wife, or to purchase peace, or to redeem the life of a friend. The material is *Yenis* stone, partly calcareous, partly siliceous, and probably altered upraised coral. We were very deficient in objects from the East Indian Archipelago, but this was to some extent remedied by the receipt of a small but very good series of Bornean articles from Dr. C. G. Seligman, of the Haddon Torres Straits Expedition. A second Upright or Sacred Drum from Mallicollo was acquired through the kind exertions of the Rev. T. Watt Leggatt. One of the most important objects was obtained by purchase, a carved Tree-fern caudex, twelve feet high, with a seated Phallic figure at the top, and on the sides two human faces, symbolic of the ancestral spirits of the villagers; it is from the "sing-sing" ground of a village in S.W. Bay, Mallicollo. Amongst Australian desiderata a "Widow's Cap," of a different type to that already in the Museum, was presented by Mr. C. Kilgour.

31. *Historical*.—A remarkable relic of bygone Colonial days was presented by the Hon. Varney Parkes, M.L.A., late Postmaster-General, in the form of an inscribed copper plate found on excavating a telephone-wire tunnel, three feet six inches below the existing pavement, at the corner of Phillip and Bridge Streets, and on the south side of the latter. The plate was embedded in a stone laid May 15, 1788, forming part of the south-east foundation of a building used as the Governor's (Captain-General Arthur Phillip) residence pending the erection of the first Government House. A still earlier erection was occupied by Governor Phillip, which is said to have been on the bank of the Tank Stream, near where Vickery's Chambers in Pitt-street now stand. The Inscription reads:—

His Excellency | Arthur Phillip, Esqr., | Governor in Chief | and | Captain General | in and over the Territory of | New South Wales, &c., &c., &c., | landed in this Cove | with the first Settlers of this country | the 24th day of January, 1788, | and on the 15th Day of May, | in the same Year, being the 28th | of the Reign of His present Majesty, | George the Third, | the first of these stones was laid.

32. *Numismatics*.—A large amount of work was performed in this Section by myself assisted by Mr. S. Sinclair, in addition to the ordinary registration by Mr. A. J. North. The Collection was largely increased by the transfer from the Technological Museum, with Ministerial sanction, of its collection of coins to the number of five hundred and thirty-one, and by a few purchases. The British War Medals, Exhibition and Memorial Medals, British, Indian, German, Belgian, Austro-Hungarian Current Coinages, and others, were arranged and labelled. The Australian Tokens were partially prepared for exhibition and will be completed during the current year. As donations we received from the Corporation of the City of London a copy of H.M.G.M. Diamond Jubilee Medal; from the National Shipwreck Society of N.S. Wales its Silver and Bronze Medals; from the Royal Humane Society of Australia its Bronze Medal; and from Mr. R. Parkinson, the current coinage of German New Guinea.

33. *Mineralogy*.—In consequence of Dr. Cooksey's resignation, what little systematic work was carried out, was performed for a time by myself. The supply of printed labels was steadily continued, and will be so throughout the current year as opportunity offers.

The more important gifts were Auriferous Lode-stones from the Charters Towers and Ravenswood Gold-fields, by the Minister for Mines, Queensland; Chrome and Nickel Ores from New Caledonia, by Mr. F. Danvers Power; and Zeolites from Victorian localities, by Mr. G. B. Pritchard.

The donations generally were much greater than in 1898, and the exchanges and purchases also larger.

34. *Palaeontology*.—Pressure of other duties compels me to confess that my own section was completely neglected, with the exception of the registration of acquisitions, and this will continue to be the case until I am provided with a competent Assistant.

The more important donations were:—From Prof. T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D., bones from the Gold-bearing drift of Woodlark Island, British New Guinea, consisting of those of *Crocodylus porosus*, Schn., and *Halicore dugong*, Gmelin; Eocene Fish from Wyoming, by Prof. H. A. Ward, and not hitherto represented with us; Mesozoic Mollusca from W. Australia, by Mr. A. Gibb Maitland; Raised Coral-bed fossils from the Suva Sandstone, Fiji, by the Hon. J. Barry; and Tertiary fossils from the Murray River Basin, by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown.

35. *Library*.—Twelve new book-cases were supplied, and will to some extent relieve the pressure in certain portions of the Library. I regret to say through the shortness of funds our bookbinding is much behind.

36. *Office*.—During the year 1,079 letters were received and 993 despatched.

I have, &c.,

R. ETHERIDGE, JUN.,  
Curator.

## APPENDIX II.

### REPORTS OF SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS.

To the Curator,—

Sir,

I have the honour to hand you herewith my Annual Report for the year 1899.

#### *Mammals.*

Beyond the general care devoted to the collection by the Assistant-Taxidermist, the Mammals received no special attention. The gallery is quite full, and, in fact, in one or two places there is danger of overcrowding. At present many interesting and valuable acquisitions have to be passed into store for want of space. In a few instances it was imperative that new specimens should be inserted in their correct place in the series, and in order to provide accommodation it was necessary to withdraw some other specimen, a duplicate, though possibly an ill-spared one. Animals thus requiring space were *Macropus antilopinus* and *Onychogale unguifera*, received in exchange from the Perth (West Australia) Museum, and hitherto unrepresented in the gallery. A dingo (*Canis dingo*), and a Coypu (*Myopotamus coypu*) were

were similarly withdrawn to make room for finer examples, presented by Mr. E. G. W. Palmer and the Zoological Society of New South Wales respectively. From both these donors we have received many specimens, and in this connection I may also mention the names of Messrs. J. Stein, F. C. Jansen, B. Lucas, and the local committee of the Funafuti Coral-boring Expedition, who furnished us with further examples of *Mus exulans*. Exchanges were negotiated with the British and the Perth (W.A.) Museums, and during a few days spent at Wallerawang, I was able to add to our decreasing stores of Marsupials by collection.

The card catalogue system, which I adapted to Museum work and referred to in my last report, was extensively made use of; and the catalogue, and some other orders of Mammals, both exhibited and duplicate, is now complete. This work was undertaken for me by my young helpmate, Mr. Allan McCulloch, who, as a volunteer, has now well assisted me for eighteen months.

#### *Reptiles and Batrachians.*

With the exception of a few additions, the specimens in the Reptilian Gallery remain unchanged. All were, however, provided with new printed labels, prepared on the premises by the compositor. The Tortoises, Lizards, and Frogs, are in excellent condition, but much work will be required on the Snakes in order that a representative series may be displayed. The coloured casts, which form such attractive objects, have been transferred to cases more suitable than those which previously contained them. The whole exhibited Reptilian collection has been catalogued on the card system by my volunteer worker.

Early in the year I devoted some time to an examination of the huge Tortoises from the Galapagos Islands, and the result was published in the "Records of the Australian Museum."

#### *Fishes.*

The greater part of the year was occupied in the preparation of the Report on the fishes collected on the trawling expedition of H.M.C.S. "Thetis." In addition to the letter-press, I prepared over thirty drawings in illustration of the part which was published on December 23rd as Australian Museum Memoir IV, part 1.

Since my last Report the Fish Gallery has been completely furnished with wall cases, and, although I have personally done little towards supplying the cases with specimens, this work has by no means been neglected, for under my supervision my helper mounted two hundred and sixty specimens, and we hope to push on with this work during the present year.

The Taxidermist renovated the mounted fishes, and these also were stored in the gallery and await labels and systematic arrangement. A few fishes were cast and coloured during the year and one or two plain casts were purchased and will be coloured as opportunity occurs. The superiority of cast fishes over mounted ones is so great that an effort will be made to have all our principal species so represented.

Last year I mentioned that the spirit collection of fishes in the new spirit house had been broadly classified, but a more detailed arrangement was postponed. This collection is being so largely drawn upon for exhibition purposes that it would, at present, be useless to classify it more particularly.

The collections were enriched mainly by donations of which may be specially mentioned a specimen of *Regalecus glesne*, stranded in the harbour and presented by Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth—this was mounted and is now in the gallery; a small number of fishes were received from the local committee of the Funafuti Coral-boring Expedition—of these the most interesting was the celebrated Palu, which I found to be *Ruvettus pretiosus*. From Mr. Alex. Duncan we received fishes from Suva, Fiji, while Mrs. T. Nichols and Mr. J. B. Waterhouse sent us specimens from Lord Howe Island. By an arrangement with the Perth Museum (W.A.) we added examples from West Australian waters, while a small series of local food fishes was prepared for the Newcastle Museum by desire of the Minister for Public Instruction.

By the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Brodie, Secretary to the Fisheries Commissioners, I was enabled to visit the fish hatchery at Prospect Reservoir, and at the invitation of the Commissioners attended the experiments conducted for fishing by the electric light, an account of which was published as an Addendum to the Introduction of the "Thetis" Memoir.

#### *Skeletons.*

The collection remains in the condition indicated in my last Report, and, indeed, until further space is provided, but little improvement can be effected.

The articulators prepared seventy-eight skeletons during the year, of which twenty-six were mounted and placed in the gallery. A number of odd bones was added to the anatomical reference series.

It is very rarely that a zoologist has the opportunity of examining a veritable Sea Serpent. In February last the daily papers created considerable interest by announcing that, not only had one been seen, but that portions had actually been brought to Sydney. At the invitation of the manager of the Pacific Islands Company, in company with yourself, I examined the bones, and found them to be the skulls and portions of vertebrae of two Ziphoid Whales (*Petrorhynchus*). The animals were stranded together on Suwarrow Island, and we obtained one skull for the collection.

In addition to the work above indicated, I had the privilege of preparing five plates in illustration of two papers by yourself, and one for my colleague, Mr. T. Whitelegge.

I have, &c.,  
EDGAR R. WAITE.

To the Curator,—

January 25th, 1900.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to hand you the Annual Reports for 1899 of the sections under my charge.

#### *Aves.*

Four hundred and thirteen specimens were registered during 1899, made up as follows:—380 acquisitions and 35 re-registered from old collections. The principal acquisitions by presentation were Birds of Paradise from the Rev. C. W. Abel; a new species of Honey-eater from Dr. W. Macgillivray; various birds in spirits from the Rev. H. A. Robertson, New Hebrides; rare waders from Captain Bremer, R.N., and many valuable nests from Messrs. H. R. Elvery, J. Gabriel, E. H. Lane, S. W. Moore, and G. Savidge. The purchases were few and insignificant. By collection, the duplicates principally, have been enhanced by specimens obtained by J. A. Thorpe, at Tarana, and E. R. Waite, at Wallerawang.

Personally,

Personally, I have had little opportunity of doing any field work except on Saturday afternoons, and my annual leave, which is usually devoted to it, was, owing to an accident in the early part of it, devoid of very good results. The most note-worthy additions made by exchange are skins from Celebes, Borneo, and New Guinea, received from Dr. Finsch, of the Leiden Museum, and a specimen of *Paradisca augusta-victoriae* obtained from Mr. Anson Wood. Although in perfect plumage, I regret to report that the Golden-shouldered Parrakeet (*Psephotus chrysopterygius*) kept in confinement for nearly two years is dead, and has been transferred to the Reference Collection.

The Taxidermist has mounted a large number of birds during the year, and the following additions were previously unrepresented in the Group Collection, illustrating the life histories of our Australian avi-fauna:—*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, Vieillot; *Malurus leucopterus*, Quoy et Gaim; *Ephthianura tricolour*, Gould; *Megalurus gramineus*, Gould; *Petrochelidon nigricans*, Vieillot; *Ptilotis lewinii*, Swainson; *Corcorax melanorhamphus*, Vieillot; *Corone australis*, Gould; *Gymnorhina leuconota*, Gould; *Graculus melanops*, Latham; *Struthidea cinerea*, Gould; *Oreoica cristata*, Lewin; *Entomyza cyanotis*, Swainson; *Ocyphaps lophotes*, Temm., and a large case containing the bower or play-ground of the Spotted Bower-bird, *Chlamydotera maculata*, Gould. Under the careful supervision of the Assistant-Taxidermist the mounted and skin collections are in a good state of preservation, and free from insect pests.

As far as ordinary routine work in the section under my charge would permit, satisfactory progress has been made with the plates for Monograph II "Nest and Eggs of birds found breeding in Australia." A visit was paid to Melbourne during March for the purpose of examining various ornithological and oological collections, which, through the courtesy of the owners, resulted in my obtaining the loan of a number of rare and valuable eggs for figuring and description. In the preparation of the plates much of my time was taken up at the Government Printing Office. Many photographs of nests by Mr. H. Barnes, Junr., and several taken *in situ* by myself, have also been satisfactorily reproduced. Drawings of the principal birds have been made in the museum by Mr. Neville Cayley, and the blocks are approaching completion.

Small collections of birds and eggs have been determined, and information afforded either personally or by letter.

#### Ethnology.

During the year the collection has been enriched by 587 acquisitions. Numerically the additions exceed those made to the Ornithological Collection, and much of my time has been taken up with their registration, although relieved by yourself as far as possible, both in preparing the labels for the printer and placing the specimens in the cases.

The presentations received in the early part of the year, were, in many instances, made in response to your circular referred to in last year's Report. Many are very rare and of exceeding great value, but only a passing reference can here be made to the most important. As usual, the Rev. H. A. Robertson, of Erromango, has responded liberally to a request for specimens, among the most important of a large collection received from him being a very fine crescent Moon-god or fetish. Captain E. C. Hore, late commander of the missionary steamer "John Williams," has also contributed an interesting collection of shell necklaces, baskets, mats, and dresses from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. An equally interesting collection from Borneo was presented by Dr. Seligmann, and a very fine sacred drum from Malicollo, by the Rev. T. Watt Leggatt. Spears and arrows were received from Mr. Craig Maginnis, of Tonga; different earthen and pigments, used by the Fijians in decorating their bodies or war implements, from Dr. B. G. Corney; a widow's cap and grave markers from the Darling River District from Mr. C. Kilgour; and a number of shells from Dr. W. E. Roth, the molluscs of which are used as food by the aborigines of the Batavia River District, North Queensland.

By purchase, the additions nearly equal in number those received by presentation. The most noteworthy is a large and varied collection from all parts of Australia, the Austro-Malayan, and Pacific regions, selected from a number of specimens secured during a period of twenty years' collecting by Mr. H. Richards. A smaller, but proportionately interesting, addition from the Caroline Islands, New Britain, New Ireland, and New Guinea was received from the Rev. R. H. Rickard, while small gaps in the collections were filled up by purchases made from Mr. H. Stockdale and Mr. P. Lawrence.

The acquisitions by collection and exchange are few and unimportant.

Under your supervision both the Exhibit and Store Collections are in perfect order and in a good state of preservation.

#### Historical.

The acquisitions to this collection consists of 34 specimens, presented. The most noteworthy was a copper plate, with inscription, and foundation-stone and bricks supposed to have belonged to the original Government House, found while excavating telephone tunnels in Bridge-street, received from the Hon. Varney Parkes, Postmaster-General. Of interest, too, is a piece of basalt from the summit of Cape Horn, collected by Captain Fitzroy when in command of H.M.S. "Beagle" in 1830. This specimen was presented by Captain Fitzroy to Captain P. P. King, the father of the donor, the Hon. Phillip Gidley King, M.L.C.

#### Numismatics.

Six hundred and sixty-two specimens were registered during the year, including 652 acquisitions and 10 registered from the old collection.

The acquisitions are unusually numerous. When first I took charge of the Numismatical Register in 1892, only one specimen was received; in 1893, two specimens; in 1894, two specimens; in 1895, nine specimens. At that time the work connected with this section was nominal; but in 1897, 176 were registered, and this ever-increasing collection in 1899 totalled 652 specimens. Valuable assistance in the registration has been rendered by yourself, and, towards the close of the year, by Mr. W. Thorpe.

The registering of the Numismatical collection from the Technological Museum has entailed much work, but apart from this important exchange the additions exceed all those registered during previous years.

By presentation, the collection has been enriched chiefly by the receipt of a bronze medal struck to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from the Corporation of the City of London; bronze and silver medals from the Committee of the National Shipwreck Society of New South Wales; a bronze medal from the Royal Humane Society of Australasia, Melbourne; and various coins and tokens presented by members of the staff, Messrs. E. R. Waite, F. T. Clark, B. Lucas, and Allan McCulloch. The additions by purchase consist principally of Australian tokens. The collection transferred from the Technological Museum embrace coins from nearly every country and value, and a number of old Australian tokens.

Apart from the registration, the administration of the Numismatical collection has devolved entirely upon yourself. During the year the collections of Australian tokens were sorted and determined, and British war medals were labelled with printed tickets, mounted, and properly displayed in glass cases in a strong-room retained by you for that purpose.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED J. NORTH.

To the Curator,—  
Sir,

January, 1900.

I have the honour to hand you herewith my Annual Report on the Conchological Section for the year 1899.

The investigation of the Atoll of Funafuti which had already consumed most of my time for 1896, 1897, and 1898, again occupied my attention, and is at last finished. The part on the Bivalves was written and a supplementary collection procured by later visitors to the atoll, and presented by the Local Committee of the Funafuti Coral-boring Expedition, was studied. The mollusca of Funafuti were then registered and mounted.

After three and a half years detention from systematic museum work, I resumed it by revising the exhibited Australasian shells. The Pelecypoda were re-arranged according to an improved classification of Dr. W. H. Dall. In the remaining orders space was made by withdrawing many small shells, and in their room exhibiting species of larger bulk recently acquired. Defective mounts were repaired and nomenclature corrected as the work proceeded. The overflow of the exhibition cases was stored in a cabinet, the drawers of which are numbered to correspond with the numbers affixed to each case in the public gallery.

After the Funafuti Collection the most important acquisitions registered were an extensive series of South Australian and Central American shells, received in exchange from Prof. R. Tate; valuable donations were received from Captain E. C. Hore, of shells from Lake Tanganyika; from Mr. E. Ashby, of Chitons, from South Australia; and from Mr. A. Dean, of land-shells, from North Queensland.

A collection of shells used by the natives of North Queensland was named for Dr. W. E. Roth.

The wants of the Section under my charge are: firstly, exhibition cases better than those in which the collection is now shown; secondly, a revision of the marine Australian Gasteropoda, that division being now the worst represented in number of species, quality of mounting, or proper labelling; thirdly, some assistance in the discharge of my ever increasing duties.

From time to time my services have been required by you in the Ethnological Section.

Students and inquirers have as usual been supplied with names and other information.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES HEDLEY.

To the Curator,—  
Sir,

15 January, 1900.

Herewith I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1899.

The number of specimens acquired is considerably less than last year. This is due to fewer exchanges and to a falling-off in the number of donations. Altogether 645 specimens have been registered, of these, about 550 are Crustaceans from the "Thetis" collection. The chief acquisitions are from the following sources:—Mr. J. Berry presented a valuable series of Crustacea from Fiji; Mrs. T. Nichols collected numerous examples of Echinoderms and Crustacea at Lord Howe Island, including several species not hitherto recorded from that extremely rich faunal region; another series of Crustacea and Echinoderms from the same island was collected by Mr. J. B. Waterhouse. The only exchange worthy of note is a useful collection of Invertebrates—chiefly Crustacea—from Western Australia, received from Mr. A. M. Lea.

During the year some attention has been given to the collections, both to the duplicates in store and also to those on exhibit; in regard to the latter, the work of removing the manuscript labels and replacing them with printed ones, has been commenced. The type collection of Sponges has been completed, and the labels for the remainder of the Sponges and the models of Foraminifera are ready and will be placed on the stands as soon as convenient.

Apart from the usual routine work, the "Thetis" collection has occupied nearly the whole of my time. The 550 specimens mentioned above form only a portion of the Crustacea; these, in part, have been generically and specifically determined. During the process of selecting the smaller Crustacea from the bulk material, opportunity was taken to pick out every object of value in all groups, so as to obviate the necessity of sifting it a second time. The result is that many of the smaller specimens of other groups are ready for study, when the opportunity arrives. The manuscript dealing with the Decapoda and Stomatopoda is almost ready for the press, and will form part of Memoir IV.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS WHITELEGGE.



To the Curator,—  
Sir,

January, 1900.

I have the honour to hand you herewith the Annual Report of the Entomological Section for the year 1899.

*Insecta and Arachnida.*

The number of specimens received as donations is considerably less than that registered during the previous year. Notwithstanding this fact, however, a large percentage was of greater value than those recorded during 1898, as many of them filled up blanks in our collection, and were from such (to us) inaccessible localities as the Island of Funafuti, per the Local Committee of the Funafuti Coral-boring Expedition; Samarai, or Dinner Island, New Guinea, by the Rev. C. W. Abel; Kiriwini Island, New Guinea, by the Rev. S. B. Fellows; and a collection of Butterflies from the Solomon Islands by Lieutenant Roberts, R.N., H.M.S. "Mohawk." Generous donations have also been made to our duplicate collections by Messrs. W. S. Dun, J. A. Thorpe, G. Dixon, and Mrs. H. Forde.

There has been very little collecting done during the year, and this—chiefly Coleoptera—by Dr. E. P. Ramsay.

In the matter of exchanges, there has also been a falling-off in the number of specimens acquired. Under this head a large collection of West Australian Arachnida was received from Mr. A. M. Lea, and one of South American and Madagascan Arachnida from Dr. D. Brancsik. Small collections of European Coleoptera were received from MM. Emil Sandin, and E. Guérin.

The work of revising, remounting, and registering specimens for cabinets and gallery was diligently prosecuted during the year. The task of bringing together and marshalling in systematic order our large collection of Australian Moths, which had been commenced towards the close of 1898, was continued, and I am happy to report that very substantial progress was made. This collection, owing to the vast number of species, occupies a large amount of space. One cabinet, which had been cleared of its miscellaneous contents, has been arranged and completed; and a second, which I set apart and cleared for the same purpose, is now nearly finished. A large number of Beetles, not hitherto displayed, has been set out for exhibition, and so also has a large series of life histories illustrative of our indigenous Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. The total number of registrations under this head—old collection—is 902, an amount greatly in excess of 1898.

The whole of the manuscript labels attached to the exhibited collection of Exotic Lepidoptera have been replaced by printed ones, and those of the Australian Beetles are now receiving attention.

As in previous years, assistance has been extended to students of Australian Entomology, both in respect of the naming and preserving of specimens and in information as to life histories.

The collection is clean and free from insect pests.

I have, &c.,  
W. J. RAINBOW.

APPENDIX III.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—  
Gentlemen,

I have to report that the office work has been efficiently performed by the Staff, documents and papers have been properly filed, and all clerical work duly attended to.

The Accounts have been audited monthly, and found in order by the Finance Committee, and the Annual Balance Sheet was certificated by Mr. J. Hunter Stephenson, Chartered Accountant.

The following is a return of the growth of the Museum as shown by the documents, which have passed through my hands:—

	1888.	1898.	1899.
Letters received ... ..	471	1,104	1,097
Letters written ... ..	385	1,009	993
Letters of thanks sent ... ..	345	1,246	980
Vouchers ... ..	397	405	417
Reports ... ..	25	37	31
Schedules—Books ... ..	.....	.....	704
Purchase ... ..	55	21	13
Exchange ... ..	42	57	45
Donation ... ..	360	776	641
Collection ... ..	.....	62	39
Information ... ..	.....	82	56

The Library continues to receive a large share of time and attention, and current work is kept up to date. The number of volumes received and registered was 507, besides numerous pamphlets and unbound parts.

The Library having out-grown the space provided for the section containing Magazines, Periodicals, and Proceedings of Societies, ten new bookcases were erected, and this room is now completely cased.

Many efforts have been made to exterminate insect pests in the Library with very fair success, and now very few are seen, the Silver-fish being probably the worst. Experiments are being made with formalin vapour, which is expected to have the effect of killing all insect life among the books.

I have, &c.,  
S. SINCLAIR,  
Secretary and Librarian.

APPENDIX IV.



APPENDIX V.  
ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1899.

<i>Crown Trustee.</i>					
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	...	...	...	...	14
<i>Official Trustees.</i>					
His Honor the Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	...	...	...	...	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	0
The Auditor-General	...	...	...	...	11
The Collector of Customs	...	...	...	...	7
The President of the Medical Board	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Elective Trustees.</i>					
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	...	...	...	...	9
A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	...	...	...	...	5
The Honorable Jas. Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	12
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	...	...	...	...	6
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.	...	...	...	...	2*
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c.	...	...	...	...	8*
W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.	...	...	...	...	5
T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A.	...	...	...	...	5
J. T. Wilson, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	...	...	...	...	2
The Honorable S. H. Hyam, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	4*
Hugh Pollock, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	...	...	...	...	6
T. Storie Dixon, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Meetings during the year—11 ordinary and 7 Committee.					
* Had leave of absence granted.					

APPENDIX VI.  
I.—ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1899.

	Week-days.	Sundays.	Total.
January ... ..	9,832	2,929	12,761
February ... ..	5,837	2,003	7,840
March ... ..	7,509	2,677	10,186
April ... ..	11,484	3,505	14,989
May ... ..	8,033	2,475	10,508
June ... ..	7,302	2,608	9,910
July ... ..	8,278	3,691	11,969
August ... ..	5,844	2,700	8,544
September ... ..	5,811	2,344	8,155
October ... ..	7,476	2,511	9,987
November ... ..	6,135	1,760	7,895
December ... ..	6,780	2,095	8,875
Total ... ..	90,321	31,298	121,619
Average ... ..	845	590	

II.—COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Week-days.			Sundays.		
	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1885 .....	82,594	941	.....	43,918	.....	469
1886 .....	85,972	3,378	.....	41,259	.....	2,659
1887 .....	85,931	.....	41	36,868	.....	4,391
1888 .....	89,028	3,097	.....	40,337	3,469	.....
1889 .....	92,858	3,830	.....	45,552	5,215	.....
1890 .....	87,900	.....	4,958	36,824	.....	8,728
1891 .....	91,910	4,010	.....	40,935	4,111	.....
1892 .....	94,438	2,528	.....	36,263	.....	4,672
1893* .....	81,551	.....	12,887	30,776	.....	5,487
1894 .....	86,246	4,695	.....	34,324	3,548	.....
1895* .....	86,353	107	.....	32,226	.....	2,098
1896* .....	83,351	.....	3,002	34,494	2,268	.....
1897 .....	89,907	6,556	.....	32,987	.....	1,507
1898 .....	88,332	.....	1,575	28,629	.....	4,358
1899 .....	90,321	1,989	.....	31,298	2,669	.....

\* Partially closed for repairs during these years.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII.

RETURNS OF SPECIMENS ACQUIRED AND MOUNTED DURING 1899.

A.—Acquisitions.

Regis- tration mark.	Department.	No. of Specimens acquired by—				Total Acquisitions.
		Donation.	Exchange.	Purchase.	Collection.	
M.	Vertebrata— Mammals.....	47	14	1	20	82
O.	Birds.....	228	74	14	64	380
R.	Reptiles .....	114	44	1	14	173
I.	Fishes .....	89	26	2	38	155
S.	Skeletons.....	33	5	1	7	46
C.	Invertebrata— Mollusca .....	2,823	1,662	.....	3,274	7,759
K.	Insecta, Arachnida, &c.....	1,155	956	.....	45	2,156
G.	Other Invertebrata .....	70	60	1	645	776
F.	Fossils .....	794	3	1	210	1,008
D.	Minerals .....	239	41	.....	.....	280
E.	Ethnological.....	290	12	282	3	587
H.	Historical .....	34	.....	.....	.....	34
N.	Numismatical .....	69	531	52	.....	652
B.	Miscellaneous .....	68	8	.....	.....	76
L.	Casts and Moulds.....	5	.....	6	.....	11
	Total.....	6,058	3,436	361	4,320	14,175

B.—Prepared and Mounted.

Articulators.

	Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles.	Fish.
Skeletons, cleaned .....	15	34	2	1
„ mounted .....	12	13	1	1
Old skeletons, remounted .....	2	2	2	.....
Disarticulated bones, cleaned .....	414	155	113	.....

Taxidermists.

New skins, preserved.....	5	62	1	2
„ made up .....	33	86	.....	.....
„ mounted .....	12	52	.....	5
Old skins, remade .....	.....	25	.....	.....
„ remounted.....	3	8	.....	279
New groups, mounted .....	3	32	.....	.....
Old groups, remounted .....	.....	10	.....	.....
New nest groups, mounted .....	.....	15	.....	.....
Old nest groups, remounted .....	.....	3	.....	.....

Formatori.

	Reptiles.	Fish.	Skeletons.	Fossils.	Minerals.	Medals.	Models.
Moulds prepared .....	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
New casts taken .....	3	2	.....	3	.....	3	2
Casts from old moulds taken .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

Photographer.

	Mam- mals.	Birds, Nests, and Eggs.	Reptiles.	Fish.	Insects.	Crus- tacea.	Ethnology.	Fossils.	Minerals.	Medals.	Models.	Various.
Negatives taken .....	3	56	5	4	1	2	17	2	...	1	1	1
New prints prepared .....	4	134	9	10	2	4	45	4	...	2	2	6
Old negatives printed .....	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Prints mounted .....	...	26	...	2	...	...	109	33	2	1	1	3
Micro-photo negatives taken .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
„ „ printed .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII.  
DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM, 1899.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Rev. C. W. Abel ...	1	ISLAND BOA— <i>Enygrus carinatus</i> .	Mons. J. Bernier ...	5	SHELLS—3 <i>Eulima articulata</i> , 2 <i>Chama lazarus</i> .
Do ...	1	HOODED SNAKE— <i>Stegonotus cucullatus</i> .	Hon. John Berry ...	10	FUJI SNAKES— <i>Ogmodon vitianus</i> .
Do ...	1	GREAT-BILLED HERON— <i>Ardea sumatrana</i> .	Do ...	1	CRAW-FISH— <i>Ibacus antarcticus</i> .
Do ...	1	GREEN MANUCODE— <i>Mannocodia chalybea</i> .	Do ...	2	CRABS— <i>Carpilius maculatus</i> .
Do ...	1	RED-BREASTED KINGFISHER— <i>Tanyptera tymphana</i> .	Do ...	8	GLASS CRABS— <i>Lysiosquilla maculata</i> .
Do ...	1	RIFLE-BIRD— <i>Craspedophora magnifica</i> .	Do ...	2	CRABS— <i>Zozymus aeneus</i> .
Do ...	1	MARQUIS OF RAGGI'S BIRD OF PARADISE— <i>Paradisea raggiana</i> .	Do ...	3	CRABS— <i>Calappa hepatica</i> .
Do ...	1	GOLDEN-WINGED BIRD OF PARADISE— <i>Diphyllodes chrysoptera</i> .	Do ...	3	CRABS— <i>Eriphia laevimana</i> .
Do ...	1	KING-BIRD OF PARADISE— <i>Ciccinurus regius</i> .	Do ...	4	CRABS— <i>Leptodius exaratus</i> .
Do ...	216	BEEFLES—2 <i>Batocera wallacei</i> , 2 (larvæ) <i>Batocera wallacei</i> , 1 (pupa) <i>Batocera wallacei</i> , 15 <i>Glenea picta</i> , 3 <i>Monohammus</i> sp., 1 <i>Praonetha villaris</i> , 2 <i>Ocesium pachymerum</i> , 29 <i>Cyphogastrea venerea</i> , 27 <i>Cyphogastrea gloriosa</i> , 6 <i>Lomaptera ignipennis</i> , 9 <i>Lepidota 5-lineata</i> , 8 <i>Anomala aeneiventris</i> , 6 <i>Heteronyx brevier</i> , 10 <i>Amarygmus oculus</i> , 30 <i>Amarygmus foveo-striatus</i> , 10 <i>Aulacophora dorsalis</i> , 8 <i>Prasyptera antennata</i> , 4 <i>Aspidomorpha australasica</i> , 7 <i>Toxicum rufipes</i> , 6 <i>Epilachna lignatipennis</i> , 2 <i>Leochrinus fulvicollis</i> , 1 <i>Laches comptoni</i> , 4 <i>Prophanes</i> sp., 1 <i>Alaus acontias</i> , 1 <i>Agripnus gestrio</i> , 1 <i>Monocrepidius limiles</i> , 1 <i>Monocrepidius</i> sp., 2 <i>Rhynchophora kaupi</i> , 1 <i>Sphenophorus obscurus</i> , 1 <i>Leptorhynchus angustatus</i> , 4 <i>Sitentes ceruleatus</i> , 11 <i>Eupsalis promissa</i> .	Do ...	1	CRAB— <i>Thalamita crenata</i> .
Do ...	8	WEEVILS—1 <i>Laogonia intrusa</i> , 1 <i>Coptorhynchus tessellatus</i> , 1 <i>Alcides</i> sp., 1 <i>Therates basalis</i> , 4 <i>Tricondyla aptera</i> .	Do ...	1	CRAB— <i>T. stimpsoni</i> .
Do ...	2	WASPS— <i>Stilbum amethysticum</i> .	Do ...	2	CRABS— <i>Grapsus maculatus</i> .
Do ...	9	BUGS—8 <i>Pentatoma prasina</i> , 1 <i>Oncoscelis</i> sp.	Do ...	1	CRAB— <i>G. strigosus</i> .
Do ...	8	SPIDERS—1 <i>Nephila maculata</i> , 7 <i>Gasteracantha crucigera</i> .	Do ...	3	CRABS— <i>Goniograpsus thukujar</i> .
Mr. J. Achilles ...	3	QUARTZ AND JASPER containing gold.	Do ...	1	CRAB— <i>Achaelous</i> sp.
Mr. Fred. Aldisch ...	1	SAURY HERRING— <i>Elops saurus</i> .	Do ...	7	CALLING CRABS— <i>Gelasimus tetragonon</i> .
Miss Edith Anderson ...	1	TRAP-DOOR SPIDER— <i>Eriodon formosum</i> .	Do ...	2	CRABS— <i>Macropthalmus</i> sp.
Mrs. T. A. Anderson ...	1	PALE-HEADED SNAKE— <i>Hoplocephalus bitroquatus</i> .	Do ...	1	HERMIT CRAB— <i>Pagurus punctulatus</i> .
Mr. C. E. Andrews ...	1	SHELL— <i>Ostodes</i> , n. sp.	Do ...	12	CORALS—1 <i>Mussa</i> sp., 1 <i>Astrea</i> sp., 5 <i>Galaxia</i> sp., 5 <i>Hydnophora</i> sp.
Mr. Arthur Antrobus ...	1	BLIND SNAKE— <i>Typhlops polygrammicus</i> .	Do ...	6	SHELLS—2 <i>Cardium angulatum</i> , 1 <i>Cardium elongatum</i> , 1 <i>Pecten pallium</i> , 2 <i>Venus listeri</i> .
Mr. Edwin Ashby ...	119	SHELLS—1 <i>Chiton verconis</i> , 1 <i>Ischnochiton ptychius</i> , 1 <i>Acanthochites matthewsi</i> , 4 <i>Lorica volvox</i> , 2 <i>Cryptoplax striatus</i> , 4 <i>Plaxiphora petiolata</i> , 1 <i>Plaxiphora conspersa</i> , 2 <i>Chiton jugosus</i> , 3 <i>Chiton tricoloris</i> , 13 <i>Callistochiton antiquus</i> , 1 <i>Acanthochites matthewsi</i> , 1 <i>Lepidopleurus iniquatus</i> , 2 <i>Lepidopleurus matthewsi</i> , 1 <i>Lepidopleurus</i> sp., 11 <i>Ischnochiton crispus</i> , 20 <i>Ischnochiton ustulatus</i> , 6 <i>Ischnochiton decussatus</i> , 7 <i>Ischnochiton cariosus</i> , 12 <i>Ischnochiton contractus</i> , 6 <i>Ischnochiton smaragdinus</i> , 8 <i>Ischnochiton smaragdinus</i> var., 12 <i>Ischnochiton thomasi</i> .	Mr. W. H. Binsted ...	1	QUARTZ CASING OF VEIN IN CALCITE "PIPES," WITH GOLD (FREE)—From the Uncle Tom Mine (the Tuena Quartz-mining Company), Tuena.
Mr. R. A. Ayres ...	1	FLYING GURNARD— <i>Dactylopterus orientalis</i> .	Mr. P. G. Black ...	2	ORNATE FIRE-STICKS.
Mr. F. Manson Bailey ...	1	PACKET OF SEEDS— <i>Aleurites moulleana</i> .	Do ...	2	CARVED CEREMONIAL PADDLES.
Mr. R. T. Baker ...	1	TUBER OF APOCYNACEOUS PLANT.	Do ...	1	SCOOP TO ATTRACT BONITO.
Mr. G. P. Barbour ...	1	LARVA OF LONGICORN BEETLE— <i>Prionides</i> sp.	Rev. Thos. Blackburn ...	1	TRAP-DOOR SPIDER— <i>Eriodon granulosum</i> ♂.
Mr. Walter Barrass ...	1	MOLOCH— <i>Moloch horridus</i> .	Mr. Bogle ...	1	WASP— <i>Evania princeps</i> .
Mr. Z. C. Barry ...	1	WASP— <i>Pepsis australis</i> .	Mr. C. F. Bolton ...	2	STONE TOMAHAWKS, OR "MOGOS."
Mr. Jesse Bell ...	2	STONE TOMAHAWKS.	Do ...	1	OLIVE-BACKED ORIOLE— <i>Oriolus viridis</i> .
Dr. Bell ...	1	WASP— <i>Megalyra fascipennis</i> .	Do ...	1	NEST OF WELCOME SWALLOW— <i>Hirundo neoxena</i> , built on a file of bills.
Do ...	1	"PEACH-BORER" WEEVIL— <i>Orthorrhinus cylindrirostris</i> .	Botanical Gardens ...	1	SPIDER AND EGG-BAGS— <i>Celenia excavata</i> .
Mr. Frank Bonnett ...	1	BROWN SNAKE (YOUNG)— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .	Do ...	1	PLATYPUS— <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> .
Mr. E. L. Bennetts ...	1	ROCK GECKO— <i>Gymnodactylus platurus</i> .	Do ...	1	BLOW-PIPE DART-CASE.
Mr. S. L. Bensusan ...	2	COPPER PYRITES— <i>Chalcopyrites</i> .	Do ...	1	PIECE OF KENYAH HOUSE-ROOFING.
Do ...	1	RED OXIDE WITH SILICATE OF COPPER—Cuprite with chrysocolla.	Do ...	1	FISH-TRAP—Made from mid-rib of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> .
			Do ...	1	BLACK-BREASTED PLOVER— <i>Sarcophorus tricolor</i> .
			Do ...	1	PEACOCK— <i>Pavo cristatus</i> .
			Do ...	1	WALKING FISH— <i>Antennarius striatus</i> .
			Do ...	1	SPIDER— <i>Celenia excavata</i> .
			Do ...	1	BEETLE— <i>Trox candidus</i> .
			Do ...	1	HERMIT CRAB— <i>Paguristes barbatus</i> .
			Do ...	6	SHELLS— <i>Microcystis excrescens</i> .
			Do ...	1	LAND SHELL— <i>Thersites bipartita</i> (var. <i>beddomæ</i> Brazier).
			Do ...	1	DECOMPOSED FERREUGINOUS BASALTIC-LAVA.
			Do ...	1	MARSH TEEN— <i>Hydrochelidon hybrida</i> .
			Do ...	1	MARSH TRINGA— <i>Limnocinclus acuminatus</i> .
			Do ...	1	BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL— <i>Ægialitis melanops</i> .
			Do ...	1	LITTLE WATER CRAKE— <i>Porzana palustris</i> .
			Do ...	2	BROWN PLOVERS— <i>Charadrius veredus</i> .
			Do ...	3	LATHAM'S SNipe— <i>Gallinago australis</i> .
			Do ...	1	MAGPIE (Albino)— <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> .
			Do ...	1	ROCK GECKO— <i>Gymnodactylus milneii</i> .
			Do ...	1	RABBIT (Head, with malformed Teeth)— <i>Lepus cuniculus</i> .
			Do ...	1	NEW GUINEA FISHING-KITE—for catching gar-fish.
			Do ...	2	FOSSIL WOOD.
			Do ...	1	BROWN SNAKE— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .
			Do ...	1	BLACK SNAKE— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .
			Do ...	4	BEEFLES—2 <i>Tachys Australis</i> , 2 <i>Cornurus unipalpus</i> .
			Do ...	2	ANTS— <i>Iridomyrmex gracilis</i> .
			Do ...	3	PHASMAS ("Native Ladies")— <i>Tropidoderus childreni</i> .
			Do ...	2	SPIDERS— <i>Gasteracantha flavomaculata</i> .
			Do ...	1	SHIELD.

NOTE.—Owing to circumstances rendering the copy inaccessible for comparison after the matter was set up, a few minor inaccuracies appear to have entered into the list of donations, which cannot be corrected without further delaying the publication.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. W. D. Campbell	1	WOMERAH.	Dr. J. C. Cox	...	SHELLS— <i>continued</i> .
Do	...	WADDY.			vaginoides, 2 Venus lamellata, 1
Do	...	BOOMERANGS.			Trigonia margaritacea, 1 Soletellina
Do	...	BIRDS' NESTS.			biradiata, 1 Scutus anatinus, 1 Philine
Do	...	NESTS OF WESTERN ACANTHIZA—Acanthiza apicalis.			angasi, 1 Sigaretus zonalis, 2 Macro-
Do	...	EGGS OF GREY-BREASTED WOOD SWALLOW—Artamus cinereus.			schisma tasmaniae, 6 Pseudavicula
Do	...	EGGS OF RED EYE-BROWED TREE CREEPER—Climacteris erythropt.	Mr. J. T. Cradick	1	australis.
Do	...	COLLARED BROWN SNAKES—Diemenia nuchalis.	Do	...	SPIDER—Araneus heroine.
Do	...	LEGLESS LIZARD—Lialis burtonii.	Do	...	PRAYING MANTIS—Mantis sp.
Do	...	GECKO—Gymnodactylus miliosii.	Do	...	CRICKET—Gryllus sp.
Do	...	SKINK—Amphibolurus reticulatus.	Do	...	WASP—Abispa splendida.
Do	...	BROWN SNAKE (Young)—Diemenia textilis.	Do	...	BEE—Scopanes solidus.
Do	...	BLIND SNAKE—Typhlops bituberculatus	Mr. S. R. Craddock	1	RAINBOW FISH—Coris semicincta.
Mr. Wm. Campbell	1	PEWTER CAST—taken from George III. shilling.	Mr. J. J. Cramp	1	AURIFEROUS PYRITE.
Mr. Robert Campbell	2	APOSTLE BIRDS—Struthidea cinerea (semi-albino).	Hon. Dr. J. M. Creed	1	LIGNITE.
Mr. Harry Cantle	1	FLY—Pangonia sp.	Do	...	OXIDE OF IRON—Limonite (pseudo-
Mr. Josh. E. Carne	1	ROCK GECKO—Gymnodactylus platyrus.	Do	...	morphic).
Capt. Carpenter	4	LARGE PITTAS—Pitta maxima.	Do	...	MOTH—Spilosoma obliqua.
Do	...	NICOBAR PIGEON—Caloenas nicobarica.	Do	...	BUTTERFLY CHRYSALIS—Danaid sp.
Master Neville Cayley	1	NEST OF THE YELLOW-BREASTED ROBIN—Eopsaltria australis.	Do	...	MASON BEES—Anthophora cingulata.
Mr. G. R. Cherry	1	SKULL—From Fly River, British New Guinea.	Do	...	SATIN BOWER-BIRD—Ptilonorhynchus violaceus.
Mr. J. Chester	1	MOTH—Philomacra senex.	Mr. H. S. W. Crum-	1	PALU COCO-NUT FIBRE FISHING-LINE.
Mr. F. T. Clark	...	CHILLIAN COIN, 20 cents, 1873.	mer.	...	
Do	...	FRENCH COIN, Napoleon III., 1866, franc.	Do	...	WADDIES.
Do	...	U.S. COIN, one dime, 1875.	Do	...	SHIELDS.
Mr. Cockburn	127	SHELLS—1 Tellina albinella, 85 Cantharidus picturatus, 16 Planaxis mollis, 23 Marginella Tasmanica, 2 Haliotis cocoradiatus.	Do	...	WOMERAH.
Mr. J. T. Cockerell	1	REGENT BIRD (young male)—Sericultus melinus.	Do	...	BOOMERANG.
Mr. O. Collett	26	SHELLS—2 Acavus phoenix, 2 Acavus phoenix var., 2 Acavus superba, 2 Acavus melanotragnus, 2 Acavus skinneri, 3 Euplecta colletti, 2 Hemiplecta semidecussata, 2 Hemiplecta chenui, 2 Corilla gudei, 2 Cataulus nielneri (var. caperata), 1 Buliminus intermedius, 2 Aulapoma itieri, 2 Cyclophorus bairdi.	Do	...	NULLA NULLA.
Master G. S. Collum	1	SKINK—Lygosoma quoyi.	Hon. W. P. Cullen,	1	SPIDER AND EGG-BAGS—Dicrostichus magnificus.
Mr. J. Comino	1	SHELL—Sepia apama.	M.L.C.	...	
Dr. T. Cooksey	2	COINS—Belgium, Leopold I., 1862, 2 cents; Leopold II., 1874, 2 cents.	Do	...	HOVER FLIES—Syrphus sp.
Mr. Albert Cooper	1	WHITE-FRONTED FALCON—Falco lunulatus.	Mr. W. A. Cuneo	25	MINERALS—3 Ochreous ore, 3 Silver-lead ore (Bartlett's Lode), 8 Silver-lead ore (Cunco's Lode), 1 Cerrusite, 1 Kerosene shale (from Mount Werong, head of Kowmung River), 5 Pyrites with Calcite, 2 Galena, 1 Pyritous lode-stone.
Do	...	DELICATE OWL—Strix delicatula.	Do	...	Glossopteris browniana and Cingularia (Phyllothea).
Do	...	WHITE-BELLIED CUCKOO SHRIKE—Graucalus hypoleucos.	Mrs. Dashwood	4	BRIDLED GOBY (Gobius bifrenatus).
Do	...	FLINDER'S CUCKOO—Eudynamis cyanocephala.	Do	...	GUDEON (Eleotris).
Mr. A. R. Cooper	3	CHERRY BUGS—Peltophora picta.	Prof. T. E. W. David	4	MIDDLE DEVONIAN CORALS—2 Heliolites porosa, 1 Sanidophyllum Davidis, 1 Stromatopora or Stromatoporella.
Mr. C. A. Copeland	1	BEAUTIFUL GRASS FINCH—Poephila mirabilis.	Mr. Edward Davis	1	"FLYING" GURNARD—Dactylopterus orientalis.
Do	...	DOUBLE-BARRED FINCH—Stictoptera bichenovii.	Mr. A. Dean	2	SNAILS AS FOOD—Thersites bipartita.
Do	...	INDIGO FINCH—Cyanospiza cyanea.	Do	...	LAND SHELLS—6 Parmacochlea fischeri, 7 Vaginula leydigii, 2 Thersites forsteriana, 2 Chlorites mucida, 2 Chlorites aridorum, 2 Chlorites sp., 2 Rhytida sheridani, 2 Rhytida franklandiensis, 3 Rhenia splendida, Nanina krefftii, 20 Nanina inconspicua, 2 Papuina cerea, 2 Papuina sp., 2 Papuina macgillivrayi, 2 Leptopoma vitreum, 2 Pupina ventrosa, 2 Pupina pettardi, 2 Pupina bilinguis, 2 Pupina sp., 20 Stenogyra gracilis, 4 Helicina gouldiana, 30 Situla turricula, 1 Thersites bipartita var. unicolor, 2 Cassidula angulifera, 1 Auricula aurisjudae.
Hon. Dr. B. G. Corney	12	Paints and Dyes used by the Fijians in their manufactures and for decorative purposes.	Master Arnold Deut.	1	BLIND SNAKE—Typhlops polygrammicus.
Do	...	2 parcels of red earth used by the Fijians as paint for the face; 1 parcel of iron-stone used by the Fijians as paint for the face.	Mr. T. J. Dickson	1	SEA PERCH—Epinephelus undulatostratus.
Do	...	IRONSTONE	Mr. Geo. Dixon	204	BERTLES—3 Rhizobius xanthurus, 4 Scydmus notescens, 4 Lagria grandis, 9 Mordella albosparsa, 13 Mordella tomentosa, 2 Mordella sp., 6 Hebecerus crocogaster, 3 Hebecerus sp., 1 Rhytiphora rubeta, 1 Demomassa macleayi, 1 Syllitus graminicus, 1 Syllitus sp., 2 Distichocera par., 8 Paropsis liturata, 1 Paropsis variolosa, 1 Paropsis polyglypta, 1 Paropsis sp., 1 Paropsis maculata, 2 Paropsis circumdata, 3 Paropsis castanea, 3 Carpophagus banksii, 1 Mecynodera coxalgica, 17 Calomela vittata, 8 Lamprolina æniopennia, 11 Cryptoccephalus sp., 1 Euphyina elegans, 1 Leis conformis, 1 Bolbocerus gayndahensis, 12 Diphucephalus rugosus, 3 Cyria imperialis, 1 Stigmodera cyanicollis, 1 Stigmodera kluggi, 3 Cisseis similis, 2 Cisseis
Mr. R. W. Cox	1	ABNORMAL FOWL'S EGG.			
Dr. J. Wharton Cox	1	SCARLET-FRONTED EPHTHIANURA—Ephthianura tricolor. ♂			
Do	...	NEST OF WHITE-BACKED MAGPIE—Gymnorhina leuconota.			
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	SKULL—from Fly River, British New Guinea.			
Do	62	SHELLS—2 Liparus gratwickii (type), 2 Xanthomelon perinflata, 4 Xanthomelon pachystyla v. subfusconotata, Cox; 14 Situla wilcoxi, 5 Endodonta iuloides, 12 Endodonta sp., 4 Endodonta sp., 2 Endodonta sp., 2 Solen			



Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. Geo. Dixon .....	...	BETTER—continued. sp., 1 Lacon caliginosa, 1 Monocrepidius minor, 1 Monocrepidius sp., 5 Anilicus semiflavus, 2 Dictenophorus ramifer, 5 Amarygmus picipes, 10 Paropsis picea, 4 Poropsis morio, 3 Trigonothops pallidicollis, 1 Sarothrocrepis sp., 2 Philophlaeus distinguendus, 2 Philophlaeus posticalis, 1 Notonomus sp., 1 Creophilus erythrocephalus, 1 Aleochara brachialis, 18 Sartellus signatus, 2 Brachypeplus auritus, 1 Leperina decorata, 16 Onthophagus granulatus, 2 Onthophagus cuniculus, 2 Onthophagus sp.	Mr. B. G. Engelhardt	3	TOURMALINE GRANITE.
Do	1	LARVA (Case Moth)—Metura elongata.	Do	1	QUARTZ CRYSTALS.
Mr. Wm. Dixon	...	FROG-HOPPER—Eurymla sp.	Do	1	SILURIAN SLATE.
Do	1	WEBBIL—Gonipterus cionoides.	Do	1	BISMUTHITE, BISMUTHINITE and MOLYBDENITE in quartz.
Do	1	FISH LOUSE—Ourozeuktes pyriformis.	Do	1	BARYTES.
Do	3	BUGS—Nematopus profanus.	Do	1	FELDSPAR CRYSTALS.
Do	13	FROG-HOPPERS—5 Eurymla distincta, 2 Eurymla sp., 2 Centrotus decius, 4 Centrotus viridescens.	Do	6	SILLIMANITE.
Do	33	BETTER—Euops falcata.	Mr. R. Etheridge	1	EGG-CASE—Mantis sp.
Do	43	BETTER—1 Hesthis ornata, 2 Obrida fascialis, 1 Natalis porcata, 1 Talaurinus sp., 1 Talaurinus rugosus, 4 Rhadino omus lacordairei, 3 Prynus squalidus, 4 Prynus tenebricosus, 6 Chrysolophus spectabilis, 6 Belus sparsus, 3 Rhachiodes dentifer, 2 Eurhynchus scabrior, 9 Myrmacielus formicarius.	Do	1	STONE AXE-HEAD from Malicollo, New Hebrides.
Mr. Sydney Dodds	1	BETTER—Stigmodera grandis.	Mr. George Euler	2	SCHHEELITE.
Do	2	MOths—1 pseudoterpna percomptaria, 1 Euproctis obsoleta.	Do	4	BETTER—Heteronyx holosericeus.
Mr. J. Doherty	1	PALE-HEADED PARAKEET—Platyceus pallidiceps.	Do	1	BETTER—Lamprima kreftii.
Mr. Arthur Don	1	SPIDER AND 1 SPIDER COCOON—Gasteracantha flavomaculata.	Do	1	BETTER—Paropsis immaculata.
Mr. H. Stuart Dove	26	SHELLS—3 Flammulina hamiltoni, 3 Beds domeia tasmanica, 20 Potamopyrgus smithii.	Mr. A. J. Ewen	1	IRONSTONE CONCRETION.
Mr. J. Draper	1	SPIDER—Gasteracantha flavomaculata.	Do	1	BALL OF WATERWORN LIMESTONE.
Do	1	SWIMMING CRAB—Platyonychus bipustulosus.	Do	2	GIPSUM.
Do	1	CRAB—Lomis hirta.	Do	1	WHITE CLAY—Kaolin.
Do	5	SHELLS—3 Cystopelta petterdi, 1 Helicarian verreauxi, 1 Caryodes dufresni.	Mr. G. Fairbairn	1	WALLABY (jaw)—Macropus.
Mr. W. S. Dun	1	WASP—Pompilus australis.	Do	3	UNIOS—Unio angasi.
Mr. Alex. Duncan	25	Glyphidodon unioellatus.	Do	1	SPECIMEN OF KOPI (Gypsum).
Do	2	SOLDIER FISH—Apogon fasciatus.	Do	1	Maccoyella.
Do	1	GRAEFF'S APOGON—Apogon graeffii.	Do	3	WASPS—2 Stilbum amethysticum, 1 Sphecx vestila.
Do	1	CLICK BETTER—Tetralabus sp.	Do	5	BETTER—1 Catadromus australis, 1 Agrypnus latus, 1 Amarygmus grandis, 2 Symphyletes vicarius.
Do	25	BETTER—1 Heluo costatus, 1 Pterostichus comes, 1 Pterostichus (sp.), 2 Macrogyrus angustatus, 1 Xylonychea eucalypti, 1 Schizognathus prasinus, 1 Liparetrus rufipennis, 3 Hap'onycha obesa, 1 Lepispilus sulciollis, 1 Cardiotborax distinctus, 1 Dechius scissicollis, 1 Adellium convexiusculum, 2 Carp'phagus banksia, 1 Cryptoccephalus litigious, 2 Paropsis tasmanicus, 1 Paropsis obsoleta, 2 Crepidomenus australis, 2 Cisseis 12-guttatus.	Do	1	PRAYING MANTIS—Mantissp. (immature).
Do	18	WEBBILS—2 Talaurinus costatus, 2 Talaurinus (sp.), 3 Gonipterus exeratus, 4 Rhinaria sp., 1 Haplonyx ustipennis, 1 Rhachiodes bicaudatus, 2 Eurhynchus scabrior, 1 Belus sparsus, 2 Mecistocerus mastersi.	Mr. C. A. Falstedt	1	VARIATED GECKO—Gehyra variegata.
Do	2	COCKROACHES—Polyzosteria orientalis.	Mr. Alfred Fathers	1	SWEDISH BANK NOTE of 1761.
Do	5	LOCUSTS—2 Chloriphistes conspersa, 3 Locusta sp.	Fisheries, Commissioners of.	1	NORFOLK ISLAND BAT—Nyetinomus norfolcensis.
Do	1	CRANE FLY—Macromastix costalis.	Do	3	RAINBOW TROUT—Salmo irideus.
Do	7	WASPS—2 Thynnus obscurus, 5 Rhagigaster unicolor.	Do	1	TREE LOBSTER—Eurycantha horrida.
Do	3	SPIDERS—1 Araneus heroine, 1 Arcys lancearius, 1 Stephanopsis cambridgii.	Do	2	PRAYING MANTIS—Rhombodera tamolana.
Dr. C. A. Edwards	1	WASP—Pepsis australis.	Do	4	LOCUSTS—Gryllus sp.
Do	7	BANDED FULLER—Tetradachmum aruanum.	Do	4	SPIDERS—Nephila maculata.
Mr. H. R. Elvery	1	NEST OF GOLDEN-RUMPED ROBIN—Eopsaltria chrysorrhoua.	Do	40	MILLEPEDES—Spirostreptus maximus.
Mr. B. G. Engelhardt	1	FELDSPAR, with mica and quartz.	Do	3	BETTER—1 Chalcephora deyrollei, 1 Agrypnus gestroi, 1 Mastochilus obliquus.
Do	1	FELDSPAR, with tourmaline, quartz and mica.	Do	1	MOUSE—Mus sp.
			Mr. J. F. Fitzhardinge	18	SHELLS—Papuina trobriandensis.
			Do	1	LAND CRAB—Cardisoma hirtipes.
			Do	1	HERMIT CRAB—Cenobita olivieri.
			Do	1	SKINK—Lygosoma cyanurum.
			Do	1	SPIDER—Celania excavata.
			Mr. A. E. Flavelle	1	WEED CRAB—Halimus spinosus.
			Do	1	SUCKING FISH—Echeneis naucrates.
			Do	1	NATIVE CAT—Dasyurus viverrinus.
			Mr. J. Fleming	9	SPIDER AND YOUNG—Lycosa godeffroyii.
			Do	1	MINERAL RESIN IN COAL—Retinite.
			Do	2	COAT—Showing iridescence.
			Do	2	MINERAL RESIN, with sulphide and sulphate of iron in coal—Retinite, with pyrites and melanterite in coal.
			Do	4	TICKS (from Native Cat)—Ixodes sp.
			Do	6	FLEAS (from a Native Cat)—Stephanocircus dasyuri.
			Mr. Milton J. Flood	13	SPIDERS—5 Argiope aetheria, 1 Argiope aetheria var. amula, 1 Araneus cordiformis, 1 Araneus anatipes, 1 Ariamnes flagellum, 1 Gasteracantha hepatica, 1 Gasteracantha minax, 1 Diaea evanida, 1 Hasarius orbiculatus.
			Mr. H. Floyd	1	NATIVE LADY—Acrophylla titan ♂
			Mr. James H. Foot	1	BLIND SNAKE—Typhlops polygrammicus.
			Mr. H. S. Forbes	1	PLANARIAN WORM—Geoplana quinquelineata.
			Do	1	SPIDER—Gasteracantha flavomaculata.
			Mr. W. Ford	1	DIPROTODON (incisor tooth).
			Mrs. H. Forde	40	BETTER—8 Aulococylus edentulus, 5 Telephorus pulchellus,

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mrs. H. Forde ...	1	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE— <i>Denisonia coronoides</i> .	Funafuti Local Coral-boring Committee.	...	SHELLS— <i>continued</i> .
Do ...	1	TREE FROG— <i>Hyla peronii</i> .			Cardium sp., 1 Tellina sp., 1 Lima sp.,
Do ...	1	FROG— <i>Hyla ewingii</i> .			1 Obtortio sp., 1 Rissoa finckii, 40
Do ...	1	BROWN SNAKE— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .			Rissoa poolei, 1 Rissoia ambigua, 1
Do ...	2	MARSH FROG— <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> .			Rissoia sp., 20 Diala profunda, 27
Do ...	2	SWAMP FROG— <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> .			Cæcum vertebrale, 15 Cæcum gulosum,
Do ...	1	OLD WIFE— <i>Enoplosus armatus</i> .			2 Cæcum amaltheanum, 6 Cæcum
Mr. W. F. Forster...	31	FOSSILS—1 Cast of a Nautilus, 4 Hemias- ter? (casts), 2 Cardium (casts), 2 Bi- valves (casts undetermined), 2 Sponges (cf. Azorica), 20 Sponges (undeter- mined).			legumen, 1 Cerithium strictum, 2
Mr. E. Fosberry ...	6	MUSSEL— <i>Mytilus chorus</i> .			Triforis incisus, 1 Triforis asperri-
Do ...	1	BONE PRICKER.			mus, 1 Columbella varians, 1 Turri-
Do ...	1	ABORIGINAL SKELETON—Found in small cave at La Perouse.			cula exasperata, 7 Marginella iota, 5
Do ...	1	SHELL FISH-HOOK—Found in same cave.			Marginella isseli var elicensis, 1 Mar-
Mr. E. T. Fowell ...	4	WERVILS— <i>Poropterus</i> sp.			ginella sandwicensis, 1 Olivella simplex,
Mr. J. Hay Fowler...	1	FAT-TAILED POUCHED MOUSE— <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> .			1 Daphnella sp., 1 Daphnella pupoidea,
Mr. F. A. Franks ...	57	SHELLS—2 <i>Cypræa erronea</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa</i> <i>erosa</i> , 4 <i>Cypræa felina</i> , 3 <i>Cypræa fim-</i> <i>briata</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa caput serpentis</i> , 3 <i>Acmæa saccharina</i> , 3 <i>Capulus ticanic-</i> <i>us</i> , 1 <i>Batillaria australis</i> , 1 <i>Cerithium</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Strombus floridus</i> , 4 <i>Planaxis</i> <i>mollis</i> , 1 <i>Scalaria aculeata</i> , 3 <i>Scalaria</i> <i>granulosa</i> , 3 <i>Scalaria australis</i> , 1 <i>Pota-</i> <i>mides ebeninum</i> , 1 <i>Ancillaria oblonga</i> , 6 <i>Columbella versicolor</i> , 1 <i>Ianthina</i> <i>communis</i> , 1 <i>Trochus clangulus</i> , 3 <i>Cantharidus baculus</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa erronea</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa vitellus</i> , 2 <i>Haliotis cocor-</i> <i>diata</i> , 4 <i>Crepidula aculeata</i> , 1 <i>Lucina</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Pectunculus striatularis</i> , 2 <i>Cassia pyrum</i> .			6 <i>Cadulus aratus</i> , 1 <i>Scissurella aequa-</i> <i>toria</i> , 10 <i>Schisomope plicata</i> , 2 <i>Teino-</i> <i>stoma qualum</i> var <i>paucicostatum</i> , 1 <i>Teinostoma parvulum</i> , 1 <i>Teinostoma</i> <i>rotatum</i> , 4 <i>Teinostoma tricarinatum</i> , 2 <i>Cirsonella ovata</i> , 2 <i>Liotia parvissima</i> , 1 <i>Liotia</i> sp., 1 <i>Liotia crenata</i> , 2 <i>Meco-</i> <i>liotia halligani</i> , 3 <i>Stomatella sanguinea</i> , 1 <i>Eulima diaphana</i> , 1 <i>Odontostomia</i> <i>biplicata</i> , 1 <i>Odontostomia robusta</i> , 1 <i>Odontostomia</i> sp., 2 <i>Eulima</i> sp., 2 <i>Eulima</i> sp., 2 <i>Eulima</i> sp., 1 <i>Pterosoma</i> <i>plana</i> , 2 <i>Atlanta gibbosa</i> , 16 <i>Atlanta</i> <i>turriculata</i> , 6 <i>Atlanta guidichaudi</i> , 2 <i>Atlanta</i> sp., 43 <i>Limacina inflata</i> , 23 <i>Limacina bulimoides</i> , 8 <i>Clio virgula</i> , 1 <i>Clio acicula</i> , 1 <i>Clio striata</i> , 22 <i>Clio</i> <i>subula</i> , 2 <i>Clio pyramidata</i> , 1 <i>Clio</i> sp., 1 <i>Curvierina columnella</i> , 1 <i>Carolinia</i> <i>longirostris</i> , 5 <i>Carolinia quadridentata</i> , 4 <i>Carolinia inflexa</i> , 6 <i>Agadina stim-</i> <i>pioni</i> , 1 <i>Tonicia</i> sp., 2 <i>Phyllidia vari-</i> <i>cosa</i> , 2 <i>Fidona</i> sp., 1 <i>Arca lima</i> , 1 <i>Pecten speciosus</i> , 1 <i>Octopus tonganus</i> , 1 <i>Murex ramosus</i> , 1 <i>Haliotis ovina</i> .
Mr. W. W. Froggatt	1	DIAMOND SNAKE— <i>Python spilotes</i> .	Mr. J. Gabriel	4	NESTS OF RUFOUS-FRONTED FANTAIL— <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> .
Do ...	2	BUTTERFLIES— <i>Ialmenus iclinis</i> .	Do	1	NEST OF WHITE-SHAPED FANTAIL— <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> .
Do ...	2	MOTHS— <i>Teana protraheus</i> .	Do	1	NEST OF ROSE-BREASTED ROBIN— <i>Ery-</i> <i>throdryas rosea</i> .
Do ...	2	TRAP-DOOR SPIDERS—1 <i>Hadronyche</i> <i>cerbera</i> , 1 <i>Idiommatia fusca</i> .	Do	1	NEST OF FLAME-BREASTED ROBIN— <i>Pet-</i> <i>raea phœnicea</i> .
Do ...	3	SPIDERS—1 <i>Scæa nestita</i> , 1 <i>Celenia ex-</i> <i>cavata</i> , 1 <i>Latrodectus scelio</i> , var. <i>indica</i> .	Do	1	NEST OF GREY-TAILED THICKHEAD— <i>Pachycephala glaucura</i> .
Do ...	1	FLYING SPIDER— <i>Attus volans</i> .	Mr. John Gale	1	BROWN SNAKE, WITH A SPINY SKIN INSIDE— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> ; <i>Egernia</i> <i>cunninghami</i> .
Do ...	22	SPIDERS—2 <i>Opisthoncus bitamatus</i> , 1 <i>Hasarius orbiculatus</i> , 3 <i>Hyllusteuipus</i> , 1 <i>Marptusa invenusta</i> , 1 <i>Bavia suavis</i> , 1 <i>Eulabes</i> sp., 1 <i>Homalathus auro-</i> <i>mitens</i> , 3 <i>Astia</i> sp., 1 <i>Gasteracantha</i> <i>flavomaculata</i> , 2 <i>Araneus</i> sp., 1 <i>Tholia</i> <i>clypeata</i> , 2 <i>Centropelma bicolor</i> , 1 <i>Storena picta</i> , 2 <i>Storena formosa</i> .	Mr. W. F. Gale	1	GROUND BEETLE— <i>Calosoma schayeri</i> .
Funafuti Local Coral-	5	PACIFIC RAT— <i>Mus exulans</i> .	Do	1	HUNTSMAN SPIDER— <i>Heteropoda vena-</i> <i>toria</i> .
boring Committee.	5	BEEES— <i>Megachile hedleyi</i> .	Do	1	SPIDER— <i>Celenia excavata</i> .
Do ...	1	GRASSHOPPER— <i>Concephalus ensiger</i> ?	Mr. A. J. Gillard	1	SATIN BOWER BIRD— <i>Ptilonorhynchus</i> <i>violaceus</i> .
Do ...	1	COCKROACH— <i>Panesthia aethops</i> .	Mr. W. L. R. Gipps	1	RABBIT BANDICOOT— <i>Thylacomys lagotis</i> .
Do ...	9	BEEETLES—2 <i>Monocrepidius umbraculatus</i> , 3 <i>Nacerdes transmarina</i> , 3 <i>Coresium</i> <i>simplex</i> , 1 <i>Sphenophorus obscurus</i> .	Do	2	1 <i>Taniopteris daintreei</i> , 1 <i>Cinnamomum</i> <i>polymorphoides</i> .
Do ...	8	SPIDERS—1 <i>Heteropoda venatoria</i> , 5 <i>Araneus ventricosus</i> , 2 <i>Araneus festi-</i> <i>vus</i> .	Lt. Hy. E. Goldfinch	1	MUSK DUCK— <i>Biziura lobata</i> .
Do ...	2	SCORPIONS— <i>Hormurus australasie</i> .	Mr. N. S. Goodman	1	LOCUST— <i>Acridium</i> (sp.).
Do ...	3	CENTIPEDES—2 <i>Scolopendra morsicans</i> , 1 <i>Otostigmus astenon</i> .	Government Geolo-	14	FOSSILS—1 <i>Turritella</i> (sp.), 1 Nullipore Coral Fragments, 1 <i>Cucullæa</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Ammonites</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Tancredia plana</i> , 1 <i>Tancredia</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Mytilus</i> (cf. <i>M.</i> <i>rugocostatus</i> ), 1 <i>Panopæa rugosa</i> , 2 <i>Trigonia Moorei</i> , 1 <i>Astarte Cliftoni</i> , 1 <i>Hemias</i> (sp.), 2 <i>Ostrea glomerata</i> .
Do ...	4	SKINK—2 <i>Lygosoma adpersum</i> , 2 <i>Lygos-</i> <i>oma cyanurum</i> .	gist, Perth, W.A.		
Do ...	2	GECKO— <i>Gymnodactylus pelagicus</i> .	Do	1	FOSSIL— <i>Pecten</i> .
Do ...	1	PALU— <i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i> .	Do	1	Callianassa or Thalassina (sp.).
Do ...	3	SURGEON FISH—2 <i>Acanthurus triostegus</i> , 1 <i>Zanclus cornutus</i> .	Do	35	MESOZOIC FOSSILS.
Do ...	10	GOBY—6 <i>Salarias quadricornis</i> , 2 <i>Salarias</i> <i>periophthalmus</i> , 2 <i>Salarias</i> sp.?	Government Geolo-	600	MURRAY RIVER TERTIARY FOSSILS.
Do ...	2	ROCK COD—1 <i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> , 1 <i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i> .	gist, South Austr-		
Do ...	1	PANTHER FLOUNDER— <i>Rhomboidichthys</i> <i>pantherinus</i> .	lia.	2	SILICEOUS CARBONATE OF LIME AND MAGNESIA.
Do ...	2	PEARL TOADO— <i>Tetraodon margaritata</i> .	Do	1	LARGE MORTAR-STONE FOR GRINDING SEEDS.
Do ...	364	SHELLS—5 <i>Tornatina leptekes</i> , 1 <i>Ringicula</i> <i>incisa</i> , 1 <i>Ringicula</i> sp., 1 <i>Capulus</i> , 1 <i>Arca</i> sp., 1 <i>Arca congenita</i> , 2 <i>Arca</i> <i>pteroessa</i> , 1 <i>Limopsis davidi</i> , 1 <i>Limæa</i> <i>pectinata</i> , 1 <i>Corbula</i> sp., 1 <i>Crassatella</i> sp., 2 <i>Cardita</i> sp., 6 <i>Amusium</i> sp., 1	Government Printer	1	SKULL OF ABORIGINAL.
			Government Geolo-	2	PHOTOS OF INSCRIBED COPPER-PLATE.
			gist, Tasmania.	7	Rhynchonella capax, or R. Lewisii (int. casts).
			Mr. Richard Grant...	1	FLAME-BREASTED ROBIN— <i>Petraea phœ-</i> <i>nicæa</i> (var.).
			Mr. R. Grant.....	2	STONE TOMAHAWKS.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. R. Grant .....	1	MEMORY OR MESSAGE STICK.	Mr. W. Hawken ...	1	LONG-NOSED BANDICOOT— <i>Perameles nasuta</i> .
Do ...	1	COPPER TOKEN.	Do ...	1	RUFous RAT KANGAROO— <i>Epyprymnus rufescens</i> .
Do ...	1	NEST OF YELLOW-TUFTED HONEY-EATER— <i>Ptilotis auricomis</i> .	Do ...	1	SPINY SKINK— <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> .
Do ...	1	BROWN FLYCATCHER— <i>Microeca fascians</i> .	Do ...	2	CUNNINGHAM'S SKINK— <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> .
Do ...	1	RED EYEBROWED FINCH— <i>Aegintha temporalis</i> .	Do ...	2	THREE-TOED SKINK— <i>Lygosoma decre-siense</i> .
Do ...	1	SPINE-BILL HONEY-EATER— <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> .	Do ...	2	SKINK— <i>Lygosoma</i> .
Do ...	1	RUFous-TAILED BRONZE CUCKOO— <i>Lamprocyx basalis</i> .	Do ...	1	SWAMP FROG— <i>Limnodynastes dorsalis</i> .
Do ...	1	WHITE-FRONTED SCRUB WREN— <i>Sericornis frontalis</i> .	Do ...	1	WHITE-BACKED PIPING CROW OR MAGPIE— <i>Gymnorhina leuconota</i> .
Do ...	1	WHITE-EYEBROWED WOOD SWALLOW— <i>Artamus superciliosus</i> .	Miss Kate Haycock	1	"NATIVE LADY"— <i>Aerophylla titan</i> .
Do ...	1	SUPERB WABBLER— <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> .	Mr. A. E. Hayes ...	1	CARPENTER BEE— <i>Lestes aratus</i> .
Do ...	1	LEWIN'S HONEY-EATER— <i>Ptilotis lewini</i> .	Mrs. Haywood ...	1	HUMAN SKULL, probably used as a water-carrier or drinking-vessel.
Do ...	2	EGGS OF CRESTED BRONZEWING— <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> .	Mr. C. Hedley .....	1	LARVAL CASE OF CADDIS FLY— <i>Helicopsyche</i> , sp.
Do ...	2	WHITE-SHOULDERED CATERPILLAR-EATERS— <i>Lalage tricolor</i> .	Do ...	1	MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND TORTOISE-SHELL FISH-HOOK.
Do ...	1	NEST OF DITTO— <i>Lalage tricolor</i> .	Do ...	1	SHELL NECKLACE.
Do ...	2	EGGS OF DITTO— <i>Lalage tricolor</i> .	Do ...	2	Stylifer brazieri.
Do ...	3	BLOTCHED BLUE-TONGUED LIZARD— <i>Tiliqua nigro-lutea</i> .	Do ...	3	Torinia foveolata.
Miss May Griffith ...	1	BRIDLED WALLABY— <i>Onychogale frenata</i> .	Do ...	1	SHELL— <i>Bornella hermanni</i> .
Mr. S. W. Griffith ...	1	FORTESCUE— <i>Neosebastes australis</i> .	Do ...	702	SHELLS—1 <i>Plaxiphora petholata</i> , 1 <i>Orithochiton lyelli</i> , 1 <i>Callochiton platessa</i> , 1 <i>Callistochiton antiquus</i> , 1 <i>Cryptoplax striatus</i> , 1 <i>Ischnochiton divergens</i> , 1 <i>Ischnochiton imaragdinus</i> , 1 <i>Ischnochiton crispus</i> , 1 <i>Ischnochiton fruticosus</i> , 1 <i>Acanthochites retrojectus</i> , 1 <i>Acanthochites granostriatus</i> , 1 <i>Chiton jugosus</i> , 1 <i>Acanthochites</i> sp., 1 <i>Rhenea macquariensis</i> , 3 <i>Helicina jana</i> , 1 <i>Rhytida fanklandiensis</i> , 1 Egg of <i>Rhytida villandrei</i> , 2 <i>Endodonta melbournensis</i> , 4 <i>Xanthomelon findersi</i> , 1 <i>Thersites andersoni</i> , 1 <i>Recluzia globosa</i> , 1 <i>Thersites palmensis</i> var. <i>meridionalis</i> , 1 <i>Thersites greenhilli</i> , 1 <i>Thersites daintreei</i> , 2 <i>Papuina alfredi</i> var. <i>trichroa</i> , 2 <i>Xanthomelon</i> sp., 1 <i>Xanthomelon</i> sp., 2 <i>Chlorites</i> sp., 2 <i>Chlorites mucida</i> , 2 <i>Chlorites</i> sp., 2 <i>Chlorites mucida</i> , 2 <i>Chlorites</i> sp., 3 <i>Chlorites</i> sp., 1 <i>Chlorites</i> sp., 2 <i>Narcina krefftii</i> , 4 <i>Nanina</i> sp., 6 <i>Nanina frivola</i> , 2 <i>Endodonta lizardensis</i> , 2 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 1 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 2 <i>Trochomorpha marmorosa</i> , 2 <i>Placostylus rossiteri</i> , 1 <i>Trophon goldsteini</i> , 2 <i>Trophon brazieri</i> , 3 <i>Ervilia radiolata</i> , 3 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 8 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 9 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Succinea</i> sp., 3 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Succinea</i> sp., 3 <i>Microcystis</i> sp., 10 <i>Vallonia pulchella</i> , 30 <i>Planorbis singularis</i> , 2 <i>Planorbis brazieri</i> , 4 <i>Pupisoma circumlitum</i> , 2 <i>Bythinia affinis</i> , 2 <i>Triforis</i> sp., 2 <i>Triforis</i> sp., 9 <i>Triforis</i> sp., 1 <i>Triforis</i> sp., 18 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 6 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Endodonta</i> sp., 4 <i>Austrosarepta picta</i> (type), 1 <i>Murex brazieri</i> , 2 <i>Turbo imperialis</i> , 1 <i>Monilea callifera</i> , 10 <i>Fossarina patula</i> , 1 <i>Mangilia picta</i> , 1 <i>Scalaria rubrolineata</i> , 1 <i>Terebra angasi</i> , 1 <i>Montacuta angasi</i> , 1 <i>Martesia striata</i> , 2 <i>Submarginula cumingii</i> , 1 <i>Obeliscus jucundus</i> , 1 <i>Obeliscus aurantiaca</i> , 1 <i>Adcorbis</i> sp., 1 <i>Pyramidella australis</i> , 1 <i>Lepton</i> , sp., 1 <i>Pecten</i> sp., 10 <i>Acmæa septiformis</i> , 1 <i>Lima</i> sp., 1 <i>Haliotis nævosa</i> , 1 <i>Solen scanii</i> , 2 <i>Anatina attenuata</i> , 2 <i>Murex brazieri</i> , 8 <i>Purpura neglecta</i> , 5 <i>Triton speciosus</i> , 9 <i>Marginella strangei</i> , 5 <i>Marginella isseli</i> , 9 <i>Columbella smithi</i> , 4 <i>Columbella speciosa</i> , 7 <i>Columbella atrata</i> , 5 <i>Drillia beraudiana</i> , 5 <i>Drillia angasi</i> , 3 <i>Drillia letourneuxiana</i> , 1 <i>Mangelia jacksonensis</i> , 4 <i>Mangelia flavescens</i> , 3 <i>Clathurella zonulata</i> , 5 <i>Clathurella rufozonata</i> , 3 <i>Clathurella ticolor</i> , 2 <i>Daphnella crebriplicata</i> , 6 <i>Clathurella modesta</i> , 4 <i>Natica areolata</i> , 1 <i>Torinia straminea</i> ,
Mr. T. A. Hall .....	10	CORALS—1 <i>Heliolites</i> , 9 <i>Stromatopora</i> or <i>Stromatoporella</i> in the "Caenopora stage."			
Mr. Alex. Hamilton	1	SPIDER— <i>Pœcilopachys bispinosa</i> .			
Mr. Marcus F. Hamilton.	12	PHOTOGRAPHS (Stereoscopic)—1 Native men, 1 Kava Ring, 1 Manufacture of Native Cloth, 1 Printing Native Cloth, 1 Waiting for a "Laka-laka" (Native dance), 1 Burial of King Tubou I. (Ceremony at the Grave), 1 One of the Lays (Burial Place of the Taitoyers), 1 "Haamoya Moui" (a Trilithon, Prehistoric), 1 The Island of Namuka (Haabai Group), 1 Entrance to the harbour of Vavau, 2 Vavau Scenery.			
Do ...	119	SHELLS—10 <i>Cypræa tigris</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa mauritiana</i> , 4 <i>Cypræa arabica</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa mappa</i> , 8 <i>Cypræa lynx</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa carneola</i> , 14 <i>Cypræa vitellus</i> , 4 <i>Cypræa moneta</i> , 4 <i>Cypræa talpa</i> , 6 <i>Ovula ovum</i> , 2 <i>Cypræa crosa</i> , 2 <i>Tritonium tritonis</i> , 2 <i>Dolium perdis</i> , 8 <i>Dolium pomum</i> , 2 <i>Murex ramosus</i> , 2 <i>Harpa conoidalis</i> , 2 <i>Harpa nobilis</i> , 2 <i>Pterocera lambis</i> , 2 <i>Oliva textilina</i> , 8 <i>Oliva erythrostoma</i> , 4 <i>Conus hebraeus</i> , 2 <i>Conus textile</i> , 2 <i>Conus striatus</i> , 2 <i>Natica melanostoma</i> , 2 <i>Terebra marorta</i> , 2 <i>Terebra dimidiata</i> , 2 <i>Cerithium asperum</i> , 2 <i>Haliotis ovina</i> , 2 <i>Fusus colas</i> , 2 <i>Nassa arcularia</i> , 1 <i>Cardium æolicum</i> v. <i>lyratum</i> , 2 <i>Tellina virgata</i> , 4 <i>meretrix castrensis</i> , 1 <i>Tridacna elongata</i> , 1 <i>Meleagrina cumingii</i> .			
Mr. G. H. Hammon..	1	SQUID— <i>Onychoteuthis banksii</i> .			
Mr. S. Hargraves ...	3	VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS—1 <i>Cordyceps taylori</i> , 2 <i>Cordyceps melolonthæ</i> .			
Mr. C. A. Harper ...	1	IMPURE JASPER.			
Mr. W. R. Harper...	1	BALER—Melo.			
Do ...	1	CONCH—Cassia.			
Do ...	1	SUPPOSED NOSE BONE.			
Do ...	2	SHELLS PIERCED FOR NECKLET, from Cave-shelter at Port Hacking.			
Do ...	7	SHELLS— <i>Planaxis mollis</i> , Sowerby.			
Do ...	1	SHELL— <i>Cardium cardissa</i> , var. <i>inversum</i> .			
Do ...	39	SHELLS—1 <i>Arca</i> (sp.), 2 <i>Paphia striata</i> , 1 <i>Lucina</i> sp., 1 <i>Cardium fragrum</i> , 5 <i>Tellina</i> sp., 1 <i>Galeropsis madreporarum</i> , 1 <i>Cypræa cylindrica</i> , 4 <i>Nerita reticulata</i> , 3 <i>Turricula mucronata</i> , 1 <i>Turricula exasperata</i> , 1 <i>Gibbula phasianella</i> , 1 <i>Nassa paupera</i> , 3 <i>Mangelia</i> (sp.), 3 <i>Diala</i> sp., 3 <i>Marginella</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Eulima pusilla</i> , 1 <i>Cerithiopsis</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Tornatina</i> (sp.), 2 <i>Retusa</i> (sp.), 1 <i>Rissoina plicata</i> , 1 <i>Rissoina</i> sp., 1 <i>Cerithium</i> (sp.).			

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. C. Hedley .....	...	<b>SHELLS—continued.</b> 11 <i>Odontostomia kreffti</i> , 1 <i>Odontostomia levis</i> , 6 <i>Turbonilla festiva</i> , 10 <i>Turbonilla hofmani</i> , 3 <i>Oscilla ligata</i> , 4 <i>Cingulina brazieri</i> , 10 <i>Symnola jucunda</i> , 1 <i>Symnola aurantiaca</i> , 2 <i>Eulima acutissima</i> , 4 <i>Alaba phasianella</i> , 1 <i>Adeorbis angasi</i> , 7 <i>Neritina pulcherrima</i> , 4 <i>Minolia pulcherrima</i> , 2 <i>Minolia bellula</i> , 1 <i>Minolia callifera</i> , 5 <i>Calliostoma comptus</i> , 12 <i>Gibbula strangei</i> , 2 <i>Glyphis watsoni</i> , 3 <i>Puncturella harrisoni</i> , 4 <i>Solidula niveus</i> , 4 <i>Ringicula denticulata</i> , 7 <i>Ringicula arcata</i> , 3 <i>Haminea crocata</i> , 2 <i>Pleotrema bicolor</i> , 7 <i>Gadinia angasi</i> , 4 <i>Acmæa septiformii</i> , 5 <i>Leucotina casta</i> , 1 <i>Cuvierina columnella</i> , 1 <i>Hyabaca trispinosa</i> , 3 <i>Tornatina hofmani</i> , 2 <i>Anatina attenuata</i> , 1 <i>Clementia papyracea</i> , 1 <i>Thracia speciosa</i> , 4 <i>Syndosyma elliptica</i> , 4 <i>Tellina brazieri</i> , 5 <i>Tellina semitoria</i> , 2 <i>Cytherea disrupta</i> , 10 <i>Civec angasi</i> , 1 <i>Myadora elegantula</i> , 4 <i>Lucina ramsayi</i> , 5 <i>Diplodonta globosa</i> , 3 <i>Diplodonta jacksoniana</i> , <i>Cæcum amputatum</i> , 7 <i>Rissoina crassa</i> , 12 <i>Rissoina angasi</i> , 4 <i>Rissoina hanleyi</i> , 19 <i>Rissoina fasciata</i> , 14 <i>Rissoina variegata</i> , 3 <i>Rissoina cylindracea</i> , 12 <i>Rissoa elegans</i> , 10 <i>Rissoa gracilis</i> , 16 <i>Rissoa incidata</i> , 4 <i>Rissoa novariensis</i> , 16 <i>Rissoa salebrosa</i> , 4 <i>Rossoa frauenfeldi</i> , 16 <i>Rissoa ochroleuca</i> , 8 <i>Rissoa flammea</i> , 3 <i>Rissoa jacksoni</i> , 8 <i>Setia nitens</i> , 10 <i>Setia atropurpurea</i> , 8 <i>Anabathron contabulata</i> , 8 <i>Anabathron contabulata</i> var.	Mr. Fredk. Howe ...	1	FOREHEAD FISH— <i>Patæcus fronto</i> .
			Mr. E. Basset Hull	2	EGGS OF BRENCLEY'S MEGAPODE— <i>Megapodius eremita</i> .
			Messrs. John Hunter and Sons.	1	BANDED SNAKE— <i>Hoplocephalus stephensi</i> .
			Dr. Geo. Hurst .....	1	JERBOA POUCH-MOUSE— <i>Antechinomys laniger</i> .
			Do	1	WATER RAT— <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> .
			Mr. Allen Hutchinson.	1	BUST OF WOMAN (Hawaiian Kappa-beater).
			Do	1	POI-POUNDER.
			Mr. A. E. Ivatt .....	1	NEST OF TREE SWALLOW— <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> .
			Mr. H. O. Jackson...	1	SPIDER— <i>Dinopis unicolor</i> , ♀.
			Mr. F. C. Jansen ...	1	LITTLE PENGUIN— <i>Eudyptula minor</i> .
			Do	1	KEA PARROT— <i>Nestor notabilis</i> .
			Do	5	WOMBATS— <i>Phascolumys mitchelli</i> .
			Do	3	WALLAROOS— <i>Macropus robustus</i> .
			Do	1	RUFIOUS RAT KANGAROO— <i>Æpyprymnus rufescens</i> .
			Lieut. E. D. Jephson	1	TOBACCO-PIPE FISH— <i>Fistularia serrata</i> .
			Do	1	WANDERING SEA SNAKE— <i>Platurus colubrinus</i> .
			Mr. A. Johnston ...	1	BROWN SNAKE— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .
			Mr. S. J. Johnston	2	PLAGUE LOCUSTS— <i>Pachytylus</i> sp.
			Mr. D. A. Johnston	1	SPINY SEA HORSE— <i>Solenognathus spinosissimus</i> .
			Mr. A. J. Johnston	7	2 Flat "Nardoo" stone grinders, 1 small oval grave marker, 1 large oblong grave marker, 1 oblong chisel-pointed grinder, 1 conical stone, 1 carved stone.
			Mr. T. Jones .....	1	MANGANESE.
			Mr. Chas. Jones.....	1	"PEACH-BOBER" WEEVIL— <i>Orthorrhinus cylindrirostris</i> .
			Mr. G. A. Keartland	1	SANDLING— <i>Calidris arenaria</i> .
			Mr. A. P. Kemp ...	1	SPIDER— <i>Argiope atheria</i> .
			Do	3	BEEETLES—1 <i>Botocera boisduvali</i> , 1 <i>Aname pallida</i> , 1 <i>Disterna plumifera</i> .
			Do	10	COCKCHAFER GRUBS—Fam.: <i>Scarabidæ</i> .
			Do	1	NEST OF PEACEFUL DOVE— <i>Geopelia tranquilla</i> .
			Do	2	EGGS OF PEACEFUL DOVE— <i>Geopelia tranquilla</i> .
			Do	1	NATIVE CAT— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .
			Mr. F. H. Kennard	1	RINGED SNAKE— <i>Furina occipitalis</i> .
			Mr. H. L. Kesteven	2	SHELLS—1 <i>Lucapinella nigrita</i> , var. <i>crucis</i> , 1 <i>Megatebennus trapezina</i> .
Mr. W. Hibbs .....	1	ZEBRA SHARK— <i>Stegostoma tigrinum</i> .	Mr. J. R. Kiely .....	1	BLIND SNAKE— <i>Typhlops polygrammicus</i> .
Mr. R. S. Hill .....	1	PURPLE-CAPPED Lory— <i>Lorius hypoenochrous</i> .	Mr. C. Kilgour .....	1	AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE'S WIDOW'S CAP.
Mr. Hinder.....	1	RINGED SNAKE— <i>Furina occipitalis</i> .	Do	7	GRAVE MARKERS (oval Kopi or gypsum balls).
Mr. G. F. Hocking...	3	1 Glans-penis cover (wood), 1 glans-penis cover (reed), 1 bone snuff-spoon.	Mr. Geo. King .....	1	EGG OF SWAINSON'S LORIKEET— <i>Trichoglossus novæ-hollandæ</i> .
Mr. H. G. Holmes...	1	SHORT-LEGGED SKINK— <i>Lygosoma æquale</i> .	Hon. P. G. King, ...	...	PIECE OF BASALT from the summit of Cape Horn, on which Captain Fitzroy, when in command of H.M.S. "Beagle," landed in 1830.
Captain E. C. Horc...	30	ETHNO. SPECIMENS—8 shell necklaces, 2 children's hats made from <i>Pandanus</i> leaves, 1 finely-plaited hat, 5 native baskets, 1 native pillow, 3 sashes made from <i>Pandanus</i> leaves, 1 child's sash made from <i>Pandanus</i> leaves, 2 festival petticoats made from <i>Pandanus</i> leaves, 2 women's dresses made from <i>Pandanus</i> leaves, 2 finely-plaited mats, 1 string of shells, 1 box of trade cowries, 1 sample African beeswax.	Dr. H. K. King .....	1	CATERPILLER— <i>Cæquosa triangularis</i> .
Do	1	SHELL NECKLACE FROM ONOATOA, GILBERT ISLANDS.	Miss Georgina King	1	SPIDER— <i>Latrodectus scelio</i> .
Do	245	SHELLS—3 <i>Spatha tanganyicensis</i> , 1 <i>Pleiodon spekei</i> , 7 <i>Unio burtoni</i> , 1 <i>Unio niloticus</i> , 3 <i>Unio tanganyicensis</i> , 1 <i>Unio tanganyicensis</i> var., 8 <i>Tiphobia horei</i> , 4 <i>Neothauma tanganyicensis</i> , 5 <i>Pararmelania damoni</i> , 17 <i>Pararmelania nassa</i> , 6 <i>Pararmelania</i> var. <i>grandis</i> , 6 <i>Pararmelania paucicostata</i> , 4 <i>Melania</i> , <i>admirabilis</i> , 7 <i>Spekia zonata</i> , 3 <i>Limnotrochus thomsoni</i> , 6 <i>Limnotrochus kirki</i> , 2 <i>Achatina rectistrigata</i> , 2 <i>Segmentina alexandrina</i> var. <i>tanganyicensis</i> , 7 <i>Tanganyicia rufiflosa</i> , 4 <i>Stanleya neritoides</i> , 1 <i>Girardia praeclara</i> , 4 <i>Reymondia</i> sp., 1 <i>Ennea</i> sp., 12 <i>Subulina lenta</i> , 40 <i>Horea ponsonbyi</i> , 18 <i>Synriolopsis carinifera</i> , 20 <i>Reymondia</i> minor, 40 <i>Reymondia tanganyicensis</i> , 12 <i>Reymondia</i> spp.	Do	1	do <i>Araneus brisbane</i> .
Mr. Hoskie, sonr. ...	1	PORTION OF STONE TOMAHAWK.	Do	4	do <i>Amaurobius inornatus</i> .
Do	1	STONE TOMAHAWK.	Do	1	do <i>Lycosa</i> sp.
			Do	1	WASP— <i>Rhagigaster unicolor</i> .
			Do	1	do <i>Ophion coarctatus</i> .
			Do	1	do <i>Pepsis australis</i> .
			Do	1	CRICKET— <i>Gryllus scurveillei</i> .
			Do	1	PRAYING MANTIS— <i>Orthodera</i> sp. (immature).
			Do	20	BEEETLES—1 <i>Hyperion schrotteri</i> , 11 <i>Aulacocylus teres</i> , 2 <i>Aulacocylus edentulus</i> , 1 <i>Onthophagus capella</i> , 1 <i>Polystigma punctata</i> , 1 <i>Natalis porcata</i> , 1 <i>Trogadendron fasciculatum</i> , <i>Phoracantha punctata</i> , 1 <i>Phoracantha</i> sp.
			Do	2	WEEVILS—1 <i>Orthorrhinus cylindrirostris</i> , 1 <i>Prypnus</i> sp.
			Do	1	SPONGE— <i>Ianthella flabelliformis</i> .
			Do	2	do <i>Thorecta palmata</i> . (B)
			Do	2	do <i>Stelospongia australis</i> , var. <i>fovea</i> .
			Master C. Knox	1	GOULD'S GOANA— <i>Varanus gouldi</i> .
			Mr. E. H. Lane	1	NEST OF WHITE-SHAFTED FANTAIL— <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> .
			Do	1	NEST OF RED-CAPPED ROB N— <i>Petroeca goodenovii</i> .
			Do	1	NEST OF BLACK-AND-WHITE ROBIN— <i>Melanodryas bicolor</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. E. H. Lane	2	EGGS OF THE RED-CAPPED ROBIN— <i>Petroica goodenovii</i> .	Mr. Roy Maclean	1	WOMAN'S DRESS, from Oubatche, New Caledonia.
Do	2	EGGS OF THE BLACK AND WHITE ROBIN— <i>Melanodryas bicolor</i> .	Mr. H. Macnamara	1	QUARTZ WITH PYRITES, Kalgoorlie.
Do	1	NEST OF YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL— <i>Geobasileus chrysorhoa</i> .	Do	1	PYRITES AND CHLORITE (?), Kalgoorlie.
Do	1	NEST OF RED-RUMPED SCRUB WARBLER— <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i> .	Mr. V. G. Maddox	1	BARRED-RUMPED GODWIT— <i>Limosa Novæ-Zelandiæ</i> .
Do	1	SHORT-BILLED SCRUB TIT— <i>Smicronis brevirostris</i> .	Mr. Craig Maginnis	11	BEEILES—9 <i>Corynetes cœruleus</i> , 2 <i>Tenebrio molitor</i> .
Do	2	NESTS OF GREY STRUTHIDEA— <i>Struthidea cinerea</i> .	Do	1	MORTAR FOR CRUSHING BETELNUT.
Do	1	NEST OF YELLOW-THROATED FRIAR BIRD— <i>Philemon citreogularis</i> .	Do	1	CARVED SPEAR.
Do	1	NEST OF CRESTED BELL-BIRD— <i>Oreocica cristata</i> .	Do	1	INCISED do
Mr. S. W. Law	1	WASP— <i>Polistes</i> sp.	Do	1	PLAIN do
Do	1	SPIDER— <i>Lycosa godeffroyi</i> .	Do	1	FEATHERED ARROW.
Rev. T. Watt-Leggatt	1	SACRED DRUM (VERY FINE) FROM MALAKULA, NEW HEBRIDES.	Do	1	TAPPA.
Mr. W. D. Lerris	2	CALCAREOUS DEPOSIT.	Mr. C. E. Marriette	1	BROAD-FRONTED CRAWFISH— <i>Scyllarus sculptus</i> .
Do	1	STALACTITE.	Mr. J. Martin	1	STONE TOMAHAWK.
Mr. G. W. D. Leslie	1	WASP— <i>Chrysis interceptor</i> .	Mr. H. J. McCooley	1	BEEILE— <i>Homalosoma hercules</i> .
Do	1	MOTH— <i>Spilopoma obliqua</i> .	Do	1	SKINK— <i>Lygosoma guichenoti</i> .
Master R. H. Little	1	CRESTED SHRIKE TIT— <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> .	Mr. A. R. McCulloch	2	COPPER TOKENS, Australian.
Miss Lodder	23	SHELLS—4 <i>Triforis festiva</i> , 4 <i>Triforis pfeifferi</i> , 3 <i>Triforis angasi</i> , 2 <i>Dosinia grata</i> , 2 <i>Phasianella rosea</i> , 3 <i>Philobrya</i> sp., 4 <i>Oboliscus tasmanicus</i> .	Do	24	COINS, various.
London Corporation	1	BRONZE MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, LONDON, 1897.	Do	1	WHITE RAT— <i>Mus decumanus</i> .
Hon. W. A. Long	5	PIECES OF TIMBER WITH FOOTSTEPS CUT IN BY ABORIGINES.	Do	1	<i>Runitella maculata</i> .
Mr. E. A. Lower	278	SHELLS—1 <i>Magellania flavescens</i> , 3 <i>Lucina concentrica</i> , 3 <i>Lucina</i> sp., 5 <i>Psammobia concentrica</i> , 10 <i>Trochus yatei</i> , 4 <i>Monodonta crinita</i> , 3 <i>Monodonta zebra</i> , 6 <i>Minolia preissiana</i> , 13 <i>Cantharidus irisodontes</i> , 15 <i>Succinea stigata</i> , 4 <i>Siphonaria diemenensis</i> , 14 <i>Acmæa esabriliata</i> , 6 <i>Hipponyx australis</i> , 4 <i>Siliquaria weldii</i> , 2 <i>Naticina nitida</i> , 5 <i>Scalaria aculeata</i> , 2 <i>Comminella co-tata varangasi</i> , 3 <i>Cythara compta</i> , 5 <i>Batillaria c-rithium</i> , 6 <i>Bittium estuarium</i> , 17 <i>Bittium</i> sp., 3 <i>Cerithium oludens</i> , 4 <i>Liotia angasi</i> , 13 <i>Cyclostrema tatei</i> , 1 <i>Nassa pauperata</i> , 7 <i>Nassa pauperata</i> var., 11 <i>Rissoina elegantula</i> , 1 <i>Mitra tatei</i> , 8 <i>Mathilda spina</i> , 5 <i>Turbonilla</i> sp., 4 <i>Turbonilla</i> sp., 7 <i>Volvula rostrata</i> , 8 <i>Cylchena pygmaea</i> , 21 <i>Pupa australis</i> , 30 <i>Bythinella victoriæ</i> , 6 <i>Phasianella kochi</i> , 1 <i>Murex polypleurus</i> , 1 <i>Mangilia vircentiana</i> , 4 <i>Drillia</i> sp., 2 <i>Drillia</i> sp., 6 <i>Triforis pfeifferi</i> , 2 <i>Eulima commensalis</i> , 2 <i>Eulima indiscreta</i> .	Mr. Jas. McIntosh	1	PEARL PERCH— <i>Glaucosoma scapulare</i> .
Mr. B. Lucas	1	SILVER THREE-HALFPENNY PIECE.	Miss A. McTavish	2	LARVÆ AND CASES, CASE MOTH— <i>Metura elongata</i> .
Do	11	COPPER COINS.	Mr. Oscar Meyer	1	SAURY HERRING— <i>Elops saurus</i> .
Do	7	COPPER TOKENS.	Minister for Mines, Brisbane.	52	AURIFEROUS LOSE STONES, from Charters Towers and Ravenswood.
Do	1	SHIELD.	Do	1	PHOTO, Brilliant Block G.M. Co.'s Shaft.
Do	1	WOMERAH.	Do	1	Do do Mill Machinery.
Do	5	SMALL PIECES OF CARVED TREE-TRUNKS FROM BORA GROUND.	Do	1	Do do Mill Stampers.
Do	1	TALLOW-WOOD TREE-TRUNK WITH ABORIGINAL FOOTHOLDS.	Do	1	Do do Grinding Pans.
Do	1	COMMON OPAL.	Do	1	Do do Cyanide Works (exterior view).
Mr. E. Macdonald	1	UNIO, sp.	Do	1	Do do Cyanide Works (interior view).
Dr. W. Macgillivray	1	LESSER WHITE-PLUMED HONEY-EATER— <i>Ptilotis leilavalensis</i> .	Do	1	Do Brilliant Deep Level Co.'s Shaft.
Do	2	EGGS OF PALLID FLYCATCHER— <i>Micræca pallida</i> .	Do	1	Do Underground Workings (1,900 ft.), Brilliant and St. George G.M. Co.
Mr. G. Mackaness	1	GIANT TOADO— <i>Tetredon inermis</i> .	Mr. F. J. Mitchell	1	GHOST MOTH— <i>Trictena labyrinthica</i> ♂
Mr. H. MacKnight	1	WASP— <i>Diamma bicolor</i> .	Mr. T. H. Moffett	2	Melo diadema and Egg.
Do	1	SPIDER— <i>Araneus heroine</i> .	Mr. S. W. Moore	1	NEST OF SPINE-BILLED HONEY-EATER— <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> .
Do	1	MILLPEDE— <i>Julus</i> sp.	Mr. Geo. E. Moore	1	LONGICORN BEETLE— <i>Batocera boisduvali</i> .
Do	1	WASP— <i>Thynnus obscurus</i> .	Mr. F. H. Moore	2	TIBIAS OF WALLABY— <i>Macropus</i> .
Do	1	MOTH— <i>Euproctis eximia</i> .	Do	11	SHELLS—1 <i>Engina</i> sp., 1 <i>Liotia clathrata</i> , 1 <i>Soliquaria</i> sp., 6 <i>Cantharidus chlorostemus</i> , 1 <i>Cantharidus erogatus</i> , 3 <i>Trochus anus</i> , 1 <i>Thersites gulosa</i> , Gould. var.
Do	1	BEEILE— <i>Heteronyx piceus</i> .	Rev. J. F. Moran	1	OWLET NIGHTJAR— <i>Ägotheles novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
Do	1	PRAYING MANTIS— <i>Mantis</i> sp.	Mr. J. A. Morris	1	RINGED SNAKE— <i>Furina occipitalis</i> .
Do	1	MOTH— <i>Euproctis eximia</i> .	Master Basil Morse	9	CARPENTER BEES AND NEST IN STEM OF GRASS-TREES— <i>Lestis bombyliiformis</i> .
Do	1	WASP— <i>Sphex vestita</i> .	Mr. Harold S. Mort	1	CUP CORAL— <i>Cylichia rubicola</i> , Q. and G.
Do	2	HOVER FLIES— <i>Syrphus</i> sp.	Mr. Henry Mount	1	BLACK-CAPPED LORY— <i>Lorius hypococheus</i> .
			Do	1	DORIS PANTHERINA.
			Mr. R. Murdoch	42	SHELLS—3 <i>Chiton pellis-serpentis</i> , 4 <i>Chiton Sinclairi</i> , 3 <i>Quoyi</i> , 3 <i>Acanthochites zelandicus</i> , 4 <i>Ischnochiton longicymba</i> , 7 <i>Cirsonella? neojebanica</i> , 3 <i>Acmæa helmsi</i> , 7 <i>Endodonta pseudocoma</i> , 8 <i>Endodonta varicosa</i> .
			Mr. A. Murray	1	CAST GREEN TREE FROG— <i>Hyla cœrulea</i> .
			Do	2	CASTS— <i>Martinia subradiata</i> .
			Mr. Thomas Murray	4	EPIDOTE.
			Mr. R. A. F. Murray	1	FELSITIC VEINSTONE.
			Do	1	BANDED FELSITIC ROCK.
			Do	1	TRAPPEAN ROCK, containing native copper.
			Do	1	CHALCOPYRITES.
			Do	1	COPPER SULPHIDE, with carbonates.
			Do	8	PHOTOGRAPHS OF ABROLHOS BIRDS.
			Do	31	PRINTS—2 Bunbury Man, age 55; 2 Northam Woman, age 40; 5 Coolgardie Man, age 28; 2 Derby Man, age 33; 2 Derby Man, age 30; 6 Coolgardie Woman, age 40; 10 North-west Man; 2 Northam Woman.
			Hon. A. Musgrave	1	EARTHENWARE POT—"Toi" or "Urobada."
			Do	2	EARTHENWARE OPEN BOWLS—"Navo."
			Do	2	EARTHENWARE WATER POTS—"Hardu."
			Do	6	EARTHENWARE COOKING POTS—"Uro."

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
National Shipwreck Society of N.S.W.	1	SILVER MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY.	Mr. E. G. W. Palmer	1	PORTION OF SAPLING FELLED BY THE YELLOW-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO IN SEARCH OF GRUBS— <i>Calyptrorhynchus funereus</i> .
Do	1	BRONZE MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY.	Do	2	BLACK SNAKES— <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> .
Mr. H. Newcombe...	1	PORT JACKSON SHARK— <i>Heterodontus philippi</i> .	Do	1	WATER LIZARD— <i>Physignathus lesueurii</i> .
N.S.W. Zoological Society.	1	KIWI— <i>Apteryx australis</i> .	Do	1	TIGER SNAKE— <i>Notechis scutatus</i> .
Do	1	RED-LEGGED GANNET— <i>Sula piscator</i> .	Do	1	DINGO— <i>Canis dingo</i> .
Do	1	MALLEE-HEN— <i>Lipoa ocellata</i> .	Do	1	HOUSE RAT— <i>Mus decumanus</i> .
Do	1	OSTRICH— <i>Struthio camelus</i> .	Do	4	DUSKY-FOOTED RATS— <i>Mus fuscipes</i> .
Do	1	EGYPTIAN VULTURE— <i>Necophron percnopterus</i> .	Do	2	LONG-EARED BATS— <i>Nyctophilus timorensis</i> .
Do	1	KIWI— <i>Apteryx australis</i> .	Do	1	BLACK-TAILED WALLABY (foetus)— <i>Macropus ualabatus</i> .
Do	1	AXIS DEER— <i>Cervus axis</i> .	Mr. R. Parkinson	1	SILVER COIN, 5 marks, German New Guinea.
Do	1	CHESTNUT—SHELDRAKE, OR MOUNTAIN DUCK— <i>Casarca tadornoides</i> .	Do	1	SILVER COIN, 2 marks, German New Guinea.
Do	1	TASMANIAN DEVIL— <i>Sarcophilus ursinus</i> .	Do	1	SILVER COIN, 1 mark, German New Guinea.
Do	1	DORCAS GAZELLE— <i>Gazella dorcas</i> .	Do	1	do $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, German New Guinea.
Do	1	JABIRU— <i>Xenorhynchus asiaticus</i> .	Do	1	SPEAR.
Do	1	CRESTED PENGUIN— <i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i> .	Do	1	WOMERAH.
Do	1	TASMANIAN OPOSSUM — <i>Trichosurus fuliginosus</i> .	Mr. J. W. Parsons	1	WOOD bored by shipworms— <i>Nausitoria antarctica</i> (?)
Do	2	ORANG UTAN— <i>Simia satyrus</i> .	Mr. H. Paterson	1	COCOON OF RIBBED CASE MOTH— <i>Thyridopteryx herichii</i> .
Do	1	CROCODILE— <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> .	Mr. John E. Perrott	2	OLD DEEDS or conveyances of certain lands in Glamorganshire, Wales, dated respectively 1604 and 1639.
Do	1	CLOUDED LEOPARD— <i>Felis nebulosa</i> .	Mr. Geo. H. Phillips	1	WHITE-LIPPED SNAKE— <i>Denisonia coronoides</i> .
Do	1	LEOPARD CUB— <i>Felis pardus</i> .	Mr. J. W. Pidgeon	1	SWAMP FROG— <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> .
Do	1	COYPU— <i>Myopotamus coypu</i> .	W. Poole, Esq. ....	22	SHELLS—18 <i>Unio ambiguus</i> , 4 <i>Limnaea lessoni</i> .
Do	1	ORANG UTAN— <i>Simia satyrus</i> .	Do	3	SHELLS—1 <i>Unio ambiguus</i> , 1 <i>Harpa nobilis</i> , 1 <i>Harpa gracilis</i> .
Do	1	WOMBAT— <i>Phascolumys mitchelli</i> .	Do	30	SHELLS—1 <i>Ostodes strigatus</i> , 2 <i>Harpa minor</i> , 1 <i>Cypraea becki</i> , 1 <i>Eulima samoensis</i> , 1 <i>Columbella varians</i> , 9 <i>Risella conoidalis</i> , 6 <i>Planaxis lineatus</i> , 2 <i>Capulus intortus</i> , 2 <i>Merita reticulata</i> , 2 <i>Rissoina ambigua</i> , 1 <i>Marginella sandwicensis</i> , 1 <i>Monilea tragma</i> , 1 <i>Odotomia rubra</i> .
Do	1	CUSCUS— <i>Phalanger maculatus</i> .	Postmaster-General	2	FOUNDATION STONES from original Government House, found whilst excavating telephone tunnels in Bridge-street, March, 1899.
Do	1	VARIEGATED SHELDRAKE— <i>Casarca variegata</i> .	Do	28	BRICKS from original Government House, found whilst excavating telephone tunnels in Bridge-street, March, 1899.
Mr. James Nolan	...	PRECIOUS OPAL (large number of small pieces).	Do	1	COPPER PLATE (with inscription) from original Government House, found whilst excavating telephone tunnels in Bridge-street, March, 1899.
Mr. J. D. Norrie	1	MOTH— <i>Darala</i> sp.	Mr. E. W. Powell...	1	IRONBARK MOTH— <i>Zeuzera boisduvali</i> .
Mr. A. J. North	1	SUPERB WARBLER— <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> .	Mr. Danvers Power	6	LADY BIRDS— <i>Orcus bilimulatus</i> .
Do	1	LAMBERT'S WARBLER— <i>Malurus Lamberti</i> .	Do	1	SPIDER AND COCOON— <i>Dicrostichus magnificus</i> .
Do	1	SWALLOW DICEUM— <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i> .	Do	1	HAIR-WORM— <i>Gordius</i> sp.
Do	1	SPINE-BILLED HONEY-EATER— <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> .	Do	1	SILICATE OF NICKEL AND MAGNESIA.
Do	2	LITTLE THORNBILLS— <i>Acanthiza nana</i> .	Do	1	CINNABAR.
Hon. Dr. James Norton, M.L.C.	1	EUCALYPT SPRAY, containing ♂ et ♀ galls — <i>Brachyscelis pedunculatus</i> .	Do	1	REALGAR.
Do	31	13 <i>Stenopora crinita</i> , 1 coniferous tree stem, 1 <i>Glossopteris</i> and <i>Vertebraria</i> , 2 <i>Ostrea</i> sp., 1 <i>Pectunculus</i> (cast), 11 <i>Spirifera</i> (internal casts), 2 <i>Martinia subradiata</i> (internal casts).	Do	5	NOUMEALITE.
Do	1	CARVED CLUB.	Do	1	CHROMITE.
Do	1	STONE TOMAHAWK.	Do	1	CHROMITE WITH TREMOLITE.
Do	1	PALU FISHING-LINE (model), with two hooks and sinker attached.	Do	1	COBALTIFEROUS MANGANESE.
Do	1	BANDED JASPER.	Do	3	REALGAR.
Do	1	STREAM TIN.	Do	2	CINNABAR.
Do	1	COLUMNAR SANDSTONE.	Do	1	CASSITERITE.
Do	1	INCORUSTATION, Dagworth Station Artesian well, Diamantina River.	Do	1	ALLUVIAL TIN.
Do	1	BUSH RAT— <i>Mus arboricola</i> .	Do	1	GOSLARITE.
Do	1	STEMS OF BOUGAINVILLEA (gnawed by above).	Do	14	CHROME ORE—Chromite.
Do	1	PHASMA ("Native Lady")— <i>Clemacantha regalis</i> .	Do	1	NATIVE SILVER ON LOSE STONE.
Do	2	EGGS OF BROWN HAWK— <i>Hieracidea orientalis</i> .	Do	2	MAGNESIA ALUM—Pickeringite.
Do	2	EGGS OF NANKEEN KESTREL— <i>Tinnunculus cenchroides</i> .	Do	2	FORAMINIFERAL LIMESTONES.
Do	3	EGGS OF AUSTRALIAN RAVEN— <i>Corone australis</i> .	Mr. G. B. Pritchard	53	17 Phacolite, on basalt, 9 Phacolite with calcite, on basalt, 6 Phacolite with mesolite, on basalt, 1 Phacolite with mesolite and calcite, on basalt, 1 Mesolite and calcite, on basalt, 6 Mesolite, on basalt, 4 Calcite, on basalt, 1 Phillipsite, on basalt, 3 Analcite, on basalt, 2 Chabazite, on basalt, 2 Gmelinite, on basalt, 1 Pyrites, on basalt.
Messrs. Noyes Bros.	1	LONG-NECKED SEA SNAKE— <i>Hydrophis elegans</i> .			
J. D. Ogilby	2	PHOTOS OF JAWS OF A "RAY"— <i>Rhamphobatis ancylostomus</i> .			
Do	2	WESTERN "TROUT"— <i>Galaxias occidentalis</i> .			
Do	3	FISH—1 <i>Bostockia hemigramma</i> , 2 <i>Edelia vittata</i> .			
Pacific Islands Co.	1	SKULL, &c., OF ZIPHOID WHALE— <i>Petrorhynchus</i> sp.			
Mr. E. G. W. Palmer	1	ROSE CHAFER— <i>Schizognathus prasinus</i> .			
Do	2	SPIDERS—1 <i>Pediana regina</i> , 1 <i>Uloborus</i> sp.			
Do	3	BETTER—1 <i>Hebecerus marginicollis</i> , 1 <i>Adrium artifex</i> , 1 <i>Harpalus convexiusculus</i> .			



Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Dr. R. Pulleine ...	15	SHELLS—2 <i>Nanina pudibunda</i> , 7 <i>Chlorites spinei</i> , 1 <i>Endodonta vinitincta</i> , 1 sp., 2 sp., 2 <i>Helicarion robusta</i> .	Rev. H. A. Robertson	1	WHITE-BREASTED LALAGE— <i>Lalage terat.</i>
Mr. J. Purser ...	1	COCOON OF SILKWORM MOTH— <i>Antheraea eucalypti</i> .	Do ...	1	PARASITIC FLY— <i>Hippobosca</i> sp.
Mr. A. J. Quail ...	1	SPECTRE INSECT— <i>Extatosoma tiaratum</i> .	Do ...	1	YELLOW-TAIL— <i>Caranx crumenophthalmus</i> .
Mr. W. J. Rainbow	6	MOTHS—1 <i>Brunia repanda</i> , 2 <i>Procris dolens</i> , 1 <i>Thinasa lativittatus</i> , 1 <i>Sentica oppositella</i> , 1 <i>Thudaca obliquella</i> .	Do ...	1	SEA PERCH— <i>Mesoprion gibbus</i> .
Do ...	5	SPIDERS—1 <i>Hyllus tenuipes</i> , 2 <i>Marptusa invenusta</i> , 2 <i>Holoplatys planissima</i> .	Do ...	1	MULLET— <i>Mugil</i> sp.
Do ...	1	MOTH— <i>Agrotis munda</i> .	Do ...	1	FLYING FOX— <i>Pteropus aneiteanus</i> .
Master J. Ramsay ...	1	WASP— <i>Pepsis Australis</i> .	Do ...	18	SHELLS—1 <i>Purpura persicum</i> , 1 <i>Turbo petholatus</i> v. <i>caledonicus</i> , 1 <i>Pecten pallium</i> , 2 <i>Ovulum ovum</i> , 1 <i>Oliva erythrostoma</i> , 2 <i>Trochus concavus</i> , 5 <i>Cypraea lynx</i> , 1 <i>Cypraea argus</i> , 3 <i>Cypraea arabica</i> , 1 <i>Conus generalis</i> .
Miss Sylvia Ratte ...	1	COCKROACH WASP— <i>Evania appendigaster</i> .	Do ...	3	<i>Nautilus pompilius</i> .
Mr. A. S. Read ...	2	BLUE-FACED HONEY-EATERS— <i>Eutomyza cydnotis</i> .	A. M. N. Rose	1	LITTLE GRASS-BIRD— <i>Megalurus gramineus</i> .
Do ...	3	SPOTTED BOWER-BIRDS— <i>Chlamydodera maculata</i> .	Do ...	2	BRUSH WATTLE-BIRDS— <i>Anellobia mellivora</i> .
Dr. Reading ...	1	LOCUST— <i>Phaneroptera</i> sp.	Do ...	1	VARIED CUCKOO-SHRIKE— <i>Graucalus mentalis</i> .
Mrs. A. Reeds ...	1	BROWN SNAKE (6 eggs)— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .	Do ...	1	BRUSH WATTLE-BIRD— <i>Anellobia mellivora</i> .
Do ...	1	BROWN SNAKE (6 young).	Do ...	1	COLLARD SPARROW-HAWK— <i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i> .
Mr. Walter Reeks ...	1	GROUP OF WHITE ANT—GALLERIES.	Do ...	1	NEST OF REED-WARBLED— <i>Acrocephalus Australis</i> .
Mr. John T. Rees ...	1	COMMON OPAL.	Do ...	1	Sanguineous Honeyeater— <i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i> .
Mr. H. Richards ...	20	SUCCINEA SCALNARINA.	Mrs. Ross	1	SPIDER— <i>Storena striatipes</i> .
Do ...	1	LIPARUS SP. (YOUNG).	Do	2	ANTS— <i>Leptomymex erythrocephalus</i> .
Mr. C. F. Richmond	1	COCOON OF CASE MOTH— <i>Metura elongata</i> .	Dr. W. E. Roth	10	SHELLS—1 <i>Tellina foliacea</i> , 1 <i>Lutaria philippinaum</i> , 1 <i>Spondylus violascens</i> , 1 <i>Trochus bicarinatus</i> , 1 <i>Thersites barneyi</i> , 1 <i>Dentalium</i> sp. 4 <i>Dentalium aciculum</i> .
Mr. W. R. Riley ...	2	COPPER TOKENS (PENNY) Davies Alexander & Co., Goulburn, 1837.	Do	61	SHELLS used by the aborigines of the Batavia River, North Queensland, either for adornment or implements, or the fish as food.
Lieut. Roberts ...	4	SPIDERS—3 <i>Argyropeira grata</i> , 1 <i>Gasteracantha</i> sp.	Mr. T. H. Rowlands	1	VARIATED GECKO (WITH FOUR TAILS)— <i>Gehyra variegata</i> .
Do ...	9	BUTTERFLIES—1 <i>Tenaris selene</i> , 1 <i>Mycalis</i> sp., 1 <i>Terias hecabe</i> , 1 <i>Apaustus agraulia</i> , 4 <i>Lycæna</i> sp., 1 <i>Lampides</i> sp.	Mr. J. Ryan	1	YELLOW-BELLIED SEA SNAKE— <i>Hydrus platurus</i> .
Do ...	2	MOTHS—1 <i>Euchmia irus</i> , 1 <i>Nyctemera</i> sp.	Mr. O. B. Rylie	1	AUSTRALIAN RAVEN— <i>Corone australis</i> (grey var.)
Do ...	18	BUTTERFLIES—4 <i>Danais genutia</i> , 1 <i>Danais melaneus</i> , 1 <i>Euploea surypon</i> , 2 <i>Euploea</i> sp., 1 <i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i> , 1 <i>Ornithoptera regina</i> , 1 <i>Diadema alimena</i> , 1 <i>Precis ida</i> , 2 <i>Cynthia sapor</i> , 3 <i>Hypolycaista</i> sp.	Mr. C. Sargeant	1	ACHATINA ZEBRA.
Do ...	1	WANDERING SEA SNAKE— <i>Platurus colubrinus</i> .	Mr. George Savidge	2	NESTS OF JARDINE'S CATERPILLAR-EATER— <i>Edoliosoma tenuirostre</i> .
Miss Roberts	1	NARDOO GRINDING-STONE.	Do	2	NESTS OF GOULD'S FLY-CATCHER— <i>Piezorhynchus gouldi</i> .
Mr. W. J. Roberts	1	TRAP-DOOR SPIDER— <i>Eriodon formidable</i> .	Do	2	NESTS OF RUSTY-BREASTED THRUSH— <i>Collyriocincla rufigaster</i> .
Mr. C. H. Roberts	1	MASKED WOOD SWALLOW— <i>Artamus personatus</i> .	Do	2	NESTS OF CHESTNUT-BREASTED FINCH— <i>Donacicola castaneothorax</i> .
Rev. H. A. Robertson	4	SHELL NECKLACES.	Do	1	NEST OF BRONZE-WING PIGEON—Perhaps <i>chalcoptera</i> .
Do	1	SEED NECKLACE.	Do	1	NEST OF BLUE-FACED HONEY-EATER— <i>Eutomyza cyanotes</i> .
Do	3	BASKETS.	Do	1	JARDINE'S CATERPILLAR-EATER— <i>Edoliosoma tenuirostre</i> .
Do	1	PIECE OF TAPA.	Do	2	DILLY BAGS.
Do	1	TAPA BEATER.	Do	2	BOOMERANGS.
Do	1	CRESCENT MOON-GOD OR FETISH.	Do	1	PIECE OF WHITE CLAY, used for decorative purposes.
Do	2	STONE AXE-HEADS.	Do	1	PIECE OF YELLOW OCHRE, used for decorative purposes.
Do	8	BEAN SEEDS.	Do	1	PIECE OF RED OCHRE, used for decorative purposes.
Do	3	DOUBLE PLAITED COCOA-NUT LEAF BASKETS.	Do	1	PHOTOGRAPH OF BEES.
Do	2	SINGLE PLAITED COCOA-NUT LEAF BASKETS.	Mr. H. A. Scarr	1	LADYBIRD— <i>Leis conformis</i> .
Do	1	VERY FINELY PLAITED COCOA-NUT LEAF BASKET.	Do	3	LADYBIRD LARVÆ— <i>Leis conformis</i> .
Do	1	BLACK-TAILED FLYCATCHER— <i>Myiagra melanura</i> .	Dr. C. G. Seligmann	1	SMALL BOTTLE OF KENYAH TOBACCO.
Do	1	GREEN-FRUIT PIGEON— <i>Ptilopus tannensis</i> .	Do	1	FISH-TRAP.
Do	2	BARN OWLS— <i>Strix lulu</i> .	Do	1	CARRYING BASKET.
Do	1	HARRIER— <i>Circus assimilis</i> .	Do	1	FOOD-TONGS.
Do	2	WHITE-THROATED PIGEONS— <i>Columba leopoldi</i> .	Do	1	FOOD-BOWL.
Do	1	FRUIT PIGEON— <i>Globicera pacifica</i> .	Do	1	HEAD-BAND.
Do	1	TANNA FRUIT PIGEON— <i>Ptilopus tannensis</i> .	Do	1	BAMBOO JUICE-GATHERER.
Do	1	MASSENA'S LORIKEET— <i>Trichoglossus massena</i> .	Do	1	PIPE AND TOBACCO.
Do	1	WANDERING KINGFISHER— <i>Halcyon vagans</i> .	Do	1	BARK COAT.
Do	2	YELLOW-FRONTED SILVER-EYES— <i>Zosterops flavifrons</i> .	Do	1	COOKING POT.
Do	1	LARGE-TAILED PIGEON— <i>Macropygia rufa</i> .	Do	1	CAP.
Do	1	WHITE-BREASTED CORMORANT— <i>Graculus melanoleucus</i> .	Do	1	BEAD-BACK ORNAMENT.
Do	1	GREY-RUMPED SANDPIPER— <i>Totanus incanus</i> .	Do	1	BEATER OR POUNDER.
			Do	1	PIECE OF PITH FOR DART STEMS.
			Do	1	TOBACCO BOX.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Dr. C. G. Seligmann	1	RICE SPATULA.	The Royal Humane	2	BRONZE MEDALS.
Do	1	HOUSE IDOL.	Society of Australia.		
Do	2	RICE WINNERS.	Do	2	CLASPS.
Do	1	PIECE OF ROOFING.	Do	1	PIECE OF RIBBON.
Do	1	BANJO.	Mr. A. E. Thomas	1	FLY— <i>Rutilla australasiae</i> .
Do	1	HEAD FLATTENER.	Mr. W. M. Thomas	4	PHOTOGRAPHS OF TWO TREES WITH
Do	1	DART CASE AND POISON.			ABORIGINAL CARVINGS—Standing 2
Mr. H. Selkirk	2	SILKWORM MOTHS— <i>Antheraea helena</i> .			miles east of Nebea Homestead, 12
Do	1	SILKWORM COCOON— <i>Antheraea helena</i> .			miles east of Coonamble.
Mr. G. Sharp	1	CRESTED WEDGE-BILL— <i>Sphenostoma cristata</i> .	Mr. W. S. Thompson	1	CRAB— <i>Remipes testudinarius</i> .
Mr. S. Sinclair	1	PACKET OF BEANS— <i>Entada scandens</i> , from Erromanga, New Hebrides.	Do	1	PAWNS— <i>Stenopus hispidus</i> .
Do	1	PACKET OF COUNTRY ALMONDS OF INDIA— <i>Terminalia atappa</i> , introduced to the New Hebrides.	Do	1	<i>Cypraea annulus</i> .
Do	1	PIECE OF SANDALWOOD, from Erromanga.	Do	3	<i>Cypraea asellus</i> .
Mr. J. Smith	1	ROCK GECKO— <i>Gymnodactylus platurus</i> .	Mr. Guy Thornton	5	VEGETABLE CATERpillars— <i>Cordyceps robertsii</i> .
Mr. F. W. Smith	1	<i>Plaxiphora petholata polyplacophora</i> .	J. A. Thorpe	1	LEACH'S COCKATOO— <i>Calyptorhynchus viridis</i> .
Do	1	SEA URCHIN (or SEA EGG)—Jaws of a common kind, probably <i>Centrostephanus rogersii</i> .	Do	1	MOH— <i>Protoparce convolvuli</i> .
Dr. V. A. J. Smith	1	SPIDER— <i>Pœcilopachys bispinosa</i> .	Do	64	BEETLES—39 <i>Aulacocyclus edentulus</i> , 11 <i>Pterohelaeus peltatis</i> , 5 <i>Amarygmus obsoletus</i> , 2 <i>Amarygmus semissus</i> , 2 <i>Lacon caliginosus</i> , 1 <i>Sarothrocrepis posticalis</i> , 2 <i>Microsarus insularis</i> , 1 <i>Natalis porcata</i> , 1 <i>Psolidura murifica</i> .
Mr. D. Smythe	1	CRAB— <i>Naxia serpulifera</i> , Guerin.	Do	40	BUGS— <i>Arma sibellianbergi</i> .
Mrs. Starkey	11	SHELLS—2 <i>Cypræa piperita</i> ; 2 <i>Columbella eximia</i> ; 6 <i>Neritina souverbiana</i> ; 1 <i>Teinostoma starkeyæ</i> (type).	Do	12	MOTHS— <i>Apina callisto</i> .
Do	15	SEA SLUGS—9 <i>Onicidium reticulatum</i> ; 6 <i>Onicidium damelii</i> .	Do	4	LEACH'S BLACK COCKATOOS— <i>Calyptorhynchus viridis</i> .
Do	3	SHELLS— <i>Cerithiopsis</i> , sp.	Do	3	GANG-GANG COCKATOOS— <i>Callocephalon galeatum</i> .
Mr. D. Stead	2	YELLOW-TUFTED HONEY-EATERS— <i>Ptilotis auricomis</i> .	Do	1	AZURE KINGFISHER— <i>Alcyon azurea</i> .
Do	1	LUNULATED HONEY-EATER— <i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i> .	Do	2	MUSK LORIKEETS— <i>Glossopsittacus concinnus</i> .
Do	1	HARMONIOUS THRUSH— <i>Collyriocincla harmonica</i> .	Do	2	WHITE-WINGED CROUGHS (nestlings)— <i>Corcorax melanoramphus</i> .
Mr. T. Steel	1	FOI-BALL.	Do	5	EGGS OF LITTLE GRASS-BIRD— <i>Megalurus gramineus</i> .
Do	8	FIJIAN CIGARS.	Mr. Arthur Tighe	1	CLAY CARRYING FREE GOLD.
Mr. J. Stein	1	BROWN TREE-CREEPER— <i>Climacteris leucophaea</i> .	Town and Country Journal.	1	BOT FLY— <i>Gasterophilus equi</i> .
Do	1	QUEEN VICTORIA'S LYRE-BIRD— <i>Menura Victoriae</i> .	Do	1	ONE-FINGERED LIZARD— <i>Lygosoma punctatovittatum</i> .
Do	1	SUGAR SQUIRREL— <i>Petaurus sciureus</i> .	Mr. H. E. Vaughan	1	FLY— <i>Pangonia albonotata</i> .
Do	1	FLYING MOUSE— <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> .	Prof. A. Vaysiere	1	CARDIUM TRIANS.
Do	1	WHITE-THROATED THICKHEAD— <i>Pachycephala gutturalis</i> .	Do	7	MOTHS—1 <i>Sphinx convolvuli</i> , 1 <i>Callimorpha hera</i> , 1 <i>Zygæna fausta</i> , 2 <i>Zygæna filipendula</i> , 1 <i>Syntomis phegea</i> , 1 <i>Fidonia plumistaria</i> .
Mr. T. Stephens, M.A.	1	CHAIN-CORAL— <i>Halysites</i> , sp.	Mr. F. R. Waite	1	COPPER TOKEN—J. MacGregor, Sydney, 1855 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Mr. Campbell Stevens	2	SEA-EGGS— <i>Brissus carinatus</i> .	Do	1	GREEN TREE FROG— <i>Hyla cærulea</i> .
Mrs. John Strachan	1	TURTLE-SHELL FINGER-RING (inlaid).	Do	1	GREEN DOVE— <i>Chalcophaps chrysocloria</i> .
Mr. J. Stringer	1	FIRE-TAILED FINCH— <i>Zonæginthus bella</i> .	Do	1	WEEVIL— <i>Orthorhinus vagus</i> .
Do	2	PENNANT'S PARAKEET— <i>Platyercus elegans</i> .	Do	2	SPIDERS—1 <i>Dinopsis bicornis</i> , 1 <i>Voconia insignis</i> .
Professor T. P. A. Stuart	1	CROCODILE— <i>Crocodilus porosus</i> ? (dorsal vertebra).	Do	1	NEST OF AUSTRALIAN PIPIT— <i>Anthus australis</i> .
Do	1	DUGONG— <i>Halicore dugong</i> ? (dorsal vertebra).	Do	3	EGGS OF AUSTRALIAN PIPIT.
Mr. J. Stubbins	1	GREENSHANK— <i>Glottis glottoides</i> .	Do	4	EGGS MAGPIE LARK— <i>Grallina picata</i> .
Mr. A. Stubsbury	1	SCRUB WALLABY (foetus)— <i>Macropus uanabatus</i> .	Prof. H. A. Ward	10	FOCENE FISH—1 <i>Priscacara liops</i> , 1 <i>Priscacara clivosa</i> , 4 <i>Diplomystus humilis</i> , 2 <i>Diplomystus analis</i> , 2 <i>Diplomystus dentatus</i> , 1 <i>Eurypterus remipes</i> , 1 <i>Eurypterus lacustris</i> .
Mr. James Sutton	1	SPINY SEA-HORSE— <i>Solenognathus spinosissimus</i> .	Mr. J. Watson	1	DEATH ADDER— <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> .
Mr. O. Srenten	1	VERY FINE SPEAR—Tipped and barbed with human bone.	Mr. Joseph Webb	1	BROWN SNAKE— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .
Mr. George Sweet	1	Distortrix anus.	Mr. Arnold Weber	1	WASP— <i>Thynnus variabilis</i> .
Do	1	<i>Cypræa mappa</i> .	Do	1	FALSE SCORPION— <i>Chelifer brevispinosus</i> .
Do	1	<i>Cypræa vitellus</i> .	Mr. Fitzwilliam	1	RIBBON FISH OR OAR FISH— <i>Regalecus glesne</i> .
Do	1	<i>Cypræa macula</i> .	Wentworth.	4	CENTIPEDES— <i>Scolopendra morsicans</i> .
Do	1	<i>Cypræa erosa</i> .	Do	7	BLIND SNAKES— <i>Typhlops polygrammicus</i> .
Do	1	<i>Terebra tigrina</i> .	Do	6	BROWN SNAKES— <i>Diemenia textilis</i> .
Do	2	<i>Melampus fasciatus</i> .	Do	1	FRESH WATER SNAKE— <i>Tropidonotus</i> sp.
Do	3	<i>Cerithium variegatum</i> .	Do	1	BROAD-HEADED SNAKE— <i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i> .
Do	2	<i>Cerithium piperitum</i> .	Do	2	RED-NAPED SNAKES— <i>Pseudelaps diadema</i> .
Do	2	<i>Cerithium</i> sp.	Do	1	GREEN TREE SNAKE— <i>Dendrophis punctatus</i> .
Prof. R. Tate	1	<i>Ranella Prattii</i> .	Do	1	BLUE-TONGUED LIZARD— <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> .
Do	1	<i>Triton gemmulatus</i> .	Do	1	SEA SNAKE— <i>Platurus colubrinus</i> .
Mr. A. J. Taylor	2	LEACH'S BLACK COCKATOOS— <i>Calyptorhynchus viridis</i> .	Do	1	LEGLESS LIZARD— <i>Pygopus lepidopus</i> .
Do	1	SPOTTED ROCK THRUSH— <i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i> .	Do	2	WOOD GECKO— <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> .
Do	1	GANG-GANG COCKATOO— <i>Callocephalon galeatum</i> .	Do	1	SLENDER SKINK— <i>Lygosoma tenue</i> .

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.	Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mrs. Annie W. Weston.	1	SHARP-SNOURED LIZARD— <i>Lialis burtoni</i> .	Mr. J. C. Wiburd ...	1	FLYING MOUSE— <i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i> .
Do	2	ABNORMAL CHICKENS.	Do	1	FLYING SQUIRREL— <i>Petaurus sciurus</i> .
Do	1	ABNORMAL DUCKLING.	Do	2	NESTS OF SATIN BOWER BIRD— <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i> .
Rev. T. Whan	209	SHELLS—1 <i>Sphærium magillivrayi</i> , 5 <i>Endodonta furverca</i> , 2 <i>Zonites nitidus</i> , 6 <i>Potamopyrgus niger</i> , 15 <i>Tatea rufilabris</i> , 3 <i>Laoma pictilis</i> , 40 <i>Hydrobia castanea</i> , 40 <i>Rissoa melanura</i> , 13 <i>Rissoa mariae</i> , 3 <i>Rissoa brazieri</i> , 30 <i>Alaba</i> sp., 20 <i>Littorina</i> sp., 11 <i>Montacuta semiradiata</i> , 20 (?) <i>Venus</i> Young.	Do	2	NESTS OF ROCK WARBLER— <i>Origma rubricata</i> .
Mr. C. W. Wheeler.	1	STONE AXE-HEAD.	Do	1	NEST OF YELLOW-FACED HONEY-EATER— <i>Ptilotis chrysops</i> .
Mr. H. L. White	5	EGGS OF WHITE-WINGED CROUCH— <i>Corcorax melanorhamphus</i> .	Do	2	NESTS OF LINEATED ACANTHIZA— <i>Acanthiza lineata</i> .
Mr. T. Whitelegge	2	CASELLA ATROMARGINATA.	Mr. F. Wilcox	1	BEETLE— <i>Stigmodera sanguinipennis</i> .
Do	1	FISH— <i>Creedia clathrisquamis</i> .	Capt. T. Williams	1	ANCESTRAL FIGURE—from <i>Mallicollo</i> , New Hebrides.
			Mr. Hy. Wilshire	2	NATIVE CATS— <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> .
			Mr. J. L. Winning	3	HAIRWORM— <i>Gordius</i> sp.
			Mr. W. J. Withers	1	MOTH— <i>Trictena labyrinthica</i> .
			Mr. E. Woods	1	ROSEHILL PARAKEET (xanthic variety)— <i>Platyercus eximius</i> .

APPENDIX IX.

EXCHANGES, 1899.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.	Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Botanic Gardens, Sydney. (25)	Botanical—Box of specimens.	Mr. Emil Sandin. (30)	Insects—46 specimens.
Dr. Brancsik. (31)	Insects—268 specimens.	Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent. (33)	Insects—42 specimens.
Arachnida—253 specimens.			Reptiles—12 specimens.
Myriopoda—28 specimens.		Professor F. Starr. (36)	Ethnological—2 specimens.
Crustacea—8 specimens.		Stawell Technical College. (8)	Minerals—33 specimens
Mr. J. Brazier. (44)	Books—3 pamphlets.	Mr. H. Stockdale. (22)	Ethnological—2 specimens.
Palæontology—3 specimens.			Ethnological—14 specimens.
Mollusca—51 specimens.		Professor R. Tate. (18)	Mollusca—1,597 specimens.
British Museum. (12)			Mollusca—736 specimens.
Mammals—4 specimens.			Insect—1 specimen.
Dr. Caforio. (28)	Mammals—12 specimens.	Technological Museum, Sydney. (2)	Fishes—1 specimen.
Reptile—1 specimen.	Birds—12 specimens.		Ethnological—2 specimens.
Dr. H. Coutiere. (41)	Crustacea—6 specimens.	Fishes—1 specimen.	
Crustacea—6 specimens.		Mollusca—1 specimen.	
Dr. J. C. Cox. (29)	Books—2 pamphlets.	Ethnological—6 specimens.	
Dr. Otto Finsch. (38)	Birds—58 specimens.	Numismatical—519 specimens.	
Skeletons—4 specimens.		Mrs. Trench. (39)	Ethnological—1 specimen.
Birds—59 specimens.			Ethnological—15 specimens.
Mr. E. Guérin. (45)		University of Sydney. (1)	Abnormal—3 specimens.
Books—11 pamphlets	Bryozoa—10 specimens.		Books—119 pamphlets.
Mr. G. Kilgour. (35)	Ethnological—10 specimens.		Birds—3 specimens.
Ethnological—1 specimen.			Casts—5 specimens.
Mr. A. M. Lea. (24)	Insects—213 specimens.	Lieutenant Vaughan. (37)	Birds—12 specimens
Reptiles—33 specimens			Birds—10 specimens.
Arachnida—500 specimens.			Fishes—4 specimens.
Insects—46 specimens.			Reptiles—10 specimens.
Mollusca—5 specimens.			Insects, spiders, &c.—11 specimens
Dr. T. H. May. (27)	Mollusca—4 specimens.	Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery. (9)	Mammals—10 specimens.
Mollusca—6 specimens.			Birds—2 specimens.
Professor Paul Mayer. (34)	Crustacea—9 specimens.		Fishes—21 specimens.
Mr. D. A. Porter. (23)	Glass Tubes—24 tubes.		Ethnological—2 specimens.
Insects—41 specimens.			Photographs—8 specimens.
Minerals—2 specimens.		Mr. Anson Wood. (26)	Bird—1 specimen.
			Bird—2 specimens.

APPENDIX X.

RETURN OF INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE PUBLIC, 1899.

Name.	Details.	Name.	Details.
Mr. C. E. Andrews ...	Identification of subfossil Corals and Shells.	Mr. H. J. McCooey ...	Determination of a Skink.
Mr. Ansel .....	Giving information as to <i>Moloch horridus</i> .	Mrs. C. J. McMaster...	Showing Ornithological and Oological Col- lections.
Botanic Gardens .....	Naming Birds in Gardens.	Mr. W. Macpherson...	Giving information as to Bark of a Tree bored by the Larva of a Beetle.
Mr. J. A. Bragg.....	Giving information as to Ayraud's Leather- jacket; identification of Fishing Frog.	Dr. A. M. Morgan.....	Showing Australian Ornithological and Oological Cabinet Collections.
Mr. J. S. Bray .....	Supplying information about a Sand Crab.	Dr. Neil .....	Giving information as to <i>Saprinus laetus</i> and Family Histeridæ.
Rev. — Coombs.....	Naming Silurian Corals.	Messrs. Pender Bros....	Determining Wasp, and giving Life History.
Dr. J. C. Cox.....	Naming N.S. Wales Fossils; Queensland Fossils and Land Shells; Life History of Sandfly, and drawing figure in expla- nation.	Mr. J. W. Pidgeon ...	On Development of the Pleuronectidæ.
<i>Daily Telegraph</i> .....	Giving information as to Bite of Bulldog Ant.	Mr. S. W. Pring .....	Giving information as to Collecting and Preserving Insects.
Prof. T. W. E. David..	Naming Collection of Corals from Funafuti.	Mr. D. J. Quinn.....	Giving information as to Young of Brown- banded Snakes.
Dr. T. S. Dixon .....	List of Australian Leeches.	Mr. A. V. W. Rawlings	Identification of supposed "Sea Serpent" Bones.
Mr. H. S. Dove .....	Determination of Tasmanian Araneidæ.	Mr. H. Selkirk .....	Determination of Australian Silk-worm Moths.
Mr. J. Edwards.....	Giving information as to White Ants, and the means of combating them.	Mr. H. M. Shelley ....	Identification of Legless Lizard.
Fairfax and Roberts ...	Identification of Pearl Shell from New Caledonia.	Mr. Thomes Steel .....	Naming Crustacea from Fiji.
Fisheries Department..	Giving information as to Oyster Worm.	Prof. T. P. A. Stuart...	Determination of Crocodile Dugong Bones; List of Australian Mosquitoes, with notes.
Mr. E. T. Fowell .....	Naming Australian and Exotic Coleoptera.	Mr. G. Sweet .....	Identification of part of a Cretacean Man- dible from Tertiary Beds of Hobson's Bay.
Mr. W. L. R. Gipps ...	Determination of Marsupial Teeth.	<i>Town and Country</i> <i>Journal.</i>	Numerous Replies to Correspondents on various subjects.
Government Geologist, Perth, W.A.	Naming West Australian Fossils.	Visitor.....	Identification of Ostracion; identification and habits, &c., of Bridled Wallaby.
Government Geologist, Sydney	Identification of Specimen supposed to be a Mineral.	Mr. J. A. Wall .....	Naming Dragon Fly and Centipedes.
Mr. Hammond .....	Giving information as to Ornithological and Ethnological Collections.	Mr. E. Webb and Friend.	Exhibiting Cabinet Ornithological and Oological Collections.
Lieut. E. D. Jephson...	Naming Island Lepidoptera.	Mr. F. H. Westmacott	As to Appliances for Collecting, Methods of Preservation, &c.
Dr. H. Kreuger .....	Giving information as to Method of Captur- ing, Preserving, and Packing Mosquitoes for transmission by post.	Rev. E. S. Wilkinson..	Giving information as to Collecting and Studying Araneidæ, and displaying Specimens.
Mr. E. H. Lane .....	Giving information as to Ornithological and Oological Collections.		
Dr. W. MacGillivray ..	Determination of Bird-skins.		
Mr. Craig Maginess and Friend.	Describing Collections.		

APPENDIX XI.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1899.

Reg. No	Books.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.
PART I.—BOOKS.			9561	BROWN (Thomas). <i>Conchologist's (series) Text- Book, embracing the Arrangements of Lamarck and Linnæus, with a Glossary of Technical Terms.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Glasgow, 1833. Presented by C. Hedley.	
9460	AGASSIZ (Alexander). <i>A Visit to the Great Barrier Reef of Australia in the steamer "Croydon" during April and May, 1896. (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., xxviii, 4, 1898.)</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass. 1898. Purchased		9571	BURROW (E. I.). <i>Elements of Conchology, according to the Linnean System. New edition.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1825. Presented by C. Hedley.	
9614	ALEXANDER (W. D.). <i>A Brief History of the Hawaiian People.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, 1899. Presented by Dept. Public Instruction, Hawaii.		9388	BURNS, PHILIP, AND COMPANY. <i>Western Pacific Islands by the Island Line of Steamers.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1898. Presented by P. G. Black.	
9442	ANDRÉ (Ch.). <i>Relations des Phénomènes Météor- ologiques déduites de leurs Variations diurnes et annuelles.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Lyon, 1892. Presented by Kon. Nat. Ver. van Ned. Ind. Batavia.		9455	CAMPBELL (F. A.). <i>A Year in the New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands, and New Caledonia. With an account of the Early History of the New Hebrides Mission, by A. J. Campbell; A Narrative of the Voyages of the "Day- spring," by D. McDonald; and an Appendix: Contributions to the Phytography of the New Hebrides and Loyalty Islands, by Ferd. von Mueller.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Geelong and Melbourne, 1873. Purchased	
9503	APGAR (Austin C.). <i>Birds of the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. New York, &c., 1898. Purchased		9504	COGHLAN (T. A.). <i>Wealth and Progress of New South Wales. Eleventh Issue.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1899. Presented by Government Statistician.	
9397 to 9404	BELLARDI (Luigi). <i>Molluschi dei Terreni Ter- ziari del Piemonte e della Liguria; parte 1- 6, 1873-1890.</i> SACCO (Federico); do., parts 7-25, 1890-98. In 3 vols. 4to. Roma, Torino, Firenze, 1873- 1882; and 5 vols. 4to. Torino, 1884-1898. Purchased		9560	COLOMB (Sir J. C. R.). <i>The Defence of Great and Greater Britain.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1880. Presented	
9453	BERNIER (Julien). <i>Étude sur les Dialects Néo- Caledoniens, Australiens et autres.</i> 1 vol. 8vo. Nouméa, 1899. Presented		9855	DOBSON (G. E.). <i>Monograph of the Insectivora. Part 3, fasc. 1.</i> 1 vol. 4to. London, 1890. Purchased	
9615	BESANT (Walter). <i>Captain Cook (English Men of Action).</i> 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894. Purchased				

Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.
9859	CORALS. Collected Works on Fossil Corals. 1 vol. 8vo. Purchased		9374	FARMER (Sarah S.) Tonga and the Friendly Islands. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1885. Purchased	
	Contains:—		9413	FAUNA CHILENSIS. Abhandlungen zur Kenntniss der Zoologie Chiles, von Dr. L. Plate. Heft III Zool. Jahrb. Suppl. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Jena, 1898. Purchased	
	1. Några iakttagelser öfver Zoantharia rugosa, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1865.		9600 } FOSTER, (George). A voyage Round the World in His Britannic Majesty's Sloop "Resolution," commanded by Captain James Cook, during the years 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1777. Purchased		
	2. Die Zoantharia perforata der palæozoischen Periode, von K. v. Seebach. <i>Zeits. D. Geol. Ges.</i> , xvi, 2, 1866.		9601 }		
	3. Om tvänne nya öfversiluriska koraller från Gotland, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1868.		9458	GARDINER (J. Stanley). The Coral Reefs of Funafuti, Rotuma, and Fiji, together with some notes on the Structure and Formation of Coral Reefs in general. <i>Proc. Cambr. Phil. Soc.</i> ix., 8, 1898. 1 vol. 8vo. Cambridge, 1898. Purchased	
	4. Om operkularbildningen hos några nutida och siluriska koraller, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1870.		9439	GREVILLE (Edward) (Editor). Year Book of Australia for 1899. 1 vol. 8vo. London, Sydney, &c., 1899. Purchased	
	5. Beschreibung einer neuen aus Nordamerika stammenden, devonischen Art der Zoantharia rugosa, von W. Dybowski. <i>Ver. Rus. K. Miner. Ges.</i> (2), viii, 1873.		9456	HADDON (Alfred C.) Evolution in Art, as illustrated by the Life Histories of Designs. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1895. Purchased	
	6. Några anteckningar om Anthozoa tabulata, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1873.		9856	FREERES DE LA COMPAGNIE DE JESUS. Mémoires Concernant L'Histoire Naturelle de L'Empire Chinois. Tome II, Part I. 1 vol. 4to. Chang Hai, 1888. Purchased	
	7. Beschreibung einiger neuen oder wenig bekannten Arten der Zoantharia rugosa aus der Kohlenformation Russlands, von W. Dybowski. <i>Ver. K. Rus. K. Miner. Ges.</i> (2), viii, 1873.		9537	HOBNE (John). A Year in Fiji. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1881. Purchased	
	8. Ueber einige Anthozoen des Devon, von Clemens Schlüter. <i>Zeits. Deut. Geol. Ges.</i> , 1881.		9570	HUDSON (G. V.) New Zealand Moths and Butterflies (Macro-Lepidoptera). 1 vol. 4to. London, 1898. Purchased	
	9. Anteckningar om silurlagren på Carlsörarne, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1882.		9565	JAYNE (Horace). Mammalian Anatomy. A preparation for Human and Comparative Anatomy. Part I. The Skeleton of the Cat compared with the Skeleton of Man. 1 vol. 8vo. London and Philadelphia, 1898. Purchased	
	10. Silurische Korallen aus Nord-Russland und Sibirien, von G. Lindström. <i>K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.</i> , vi, 18, 1881 (1882.)		9548	KIRK (Thomas). Students' Flora of New Zealand and the outlying Islands. 1 vol. 4to. Wellington, N.Z., 1899. Presented by Gov. Printer, N.Z.	
	11. Om de Palæozoiska Formationernas Operkelbärande koraller, af G. Lindström. <i>K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.</i> , vii, 4, 1881 (1882.)		9536	LAWRY (Walter). Friendly and Feejee Islands in 1847; with Appendix on Manners, Customs, &c., by Elizabeth Hoole. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1850. Purchased	
	12. Index to the Generic Names applied to the Corals of the Palæozoic Formations, by G. Lindström. <i>K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.</i> , viii, 9, 1882 (1883.)		9539	LUSCHAN (Dr. V.) Das Würfholz in Neu-Holland und in Oceanien (with MS. translation by M. M. Meredith). ( <i>Sonder-Abdruck aus der Bastian-festschrift</i> ). 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1896. Purchased	
	13. Die Korallenfauna des Oberdevons in Deutschland, von Fritz Frech. <i>Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.</i> , 1885.		9507	MACKELLAR (Thomas). American Printer. A Manual of Typography. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1887. Presented by W. J. Rainbow	
	14. Ueber das Kalkgerüst der Tetrakorallen. Nachtrag zur Korallenfauna des Oberdevons in Deutschland, von Fritz Frech. <i>Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.</i> , 1885.		9358	MARTINI UND CHEMNITZ. Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet, von H. C. Kuster fortgesetzt von W. Kobelt. Band I. Abth. 26. Die Gattung Cerithium, Lam., von W. Kobelt. 1 vol. 4to. Nurnburg, 1888-98. Purchased	
	15. Ueber die Fauna und das Alter einiger palæozoischer Korallriffe der Ostalpen, von Karl Alphons Penecke. <i>Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.</i> , 1887.		9359	— Band I. Abth. 27. Die Gattung Terriella, Lam., von W. Kobelt. 1 vol. 4to. Nurnburg, 1897. Purchased	
	16. Einiges über die Silurische Gattung Calostylis. Eine Entgegnung aus Veranlassung einer Arbeit des M. Neumayr's, von G. Lindström. <i>Geol. Foren. Stock. Forhandl.</i> xi, 2, 1889.		9540	MEYER (A. B.) The Distribution of the Negritos in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere. 1 vol. 8vo. Dresden, 1899. Presented	
	17. Ueber die Gattung Frisecturben Kunth, von G. Lindström. <i>K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl.</i> , 41, 22, 9, 1889.		9385	— Album von Philippinen-Typen. 1 vol. 4to. Dresden, 1885. Purchased	
	18. A Chart of the Rugose Corals, by Will H. Sherzer. <i>American Geol.</i> , vi, 5, 1891.		9386	— Album von Celébes-Typen. 1 vol. 4to. Dresden, 1889. Purchased	
	19. A Revision and Monograph of the Genus Chonophyllum, by Will H. Sherzer. <i>Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.</i> , iii, 1892.		9390	MINERVA. Jahrbuch der gelehrten Welt. Herausgegeben von K. Trübner und F. Mentz. Jahrgang VIII, 1898-99. 1 vol. 8vo. Strassburg, 1899. Purchased	
	20. Om fynd af Cyathaspis Gotlands silurformation, af G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1894.		9582	MURRAY (James A. H.) (Editor). A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Vol. III. D:—by J. A. H. Murray, E:—by Henry Bradley. 1 vol. 4to. Oxford, 1897. Purchased	
	21. Die Korallen der Silurgeschiebe Ost—preussens und des östlichen Westpreussens, von W. Weissnermel. <i>Zeits. Deutsch. Geol. Ges.</i> , xvi, 3, 1894.		9568	NATURALISTS' DIRECTORY, 1899. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899. Purchased	
	22. On the "Corallia baltica" of Linnæus, by G. Lindström. <i>Ofv. K. Vet. Akad. Forh.</i> , 1895.		B 36	ORMEROD (Miss A.) Notes of Observations of Injurious Insects. Report, 1878. London, 1879. Purchased per Agent-General	
	23. Die Gattung Columnaria und Beiträge zur Stammesgeschichte der Cyathophylliden und Zaphrentiden, von W. Weissnermel. <i>Zeits. Deut. Geol. Ges.</i> , xlix, 4, 1897.		9673	— General Index to Reports on Injurious Insects, 1877 to 1898, by Robert Newstead. 8vo. London, 1899. Presented per Agent-General	
9509	COSSMAN (M.) Essais de Paléoonchologie comparée. Livr. 3. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1899. Purchased				
9415	CUNNINGHAM (Allan). Manuscripts of Journey to Darling Downs and Moreton Bay, 1825-1830. Presented by Hon. P. G. King.				
9502	DAVIE (Oliver). Nests and Eggs of North American Birds. 5th Edition and part 2. Ornithological and Oological collecting. 1 vol. 8vo. Columbus, 1898. Purchased				
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9381	OUTES (Felix F.) Etnografía Argentina. Segunda Contribución al Estudio de los Indios Querandíes. 1 vol. 8vo. Buenos Ayres, 1898.	Presented	9848-53	TIERREICH (Das). Eine Zusammenstellung und Kennzeichnung der rezenten Tierformen. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Zoologischen Gesellschaft.	
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—	PERNER (Jaroslav). Etudes sur les Graptolites de Bohême, Parties 1, 2, 3, suite de l'Ouvrage Système Silurien du Centre de la Bohême par Joachim Barrande, traduit par A. S. Oudin. fol. Prague, 1894-97.	Purchased	—	Lief. II. — Paradiseidae, von Walter Rothschild, 1898.	
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391	PHOTOGRAPHIC CONCHOLOGY. A second or photographic series of the Conchological Miscellany of Sylvanus Hanley. The Photographs forming a sequence to the Index testaceologicus (Hanley's edition), by Samuel Musgrove. London, 1863.	Presented by C. Hedley	—	Lief. VI. Crustacea. Redakteur, W. Giesbrecht. Copepoda, i. Gymnoplea, von W. Giesbrecht und O. Schmeil, 1898.	
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9395 } 9393 }	ROTH (H. Ling). The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo, based chiefly on the MSS. of the late Hugh Brooke Low; with a preface by Andrew Lang. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1896.	Purchased	—	Lief. VIII. Arachnoidea. Redakteur, F. Dähl. Scorpiones und Pedipalpi, von Karl Kraepelin, 1899.	
9587	ROTH (W. E.) Catalogue of Australian Tokens. (Type-written copy of MS. Catalogue.) 1 vol. fol.	Purchased	9480	— Vol. I. 1894.	
9599	ROTH (W. E.) and BASSET-HULL (A. F.) Early Australian Coinage and Catalogue of Australian Coins and Tokens. (Type-written copy by A. F. Basset-Hull of Original MS.) 1 vol. fol.	Purchased	9481	— Vol. II. 1893.	
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68, H 27	SIMON (Eugène). Histoire naturelle des Araignées. 2me. edition. Tome II. fasc. 2. 8vo. Paris, 1898.	Purchased	9484	— Vols. VI, VII. 1892, 1893.	
9508	SMITH (John B.) Economic Entomology for the Farmer and Fruitgrower, and for use as a Text Book in Agricultural Schools and Colleges. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1896.	Purchased	9485	— Vol. VIII. 1897.	
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9421	SPENCER (Baldwin) and F. J. GILLEN. The Native Tribes of Central Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Purchased	9413	— 9 vols. in 6 8vo. Lipsiac, 1892-98.	Purchased
9608	SWAINSON (William). A Treatise on Malacology, or the Natural Classification of Shells and Shell Fish. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1840.	Presented by C. Hedley	9413	TOWNSON and MEECER. Catalogue of Chemical and Scientific Apparatus. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1897.	Presented
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9846 } 9847 }	— Second Series. Pulmonata. Vols. X, XI. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1895-96, 1897-98.	Purchased	9680-81	WEBSTER, W. D. Illustrated Catalogue of Ethnographical Specimens, European and Eastern Arms and Armour, Prehistoric and other Curiosities. Vol. I, Nos. 1-10, 1895-96. Vol. II, Nos. 11-17, 1897-98. Vol. III, Nos. 18-23, 1899.	Presented
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				Contains:— Coleoptera. By H. W. Bates. " By David Sharp. " By Henry S. Gorham. " By A. Sidney Olliff. " By Martin Jacoby. Hymenoptera (Formicidae). By Peter Cameron. Lepidoptera. By F. Ducane Godman and Osbert Salvin. Rhynchota. By W. L. Distant. Crustacea (Podophthalmlia). By Edward J. Miers. " (Isopoda). By A. E. Eaton. " (Amphipoda). By T. R. R. Stebbing. Reptilia and Batrachia. By G. A. Boulenger. Cyclopium Cyclopum, Humboldt. By F. Day. Note on the Rocks from the Andes. By T. G. Bonney.	
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P 6 (21)	— Articles on the Propagation of Oysters. 8vo. Sydney, 1885.	Presented	9511	— Journal and Proceedings. Vol. xxxii, 1898.	Presented
	Contains:— Oysters and the Oyster Question. A Lecture by T. H. Huxley, 1883. On the Propagation of the Species of the Oyster. From Lectures by Sir Everard Home, 1828. Microscopic Sexual Characteristics of Oysters; by John A. Ryder.		9623	"THETIS." Report upon the Trawling Operations off the Coast of New South Wales, between the Manning River and Jervis Bay, carried on by H.M.C.S. "Thetis," under the direction of Frank Farnell; together with Scientific Report on the Fishes, by Edgar R. Waite.	Presented
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9620	INSTITUTION OF SURVEYORS, NEW SOUTH WALES. The Surveyor, the Journal of the Institution. Vols. x, xi, xii.			In 1 vol. 8 vo. Melbourne, 1898-99.	Presented
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	Three Letters on the Australian Mining Laws written to the "Sydney Daily Telegraph," by Charles J. Alford, Sydney, 1897.	Presented	9624	ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA. Proceedings, (new series). Vol. x, parts 1, 2, 1897-98; vol. xi, parts 1, 2, 1898-99.	Presented
	Journal. Vol. i. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 1899.	Presented		In 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1897-99.	Presented
9622	NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Index for 1899.		9630	SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES, BENDIGO. Annual Reports for years 1894-95, 1896-97, 1897-98.	Presented
	1 vol. Fol. Sydney, 1899.	Presented		In 1 vol. 8vo. Bendigo, 1895-98	Presented
9618	NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAY INSTITUTE. New South Wales Railway Budget. Vols. v (Nos. 49-60), 1896-97; vi (Nos. 61-72), 1897-98; vii (Nos. 73-84), 1898-99.			TASMANIA.	
	In 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1897-99.	Presented	A 29	MINES DEPARTMENT, TASMANIA. The Progress of the Mineral Industry of Tasmania, for quarters ending 31st December, 1898; 31st March, 1899; 30th June, 1899; 30th September, 1899	Presented
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9433	— Records No. 152. Meteorology of New South Wales. Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations in New South Wales during 1897, by H. C. Russell.		A 29	— Volunteer Gold-mining Company: Report of the Government Geologist on the Deep Shaft. W. H. Twelvetees, 1899.	Presented
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9636	MINES:—Record of the Mines of South Australia: The Mannahill Gold-field, by H. Y. L. Brown, 1898; and The Wadnaminga Gold-field, by H. Y. L. Brown, 1898. —Record of the Mines of South Australia. Third edition, 1899. H. Y. L. Brown, Government Geologist.		9650	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF QUEENSLAND, Various Reports— Report on the Big Hill Gold-mining Company's Lease, Talgai, by William H. Rands. 1898. —On the Geology of the Country round Stanthorpe and Warwick, South Queensland, with especial reference to the Tin and Gold Fields and the Silver Deposits, by Sydney B. J. Skertchly. Brisbane, 1898.	
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9635	—Transactions and Proceedings and Reports. Vol. XXII., 1897-98; XXIII., 1898-99. In 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1898-99.	Presented		—Report on the Geology of Rodd Peninsula, Port Curtis, by Benjamin Dunstan. 1898.	
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A 29	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Bulletin No. 3. The Geology of the Coolgardie Goldfield, by Torrington Blatchford. Perth, 1899.	Presented	9645	ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND. Proceedings. Vols. XII., XIII., XIV. In 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1897-99.	Presented
9640	—Reports by the Government Geologist in connection with the Water Supply of the Gold-fields. 1897.	Presented	9651	QUEENSLAND. Report of the Hydraulic Engineer (J. B. Henderson) on Water Supply. 1 vol. Fol. Brisbane, 1897.	Presented
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9641	—Reports for 1897 and 1898. In 1 vol. Fol. Perth, 1898-99.	Presented	NEW ZEALAND.		
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9650	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF QUEENSLAND. Various Reports— Annual Progress Report of the Geological Survey for 1896-98. 1899. —Report on the Geology of the Basalt Workings, Mount Rainbow Gold-field, by Walter E. Cameron. 1897.	Presented	9653	POLYNESIAN SOCIETY. Journal of the Polynesian Society, containing the Transactions and Proceedings of the Society. Vol. VI, 1897. Vol. VII, 1898. 1 vol. Svo. Wellington, N.Z., 1898-99.	Presented
			A 23	—Journal. Vol. VIII. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1899.	Presented
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P 21 (37)	BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS. Annual Report for 1897-98. C. M. Woodford, Resident Commissioner. 8vo. London, 1898. —Colonial Reports—Annual (No. 251), 1898. Purchased		9661	LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. List of the Linnean Society of London, 1898-99. London, 1899. —Proceedings, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th Sessions, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99. In 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1896-99.	
GREAT BRITAIN.			9360	—Journal. Zoology. Vol. XXVI. 1897-98. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1898.	
London.			B 15	—Journal. Zoology. Vol. XXVII. Nos. 173, 174, 175, 176. 1899.	
9657	BRITISH MUSEUM. Returns to an Order of the House of Commons, 1898-99. Account of Income and Expenditure for years ending March, 1898-99; Return of Persons admitted to visit the Museum; Statement of Progress in Arrangement and Description of the Collections; and Account of Objects added, 1897-98.		B 17	—Transactions. Zoology. 2nd Series. Vol. VII. Parts 5, 6, 7, 8. 1898-99.	Presented
9474	—Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. Vol. XXVI. Plateæ and Herodiones, by R. Bowdler Sharpe; Steganopodes, Pygopodes, Alca, and Impennes, by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.	Presented	9551-59	MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY AND JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY, AND METEOROLOGY. Conducted by J. C. Loudon. Vol. I, 1828, to Vol. IX, 1836.	
9611	—A Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds (Nomenclator Avium tum fossilium tum viventium), by R. Bowdler Sharpe. Vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Presented	B 6	MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY. Mineralogical Magazine and Journal of the Mineralogical Society. Vol. XII, No. 55, April, 1899.	Presented
9613	—The Genera and Species of Blastoides, with a List of the Specimens in the British Museum; by F. Bather.	Presented	9675	NATURALIST (THE), a Monthly Journal of Natural History for the North of England, edited by Wm. Denison Roebuck. 1897 and 1898.	
9476-77	—Catalogue of African Plants, collected by Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch in 1853-61. Dicotyledons, parts II and III; by William Philip Hiern.	Presented	9513	—In 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1897-98. Presented	
9612	—Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch in 1853-61. Vol. II, part I. Monocotyledons and Gymnosperms; by Alfred Barton Rendle.	Presented	9672	NATURE. Vol. LIX (Nos. 1514-1539). 1898-1899.	
9475	—Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaena in the British Museum. Vol. I. Syntomidae; by George F. Hampson. Vol. I.	Presented	9671	—Vol LX (Nos. 1540-61). 1899.	
9478	—List of the Types and Figured Specimens of Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum; by G. C. Crick.	Presented	9671	NATURAL SCIENCE. Vols. XIV, XV.	
9658-59	AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF. Journal. Vol. IV. 1897-98. Vol. V. 1898-99.	Presented	9464	PALAEONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Vol. LII, issued for 1898.	
B 20	Vol. VI. Nos. 1, 2. 1889.	Presented	Contains:— The Palaeozoic Phyllopcda. Part III. By T. Rupert Jones and H. Woodward. The Carboniferous Lamellibranchiata. Part III. By Wheelton Hind. The Inferior Oolite Ammonites. Part x. By S. S. Buckman. The Carboniferous Cephalopoda of Ireland. Part II. By A. H. Foord. The Devonian Fauna of the South of England. Vol. III, Part 3. By G. F. Whidborne.		
9488 to 9501	ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Journal. Vol. XII, 1882-83 to Vol. XXV, 1895-96.		9583	RAY SOCIETY. Volume for 1895. The Larvae of the British Butterflies and Moths, by Wm. Buckler, edited by Geo. T. Porritt. Vol. VIII.	
B 10	—Journal. New Series. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1898-99.	Presented	9461	—Volume for 1897. The Tailless Batrachians of Europe, by G. A. Boulenger. Part 2.	
9584	BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Report of the Sixty-eighth Meeting, Bristol, 1898.		9638	—1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899. Purchased	
9664	ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY. Ser. 7, vols. III, IV.	Purchased	9669	QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. Vol. XII, 1898-9. Vol. XLII, 1899.	
9665	ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Transactions, 1898.	Purchased	9669	2 vols. 8vo. London, 1899. Purchased	
9666	ENTOMOLOGIST. Vol. XXXII.	Purchased	9465	ROYAL SOCIETY. Philosophical Transactions. Series B. Vol. 189.	
9667	ENTOMOLOGISTS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Second Series, vol. X (XXXV).	Purchased	9466	—Philosophical Transactions. Series A. Vol. 190.	
9663	GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. New Series. Decade IV. Vol. VII. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Purchased	9486	—2 vols. 4to. London, 1898. Purchased	
9363	GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Quarterly Journal. Vol. LIV, 1898. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1898.	Purchased	9487	—Philosophical Transactions. Series B. Vol. 190.	
9654	GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION. Views of the Queensland Court. Illustrated Supplement to the <i>British, Australasian, and New Zealand Mail</i> , 20th July, 1899.		9487	—Philosophical Transactions. Series A. Vol. 191.	
	1 vol. Fol. London, 1899. Presented		9635-56	—2 vols. 4to. London, 1898. Purchased	
			B 2	—Proceedings. Vols., LXIII (Nos. 389-401) 1898, LXIV (Nos. 402 to 412) 1898-99	
			B 23	—2 vols. 8vo. London, 1898-99. Presented	
			9660	—Proceedings. Vol. LXV, Nos. 413 to 421, 1899.	
			9450-51	ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Year Book and Record 1899. London, 1899.	Presented
			9610	—The Geographical Journal. Vols. XIII, XIV, 1899, in 1 vol., 8vo. London, 1899.	Presented
			9858	ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Proceedings. Vols. XXVIII 1896-97, XXIX 1897-98. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1897, and 1898.	
			9568	—Proceedings. Vol. XXX, 1898-99. 1 Vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Presented
				ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Journal for 1899. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Purchased
				YEAR BOOK OF the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, 1898. Sixteenth Annual Issue.	
				1 Vol. 8vo. London, 1899. Purchased	

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B 18 9662	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. List of the-Fellows, 1899. — Proceedings of the General Meetings for Scientific Business for 1898. 1 Vol. 8vo. London, 1899.	Presented	9675 9677	MANCHESTER MUSEUM, OWEN'S COLLEGE. Index to the Names of Animals described by Linnæus in the 10th and 12th editions of his "Systema Naturæ." By Charles Davies Sherborn. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1899.	Presented
B 18	— Proceedings, 1899. Parts 1, 2, 3.	Presented	—	Museum Handbooks. The Marine Mollusca of Madras and the immediate neighbourhood. By J. Cosmo Melvill and R. Standen. <i>Journ. Conch.</i> ix, 1898.	Presented
B 19	— Transactions. Vol. xiv, part 8, 1898.	Presented	—	Notes on a Collection of Marine Shells from Lively Island, Falklands. By J. Cosmo Melvill and R. Standen. <i>Journ. Conch.</i> ix, 1898.	Presented
B 19	— Transactions. Vol. xv, parts 1, 2, 3, 1898-99.	Presented	9676	— Catalogue of the Hadfield Collection of Shells. Parts 2 and 3. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1897.	Presented
9384	— Zoological Record. Volume xxxiv, being the Records of Zoological Literature, 1897. Edited by David Sharp.	Presented	B 4	— Notes from the Manchester Museum, No. 5. The Palæontology of the Manx States of the Isle of Man. By Herbert Bolton, <i>Mem. Proc. Manch. Lit. Phil. Soc.</i> xliii, 1, 1899.	Presented
GREAT BRITAIN.			B 3	— Publication 28. Report for the year 1898-99. Manchester, 1899.	Presented
England.			B 12	MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Journal, new series. Vol. v., Nos. 3 and 4. 1898-99.	Presented
B 36	BRISTOL MUSEUM AND REFERENCE LIBRARY. — Report of the Museum Committee for 1896-98. 8vo. Bristol, 1899.	Presented	B 36	NATURAL HISTORY Transactions of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Vol. xii, Part I, 1899.	Presented
B 13	CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Journal of Conchology. Vol. ix, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1899-1900.	Presented	9682	OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Catalogue of Books added to the Radcliffe Library, Oxford University Museum, during 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. In 1 vol. 4to. Oxford, 1894-98.	Presented
FAUNA HAWAIIENSIS or the Zoology of the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Isles. Being results of the Explorations instituted by the Joint Committee appointed by the Royal Society of London and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and carried on with the assistance of those Bodies and the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum at Honolulu, Edited by David Sharp. Vol. i, part 1, Hymenoptera aculeata, by R. C. L. Perkins and Auguste Forel.			9679	PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION AND DEVON AND CORNWALL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Annual Reports and Transactions. Vol. xii. 1894-5 to 1897-99, part 4. 1 vol. 8vo. Plymouth, 1898.	Presented
— Vol. i, part 2. Macrolepidoptera, by E. Meyrick.			9678	ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY. Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Annual Reports, 1896-97-98. In 1 vol. 8vo. Falmouth and Truro, 1897-99.	Presented
— Vol. ii, part 1. Orthoptera, by R. C. L. Perkins, 1899.			B 36	UNIVERSITY—CAMBRIDGE. Thirty-third Annual Report of the Museums and Lecture-rooms Syndicate (for 1898).	Presented
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by the Sandwich Islands Committee and by Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.			B 36	— Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Annual Reports of the Antiquarian Committee to the Senate, 1894- . Museum of General and Local Archaeology and of Ethnology.	Presented
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9674	LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings. Sessions xxxiv-xxxvii, 1892-96. Vol. vii, parts 3, 4, 1895-96. 1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1897.	Presented	9362	ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM TRING. Novitates Zoologicæ. A Journal of Zoology in connection with the Tring Museum; edited by W. Rothschild, E. Hartert, and K. Jordan. Vol. v., Nos. 4 and 5, 1898. Vol. vi, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1899.	Presented
B 2	— Proceedings. Vol. viii, part 2. Session xxxix, 1897-98. 8vo. Liverpool, 1898.	Presented	B 11		
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9684	ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. The Scottish Geographical Magazine, Vol. xv, 1899. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1899.	Presented	9689	INDIAN MUSEUM. Echinoderma of the Indian Museum. Ophiuroidea. An account of the Deep-sea Ophiuroidea collected by the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator;" by R. Koehler.	Presented
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	1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1897.	Presented	9510	ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. Journal of the China Branch. New Series, Vol. xxx.	Presented
C 11	— Vol. viii, No. 1, 1899.	Presented		1 vol. 8vo. Shanghai, 1899.	Presented
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9692	NOVA SCOTIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. ix (ii of second series), 1894-98.	Presented	D 8	— Division of Entomology. Bulletin, New Series, No. 16. The Hessian Fly in the United States, by Herbert Osborn.	Presented
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C 1	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. General Report, 1898-99. Calcutta, 1899.	Presented	D 8	— Technical Series, No. 3. Revision of the Nematine of North America, by C. L. Marlatt. Washington, 1896.	Presented
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9468	INDIAN MUSEUM. Annual Report, 1897-98.	Presented		1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1897-99.	Presented
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9689	— An Account of the Deep-sea Madreporaria collected by the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator;" by A. Alcock.	Presented			
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9714	UNITED STATES—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Report, No. 59. Farmers' Bulletin. Nos. 45, 47, 54, 68, 75, 91. Circular No. 17. In 1 vol. 8vo. 1897-99.	Presented	9545	UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY. Part 4. Hydrography. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1897.	Presented
D 8	— Report of the Secretary of Agriculture. 1898.	Presented		Contains:— Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year, 1896: A. P. Davis. The water resources of Indiana and Ohio; by Frank Leverett. New developments in well-boring and irrigation in South Dakota; by N. H. Darton. Water storage and construction of dams; by J. D. Schuyler.	
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9595	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Monograph, Vol. xxix. Geology of Old Hampshire County, Massachusetts, by Benjamin Kendall Emerson. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1898.	Presented	9578	— Nineteenth Annual Report. 1897-98. Charles D. Walcott, Director. 4 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1898-99.	Presented
9394	— Monograph, Vol. xxx. Fossil Medusæ, by Charles Doolittle Walcott. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1898.	Presented	9579	— Part 1. Director's Report. 1898. — Part 4. Hydrography. 1899.	Presented
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9598	— Monograph, Vol. xxxv. The Later extinct Floras of North America, by John Strong Newberry; a posthumous work, edited by Arthur Hollick. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1898.	Presented	9580-81	— Part 6. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1897. David T. Day. 1898.	Presented
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9543	— Eighteenth Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior. Charles D. Walcott, Director. 1896-97. Part I, Director's Report. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1897.	Presented			
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Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.
9523	UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES. Part xxiv. Report of the Commissioner for the year ending June, 1898. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1899.	Presented	9522	UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES. Proceedings, vol. xx. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1898.	Presented
	Contains:— Report of the Commissioner. Report on Mackerel Investigations in 1897; by J. Percy Moore. Report on Fishes obtained by the Steamer "Albatross" in the vicinity of Santa Catalina Island and Monterey Bay; by Charles H. Gilbert. Notes on the Extent and Condition of the Alewife Fisheries of the United States in 1896; by Hugh M. Smith. Report on the Oyster Beds of Louisiana; by H. F. Moore. The Shad Fisheries of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, by Charles H. Stevenson. List of Fishes collected at the Revillagigedo Archipelago and Neighbouring Islands; by David Starr Jordan and R. C. McGregor. Report on Investigations by the U.S. Fish Commission in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas in 1897; by Barton W. Evermann. List of Publications of the U.S. Fish Commission available for Distribution, March 1st, 1899. Report on the Exhibit of the U.S. Fish Commission at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897; by W. de C. Ravenel. Notes on Cestode Parasites of Fishes; by Edwin Linton. Notes on Trematode Parasites of Fishes; by Edwin Linton. Preliminary Diagnoses of New Mammals of the Genera Lynx, Urocyon, Spilogale, and Mephitis, from the Mexican Boundary Line; by Edgar A. Mearns. Preliminary Diagnoses of New Mammals of the Genera Mephitis, Docalaphus, and Dicotyles, from the Mexican Border of the United States; by Edgar A. Mearns. Preliminary Diagnoses of New Mammals of the Genera Scurus, Castor, Neotoma, and Sigmodon, from the Mexican Border of the United States, by Edgar A. Mearns. Description of a New Crustacean of the Genus Sphaeroma from a Warm Spring in New Mexico, by Harriet Richardson. Notes on a Collection of Fishes from the Colorado Basin, in Arizona; by Norman Bishop Schofield. Revision of the Orthopteran Group Melanopli (Acrididae), with Special Reference to North American Forms; by Samuel Hubbard Scudder. Supplement to the Annotated Catalogue of the Published Writings of Charles Abiathar White, 1886-1897; by Timothy W. Stanton. Revision of the Deep-water Mollusca of the Atlantic Coast of North America, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species. Part I.—Bivalvia; by Addison E. Verrill and Katharine J. Bush. Contributions to Philippine Ornithology. Part I.—A List of the Birds known to inhabit the Philippine and Palawan Islands, showing their Distribution within the Limits of the two Groups; by Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns. Contributions to Philippine Ornithology. Part II.—Notes on the Distribution of Philippine Birds; by Dean C. Worcester.			Contains:— Description of a new Blenny-like Fish of the Genus Opisthocentrus, collected in Vulcano Bay, Port Mororan, Japan, by Nicolai A. Grebnikski; by Tarleton H. Bean and Barton A. Bean. Contributions to Philippine Ornithology. Part I.—A List of the Birds known to inhabit the Philippine and Palawan Islands, showing their Distribution within the limits of the two Groups; by Frank S. Bourns. Revision of the Deep-water Mollusca of the Atlantic Coast of North America, with Descriptions of New Genera and Species. Part I.—Bivalvia; by Katharine J. Bush. A Revision of Tropical African Diplopoda of the Family Strongylosomatidae; by O. F. Cook. Observations on the Astacidae in the United States National Museum and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, with Descriptions of New Species; by Walter Faxon. Notes on a Collection of Fishes from the Colorado Basin in Arizona; by Charles Henry Gilbert and Norman Bishop Schofield. American Leaf-hoppers of the Sub-family Typhlocybinae; by Clarence P. Gillette. New Species of Coleoptera of the Family Chrysomelidae, with a short Review of the Tribe Chlamydini; by Martin L. Linell.	
9521	UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to 30th June, 1896. Report of the U.S. National Museum. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1898.	Presented	9444	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July, 1896. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1898.	Presented
	Contains:— An Account of the United States National Museum; by Fred W. True. Prehistoric Art, or the Origin of Art as manifested in the Works of Prehistoric Man; by Thomas Wilson. Chess and Playing Cards. Exhibited by U.S. National Museum at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Georgia, 1895; by Stewart Culin. Biblical Antiquities. A Description of the Exhibit at the Cotton States International Exposition, Atlanta, 1895; by Cyrus Adler and I. M. Casanowicz. The Lamp of the Eskimo; by Walter Hough.			Contains:— Reports of the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution. " " " U.S. National Museum. " " " Bureau of American Ethnology. " " " National Zoological Park, &c. No. 113. Earth Crust Movements and their Causes; by Joseph le Conte. "Science" v. The Physical Geography of Australia; by J. B. Thomson. <i>Proc. Trans. R. Geogr. Soc. Austr. Qd. Branch</i> , v. The Animal as a Prime Mover; by R. H. Thuston. <i>Journ. Franklin Inst.</i> , cxviii, 1895. The Processes of Life revealed by the Microscope: a Plea for Physiological Histology; by Simon Henry Gage. <i>Trans. Amer. Micro Soc.</i> , xvii, 1896. The General Conditions of Existence and Distribution of Marine Organisms; by John Murray. <i>Comp. Rend. Seances. Trois. Congr. Zool. Leiden</i> , 1895. The Biologic Relations between Plants and Ants; by Dr. Heim. <i>Compte Rend. 24me. Sess. Assoc. Fr. Avanc. Sci.</i> , i, 1895. Some Questions of Nomenclature; by Theodore Gill. "Science," Oct., 1898; and <i>Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci.</i> , 1896. The War with the Microbes, by E. A. de Schweinitz. "Science," v. 119. The Rarer Metals and their Alloys; by W. Chandler Roberts Austen. <i>Proc. Roy. Inst., Gt. Br.</i> , xiv, 1895. Preliminary Account of an Expedition to the Pueblo Ruins, near Winslow, Arizona, in 1896; by J. Walter Fewkes. Was Primitive Man a Modern Savage; by Talcott Williams. Dows and Arrows in Central Brazil; by Hermann Meyer. <i>Translated from the German "Bogen und Pfeil in Central-Brasilien," Leipzig</i> , 1896. And other Papers.	
9709-10	— Bulletin No. 47. The Fishes of North and Middle America; by David Starr Jordan and Barton Warren Evermann. Parts II. and III. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1898.	Presented	9520	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July, 1897. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1898.	Presented
				Contains:— Reports. Diamonds; by William Crookes. The Discovery of New Elements within the last Twenty five Years; by Clements Winkler. An Undiscovered Gas; by William Ramsay. Fluorine; by Henri Moissan. Crater Lake, Oregon; by J. S. Diller. Life History Studies of Animals; by L. C. Miall. The Royal Menagerie of France, and the National Menagerie, established on the 14th of Baumaire, of the Year II (November 4, 1793); by E. T. Hamy. The Unity of the Human Species, by Marquis de Nadaillac. Recent Research in Egypt; by W. M. Flinders Petrie. A Study of the Omaha Tribe. The Import of the Totem; by Alice C. Fletcher. A New Group of Stone Implements from the Southern Shores of Lake Michigan; by W. A. Phillips. A Preliminary Account of Archaeological Field Work in Arizona in 1897; by J. Walter Fewkes.	
9711	— Bulletin No. 48. Contribution towards a Monograph of the Insects of the Lepidopterous Family Noctuidæ of Boreal North America. A Revision of the Deltoid Moths; by John B. Smith.		9744	BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY. Sundry Pamphlets. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1894-95.	Presented.
	— Bulletin No. 49. Bibliography of the Published Writings of P. L. Slater, under direction of G. B. S. Goode. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1895-96.		9528	UNITED STATES. Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics. Commercial China in 1899, and Commerce of the United States with China. From the <i>Summary of Commerce and Finance</i> , March, 1899. 1 vol. 4to. Washington (?), 1899.	Presented by Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
			9529	— List of U.S. Public Documents for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1899.	Presented

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9719	ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA. Proceedings, 1898.		9594	AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AT PHILADELPHIA for promoting useful knowledge. Proceedings, Vol. XXXV., 1896.	
D 14	— 1899, part 1.	Presented		XXXVI., 1897.	
9722	ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ST. LOUIS. Transactions, vol. viii. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Louis, 1898.	Presented	D 39	— 2 vols. in 1. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1896-97. Proceedings, Vol. XXXVII., Nos. 157, 158, 1898. Vol. XXXVIII., No. 159, 1899.	Presented
D 16	— Transactions, vol. ix., Nos. 1-5 and 7, 1899.	Presented	D 39	BERNICE PAUHAH BISHOP MUSEUM OF POLYNESIAN ETHNOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY. Memoirs. Vol. I., No. 1, Hawaiian Feather Work, by Wm. T. Brigham. Honolulu, 1899.	Presented
9726	AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Proceedings, New Series, vol. xii, 1897-98.				
D 22	— 1 vol. 8vo. Worcester, 1899.	Presented	9708	BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. Proceedings, Vols. XII., XIII.	
D 39	AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE STATE COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY. Bulletins, Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 83.	Presented	D 24	— 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1898, 1899.	Presented
9747	AMERICAN NATURALIST, a Monthly Journal devoted to the Natural Sciences, vol. xxxiii. 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1899.	Purchased		BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Memoirs, Vol. v., Nos. 3, 4, 5.	Presented
9745	AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. Proceedings, vol. xxxvii, 1898.	Presented	9728	— Proceedings, Vol. XXVIII.	
9735	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Annual Reports of the President for 1897, 1898. In 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1898-99.	Presented	9743	CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Occasional Papers. v.—Reptiles.	
D 29	— 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1899.	Presented	D 2	— Proceedings, Third Series—	
2	— Memoirs, vol. ii. Anthropology, i. The Jesup North Polar Expedition. 1. The Facial Paintings of the Indians of British Columbia, by Franz Boas, 1898.	Presented		Zoology, Vol. i., Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	
3	— The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians, by Franz Boas. Nov., 1898.	Presented		Botany, Vol. i., Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	
9446	— Archaeology of Lytton. British Columbia, by Harlan I. Smith, New York, 1899.	Presented	D 13	Geology, Vol. i., Nos. 4, 5, 6.	
D 39	— Bulletin, vol. x., 1898.	Presented		Math. Physics, Vol. i., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.	Presented
	— 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1898.	Presented	D 13	CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Fortieth Annual Report for the year 1897.	
	— Bulletin, vol. xi., part 1, 1898.	Presented	D 23	— Chicago, 1898.	Presented
	Contains—			Bulletin No. 2 of the Geological and Natural History Survey. The Pleistocene Features and Deposits of the Chicago Area; by Frank Leverett. Chicago, 1897.	Presented
	Article I.—The Huichol Indians of Mexico; by Carl Lumholtz		9731	CINCINNATI MUSEUM ASSOCIATION. Fourteenth to Eighteenth Annual Reports for years 1894-98. 1 vol. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1895-99.	Presented
	Article II.—Notes on Birds observed at Jalapa and Las Vigas, Vera Cruz, Mexico; by Frank M. Chapman.		9733	CINCINNATI SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Journal, Vol. XVIII.	
	Article III.—Notes upon Fishes received at the New York Aquarium, with Description of a New Species of Schnapper from Bermuda, by Tarleton H. Bean.			1 vol. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1895-96.	Presented
	Article IV.—A Complete Skeleton of <i>Teleoceras fonsageri</i> . Notes upon the Growth and Sexual Characters of this Species; by Henry Fairfield Osborn		9746	DETROIT MUSEUM OF ART. Historical Report, 1891. Annual Reports, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Hand-book of Paintings, 1895.	
	Article V.—Marked Human Bones from a Prehistoric Tarasco Indian Burial Place in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, by Carl Lumholtz and Ales Hardiecka.			In 1 vol. 8vo. Detroit, 1891-98.	Presented
	Article VI.—A Complete Skeleton of <i>Coryphodon radians</i> . Notes upon the Locomotion of this Animal; by Henry Fairfield Osborn.		D 59	CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Transactions. Vol. x., part 1. New Haven, 1899.	
	Article VII.—The Extinct Camelidae of North America and some Associated Forms, by J. L. Wortman, M.D.		9725	DENISON UNIVERSITY. Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories; Vol. VIII., Part 1, 1893; Vol. IX., Parts 1-2, 1895-7; Vol. x. Memorial Volume, edited by W. G. Tight.	
	Article VIII.—Descriptions of New Mammals from Western Mexico and Lower California; by J. A. Allen			1 Vol. 8vo. Granville, Ohio, 1893-7.	
	Article IX.—Remounted Skeleton of <i>Phenacodus primævus</i> . Comparison with <i>Euprotogonia</i> ; by Henry Fairfield Osborn		D 30	— Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories. Vol. XI., articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
	Article X.—Notes on Mexican Fishes obtained by Dr. Carl Lumholtz. By Tarleton H. Bean.			1898-99.	Presented
	Article XI.—Evolution of the Amphipoda. Part I. Talgrada and Pantodonta; by Henry Fairfield Osborn		D 10	FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM. Publication 28. Anthropological Series. Vol. II. No. 3. 1898.	Presented
	Article XII.—Additional Characters of the Great Herbivorous Dinosaur <i>Camarasaurus</i> ; by Henry Fairfield Osborn.		D 9	— Publication 29. Report Series. Vol. I. No. 4. Annual Report of the Director for the year 1897-98.	Presented
	Article XIII.—Revision of the Species of <i>Euchla</i> inhabiting America, north of Mexico; by William Beutenmüller.		D 10	— Publications 33, 34, 35, 36. Geological Series. Vol. I. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6. 1899.	Presented
	Article XIV.—Revision of the Chickarees, or North American Red Squirrels (sub-genus <i>Tamiasciurus</i> ); by J. A. Allen.			— Publications 30, 31, 32, 37, 38. Zoological Series. Vol. I. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15. 1899.	Presented
	Article XV.—Description of Three New Forms of Pocket Mice from the Mexican Border of the United States; by Edgar A. Mearns.		D 9	— Publication 39. Botanical Series. Vol. I. No. 5. 1899.	Presented
	Article XVI.—A Study of the Vertebrate Fauna of the Hudson Highlands, with Observations on the Mollusca, Crustacea, Lepidoptera, and the Flora of the Region; by Edgar A. Mearns.		9602-7	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Final Report. A Summary Description of the Geology of Pennsylvania By J. P. Leslie. State Geologist.	
	Article XVII.—Descriptive Catalogue of the Bombycine Moths found within Fifty Miles of New York City; by William Beutenmüller.			Vol. I. Laurentian, Cambrian, Silurian, &c. 1892.	
	Article XVIII.—Nomenclatorial Notes on certain North American Mammals, by J. A. Allen.			Vol. II. Upper Silurian and Devonian. 1892.	
	Article XIX.—Notice of a Remarkable Specimen of the West Indian Coral, <i>Madrepora palmata</i> ; by R. P. Whitfield.			Vol. III. Part 1. Carboniferous J. P. Leslie, E. V. d'Inville, and A. D. W. Smith. 1895.	
9445	AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Proceedings Forty-seventh Meeting and Fiftieth Anniversary, held at Boston, Mass., August, 1898.			Vol. III. Part 2. Bituminous Coal Fields. E. V. d'Inville. New bed of Bucks and Montgomery. Benjamin Smith Lyman. 1895.	
	1 vol. 8vo. Salem, 1898.	Presented		Atlas. 1893.	
9717	AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS UNION. The Auk, a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. XVI. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1899.	Presented		Index. Compiled by William A. Ingham. 1895.	
				6 vols. 8 vo. Harrisburg, 1892-95.	Presented by W. E. Crane.

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9704-7	ILLINOIS STATE LABORATORY OF NATURAL HISTORY. Bulletins, Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, and Index, 1876-83. (1884.)		9434-36	UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. New York State Library. 78th, 79th, 80th Annual Reports. 1895, 1896, 1897.	
	— Bulletins, Vol. II. Nos. 2 and 5-8, and Index, 1884-88. (1890.)			3 vols. Svo. Albany, 1897-98.	Presented
	— Bulletins, Vol. III. Nos. 1-15, and Index, 1887-95. (1896.)		9720-21	— State Library Bulletins. Legislation. Nos. 9, 10. 1898-99.	
	— Bulletins, Vol. IV. Nos. 1-15, and Index, 1892-97. (1898.)			Bibliography. Nos. 1-4, 6-12, 14. 1895-98.	
D 3	— 4 vols. Svo. Illinois, 1815-98.		9437 }	2 vols. Svo. Albany, 1895-99.	Presented
	— Bulletins, Vol. V. Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	Presented	9546 }	— New York State Museum. 49th Annual Report of the Regents. Vols. I, II. 1895.	
9718	KANSAS UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY. Vol. VII. Series A, Science and Mathematics. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Series B, Philology and History. Nos. 1, 2, 3.			2 vols. 4to. Albany, 1898.	Presented
D 13	— 1 vol. Svo. Lawrence, K., 1899.			Volume I—Reports.	
D 1	— Vol. VIII. Series A. Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Presented		Volume II—	
	MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Experiment Station Bulletins, Horticultural Department. Nos. 162 to 176. 1899.			The Stratigraphic and Faunal Relations of the Oneonta Sandstones and Shales, the Ithaca and Portage Groups in Central New York; by John M. Clarke.	
	— Elementary Science Bulletins, 5 and 6			The Classification and Distribution of the Hamilton and Chemung Series of Central and Eastern New York. Part I; by Charles S. Prosser.	
	— Special Bulletin, Nos. 11, 12.	Presented		The Stratigraphic Position of the Portage Sandstones in the Naples Valley and the adjoining region; by D. Dana Luther.	
9389	MICHIGAN. Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, and Tenth Annual Report of the Experiment Station, 1896-97.			The Economic Geology of Onondaga County, New York; by D. Dana Luther.	
	1 vol. Svo. Lansing, 1898.	Presented		The Structural and Economic Geology of Erie County; by Irving P. Bishop.	
9730	MILWAUKEE, PUBLIC MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF. Twelfth to Sixteenth Annual Reports of the Board of Trustees, 1893-94 to 1897-98.			Geology of Orange County; by Heinrich Ries.	
	In 1 vol. Svo. Milwaukee, 1893-98.	Presented		Report on the Crystalline Rocks of St. Lawrence County; by Charles H. Smyth, Jr.	
9577	MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN. Tenth Annual Report, for 1898.			Report on the Geology of Clinton County; by Henry P. Cushing.	
	1 vol. Svo. St. Louis, 1899.	Presented		Preliminary Report on the Geology of Sussex County; by James F. Kemp.	
D 30	MISSOURI BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINES. Biennial Report, 1898. John A. Gallacher, State Geologist. Svo. Jefferson City, 1899.	Presented		Sections and Thickness of the Lower Silurian Formations on West Canada Creek and in the Mohawk Valley; by Charles S. Prosser and Edgar R. Cummings.	
9724	MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY AT HARVARD COLLEGE. Annual Report of the Curator for 1894-95 to 1897-98. Annual Report of the Assistant-in-charge for 1898-99.			Report on the Talc Industry of St. Lawrence County; by Charles H. Smyth, Jr.	
	In 1 vol. Svo. Cambridge, 1895-98.	Presented		Physical Tests of the Devonian Shales of New York State to determine their value for the manufacture of Clay Products; by Heinrich Ries.	
9723	— Bulletin, Vol. XXXII.		9438	— 50th Annual Report of the Regents. Vol. I. 1890. 1 vol. Svo. Albany, 1897-98.	Presented
9573	— Bulletin, Vol. XXXIII. The Islands and Coral Reefs of Fiji. Alexander Agassiz.		9530-32	— Third Annual Report of the Regents of the University on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History. Revised Edition for 1849.	
	1 vol. Svo. Cambridge, 1899.	Presented		Annual Report for 1858.	
D 17	— Bulletin, Vol. XXXV., Nos. 1, 2.	Presented		Fifteenth Annual Report for 1861.	
9729	MERIDEN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION. Annual Address. A Review of the year 1892; by J. T. Pettie. (1893).			3 vols. Svo. Albany, 1850, 1859, and 1862.	Presented
	Transactions, Vol. VII, 1894. (1895.)			by W. E. Crane, North Tarrytown.	
	Vol. VIII, 1897-98. (1898.)		9738	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Register, 1896-97.	
	In 1 vol. Svo. Meriden, Conn., 1893-98.	Presented		1 vol. Svo. Berkeley, 1897.	Presented
9727	MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES. Prospectus, 1895 and 1897-98.		9739	— Annual Report of the Secretary for, 1895-96, 1897-98.	Presented
	Catalogue, 1896-98.			— Biennial Report of the President, 1896-98.	
9703	— 1 vol. Svo. Houghton, Mich., 1895-98.	Presented		In 1 vol. Svo. Berkeley, 1896-98.	Presented
	MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Bulletins 149-153, 157-176.		9742	— Miscellaneous Papers. 1 vol. Svo.	Presented
	Experiment Station Bulletins, 5, 6.		D 2	— Bulletin of the Department of Geology.	
	Special Bulletins, 11, 12.			Vol. II. No. 4. Pages 109-118.	Presented
	1 vol. Svo. Michigan, 1898-99.	Presented	D 2	— The University of California; by Charles S. Greene. <i>Overland Monthly</i> , May 1898.	Presented
9748	NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION. Report of the Entomological Department for 1898; by John B. Smith. 1 vol. Svo. Trenton, N.J., 1899.	Presented		— Utility of University Education. Address by James A. Waymire, 1898.	Presented
9734	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Annals. Vol. X. 1897-98.		9740	— College of Agriculture. Agricultural Experiment Station. Partial Report of Work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the University of California for the years 1895-96, 1896-97.	
	Vol. XI. 1898.			1 vol. Svo. Berkeley, 1898.	Presented
	In 1 vol. Svo. New York, 1898.	Presented	9741	— Bulletins Nos. 105-11, 113-121.	
D 27	— Annals. Vol. XII, Part I. April, 1899.	Presented		In 1 vol. Svo. Berkeley, 1894-98.	Presented
D 14	PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM. The Philadelphia Museums. The State of Nicaragua of the Greater Republic of Central America; by Gustave Niederlein. Svo. Philadelphia, 1898.	Presented	9732	UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI. Catalogue, 1898-99.	Presented
9562	PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON. Annual Report of the Trustees.			— Circular of Information, 1899-1900.	
	1 vol. Svo. Boston, 1899.	Presented		1 vol. Svo. Cincinnati, 1899.	Presented
9416	— Annual List of New and Important Books added, 1897-1898. 1 vol. Svo. Boston, 1900.	Presented	9736	WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE OF PHILADELPHIA. Transactions. Vol. III. Contributions to the Tertiary Fauna of Florida; by William Healey Dall. Part 4.	
9576	— A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe; by William Z. Ripley.		9737	— Transactions. Vol. IV, 1896; V, 1898; VI, 1899.	
	1 vol. Svo. Boston, 1899.	Presented		2 vols. Svo. Philadelphia, 1896-99.	Presented
			D 4	WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Proceedings, Vol. I, pp. 1-106, 1899.	Presented
				WEST AMERICAN SCIENTIST. No. 83. Jan., 1899.	Presented
				by R. C. Orcutt.	

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D 39	WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY. Bulletin, No. 1. Economic Series, No. 1. Forestry Conditions of Northern Wisconsin; by Filbert Roth. Bulletin, No. 2. Instincts and Habits of Solitary Wasps; by Geo. W. and Eliz. G. Peckham. Madison, Wis., 1898.	Presented	9409	HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM, BUDAPEST. Földmágnasségi Mérések a Magyar Korona Országában, 1892-1894. Években, írta Kurländer Ignác.	
9448	WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS. Transactions. Vol. XI, 1896-1897. 1 vol. 8vo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1898.	Presented	"	— Erdmagnetische Messungen in den Ländern der Ungarischen Krone in den Jahren, 1892-1894, von Ignatz Kurländer.	
	Contains:— Floral Structure of some Gramineæ; by Herman F. Lueders. On the Analysis of the Water of a Flowing Artesian Well at Marinette, Wisc.; by W. W. Daniels. Second Supplementary List of Parasitic Fungi of Wisconsin; by J. J. Davis. On the Limnetic Crustacea of Green Lake; by C. Dwight Marsh. Aluminium Alcohols; by Orin Edson Crooker. Codfish—Its place in American History; by James Davie Butler. Plankton Studies on Lake Mendota, II. The Crustacea of the Plankton from July, 1894, to Dec., 1896; by E. A. Birge. Earth Movements; by C. R. von Hise. Proceedings of the Academy, 1895-1897; and other papers.		9410	— A Légnyomás a Magyar Birodalomban, 1861 től 1890, írta Róza Zsigmond (Luftdruckverhältnisse Ungarns).	Presented
D 1875	WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales; by Philip Cohen, Sydney, 1892.		9411	— A Zempléni Sziget-hegység Geológiai és Közettani Tekintetben, írta Szádeczky Gyula (Geologie d. Zempleni-sziget-hegység).	Presented
D 8720	— History of the Fisheries of New South Wales; by Lindsay G. Thompson, Sydney, 1892.		9412	— Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn, redigirt von I. Frölich. Band XIII.	Presented
D 7171	— Edible Fishes and Crustaceans of New South Wales; by J. Douglas Ogilby, Sydney, 1893.	Presented		1 vol. 8vo. Berlin and Budapest, 1897	Presented
	by Fisheries Commission.		9805	MAGYARON FÖLDTANI TÁRSULAT (Ungarische Geologische Gesellschaft). Földtani Közlemény. Band XXVII, XXVIII.	
D 14	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Philadelphia, 1899.	Presented		1 vol. 8vo. Budapest, 1897-98.	Presented
	AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, BOHEMIA, &c.		9355	UNGARISCHE ORNITHOLOGISCHE CENTRALE, BUDAPEST (Hungarian Central Bureau for Ornithological Observations). Aquila. A Magyar Ornithologiai Központ Folyóirata. Periodical of Ornithology. Editor, Otto Herman.	
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P 6 (39)	— Natural History Notes from H.M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer "Investigator." Series 3, No. 1. On Mollusca from the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. ( <i>Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [7], iv, 1899.</i> )		P 32 (104)	— Sur les limites morphologiques des anneaux du tégument et sur la situation des membranes articulaires chez les Hyménoptères arrivés à l'état d'imago. ( <i>Comptes rendus Acad. Sci., cxvii, 1898, p. 435.</i> )	Presented
P 6 (40)	— Diagnosis of new Species of Land-shells collected by Dr. H. O. Forbes and Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Giant in the Islands of Abd-el-Kuri and Sokotra. ( <i>Bull. Liverp. Mus., ii, 1, 1899.</i> )		P 7 (122)	LEA (Arthur M.) Notes on the Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Queensland Fruit Fly. ( <i>Dep. Agric. Tas., 1899.</i> )	Presented by W. J. Rainbow
P 6 (41)	— On a Collection of Land-shells from British Central Africa. ( <i>Proc. Zool Soc., 1899.</i> )	Presented	P 7 (96)	LIDGEIT (James). Description of two new Australian Coccids. ( <i>The Wombat.</i> )	Presented
			P 7 (120)	— A Catalogue of Australian Coccids. ( <i>The Wombat, iv, 3, 1899.</i> )	Presented
			P 7 (93)	LINELL (Martin L.) On the Coleopterous Insects of Galapagos Islands. ( <i>Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., xxi.</i> ) Washington, 1898.	Presented by U.S. Nat. Mus.
			P 7 (119)	NICEVILLE (Lionel de). On New or little-known Butterflies from the Indo and Austro-Malayan Regions. ( <i>Journ. As. Soc. Bengal (n.s.) lvi. pt. ii, 3, 1897.</i> )	Purchased
			P 7 (127)	PEREZ (Jean). Trois Magachiles nouvelles du Chili. ( <i>Revista Chilena, Valparaiso, iii, 1899, p. 105.</i> )	Presented by Mus. Hist. Nat. Valparaiso.
			P 7 (100)	RAINBOW (W. J.) Notes and Observations on the Range of Vision in some Araneidae. ( <i>Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1898.</i> )	Presented
			P 7 (101)	SAUSSURE (Henri de). Anecdota Entomologica. i Orthopterologica. ( <i>Revue Suisse de Zoologie, v.</i> ) Genève, 1898.	Presented
			P 32 (120)	— Orthoptera. ( <i>Abhandl. Senckenberg. Nat. Ges. xxi, 4, Foeltzkov Wiss. Ergebnisse d. Reis. Madagascara und Ost. Afrika, 1889-95.</i> ) 4to. Frankfurt a.M., 1899.	Presented
			P 7 (123)	SMITH (John B.) Quarantine against Foreign Insects—how far can it be effective? ( <i>Proc. 19th Ann. Meet. Soc. Prom. Agri. Sci., 1898.</i> ) New Brunswick, N.J.	Presented
			P 7 (124)	— Losses by Insects, and other things. ( <i>Minutes 24th An. Session, New Jers. Hortie. Soc.</i> )	
			P 7 (125)	— Report of the State Entomologist to the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 1899. ( <i>26th Ann. Rep. N.J. State Bd. of Agric.</i> ) Trenton, N.J., 1899.	
			P 7 (126)	— Insecticides and Parasites. ( <i>26th Ann. Rep. N.J. State Bd. Agric.</i> ) Trenton, N.J., 1899.	Presented
			P 7 (119)	WATSON (E. Y.) Notes on some Butterflies from Myingyan, Central Burma, with notes by Lionel de Niceville. ( <i>Journ. As. Soc. Bengal (n.s.), lvi. pt. ii, 3, 1897.</i> )	Purchased
				TUNICATA, &c.	
			P 8 (16)	HARMER (Sydney F.) On the Origin of the Embryos in the Ovicells of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa. ( <i>Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc. vii, 2, 1890.</i> )	
			P 8 (17)	— On the Nature of the Excretory Processes in Marine Polyzoa. ( <i>Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., vii, 4, 1891.</i> )	

Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.
P 8 (18)	HARMER (Sydney F.) Note on New or Rare British Marine Polyzoa. ( <i>Journ. Marine Biol. Assoc. (n.s.)</i> v, 1, 1897.)			CELENTERATA, AND LOWER FORMS.	
P 7 (19)	— On the Regeneration of Lost Parts in Polyzoa. ( <i>Report Brit. Assoc.</i> ) Leeds, 1890.		P 15 (15)	CALMAN (W. T.) The Progress of Research on the Reproduction of the Rotifera. ( <i>Nat. Sci.</i> , 1898.)	Presented
P 8 (20)	— Preliminary note on Embryonic Vision in Lichenpora. ( <i>Proc. Roy. Soc.</i> , lvi, 1894.)			by Prof. D. W. Thompson	
P 8 (21)	— On the Development of Lichenpora verrucaria, Fabr., ( <i>Proc. Roy. Soc.</i> , lix, 1895.)		P 15 (14)	LOOSS (Arthur). Ueber die Bethheiligung der Leukocyten an dem Zerfall der Gewebe im Froschlärvenschwanz während der Reduction desselben. Ein Beitrag zur Phagocytenleben. Leipzig, 1899.	Presented
P 8 (22)	— On the British Species of Crisia. ( <i>Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci.</i> , xxvii.) London, 1891.			by Zool. Inst., Leipzig.	
P 8 (23)	— On the nature of the Excretory Processes in Marine Polyzoa. ( <i>Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci.</i> , xxvii, 1891.)		P 32 (6)	LORIOLO (P. de). Notes pour servir à l'étude des Échinodermes, vii. ( <i>Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève</i> , xxviii, 2, 1899.)	Presented
P 8 (24)	— On the Occurrence of Embryonic Fission in Cyclostomatous Polyzoa. ( <i>Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci.</i> )		P 15 (13)	RIEHL (Gottfried). Studien an Cestoden. Halle, A.S., 1881. ( <i>Inaug. Diss. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg</i> , 1881.)	Presented
P 8 (25)	— On the Development of Tubulipora, and on some British and Northern Species of this genus. ( <i>Quart. Journ. Micro. Sci.</i> , xli, 1, 1898.)			by Zool. Inst., Leipzig.	
P 8 (26)	— Note on Cyclostomatous Polyzoa. ( <i>Camb. Phil. Soc.</i> , ix, 4, 1896.)	Presented	P 15 (16)	GIARD (Alfred). L'Isaria densa (Link) Fries, champignon parasite du Hanneton commun ( <i>Melolontha vulgaris</i> , L.) ( <i>Bull. Sci. Fr. Belg.</i> , xxiv, 1893.)	Presented
	ARACHNIDA.			by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner, & Co.	
P 8 (15)	RAINBOW (W. J.) Contribution to a Knowledge of the Araneidan Fauna of Santa Cruz. ( <i>Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.</i> , xxiv, 2, 1899.)	Presented		PALAEONTOLOGY.	
P 11 (2)	CREUTZBURG (Nicolaus) Untersuchungen über den Bau und die Entwicklung von Distomum ovocaudatum, Vulpian. Leipzig-Reudnitz, 1890. ( <i>Inaug. Diss. Univ. Leipzig</i> , 1890.)	Presented	P 16 (36)	FRASER (Persifer). The Warrior Coal Field of Northern Alabama. ( <i>Amer. Geol.</i> , May, 1891.)	Purchased
	CRUSTACEA.		P 16 (36)	LAWSON (Andrew C.) Lake Superior Stratigraphy. ( <i>Amer. Geol.</i> , May, 1891.)	Purchased
P 32 (13)	CALMAN (W. T.) On Deep-Sea Crustacea from the south-west of Ireland. ( <i>Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.</i> , xxi, 1, 1896.)		P 16 (31)	HALL (T. S.) Victorian Graptolites. Part 2. The Graptolites of the Lancefield Beds. ( <i>Roy. Soc. Vic.</i> , 1898.)	
P 23 (11)	— On the British Pandalidae. ( <i>Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.</i> , [7], iii, 1, 1899.)		P 16 (32)	— An Examination of the Tasmanian Graptolite Record. ( <i>Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci.</i> , 1898.)	
P 13 (12)	— On a Collection of Crustacea from Puget Sound. ( <i>Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.</i> , xi, 13, 1898.) Lancaster, Pa., 1898.	Presented	P 16 (33)	— Two New Palaeozoic Sponges. ( <i>Roy. Soc. Vic.</i> , 1898.)	Presented
	by Prof. D. W. Thompson		P 16 (33)	HINDE (George Jennings). On the Radiolaria in the Devonian Rocks of New South Wales. ( <i>Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.</i> , lv, 1899.)	Presented
P 13 (9)	CHILTON (Charles). Note on the Sexual Characters of Ligia oceanica. ( <i>Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.</i> , [7], iii, 1899.)	Presented	P 16 (37)	LAUBE (Gustav C.) Ueber einige fossile Echiniden von den Murray Cliffs in Süd-australien. ( <i>Sitz. Akad. Wiss.</i> , lix, 1, 1869.)	Purchased
P 13 (10)	EDWARDS (Charles L.) Beschreibung einiger neuen Copepoden und eines copepodenähnlichen Krebses, Leuckartella paradoxa. Berlin, 1891. ( <i>Inaug. Diss. Univ. Leipzig</i> , 1891.)	Presented	P 33 (30)	LORIOLO (P. de) Étude sur les Mollusques et Brachiopodes de l'Oxfordien inférieur ou Zone à Ammonites Renggeri du Jura Bernois. Accompagnée d'une Notice Stratigraphique par E. Koby. Part 1. ( <i>Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse</i> , xxv, 1898.)	Presented
	by Zool. Inst., Leipzig.		P 16 (41)	ORTMANN (A. E.) The Fauna of the Magellanian Beds of Punta Arenas, Chile. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> , viii, 1899.)	Presented
P 13 (8)	STEAD (David G.) Notes on the Habits of some of the Australian Malacostracous Crustacea. ( <i>The Naturalist</i> [4], ii, 17, 1898.)	Purchased	PRITCHARD (G. B.) Remarks on the Tertiaries of Australia. ( <i>So. Austr. Sch. Mines and Tech. Mus.</i> , Ann. Rep. for 1891-92.)	Presented	
P 13 (14)	ORTMANN (Arnold E.) Das System der Decapoden-Krebse. ( <i>Zool. Jahrb.</i> , ix, 1896.)		— Note on Humeri of Tasmanian Labyrinthodonts.	Presented	
P 13 (15)	— Os Camarões da Água doce da America do Sul. ( <i>Rev. Mus. Paulista</i> , ii, 1897.) S. Paulo, 1897.			by Royal Soc. Tas.	
P 13 (16)	— Carcinologische Studien. ( <i>Zool. Jahrb.</i> , x, 1897.)		P 16 (34)	YOSHIWARA (S.) On some new Fossil Echinoids of Japan. ( <i>Geol. Inst. Sci. Col. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, Japan.</i> )	Presented
P 13 (17)	— The Pelagic Schizopoda of the "Albatross." ( <i>Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.</i> , xxv, 8, 1894.)			by R. Etheridge	
P 13 (18)	— Die Decapoden-Krebse des Strassburger Museums. Thiel 8. ( <i>Zool. Jahrb.</i> , vii.)			GEOLOGY.	
P 14 (10)	— Studien über Systematik und geographische Verbreitung der Steinkorallen. ( <i>Zool. Jahrb.</i> , iii.)		P 17 (15)	AGASSIZ (Alexander). The Islands and Coral Reefs of the Fiji Group. ( <i>Silliman's Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> [4] v. [clv.] 26, 1898.)	Purchased
P 14 (11)	— Beobachtungen an Steinkorallen von der Südküste Ceylons. ( <i>Zool. Jahrb.</i> , iv.)		P 17 (17)	— The Tertiary Elevated Limestone Reefs of Fiji. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> [4] vi. [clvi.] 32, 1898.)	Purchased
P 16 (38)	— The Systematic Position of Crangopsis vermiformis (Meek), from the Sub-carboniferous Rocks of Kentucky. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> , iv, 1897.)		P 17 (20)	EIGENMANN (Carl H.) Names and Location of Indiana Streams. ( <i>Reprint from State Commissioners' Report, Indianapolis, n.d.</i> )	Presented
P 16 (39)	— On some of the large Oysters of Patagonia. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> , iv, 1897.)			by J. D. Ogilby.	
P 16 (40)	— Preliminary Report on some new Marine Tertiary Horizons discovered by Mr. J. B. Hatcher, near Punta Arenas, Magellanes, Chile. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> , vi, 1898.)		P 17 (18)	HÉREUS (C.G.) (1720). La Caverne de Ratelstein en Styrie. ( <i>Bull. Soc. Spéléologie</i> , 1898.)	Presented
				by G. Ramond.	
P 17 (21)	— An Examination of the Arguments given by Neumayr for the existence of Climatic Zones in Jurassic Times. ( <i>Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> , i, 1896.)	Presented	P 17 (19)	LARGE (Thomas), assisted by C. O. and A. D. FISHER. Physical Survey of Lakes Tippecanoe, Eagle, Webster, and Cedar. ( <i>Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci.</i> , 1896.)	Presented
				by J. D. Ogilby.	



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P 16 (35)	WARREN (C. H.) Mineralogical Notes: On the Occurrence of Melanotekite at Hillsbro, New Mexico, and on the Chemical Composition of Melanotekite and Kentrolite; 2, 3, Pseudomorphs after Phenacite, and after Topaz, from Greenwood, Maine; 4, 5, Crystallized Tapiolite from Topsham, and Tantalite from Paris, Maine; 6, Cobaltiferous Smithsonite from Boleo, Lower California. ( <i>Amer. Geol. Mag.</i> , 1891.)	Purchased	P 20 (46)	GIGLIOLI (Enrico H.) Hei-Tiki Maori fatti con Crani umani. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxvii, 3, 1897.)	
MINERALOGY.			P 20 (47)	— Scettro o Mazza con Testa litica di singolare Bellezza da Saa, Mulanta, isole Salomone. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxviii, 2, 1898.)	
F 18 (21)	McLACHLAN (D. C.) Diamonds: Their Occurrence in New South Wales. Sydney, 1899.	Presented by Dept. Mines.	P 20 (48)	— L'Età della Pietra nella Cina colla descrizione di alcuni esemplari nella mia collezione. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxviii, 3, 1898.)	
P 18 (21)	NEW AUSTRALIAN BROKEN HILL CONSOLS, LIMITED. Catalogue and Description of Mineral Specimens. 1899.	Presented	P 20 (49)	— Il "Cambarysú" telefono dei Catuquinariú dell' Amazzonia. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxviii, 3, 1898.)	Presented
P 18 (20)	TWELVETREES (W. H.) and W. F. PETTERD. Supplementary Note on Limurite in Tasmania. — On Haiyue-trachyte and Allied Rocks in the Districts of Port Cygnet and Oyster Cove.	Presented	P 20 (29)	GREFFERATH (H.) Die Neu-Hebriden. ( <i>Deutsche Geogr. Blätter</i> , xxx., 2, Bremen, 1898.)	Purchased
P 17 (16)	WARD (Henry A.) Four New Australian Meteorites. ( <i>Silliman's Amer. Journ. Sci.</i> [4] v. [clv.], 26, 1898.)	Purchased	P 37 (40)	— Das Australische Nordterritorium. ( <i>Deutsche Geogr. Blätter</i> , xxi., 3, Bremen, 1898.)	Purchased
BOTANY.			P 20 (27)	HARPER (Walter R.) A Description of Certain Objects of Unknown Significance, formerly used by some New South Wales Tribes. ( <i>Linn. Soc. N.S.W.</i> , 1898.)	Presented
P 19 (22)	BAILEY (F. Manson). Economic Botany. Job's Tears ( <i>Coix-Lachryna-Jobi</i> ) — A useful Fodder. ( <i>Qd. Agric. Journ.</i> , iv., 3, 1899.)		P 20 (30)	JULIEN ET DE RYCKE. Deux Voyages d'Exploration dans Nouvelle-Guinée anglaise. ( <i>Comptes Rendus Soc. Géogr.</i> , Paris, Apr., 1898.)	Purchased
P 29 (23)	— Contributions to the Flora of Queensland and New Guinea, and Plants reputed Poisonous to Stock. ( <i>Qd. Agric. Journ.</i> , iv., 1, 1899.)		P 20 (41)	LEGGATT (T. Watt). Morning Rays from Malekula, New Hebrides. n.d.	Presented
P 19 (24, 25)	— Contributions to the Flora of Queensland. ( <i>Qd. Agric. Journ.</i> , iv., 3, 4, 1899.)		P 20 (50)	OUTES (Felix F.) Estudios Etnograficos. Primera serie. Buenos Aires, 1899.	Presented
P 19 (26-29)	— Contributions to the Flora of Queensland, New Guinea, &c. 5 papers. ( <i>Qd. Agric. Journ.</i> , 1899.)	Presented	P 37 (39)	THILENIUS (G.) Nordwest-Polynesier. ( <i>Globus</i> , lxxiv., 20, 1898.)	Purchased
P 19 (30)	BAILEY (J. F.) Report on the Timber Trees of the Herberton District, Northern Queensland. ( <i>Qd. Agric. Journ.</i> , 1899.)	Presented by F. M. Bailey.	P 37 (34)	ST. VRAZ (E.) Reise nach Neu-Guinea. ( <i>Petermann's Geogr. Mitt.</i> , xlv., 10, 1898.)	Purchased
MAIDEN (J. H.) Pamphlets on Economic Botany, as under:—			P 37 (38)	FROBENIUS (Leo). Der westafrikanische Kulturkreis. ( <i>Petermann's Geogr. Mitt.</i> , xlv., 2, 1898.)	Purchased
	Department of Agriculture, N.S.W., Miscellaneous Publications, Nos. 134, 185, 217, 218, 219, 230, 241, 253.		P 37 (35)	Beiträge zur Kenntniss der deutschen Schutzgebiete. ( <i>Petermann's Geogr. Mitt.</i> , xlv., 12, 1898.)	Purchased
	Useful Australian Plants, Nos. 12, 16, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 40 (P41), 41 (P42), 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.		MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Ten Miscellaneous Extracts from <i>Agricultural Gazette</i> .		P 21 (35)	CHUN (C.) Die Resultate der Tiefseeforschung und die Aufgaben einer Deutschen Tiefsee-expedition. ( <i>Verh. Ges. Deutsch. Naturforscher und Ärzte</i> , 1897.) Leipzig, 1897.	Presented by Zool. Inst., Leipzig.
	Seven Miscellaneous Extracts from <i>Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.</i>		P 21 (36)	CROSSLAND (C.) Henry Thomas Soppitt. 1899.	Presented by Yorks. Nat. Union.
	Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publications, Nos. 256 (2 parts) and 273.	Presented	P 21 (43)	FRYER (A. C.) Bookworms found in America. ( <i>Proc. Bristol Nat. Soc.</i> , n. ser., viii. 1, 1896.)	Purchased
P 19 (34)	SWINGLE (Walter T.) and Herbert J. WEBBER. Hybrids and their Utilization in Plant Breeding. ( <i>Year Book U.S. Dep. Agr.</i> for 1897.)	Presented	P 21 (29)	HOVELACQUE (Maurice.) Discours prononcés sur la Tombe de Maurice Hovelacque le 20 Mai, 1898, par C. Eg. Bertrand, Emm. de Margerie, M. van den Broeck.	
ETHNOLOGY.				— Maurice Hovelacque, Son Oeuvre Scientifique, Sa Vie. Notice par C. Eg. Bertrand. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1798.	Presented by R. Etheridge.
P 20 (33)	DEMPWOLFF (Otto) Die Erziehung der Papuas zu Arbeitern. ( <i>Koloniales Jahrbuch</i> , xi., 1, 1898.)	Purchased	P 21 (28)	JANET (Charles.) Notice sur les Travaux Scientifiques présentés à l'Académie des Sciences au Concours de 1896 pour le Prix Thore.	Presented
P 20 (31, 32)	FRASER (J. G.) The Origin of Totemism. ( <i>Fortnightly Review</i> , April, May, 1899.)	Purchased	A 2	KNIBBS (G. H.) Anniversary Address by President, 3 May, 1899. ( <i>Roy. Soc. N.S.W.</i> )	Presented by Roy. Soc. N.S.W.
P 20 (42)	GIGLIOLI (Enrico H.) L'Ossò della Morte e le Pietre magiche tra gli Indigeni dell'Australia. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxviii, 2, 1898.)		P 21 (31)	MACDONALD (Arthur.) Emile Zola, a study of his personality. ( <i>Reprinted from "The Open Court," Chicago, Aug., 1898.</i> ) Washington, 1899.	Presented
P 20 (43)	— Di un singolari Tiki Maori fatto con un Frammento di Cranio umano. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxi., 3, 1891.)		P 21 (30)	MEDALS. The Victoria Cross, the Albert Medal, the Royal Red Cross, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the Royal Humane Society, and the Briton's Flag, ( <i>Vit-Bits Monster Almanac</i> .)	Presented by R. Etheridge.
P 20 (44)	— Gli Hei-Tiki dei Maori della Nuova Zelanda. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxii., 2, 1892.)		P 21 (31)	SOUTHWELL (Thomas.) Memoir of the late John Henry Gurney. ( <i>Trans. Norf. and Norw. Nat. Soc.</i> v.) London, 1896.	Presented by J. H. Gurney.
P 20 (45)	— Su due nuovi Hei-Tiki litici della Nuova Zelanda. ( <i>Arch. Antrop. Etnol.</i> xxiii., 1, 1893.)		P 21 (38)	VAILLANT (Leon.) Notice sur le Docteur Émile Moreau. ( <i>Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist.</i> Paris, 1896.)	
			MAPS.		
			Geological Map of New South Wales, prepared under the direction of E. F. Pitman. New South Wales, 1893.		
			by Geological Survey of N.S.W.		

Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.	Reg. No.	Books.	How acquired.
	Geological Map of the Northern Territory of South Australia, by H. Y. L. Brown. Physical Geography compiled by C. Winnecke. Scale, 20 miles = 1 inch. Adelaide, 1898. Presented by H. Y. L. Brown.		137	Geological Survey of Queensland. R. L. Jack, Government Geologist. Map of the Etheridge Goldfield, Queensland. Scale, 1 mile = 1 inch. Surveyed by T. R. Geraghty. Georgetown, 1893. Presented	
	Map showing the Explorations and Discoveries in South Australia and Western Australia made by the Elder Scientific Exploring Expedition, originated and equipped by Sir Thomas Elder under the auspices of the South Australian and Victorian Branches of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, commanded by David Lindsay. 1891-92. Compiled and drawn by David Lindsay and L. A. Wells. Presented by R. Geogr. Soc. Austr., S.A. Pr.			Geological Survey of Queensland. R. L. Jack, Government Geologist. Geological Map of Part of the Gympie Goldfield. By William H. Rands. 1899. Scale, 4 chains = 1 inch. Presented	
	Geological Map of the Collie Coal Field (Western Australia), by A. Gibb Maitland, 1898. Scale, 40 chains = 1 inch. Presented			Geological Map of Charters Towers Goldfield, Queensland. Geological lines by R. L. Jack, W. H. Rand, and A. Gibb Maitland. Topography by William Thompson. Scale, 4 chains = 1 inch. Second edition, showing underground workings. 1898. Presented	
	Geological Map of Northampton. By A. Gibb Maitland. Topography by S. J. Becher. 1898. Scale, 20 chains = 1 inch. Presented by Government Geologist, Western Australia.			The Eastern Part of British New Guinea from the most recent Astronomical Observations, Surveys, and Observations. By His Excellency Sir William MacGregor and Officers of the British New Guinea Government. 1898. Scale, 6 miles = 1 inch. Presented by Surveyor-General, Brisbane.	

APPENDIX XII.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM UP TO THE END OF 1899.

I.—CATALOGUES.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)
2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)
3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii-115. (Out of print.)
4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay, Part I, Accipitres, 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and Supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges, 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Second edition, revised by A. J. North, 1898. Part I, Accipitres. 8vo. pp. xii-74. Part II, Striges. 8vo. pp. vi-31. Part III, Psittaci, 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-110. Part IV, Halcyones, 1894. 8vo. pp. viii-24.
5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1892. 8vo. pp. xxiv-324, with 4 plates.
6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 178, with two supplements. (Out of print.) New edition. Part III, Pamphlets.
7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii-160.
8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with 19 plates.
9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.
10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini, 1885. 2nd edition, 1890. 8vo. pp. viii-54, with 5 plates.
11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.
12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in Australia and Tasmania, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v-407, with 21 plates.
13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv-260, with 12 plates.
14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.
15. Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 20. Part II, Pteropoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 22. Part III, Gasteropoda (Murex), 1893. 8vo. pp. 32.
16. Catalogue of Australian Mammals, with Introductory Notes on General Mammalogy, by J. Douglas Ogilby, 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi-144.
17. Descriptive Catalogue of the Tunicata in the Australian Museum, by W. A. Herdman. 8vo. pp. xviii-139. 45 plates.

II.—MONOGRAPHS.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by Mr. Forde and A. S. Olliff. Vol. II, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, and index, fol. 1890-1898. pp. 36, and 12 plates.

III.—MEMOIRS.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66, with plates. Reprint, 1887.
2. Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii-132, with 10 plates.
3. The Atoll of Funafuti, Ellice Group: its Zoology, Botany, and General Structure, based on Collections made by Mr. C. Hedley. 1896-1900. 8vo. pp. vii-609. 27 plates.
4. Scientific Results of the Trawling Expedition of H.M.C.S. "Thetis." Part I, 23rd December, 1899. 8vo. pp. 132. 32 plates and chart. Part II, 23rd May, 1900. 8vo. pp. 67. 4 plates.

IV.—GUIDES.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)
2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv-56. (Out of print.)
3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. List of old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. 8vo. pp. 4.
2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. Reprinted, 1897. 8vo. pp. 8.
3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.
4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.
5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay. 1891. 4th Edition, pp. 32.

## VI.—RECORDS.

- Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I, 1890-91. 8vo. pp. 220. 30 plates.  
 Vol. II, 1892-96. 8vo. pp. 112. 23 plates.  
 Vol. III, Part 1, January, 1897. Vol. III, Part 2, August, 1897. Vol. III, Part 3, November, 1897. Part 4, June, 1898. Part 5, 17 April, 1899. 8vo. pp. 54. 5 plates. Part 6, 11 December, 1899. 8vo. pp. 33. 6 plates.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Mr. E. W. Cole, George-street, Sydney, Book Arcade, Melbourne, and Rundle-street, Adelaide; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. R. Friedlander and Son, Berlin; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other Publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

## APPENDIX XIII.

PAPERS PUBLISHED BY MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM STAFF  
DURING THE YEAR 1899.

ETHEBRIDGE, R. JUNR.

1. Further Carved Boomerangs, and two varieties of the Langeel from Northern Queensland. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiii, pt. 4, 1899, pp. 701-704, pls. 20 and 21.
2. The Spear-Becket, or "Doigtier" of New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and other Pacific Islands. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiv, pt. 1, 1899, pp. 271-282, pls. 16-19.
3. The "Widow's Cap" of the Australian Aborigines. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiv, pt. 1, 1899, pp. 333-344, pls. 26-31.
4. Method of suspending the Palu, or so-called "Shark" Hooks, as deduced from a Model. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiv, pt. 3, 1899, pp. 424-426, pl. 36.
5. Tho Tanna Spear-Becket. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales*, xxiv, pt. 3, 1899, pp. 427-428.
6. On the Corals of the Tamworth District, chiefly from the Moore Creek and Woolmol Limestones. *Rec. Geol. Survey N.S. Wales*, vi, pt. 3, 1899.
7. On Two Additional Perforating Bodies, believed to be Thallophytic Cryptograms, from the Lower Palæozoic Rocks of N.S. Wales. *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, iii, No. 5, 1899, pp. 121-127, pl. 23.
8. On the occurrence of a Starfish in the Upper Silurian Series of Bowning, N.S. Wales. *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, iii, No. 5, 1899, pp. 128-129.
9. On a Fern (*Blacknoxydon talbragarensis*) with secondary wood, forming a New Genus, from the Coal Measures of the Talbragar District. *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, iii, No. 6, 1899, pp. 135-147, pls. 24-27.
10. *Palæopede Whiteleggei*, Eth. fil. *Rec. Austr. Mus.*, iii, No. 6, 1899, p. 166.
11. On the Ornamentation of some North Australian "Dilly-Baskets." A Study in Australian Aboriginal Decorative Art. *Internat. Archiv. Ethnographie*, xii, heft 1, 1899, pp. 1-20, figs.
12. Descriptions of New or Little-known Victorian Palæozoic and Mesozoic Fossils, No. 1. *Progress Report Geol. Survey Vict.*, 1899, No. xi, pp. 30-36, pls. A and B.

HEDLEY, CHARLES.

1. Mollusca of Funafuti, parts I., II., and Supplement. *Memoirs Aust. Mus.*, iii, pp. 397-535.
2. Summary of the Fauna of Funafuti. *Op. cit.*, pp. 549-564.
3. A Review of the Systematic Position of *Zemira*, Adams. *Records Aust. Mus.*, iii, pp. 118-120.
4. Descriptions of new land shells, with notes on known species. *Op. cit.*, pp. 151-154, pl. 28.
5. A Zoogeographic Scheme for the Mid-Pacific. *Pro. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, xxv, pp. 391-417.
6. Description of a new genus *Austrosarepta*, and notes on other Mollusca from N.S.W. *Op. cit.*, pp. 429-434 fig.

NORTH, A. J.

Descriptions of the Nests and Eggs of six species of Australian Birds. *Vict. Nat.* vol. xvi, No. 1 (1899).

RAINBOW, W. J.

1. "Contributions to a knowledge of Papuan Arachnida" (with three figures); in *Records of the Australian Museum*; vol. iii, No. 5, page 95.
2. "The Queensland Cattle Tick"; *loc. cit.*, p. 131.
3. "Descriptions of Two Beetles from Mount Kosciusko" (with two figures); *loc. cit.*, vol. iii, No. 6, p. 147.
4. "Larva and Pupa of *Batocera Wallacei*, Thoms"; *loc. cit.*, p. 150.
5. Index to Vol. I., Scott's "Australian Lepidoptera."
6. "Contribution to a knowledge of the Araneidan Fauna of Santa Cruz," P.L.S., N.S.W., 1899, Pt. 2., p. 304, pls. xxiv-xxv.

WAITE, EDGAR R.

*Papers, Notes.*

1. Description of a Ring-tailed Opossum, regarded as a variety of *Pseudochirus herbertensis*, Collett. *Rec. Aust. Mus.* 1899, iii, pp. 91-3.
2. The Nest or Drey of the Ring-tailed Opossum, (*Pseudochirus peregrinus*, Bodd). *Rec. Aust. Mus.*, 1899, iii pp. 93-4, pl. xix.
3. Observations on *Testudo nigrita*, Dum. & Bibr. *Rec. Mus. Aus.* 1899, iii, pp. 95-103, pl. xx-xxii.
4. Notes on Snakes:—  
 i. *Denisonia melanura*, var. *boulengeri*.  
 ii. *Micropechis elapoides*, Boul.  
 iii. *Furnia calonota*, Dum & Bibr.  
*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 1899, iii, pp. 104-5.
5. *Stegostoma tigrinum*, Gmel., an addition to the fauna of New South Wales. *Rec. Aust. Mus.* 1899, iii, pp. 133-4.
6. The Fishes of Funafuti (Supplement). *Mem. Aust. Mus.* iii, 1899, pp. 537-546.
7. *Regalecus glesne*, Ascanius; an addition to the fauna of New South Wales. *Rec. Aust. Mus.* 1899, iii, pp. 163-5.
8. *Lampris luna*, Gmelin. Its recurrence in New Zealand Waters. *Rec. Aust. Mus.*, iii, pp. 166-7.
9. Scientific results of Thetis Trawling Expedition. Introduction and Fishes. *Mem. Aust. Mus.* iv, 1899, pp. 1-132, pls. i-xxxi. and Chart.

WHITELEGGE, THOMAS.

1. The Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, and Vermes of Funafuti. *Memoir* iii, part 7, March 6, 1899.
2. Note on *Scyllarus sculptus*, Latreille. *Records Aust. Mus.* vol. iii, No. 6, December 11th 1899, pp. 165.

APPENDIX XIV.  
LIST OF THE MUSEUM STAFF, 1899.

No. at end of 1899.	Name and Office.	Date of appointment to present position.	Date of first appointment in the Museum.
1	Robert Etheridge, Jun., J.P., Curator ... ..	1 Jan., 1895	18 April, 1887
2	Sutherland Sinclair, Secretary .. ..	11 Sept., 1882	
3	Edw. P. Ramsay, Consulting Ornithologist, &c. ... ..	1 Jan., 1895	22 Sept., 1874
4	Thomas Whitelegge, Scientific Assistant ... ..	1 July, 1887	27 Aug., 1883
5	Alfred J. North, do do ... ..	4 Aug., 1891	22 Nov., 1886
6	*Thomas Cooksey, do do ... ..	9 May, 1892	
	Thomas Cooksey, Consulting Mineralogist ... ..	11 Sept., 1899	
7	Edgar R. Waite, Scientific Assistant ... ..	17 April, 1893	
8	Charles Hedley, do do ... ..	1 Jan., 1896	1 April, 1891
9	Wm. J. Rainbow, do do ... ..	3 Sept., 1896	July, 1896
10	Frank T. Clark, Clerk ... ..	1 Jan., 1896	
	†Joseph A. Spencer, Messenger ... ..	7 April, 1896	
11	S. W. Griffiths, do ... ..	3 May, 1899	
12	John A Thorpe, Taxidermist ... ..	3 June, 1869	
13	Robert Barnes, Artificer ... ..	— 1866	
14	Henry Barnes, Articulator, &c. ... ..	11 Oct., 1897	— 1878
15	Benton Lucas, Carpenter and Smith ... ..	10 May, 1887	1 March, 1883
16	J. W. Woodhead, Printer ... ..	27 Sept., 1897	
17	Robert Grant, Assistant Taxidermist ... ..	7 Feb., 1898	— 1888
18	A. B. Taylor, Assistant Articulator ... ..	7 Oct., 1897	
19	Richard Hillsdon, Attendant ... ..	1 Jan., 1888	12 Sept., 1887
20	Samuel Long, Attendant ... ..	1 Jan., 1896	7 Dec., 1891
21	Robert Long, do ... ..	8 Feb., 1897	5 April, 1894
22	Arthur Barnes, do ... ..	7 Feb., 1898	April, 1897
23	Mrs. A. Dashwood, do ... ..	1 Sept., 1882	
24	Mrs. K. Fraser, do ... ..	1 April, 1889	
	†A. W. Brown, Labourer and Watchman ... ..	7 Feb., 1898	
25	Wm. Thorpe, do do ... ..	9 Oct., 1899	
26	F. J. Knopp, Night Watchman ... ..	21 Nov., 1897	
27	Allan McCulloch, Volunteer Assistant to Mr. Waite ..	15 June, 1898	

\* Resigned, 31st January, 1899.      † Resigned, 30th April, 1899.      ‡ Resigned, 30th September, 1899.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

(REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1900.)

*Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 22 November, 1900.*

The Commander and Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nautical School-ship "Sobraon,"

Sydney, 1 June, 1900.

Sir,  
I have the honor to hand you, for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction, my Annual Report concerning the Nautical School-ship "Sobraon" containing a review of the twelve months terminating 30th April, 1900, in conformity with the 14th clause of the "Sobraon" Regulations.

### PART I.

#### THE FIRST STAGE—BOYS ON BOARD.

2. Upon 6th May last this institution closed its thirty-third year of active reformatory work, and up to that date boys to the number of 4,146 had been received from all parts of New South Wales. During the last year admissions numbered 208, being an increase upon the previous twelve months of 49, and furnishing a proportionately higher enrolment of 531. Discharges numbered 211, showing also the substantial increase of 54. The incoming and outgoing numbers being thus evenly balanced gives a daily average of 324, which is a desirable strength. I am pleased to be in a position to record a steady influx of committals, as it must be apparent to all visiting our city that no lack of juvenile waifs are available, frequenting public streets early and late to the injury of their future and danger to the community.

3. A small decrease in the previous year's cost per head has been made, but the total expenditure is somewhat higher.

Reference to Table "H" shows cost per head on the daily average as being £23 15s. 2d.; as applied to apprentices, £2 3s. 9d.; upon 625 boys under departmental control, £15 2s. 6d.; total expenditure, £9,455 1s. 11d. This sum covers cost of much permanent constructive work, both in connection with the ship and extensive shore premises. The outlay will provide for many years' requirements. Amongst other items must be counted the completion of a sea-wall and reclamation on Cockatoo Island; construction of a permanent wharf with jib-crane; casting and laying out a new iron water-main, with ball joints, from shore to ship; making and fitting a new conical mooring-buoy.

Another long-desired requirement is now in use—a very complete electrical-lighting plant. The engine and dynamo are from the well-known Westinghouse Company, and boiler of Britannia type from Messrs. Marshall & Co., of London. Although the duplicate boiler is not yet to hand and several minor fittings require adjustment, the light is in use, and provides a splendid substitute for the obsolete and dangerous kerosene lamps. Gain will be marked also in the reduced temperature of our sleeping-deck during the summer months. It would be a satisfaction to me here to express my grateful thanks to the Public Works officers and others who have so efficiently carried out the work of installation; they have spared no pains to make such a success.

4. The total absence of any case of absconding amongst an assemblage of boys where the changes during the year number 419 speaks volumes for the good tone prevalent and general contentment ruling. This, in the face of much unrestricted liberty and freedom outside the ship's bounds, will give satisfaction to many supporters of the "Sobraon" system.

I but do the boys justice in stating that their general conduct compares more than favourably with that of any large assemblage I could name. The rare necessity for corporal punishment is as pleasing to me as it undoubtedly is creditable to my charges.

Amongst those discharged are included no less than sixty-four boys returned to their relatives, which number is abnormally large in comparison with former years, and is the outcome of petitions made to the Minister of Public Instruction.

5. I would desire to again draw attention to the constantly-occurring evidence of parents regarding this institution as intended to serve the benevolent purpose of a temporary receptacle into which they thrust, at pleasure, their personal responsibilities, distasteful to themselves, and which are to be conveniently adopted by the State. In such cases, where the ship is intended to serve as an opportune asylum, I certainly think those profiting by its operations should, in part, be made to defray cost of maintenance. The absurdly inadequate contributions paid to the Treasury last year amounted to £267 9s., where, at least, £2,000 should be obtained. When the moral obligation is thus shirked, a legal demand should be exacted.

6. Coming to the health of the inmates, I am pleased to again report a clean sheet and absence from any epidemic. One unfortunate child, aged 8 years, and sent here in an incurable state of dropsy, was at once removed to the Sydney Hospital, where he died soon after admission. The healthful surroundings of the ship materially build up the poor physique of all new-comers, and nourishing food, with proper drill exercises, continues to displace the emaciated condition and slovenly bearing so conspicuous upon arrival.

It is necessary, however, to again draw attention to the absence of any medical examination or recognised standard of fitness prior to admission. The ship is still made use of for cripple boys and mere infants, towards whom a want of consideration is shown in subjecting them to such unsuitable experience. A minimum age for committal is quite as essential as a maximum age; at present none applies.

It is with much satisfaction I am able to claim immunity from the much-to-be-dreaded scourge, bubonic plague, now so generally abroad. The ship affords no encouragement to this danger, and it could only be introduced by new-comers, all of whom undergo a close scrutiny and disinfecting upon arrival.

7. An approximate monetary estimate of the industrial labour carried out by the boys when not attending school may serve to illustrate the good purposes to which they apply their time in occupations that would come under such headings as sailmaker's work, carpentry, making and repairing clothes, painting, rigger's work, work in connection with shore premises, cooking and stewarding, services of band as musicians, laundry, tiling baths and engine-room, washing and cleaning decks (also boats) daily, with ship's general work.

It is fair to assess the labour-earning capacity of each boy utilised as above at an average of 6d. per diem. This, with a daily average strength of 324 boys, provides a total sum of £2,956 10s. for the year's operations.

The general work routine gives opportunity for employment of all on board the ship, and allows of no idleness. When not so engaged during working hours, boys attend school on alternate days. This branch is still under our capable schoolmaster, Mr. A. Thompson, B.A., who is well assisted by the Messrs. Mitchell.

The customary school inspection and examination made by Chief-Inspector F. Bridges, J.P., Metropolitan-Inspector M. Willis, and District-Inspector J. McCredie, resulted in a highly creditable average being recorded, "Order" and "Discipline" receiving the highest attainable. The class of work accomplished will be gathered from a reference to Appendices, which will also explain some of the difficulties combated, which are consequent upon early neglect and lack of intelligence.

8. Instruction in swimming continues to form a leading part in our general curriculum, and, apart from its usefulness, does much to assist in strengthening and keeping healthy the ship's complement. All clubs maintain a full muster-roll, and are important factors for exercise and recreation.

The gymnasium turns out many well-set-up athletes, and is as popular as ever. Cricket and football matches were played with spirit during the respective seasons, whilst the winter months, with long evenings, are turned to account for concerts, lantern entertainments, and occasional dramatic performances.

During the last few months visits to public resorts have been somewhat curtailed owing to the sickness existing ashore. This is, unfortunately, a precaution necessary, but will, I trust, be but short-lived. Much patriotic spirit has been conspicuously in evidence amongst the boys, all war news being eagerly looked forward to, and progress of the British arms meets with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. Upon the occasion of the departure of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, who were the last of our troops to leave for South Africa, the Minister of Public Instruction (Hon. J. Perry), with much thoughtful consideration, provided a large steamer to convey 300 boys down the harbour, thus giving them an opportunity to assist in the send-off to our Colonial representatives.

As showing how strong the sympathy with our soldiers is, the boys quite voluntarily subscribed from their "good-conduct" pay the sum of £12 10s., and forwarded the amount as a donation towards the Patriotic Fund. Later, upon a movement being made to present Major-General Baden Powell, the hero of Mafeking, with a token of Australian admiration, the boys again provided £2 17s. 1d. towards that object. The Indian Famine Relief Fund was also contributed to by "Sobraon" lads, and a substantial sum forwarded. As all contributions are made under purely voluntary conditions, it is most pleasing to note the unselfish and humane tendency which prompts those who have but little to help fellow-creatures in need of assistance. The boys never fail to respond more than generously upon all such occasions, and make me feel justly proud of acts that would redound to the credit of more favoured citizens.

9. The very much mistaken idea that the "Sobraon" is a penal establishment still seems to exist in the minds of some people. Such is by no means the case, for boys sent here enjoy many privileges and advantages denied to other lads. There is no hardship attached to sending youths where they will be tutored in habits of cleanliness, order, obedience, made self-reliant and capable of paying the respect due to their seniors, and also to so conduct themselves as to establish the right to be regarded as trustworthy and honorable citizens. Letters continue to reach me asking the conditions upon which parents can place boys on board this ship. To all such I invariably make it clear that only as a last resort should parental influence be surrendered, as such, honestly and tactfully made use of, should prove a lever more powerful for good than any legal compulsion. I have little confidence in the honesty of parents who, at the first symptoms of vicious or insubordinate behaviour on the part of their offspring (which in all probability



probability arises from failure on their part to do their duty at an earlier stage), rush in to secure State relief from personal obligations, and trade upon their having themselves taken the initiative in so placing the boy, when they desire to profit by their more advanced age and reformed habits.

Petitions for discharge are constantly based and recommendations obtained on the grounds that parents were themselves instrumental in obtaining the boy's committal, and that they possess a good home, which arguments are no more than admissions of gross neglect and a desire to trade upon the State. These people never pay any adequate cost of their children's maintenance whilst on board.

10. During the year Mr. Inspector Green, from the Treasury Department, inspected books and accounts in connection with the ship. I am pleased to state the examination was satisfactory. Much needed clerical assistance has been promised by the Public Service Board, which will permit of necessary supervision over stores, &c., now rendered difficult of accomplishment.

## PART II.

### THE SECOND STAGE—APPRENTICESHIP.

11. A brisk demand continues to flow in for the services of boys as apprentices, which I find difficulty in keeping abreast of. The large increase in the number of petitions for release also hampers allotment of boys to employers, as many are conditionally under consideration for various periods, during which they are ineligible to leave. It is, however, a compliment to the ship's training to find such a ready outlet awaiting our lads, all of whom naturally look forward to entering upon the practical experience to be acquired at service. This is a connection in which the Colonies enjoy far greater scope than is the case in Great Britain, where the difficulty is to obtain desirable country employment for this class of labour.

The ship was fortunate in obtaining openings for twenty-four boys in fine British-owned vessels going round voyages. Almost without exception these lads were previous failures when apprenticed to shore pursuits. Being from 16 to close upon 18 years of age, their prospects, if again landed, were by no means bright, consequently the sea opened up a new avenue, well suited to their age and capabilities. Prior to leaving the port of Newcastle, I received assurance from captains shipping them that they shaped well. Undoubtedly a seafaring life has its hardships; and what avocation has not? But I am confident that for such boys no more valuable experience could be undergone than twelve months spent on board a well-found sailing vessel. They become self-reliant, resourceful, and useful, in addition to acquiring skilled knowledge, always available to profit by. The advantage to other inmates in being freed from the influence of old hands, whose return from service in disgrace was not helpful as an example, counts for something. That we shall always have some percentage of failures must be recognised, and there is no doubt that for those physically fit, and so desiring, the sea forms the outlet.

12. From the latest reports just to hand I am in a position to affirm the last year's high average of 93 per cent. of those who have left the ship and who are doing well has again been fully sustained. These lads may be regarded as having well started on a respectable career. This fact, with my daily experience of good orderly conduct on the part of over 320 boys under my own immediate supervision, affords me more satisfaction than I can express.

13. The wages paid to apprentices still forms a large turnover through the Post Office Savings Bank Department, and my sincere thanks are due to the Controller, Mr. Doak, and his efficient staff at the Head Office and branches for prompt attention to this business. Payments have now been made in cash amounting to £14,483 1s. 10d. since May, 1890, the individual amounts varying according to length of service—some amounting to £40. In view of the large demand for boys it will be worth consideration whether our wage rates should not be increased slightly, as an extra encouragement to faithful service. Many persons are inclined to attach undue importance to the rate of pay, which must, however, be always regarded as quite secondary in importance to that of useful teaching and the influence of a good home, with Christian, friendly guardianship. Much depends upon the employer, who either perfects or impairs our initiatory training here; and I quite recognise the importance of making a lad feel that he is being both fairly and considerably dealt with, and in no sense subjected to injustice in comparison with the conditions under which local boys of his age are employed; for contentment must precede practical interest in any duties assigned. It is always to be remembered that our boys require to be comfortably housed, clothed, fed, and instructed independently of wages. These obligations, honestly acted up to, form more than an equivalent to ordinary employment.

In each of my annual reports I have endeavoured to attach considerable weight to the matter of periodical and regular visits of inspection being paid to State wards serving apprenticeship. This is a matter the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, as it is necessary, in order to retain the confidence of these lads, that they should not be permitted to gather the impression that distance from headquarters renders them absolutely dependent upon the honest discharge of the obligations entered into by those assuming authority over them.

The person entrusted with this duty requires not only to be in sympathy with the boy, but should also have some previous knowledge of his character, which will render him a competent judge as to the truthfulness or otherwise of representations made to him; for these reasons the services of an officer from the institution itself are preferable to those of a stranger. The presence of such an inspector would materially assist both employers and boys in carrying out their respective sides of the common contract: little matters of disquietude could be readily adjusted by him, and both parties made to feel that the ship's influence was still far-reaching in its incidence.

The annual visit of inspection was made to the home of each apprentice by the police, who, through the never-failing courtesy of the Inspector-General, do this work with regularity and thoroughness. The local knowledge within reach of all members constituting the New South Wales constabulary proves invaluable in getting at the facts of what applies to each home. Our boys have long recognised that the mounted constabulary can be regarded as guardians in more senses of the word than that of preserving the peace. It is made clear to them on leaving the ship that they need have no hesitation in making confidants of these gentlemen as a reliable and safe medium for communication to myself. I would here like to pay tribute to the tactful and sympathetic advice, also assistance, always freely extended by Mr. E. Fosbery's staff, regardless of valuable time expended in this connection.

## PART III.

## PART III.

## THE THIRD STAGE—EX-APPRENTICES.

14. No flagging is shown in the interest and good feeling displayed by former inmates. Visits continue almost daily, with a large attendance when Sunday's leisure comes round, and many pleasant conversations convey to me the past and present impressions of "old boys," from a comparison of which something can be learnt, inasmuch as frequently young men admit to me that discharge from the ship's control, once regarded by them as a desideratum, would have been a misfortune in practice. I fear ingratitude is not an uncommon failing with all classes, but its absence, in many instances applying to old boys, renders the task of assisting them a pleasant one.

As I am favoured with full confidences of these young men, it at times falls to my privilege to advise them on all kinds of matters.

A new and promising avenue for some of our former well-drilled inmates has been provided in the Contingent sent to South Africa from this Colony to do military service for the motherland. No less than eight former charges of mine came to advise me of their good fortune in being recruited, and they mentioned other representatives also going to the front.

Amongst some hundreds of letters received, I have two from Manilla describing active-service experience with the American troops in the Philippines, where fortune and love of adventure landed the writers. London and Callao are ports from which interesting letters also come from boys. In these reference is made to happy times spent on board "Vernon" or "Sobraon." Coming nearer home, I have the pleasing knowledge of many staid married men having settled in our Colony, some in Government employ, who owe their prosperity to-day to this institution's training.

Boys who were returned to their parents during the last twelve months, and who have relapsed and been sent to gaol or returned to the ship, number four in gaol, and three recommitted to the ship.

15. That the "Sobraon" as an institution stands high in the esteem of many competent authorities I have reason to know; but even amongst the most severe of its critics it will be admitted that the ship does good work, where close scrutiny of results unmistakably points to the eradication of vicious and early ingrained criminal tendencies, and the substitution of aspirations that are healthy and honorable. It is at the early stage which permits of entry to the "Sobraon" that the growth of what are known as "pushes" can best be uprooted and rendered innocuous; and were the position thus grasped, the result would redound to the credit of our fine city, the rescue from criminality of hundreds of our increasing population, and a saving of thousands in expenditure to our State Treasury. I concur in the oft-expressed opinion of our worthy Comptroller-General of Prisons—that to catch and convert at an early stage the budding criminal is a wise and economic precaution, in which theory I think all will agree.

## PART IV.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

16. In providing for the physical requisites of a healthy body, the equally necessary religious instruction has not been overlooked. Prayers are read morning and evening: Tuesday afternoon in each week is arranged for visits from the various clergy and lay instructors. I have to thank the Reverend Father J. J. O'Driscoll and Reverend W. A. Charlton for the most conscientious devotion in attending quite gratuitously to minister to the boys, and in so doing, the services of such indefatigable assistants as Mrs. Ford and the Misses Hughes and Maguire must be mentioned. All give valuable time and counsel, regardless of personal inconvenience, and, at times, boisterous weather discomforts. I owe much to these ladies and gentlemen for the kindly and much-appreciated Christian teaching dispensed amongst, and, I feel sure, profited by, young minds only too frequently strangers to any idea of a Christian's duty to themselves and others.

During the past year a number of lads have been prepared for and admitted to the rite of confirmation by the very reverend heads of their respective religious denominations.

17. The "Sobraon" enjoys such a large number of generous patrons that their names all registered would prove too voluminous here, therefore I feel sure no exception will be taken to my confining mention to prominent contributors, amongst whom are the Hon. J. Perry, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction; Mr. J. C. Maynard, J.P., Under Secretary; Mr. F. Bridges, J.P., Chief Inspector; the Hon. J. See, M.P.; the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.; Mr. R. Hickson, M.I.C.E.; Dr. Gabriel; Messrs. Thomas Cowlishaw, Turner, Conway, Christoe, Phillips, Patinson, Pateson, A. Kidman, Joseph, Rickards, Southwell, Fairland, Mrs. R. B. Cameron, and Miss F. Levvy, with numerous others, all of whom have my sincere thanks.

The school prizes dispensed in former years were again supplied to us through the generosity of such practical sympathisers as Mr. Bridges, Inspectors Willis, McCredie, Dettmann, and others above mentioned. The distribution was made immediately after the school inspection, the rewards being presented by the Chief Inspector (in the absence from Sydney of the Minister), who, in handing recipients their prizes, took opportunity to dispense kindly and valuable counsel to each boy in turn.

18. In an earlier part of my report I omitted to mention the loss of an old "Sobraon" identity, "Jumbo," the boys' Newfoundland dog, admitted on board when a puppy, and who succumbed to old age after ten years' ship-board life. His presence is still missed, but a substitute has been found in the form of a gift to the boys from the members of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent; this took the form of a very tame kangaroo, who, his ability to stand the voyage to South Africa being doubted, acts as the Bushmen's representative to-day on Cockatoo Island. He is a general pet, and I am pleased to say, as in the case of all dumb animals here, receives the kindest attention at the hands of the boys.

19. As mentioned in last year's report, the Engineer-in-Chief's recommendation in favour of reverting to the use of a large mooring-buoy has been put in practice, but I regret to say has still failed in any degree to prevent the rapid erosion and deterioration of the new chain cable, which, owing to contact with the metal on the ship's bottom, loses its strengthening properties, and still continues to cause me much anxiety during boisterous weather. I am still firmly of opinion that the use of hawse-pipes, mooring-swivel, and provision for securing the chains inboard, will prove the only satisfactory solution of this important matter.

20. During the early portion of the year now dealt with, Mr. Leer was permitted to effect a change of position with Mr. W. H. Mitchell, who has since carried out the duties of first-assistant schoolmaster. With this exception my experienced and efficient staff remains unaltered. All deserve credit for the most loyal attention to onerous duties which demand continuous vigilance to avoid discreditable consequences sure to follow upon perfunctory performance.

21. The ship has maintained her popularity with visitors, from amongst whom are included many leading politicians in New South Wales and all other Australasian Colonies. Our present Ministerial head and his several predecessors in office have favoured the ship with visits; they have placed on record such complimentary expressions as the following:—

Mr. A. J. Stephenson, M.L.A., Queensland:—"Greatly pleased with all I have seen on board."

Mr. W. M. Hughes, M.P.:—"Everything in its usual condition of excellence."

Mr. C. Williams, Queensland:—"Would like to see such an institution in Queensland; very pleased to have seen the boys."

Mr. James Robb, Victoria:—"It has been quite a revelation to me."

Mr. J. R. Dacey, M.L.A.:—"I have just received your annual report, and notice with shame that I omitted to place on record my high appreciation of the really admirable service which you are rendering to the State in your capacity as Master of the 'Sobraon.' The nautical school-ship 'Sobraon' is a credit to the Colony."

Mr. Turner, Principal of the Public Training College, Fort-street:—"The students and ourselves beg to express to you the keen pleasure of their visit to the 'Sobraon,' on Friday afternoon last, which, through the invitation of the Chief, they were enabled to make. They feel very much the worth to themselves of seeing so finely organised an institution as the one under your charge, and feel too what a glorious agency for the good of the community the 'Sobraon' is."

Mr. E. H. Wilshire, S.M.:—"My visit has confirmed my good opinion of the ship."

Mr. Thomas Jessep, M.L.A., with other gentlemen:—"Splendid organisation, perfect discipline, well worthy of inspection."

The Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., Rev. H. Wallace Mort, M.A., the Hon. F. J. Humphery, M.L.C., Dr. P. J. Collins, with others:—"Our visit to the 'Sobraon' has been most interesting; everything evidencing a splendidly-directed institution."

Mr. F. Bridges, J.P., Chief Inspector of Schools, accompanied by a number of other gentlemen:—"Visitors to the N.S.S. 'Sobraon' leave it with feelings of great satisfaction and pride that so useful an institution exists in their midst. The ship is indeed doing a grand work."

Hon. J. Perry, Minister of Public Instruction:—"An official visit. Am well satisfied with the work being done on the ship."

Hon. John See, M.P., Colonial Secretary:—"I have been delighted with the boys' discipline and conduct, and I congratulate the captain and officers of the ship on the good results of their work." Mr. See was accompanied by the Hon. J. L. Fegan, Minister for Mines, together with representative members of the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist conferences, who concur in Mr. See's remarks.

Mr. R. Hickson, Under Secretary of Public Works, writes as follows:—"As a not infrequent visitor to the 'Sobraon,' allow me to bear testimony to the very admirable work which has been done by you and your officers in connection with that ship. I look upon the 'Sobraon' as one of the most useful institutions in this Colony, in that it takes boys, who otherwise sink to the lowest grades, and converts them into respectable and useful members of society. As I take a special interest in the band, will you allow me to hand you the enclosed cheque for £2 2s., to be laid out at the discretion of yourself and the bandmaster, in whatever way you consider will best serve the interests of the band."

Hon. Jacob Garrard, J.P., President, Water and Sewerage Board:—"Am pleased to again visit the ship, and to find that Captain Mason and his staff continue to keep the ship up to high-water mark."

Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, solicitor, of Sydney:—"I am much struck with the perfect order and discipline on board the training-ship 'Sobraon,' and it reflects the greatest credit on Captain Mason and his officers."

Mr. N. F. Christoe, who occupies a leading position in banking circles:—" \* \* The institution is, I consider, one of the most valuable in the Colony, and reflects the greatest credit on the management."

Major F. G. Cotton, R.L.M.I.:—"The performance of the various exercises reflects the greatest credit on the instructors; everything is excellently done."

Mr. F. E. Bloxham, Governor of H.M.S. Gaol, Parramatta:—"My visit is one I have long looked forward to with much interest. The good work done here is known to all who follow humane work in this direction. The splendid discipline and order and general conduct of the lads have much impressed me."

Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P.:—"Very much pleased."

Mr. W. A. Gullick, Government Printer:—"With my congratulations to a brother-officer for his organisation."

The Hon. C. A. Lee, M.P., and the Hon. J. A. Hogue, M.P., late Minister for Works and Public Instruction, respectively:—"The continued high state of efficiency is unmistakable."

22. In conclusion, I desire to tender respectful thanks to all those occupying positions which bring them in direct touch with the institution, and who always make my undertaking a pleasant task by encouraging co-operation, amongst whom are the Ministerial head, the Under Secretary, departmental officers, Captain Neitenstein, J.P., who never ceases to interest himself, our Stipendiary and Police Magistracy, Mr. E. Fosbery, J.P., and his indefatigable staff.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. MASON,  
Commander and Superintendent.

APPENDICES.

(A.)

ADMISSIONS and Discharges.											
Admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Total changes in ship's company											419

(B.)

ANTECEDENTS of Boys admitted, so far as can be traced.											
Previously under State control (incorrigibles, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Previously before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Three times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Four times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Five times before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not previously before the Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

(C.)

BIRTH-PLACES of Boys admitted.											
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(D.)

RELIGIONS of Boys admitted.											
Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Protestants, other than Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Hebrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(E.)

PARTICULARS of Parentage.											
Class 1.											
Neglectful parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Class 2.											
One parent—											
Father dead ; mother re-married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mother dead ; father re-married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Father dead ; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Mother dead ; father neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Class 3.											
Parents deserted, unknown, or dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Class 4.											
Parents of bad character—											
Mother prostitute ; father deserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mother prostitute ; father dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mother prostitute ; boys illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mother prostitute ; father neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mother prostitute ; father drunkard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mother drunkard ; father neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother in gaol ; boys illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mother deserted ; father dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Father drunkard ; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Father deserted ; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Father deserted ; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Father drunkard ; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Father in gaol ; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Father in lunatic asylum ; mother neglects to control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Father in gaol ; mother dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parents divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Parents unfit to have charge of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(F.)

AGES of Boys admitted.											
Under 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
12 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Over 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

(G.)

7

(G.)

## POLICE Courts committing:

Sydney and suburbs ... ..	126
Country ... ..	82

(H.)

## TOTAL Expenditure, including all repairs and alterations.

	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions... ..	4,242	15	6
2. Salaries (including pay of three teachers) ... ..	2,579	11	1
3. Clothing and boots ... ..	555	12	11
4. Charges of Fitzroy Dock for repairs, &c. ... ..	430	2	5
5. Stores, rope, repairing boats, grounds in order ... ..	442	18	4
6. Fuel and light ... ..	315	12	10
7. Bedding, hammocks, blankets, and bags ... ..	148	19	0
8. School, library, reading room, "good-conduct pay" ... ..	112	7	7
9. Band instruments, music, and repairs ... ..	70	3	6
10. Medicines, hospital expenses ... ..	56	10	2
11. Laundry, scrubbing-brushes, towels, brushes, and water ... ..	104	12	4
12. Crockery, knives, forks, mess utensils ... ..	63	7	1
13. Petty expenditure ... ..	42	16	4
	9,165	9	1
Deduct parents' contributions ... ..	£267	9	0
,, half value of stores in stock ... ..	1,200	0	0
	1,467	9	0
Net cost ... ..	7,698	0	1
Cost per head of boys maintained on ship—			
Calculated on year's enrolment (531) ... ..	£14	9	11
,, daily average (324)... ..	23	15	2
Expenses in connection with apprentices:—			
Proportion of salaries, visiting, &c. ... ..	£350	0	0
Apprentices' outfits ... ..	188	15	3
,, travelling expenses ... ..	118	6	7
	657	1	10
Sea-wall, wharf, and reclamation on shore premises... ..	1,100	0	0
Total expenditure for the year ... ..	£9,455	1	11
Cost per head of apprentices, £2 3s. 9d.			
Number of boys under Superintendent's legal control, 625.			
Cost per head for the year, £15 2s. 6d.			

(K.)

## GROWTH and progress of the Institution, as compared with thirty years ago.

Item.	1870.	1900.	Remarks.
Admissions ... ..	62 ... ..	208... ..	Increase of 146.
Discharges ... ..	47 ... ..	211... ..	Increase of 164.
Enrolment ... ..	197... ..	531... ..	Increase of 334.
Daily average ... ..	123... ..	324 ... ..	Increase of 201.
Cost per head ... ..	£30 15s. 8d. ... ..	£23 15s. 2d. ... ..	Decrease of £7 0s. 6d.

(L.)

## SCHOOLMASTER'S Report.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the number of admissions for the year ending 30th April, 1900, was 208. These were classified as follows:—32 were placed in 3rd class, 25 in 2nd class, and 151 in 1st class. Generally speaking, the average intelligence and attainments of the new admissions were lower than previously experienced during the past four years; 42 might be said to have been absolutely ignorant, some not even knowing the alphabet, whilst the majority could scarcely read Primer I or add a column of four or five figures; 49 others could only read Primer II indifferently.

Each class was worked in two or three sections. The average number under my own care was 110; under that of the first assistant, 113; and under that of the second assistant, 93.

The conduct of the boys whilst under instruction has been in every way eminently satisfactory. The majority take a genuine interest in their school-work, and no difficulty whatever has been experienced in obtaining prompt and willing obedience.

The annual examination of the school took place in January, and was conducted by Mr. Bridges, Chief Inspector, and Mr. Willis. Their report upon the attainments of the boys was thoroughly satisfactory.

The many inducements held out by the regulations of the ship to encourage good conduct have served to considerably lighten the work in the schoolroom, and have materially assisted in obtaining good results.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. THOMPSON,  
Schoolmaster.

The Commander and Superintendent, Nautical School-ship "Sobraon."

TABLE I.

TABLE I.  
CHANGES in enrolment during the year.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Totals.
Enrolled on 30th April, 1899 ... ..	104	110	107	321
Admissions to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	149	27	32	208
Promotions—July, 1899 ... ..	.....	.....	30	30
„ April, 1900 ... ..	.....	44	45	89
Total class enrolment for the year ...	253	181	214	648
Losses in each class by promotions ... ..	44	75	.....	119
Discharged from the ship ... ..	57	53	101	211
Enrolled on 30th April, 1900... ..	152	53	113	318

TABLE II.

Average daily enrolment in 1st Class ... ..	135·8
„ „ 2nd „ ... ..	71·7
„ „ 3rd „ ... ..	110·0

TABLE III.  
CLASSIFICATION of 149 boys admitted to First Class.

Ages.	Upper First— 1st Reading Book.	Middle First— Reading, Primer II.	Lowest First— Reading, Primer I.	Totals.
Between the ages of 15 and 16 years ... ..	10	6	2	18
„ „ 14 „ 15 „ ... ..	5	7	0	12
„ „ 13 „ 14 „ ... ..	10	6	4	20
„ „ 12 „ 13 „ ... ..	11	10	8	29
„ „ 11 „ 12 „ ... ..	16	7	6	29
„ „ 10 „ 11 „ ... ..	4	9	10	23
„ „ 9 „ 10 „ ... ..	2	3	6	11
„ „ 8 „ 9 „ ... ..	0	1	0	1
„ „ 7 „ 8 „ ... ..	0	0	1	1
Under 7 years of age ... ..	0	0	5	5
	58	49	42	149

TABLE IV.  
CLASSIFICATION according to ability in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

	* Well.	Indifferently.	Not at all.	Total.
READING.				
On board 30th April, 1899 ... ..	160	147	14	321
Admitted to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	57	109	42	208
Discharged to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	130	76	5	211
On board 30th April, 1900 ... ..	107	201	10	318
WRITING.				
On board 30th April, 1899 ... ..	200	107	14	321
Admitted to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	40	126	42	208
Discharged to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	140	66	5	211
On board 30th April, 1900 ... ..	130	178	10	318
ARITHMETIC.				
On board 30th April, 1899 ... ..	100	207	14	321
Admitted to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	35	123	50	208
Discharged to 30th April, 1900 ... ..	118	88	5	211
On board 30th April, 1900 ... ..	107	201	10	318

\* Approximately equal to Lower Third Class Standard.



## 9

## (M)

## DIETARY Arrangements.

*Daily Ration* authorised to be issued to boys on board the Nautical School-ship "Sobraon" :—

20 oz. bread	} # ration {	1 pint milk
2 oz. sugar		1½ oz. soap (best yellow)
1½ oz. jam or butter, at Superintendent's option		12 oz. fresh beef, or 16 oz. mutton
½ oz. tea		16 oz. potatoes
½ oz. salt		6 oz. vegetables for soup.

With extras, as authorised

*Alternative Daily Ration* authorised to be issued to boys on board the Nautical School ship "Sobraon" —

20 oz. bread	} # ration {	1 pint milk
2 oz. sugar		1½ oz. soap (best yellow)
1½ oz. jam or butter, at Superintendent's option		24 oz. fresh fish.
½ oz. tea		16 oz. potatoes
½ oz. salt		6 oz. vegetables for soup.

- With extras, as authorised

*Ration* authorised for boys on "Sobraon" (weekly ration).—

2 lb. flour	} # ration {	1 lb. fresh fruit or canned fruit, at Superintendent's option
½ lb. raisins		
1 oz. suet		

*Breakfast*—Tea, bread and butter, or jam.

*Tea*—Tea, bread and butter, or jam

*Dinner.*

	First Division	Second Division	Third Division
Monday, Thursday	Soup, roast meat, boiled potatoes	Stew, potatoes, and vegetables, pudding	Sea-pie, potatoes, and vegetables.
Tuesday, Friday	Stew, potatoes, and vegetables, pudding	Sea pie, potatoes, and vegetables	Soup, roast meat, boiled potatoes.
Wednesday, Saturday	Sea pie, potatoes, and vegetables	Soup, roast meat, boiled potatoes	Stew, potatoes, and vegetables, pudding.
Sunday	Roast fresh meat, boiled salt meat, vegetables potatoes, cake or pudding, fruit		

Each boy has 1 pint of milk with his dinner daily, and occasionally on Fridays fresh fish is substituted for meat. During the four winter months milk is provided with oat or maize meal for breakfast, in addition to bread and butter; and, for the same period, pea soup is added to the usual scale for dinner three times weekly.

## (N)

## WORK AND DRILL ROUTINE

*Morning*

Monday	9 to 10	General drill
	10.10 to 11.45	1 division, work
	10.10 to 11	2 divisions, rifle drill
	11 to 11.45	1 division, compass, lead and log line, numbers of flags. 1 division, rule of the road, names of spars, ropes, parts of boat and sails, launch for steering and steam instruction
Tuesday	9 to 11.45	1 division, work.
	9 to 10	2 divisions, squad drill
	10.10 to 11	Boat drill, two divisions pulling.
	11 to 11.45	Making sail, step and unstep masts, salutes, keeping close to ship; when weather permits, sails to be loosed in afternoon
Wednesday..	9 to 10	General drill
	10.10 to 11.45	1 division, work
	10.10 to 11	1 division, cutlass drill; 1 division, man boats, shove off, come alongside properly, toss oars, &c
	11 to 11.50	2 divisions, gymnastics and dumb-bell exercise
Thursday	9 to 10	3 divisions, boat exercise and flag instruction
	10.10 to 11.45	1 division, work
	10.10 to 11.45	2 divisions, land at Cockatoo for drill in marching, wheeling, &c, without arms. (Occasional long pull in winter)
Friday	9 to 10	General drill
	10.10 to 11.45	1 division, work
	10.10 to 11	Balance step, extension motions, saluting, squad drill
	11 to 11.45	Seamanship and launch instruction as on Monday (Occasional long pull in winter.)
Saturday	Until 11.45	Cleaning ship, arms, &c
	9 to 9.15	Lieutenant's inspection
	9.15 to 10.15	Commander inspects all boys, decks, grounds
	10.30	Land for church, or service aboard.

## NOTES.

Boys at drill to stand easy 1 minute in every 10

Watch boys to be selected weekly from 5 and 6 classes, one division in each watch in turn.

Cricket club practice on Island, on Friday, from 3 to 4.40

Athletic club practice on Island, on Monday or Thursday, from 3 to 4.40 Recall to be hoisted 5 minutes earlier.

When painting or special work is in operation this time-table to be suspended.

*Afternoon.*

Afternoon.

Monday	.....	Mending clothes, which are to be thoroughly overhauled by Divisional Officers. Boys are not to loiter after repairing clothes, but to be at once sent up on deck. Disengaged boys to barge and sailing instructions.
	1 to 2	... Barge to be cleaned.
	2:15	... Change watches.
	3 to 3:45	... Beginners to swim.
Tuesday	... 1 to 2	... 3 divisions, swimming, or physical drill with arms.
	2 to 2:45	... 1 division, clean all boats.
		2 divisions, gymnastics and dumb-bells.
	2:45 to 3:45	... Religious instruction.* Boatswain to overhaul any of his gear. Seamen to overhaul their boats, cushions, fenders, oars, &c. Any Officer absent from his boat should arrange with another seaman to do his work.
Wednesday..	1 to 2	... General singing instruction.
	2 to 3	... Special drill party and cleaning arms.
	3 to 3:45	... 3 divisions, swimming, or physical drill with arms.
Thursday	... 1 to 3	... 1 division, work, including cleaning arms.
	1 to 2	... 2 divisions, physical drill with arms, bayonet exercise, aiming drill, &c.
	2 to 3	... Boat exercise, wheeling, line abreast, line astern, learning to come alongside, shove-off (proper words of command to be given).
	3 to 3:45	... Swimming, or balance step, extension motions, saluting.
Friday	... 1 to 3	... 1 division, work, coaling ship, cleaning dormitory and swimming bath.
	1 to 2	... Special club party ;† remainder, seamanship, launch instruction.
	2 to 3	... Boat exercise.
	3 to 3:45	... Swimming exercise, or physical drill with arms.
Saturday	.....	Recreation—Cricket, athletics, harbour excursions, visits ashore for deserving boys.
	1:15	... Dinner and recreation.
	2:30	... Sunday-school.
	4	... Muster.

NOTES.

Inspection at 8:45 a.m. Divisions and prayers at 9 a.m.  
Recreation (10 minutes) at 10 a.m., when all boys go over lower masthead. Commander's Court of Inquiry at 12:50.  
Muster at 1 p.m. Muster, dismiss school, work and drill parties at 3:50 p.m.  
\* When religious instructors do not attend, boys not required by seamen in boats to be busily employed at either drill or work.  
† At 2 p.m. all the special drill party to be marched into school.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MILITARY FORCES OF THE COLONY.**(REPORT BY MAJOR-GENERAL G. A. FRENCH, R.A., C.M.G., COMMANDING, FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30TH JUNE, 1900.)*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1900.***INDEX.****PERMANENT FORCES.**

- Paragraphs 1-2.—ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY (FIELD).  
 " 3-4.—" " (GARRISON).  
 Paragraph 5.—SUBMARINE MINERS.

**PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.**

- Paragraphs 6-8.—MOUNTED FORCES { LANCERS,  
 MOUNTED RIFLES,  
 FIELD BATTERY.  
 Paragraph 9.—NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY  
 Paragraphs 10-11.—ENGINEERS.  
 Paragraph 12.—INFANTRY.  
 Paragraphs 13-14.—DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.  
 Paragraph 15.—VOLUNTEERS.  
 " 16.—CAMPS.  
 " 17.—DRILL-HALLS.  
 " 18.—RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.  
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 Paragraph 28.—IMPERIAL BUSH CONTINGENT.  
 Paragraphs 29-31.—STRENGTH OF FORCES.  
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**APPENDICES.**

- A.—Annual Report of Officer Commanding Artillery.  
 B.—Report on the Musketry Training for the year 1898-99.  
 C.—Extracts from the Annual Report of the Acting Principal Medical Officer.  
 D.—General State of the New South Wales Military Forces at local Camps during 1900.  
 E.—Australasian Contingents for South Africa.  
 F.—Actual Strength of New South Wales Military Forces on 30th June, 1900.  
 G.—Roll of Honor, South Africa.

not for  
 printing

## MILITARY FORCES OF THE COLONY.

REPORT for the year ending 30th June, 1900, by Major-General G. A. FRENCH, R.A., C.M.G., Commanding Military Forces.

To the Principal Under Secretary,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Report on the Forces and Defences of the Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1900, for the information of the Honorable the Chief Secretary :—

### PERMANENT FORCES.

#### ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY.

1. "A" Battery was encamped at National Park for gun practice on 25th September, and carried out its annual course of practice; but owing to arrangements having to be made in connection with the despatch of a Contingent to South Africa, the Battery was brought into Head-quarters on the 24th October.

It was expected that the services of this Battery would have been accepted by the Imperial Government, but they were declined with the 1st Contingent, and, consequently, a number of their drivers and draught horses were transferred to the Army Medical Corps. The advantage to the latter of having these trained horses and drivers was most marked throughout the operations in South Africa. The mobility of the New South Wales Army Medical Corps was the theme of admiration on many occasions by general officers, and this mobility was all the greater by contrast with the Imperial Service, where the Royal Army Medical Corps have no independent transport, and are at all times dependent on another branch of the service when they have to move.

Subsequently the services of "A" Battery were accepted by the Imperial Government, and the Battery was made up to full war strength in men and horses, and embarked on the s.s. "Warrigal" on 31st December, 1899, without exception the most complete and efficient unit that ever left Australia.

Major	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns (1 acting Captain)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Battery Sergeant-major	...	...	...	...	...	1
Battery Quartermaster-sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sergeant-farrier	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing-smiths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Collar-makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gunners	...	...	...	...	...	76
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total, all ranks						175

Horses, 140.

15-pr. Guns, 6.

(2.) The subsequent history of the Battery after landing in South Africa was not fortunate. Some six guns were required for a detached force sent to the Prieska-Upington District. To have taken these from one of the Brigade Divisions of

of three batteries in which the Field Artillery are organised, would have involved the breaking up of a lieutenant-colonel's command, and our Battery standing quite alone, and in the vicinity, was only too convenient for the purpose, and was sent—the result being an inglorious campaign, in which officers or men never had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves like their comrades in the other branches of the Service.

#### GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(3.) The physique of 175 recruits, of which 21 were boys, passed for these Companies during the past year was good.

	Men.	Boys.
Average height ... ..	5 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	5 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
„ chest ... ..	38 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	29 inches.
„ weight ... ..	11 st. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	9 stone.

The Annual Long Course of Gunnery extended from 19th June, 1899, to 19th December, 1899, and consisted of—

Royal Australian Artillery—N.C.O.'s and Gunners	...	19
Tasmanian Artillery—N.C.O.	... ..	1
Total ... ..	...	20

#### Certificates issued :—

1st class, extra ... ..	...	3
1st class ... ..	...	10
2nd class ... ..	...	4
Total ... ..	...	17

(4). A large number of men from this branch were utilised to fill vacancies in “A” Battery and other Corps proceeding to South Africa.

With 1st Contingent ... ..	7 Gunners.
“A” Battery ... ..	1 Lieutenant. 2 Corporals. 4 Bombardiers. 60 Gunners. 1 Trumpeter.
	68
With Second Contingent ... ..	1 Captain. 1 Lieutenant. 2 Sergeants. 1 Bombardier. 13 Gunners. 1 Trumpeter.
	19
Australian Bush Contingent ... ..	1 Major. 2 Lieutenants. 1 Company Sergeant-major. 3 Gunners.
	7
Imperial Bush Contingent... ..	1 Captain.
Total ... ..	102

Annual Competitive Prize-firing.—One of the Companies of the R.A.A. (No. 1 Co.) this year shot into a 1st-class Company, and another into a 3rd-class. This is the first time in New South Wales that a 1st-class has been obtained.

#### SUBMARINE

## SUBMARINE MINERS.

(5.) A practical course in laying Submarine Mines was carried out from 13th April, 1900, to 28th April, 1900.

The submarine-mining steamer ordered has not as yet been delivered, and this branch is at a serious disadvantage in consequence. The Agent-General was instructed to obtain this vessel through the War Office on 22nd November, 1898, and the contract was signed by J. S. White & Co. on 25th July, 1899.

The Partially-paid Sections, as usual, worked in with the Permanent Sections in the Continuous Training at Easter.

Extra S.M. mining cable required has been indented for.

## PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.

## MOUNTED FORCES.

*Lancers.*

(6.) The first force of Australian Troops to land in South Africa were the New South Wales Lancers. These men formed a portion of the squadron of 102 officers and men referred to in my Report last year as having proceeded to Aldershot for a course of practical training. During their passage out from London war was declared, and the greater portion at once volunteered to land and go to the front, and several of those who could not then stop, for family or business reasons, subsequently rejoined their comrades in South Africa.

In all, 7 officers and 158 men of the New South Wales Regiment of Lancers have been landed at the Cape, and have done excellent service with the Cavalry Division under Lieutenant-General French, who has on many occasions borne testimony to their usefulness as scouts, and in locating the enemy, as well as in taking a full share in all the operations of war in which the Cavalry were engaged.

*Mounted Rifles.*

(7.) With the First Contingent sent from this Colony was a Company of Mounted Rifles, under Captain J. Antill, consisting of 3 officers and 97 N.C.O.'s and men of the Mounted Rifles Regiment and 2 officers and 32 N.C.O.'s and men of the 1st Australian Horse.

This Company worked independently for some time, but was merged as a Company of Mounted Infantry in the Regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Knight shortly after the arrival of the latter in the Orange River Colony.

The Regiment of Mounted Rifles has taken a full share in furnishing detachments for the different Contingents, and the superior training of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men was a great assistance to the Corps to which they were attached.

*Field Batteries.*

(8.) "B" and "C" Batteries were encamped at National Park from 29th September, 1899, to 2nd October, 1899, when the following instruction was carried out, viz. :—

1st day : Standing Gun Drill, and Gun-laying.

2nd day : Standing Gun Drill, Gun-laying, and Shot Practice.

3rd day : Taking up Positions, Standing Gun Drill, and Gun-laying.

4th day : Competitive Prize-firing.

These Batteries will have a modern equipment at an early date (the equipment of one has already arrived). They have been at a disadvantage through the absence of many of their officers and men in South Africa and dearth of suitable harness during past year. The increase of this branch is a matter of prime necessity, and, in view of the considerable amount of equipment under order, might be taken in hand at an early date.



## NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

(9.) *Competitive Prize-firing*: No. 5 Company (Newcastle) was this year the winning Company, obtaining a 3rd-class prize.

*Camp*: Nos. 3 and 4 (Sydney) Companies, and No. 6 (Wollongong) Company, went into Camp at the Heads for nine days at Easter, and No. 5 Company (Newcastle) formed their own local Camp.

Much useful instruction was given, and shot practice was also carried out with good results.

## ENGINEERS.

*Nos. 1 and 2 (Field) Companies.*

(10.) Companies are full strength.

A short Camp (five days) for continuous training was held at Easter. The Companies were camped at the Engineer Dépôt, Moore Park, and the usual routine of a Camp, with guard, &c., was carried out. The work done was of a very interesting and instructive character, including making rafts and forming bridge over one of the lakes in Centennial Park. The usual half-day drills took place during the year, the work done at same embracing Field Company Drill with horses (twice), the erection of a full-sized suspension bridge, the building of a full-sized redoubt, shelter trenches, &c. Stores for the four section carts at present on charge are complete. The stores for a Head-quarter waggon and two Company waggons are in store; but the Head-quarter waggon, two Company waggons, and two more section carts (with stores for these last) are necessary to complete the equipments for the establishment of two full Companies.

*No. 4 (Electric) Company.*

(11.) Company is up to full strength of Establishment. The usual Parades and three days' continuous training have been carried out during the year.

The fixed beam and search lights at Middle and South Heads (with the exception of the seaward light at South Head, which has been run twice) have been run about six times, viz., once a quarter and twice during continuous training. Everything has been most satisfactory. The installation for fixed beam at Newcastle is completed, and reported satisfactory. The search light at Newcastle is completed, with the exception of cable, lens, and projector, which have not yet arrived from England. No. 4 Company is still deficient of certain necessary stores (provision for part of which has been asked for on this year's Estimates), especially in the latest pattern of vehicles for Field Telegraph work. The search light installation at La Perouse is completed, and a trial run of the same gave satisfactory results.

## INFANTRY.

(12.) All the Partially-paid Regiments carried out practice with the Magazine Rifle; report of D.A.A.G. of Musketry attached. (*Appendix "B."*)

A full Company of Infantry was sent with the First Contingent; it consisted of a very carefully-selected body of men, but they had not been long in South Africa before they were horsed and utilised as Mounted Infantry, and afterwards merged in Lieutenant-Colonel Knight's Regiment. As Mounted Troops eventually were those only in request for South Africa, the Infantry had only a small percentage of their strength represented, though many of them joined Mounted Corps that were being formed, viz., Officers, 11; N.C.O.'s and men, 131.

## DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.

(13.) The Army Service Corps was increased by one Company during the past year, and though no distinct section of this branch was sent to South Africa, four officers and twenty-nine men proceeded there with other corps, Lieutenants Basche and Harriott, very promising officers, losing their lives.

(14.) The Army Medical Corps earned much praise wherever they served during the campaign, and Colonel Williams has had the satisfaction of knowing that his many years of plodding hard work and organisation has at length met with the

the recognition it deserved from the highest Military Officers in Her Majesty's Service. Further particulars as to this branch will be found in the report of the Acting Principal Medical Officer. (*Appendix "C."*)

It seems proper to draw attention to the voluntary offer of their services by such eminent surgeons as Fiaschi, MacCormick, and Scot-Skirving, which were gladly accepted, also to the good work done by Miss Gould and her staff of nurses.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

(15.) The Volunteer Force gave a fair share of its members for service in South Africa, the 1st Australian Horse taking the lead with 10 officers and 139 men sent; 5th Regiment, 3 officers and 16 men; 6th Regiment, 1 officer and 30 men; 7th Regiment, 1 officer and 21 men; 8th Regiment, 2 officers and 11 men.

This branch of the Force seems to be capable of almost indefinite extension; 144 Corps, numbering some 12,000 men, have been offered during the past year, being some  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. more than the total numbers of the present Forces. Provision has been asked for on the Estimates for 2,000 men, which, even if approved, will still leave a vast number disappointed.

In common with the other branches of the Forces, the Volunteer Force suffers from the dislocation caused by the absence of Adjutants, Sergeant Instructors, and some of its most energetic members in South Africa.

#### CAMPS.

(16.) There was no large central Encampment during the past year; in fact, at Easter time the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent was being got ready for embarkation. There were small Encampments as per Appendix "D."

There was a large general parade at Centennial Park on Easter Monday, at which some 4,755 officers and men were present, notwithstanding the absence of so many in South Africa; parade state as below:—

Regiment or Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Total.
Head-quarters Staff ... ..	7	5	12
New South Wales Lancers ... ..	7	323	330
Imperial Bushmen ... ..	32	479	511
New South Wales Field Artillery, B and C Batteries	4	80	84
Royal Australian Artillery ... ..	6	134	140
N.S.W. Garrison Artillery, Nos. 3, 4, and 6 Companies	5	157	162
Engineers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Companies ... ..	15	187	202
1st Infantry Regiment ... ..	17	347	364
2nd Infantry Regiment ... ..	24	391	415
3rd Infantry Regiment ... ..	18	250	268
5th Regiment (Scottish Rifles) ... ..	15	329	344
6th Regiment (Australian Rifles) ... ..	18	314	332
7th Regiment (St. George's Rifles) ... ..	14	358	372
8th Regiment (Irish Rifles) ... ..	8	347	355
National Guard ... ..	5	113	118
Third Contingent ... ..	5	217	222
Army Service Corps ... ..	4	81	85
Army Medical Corps ... ..	5	48	53
Naval Forces ... ..	27	359	386
Grand Total ... ..	236	4,519	4,755

#### DRILL-HALLS.

(17.) The Sydney Corps are still without any central drill-hall, though it is hoped that at last a suitable site has been found.

New halls were erected at Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Orange, and Penrith, and it is proposed to erect similar halls at Singleton, Forbes, and Wellington during current year.

#### RIFLE

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

(18.) As there was no Central Encampment for the Forces, it was considered advisable to postpone the meeting of the Defence Force Rifle Association, the grant lapsing. I have not as yet had an answer to my application as to the amount being revoted, in which case a meeting might be held about the time of the National Association Meeting, and thus avoid the expense of a double lot of passes by rail.

The Rifle Associations still adhere too much to matches at known ranges, though certain of them have introduced matches of a useful nature for military purposes, thus—

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*Rapid Firing.*

At 500 yards—10 shots in 1 minute and 45 seconds.

## SOUTH COAST RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*Volley Firing.*

10 volleys at unknown ranges.

*Section Attack.*

Rapid Firing.

## SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Volley Firing.

Section Attack.

Rapid Firing.

## WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Volley Firing.

Section Attack.

Rapid Firing.

Disappearing Targets.

## WARLIKE STORES.

(19.) The old difficulties as to the supply of warlike stores were accentuated during the past year. A state of war prevailing seemed to be quite sufficient reason for not meeting the requisitions of this and other Australian Governments for such prime necessities of defence as arms and ammunition. The reason was probably more satisfactory to the War Office than to the Governments of these Colonies, who, while constantly having pressed upon them, and rightly so, the necessity for adopting exactly the same pattern arms and ammunition as in use by the Imperial troops, found themselves at a critical period quite unable to obtain them.

(20.) The arms sent to England for conversion in 1898 have not yet been received back, and a requisition for Magazine Rifles, sent in 1899, met with the response that in about a year's time their manufacture might be commenced, all of which goes to prove the truth of the statement in my Report of last year that "there is no central authority responsible for the defence of the extremities of the Empire."

## CONTINGENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(21.) In the first week of October, 1899, a Conference of Commandants met in Melbourne to formulate proposals for a combined Contingent being sent to South Africa. The Conference pointed out the desirability of furnishing a large proportion of mounted men, while yet representing all branches of the Forces, and that a sufficiently large Force, representing all arms, be sent as an "Australian Contingent." A total of over 2,000 officers and men was arranged for.

Before,

Before, however, the report was signed, instructions were received from England to the effect that units were to consist of about 125 men, that "in view of numbers already available, Infantry most, Cavalry least serviceable," and that two units might be supplied by Victoria and New South Wales and one from South Australia. Subsequently, units were approved for the other Australian Colonies.

(22.) The result of the above was that the Contingents from the different Australian Colonies embarked as so many independent atoms,\* no cohesion amongst them, and difficulties about command, even when on board ship; no head to the Australian Forces, or even to the Forces of a Colony; and, in fact, no one to refer to in anything of local importance.

(23.) The despatch of a Second Contingent was approved on 16th December, 1899, and "A" Battery embarked on 31st December, the Royal Australian Artillery having independent equipment of its own. The preparation of the rest of the Force was a rush all through, there being practically little in store, and almost everything required having to be made. The following letter (sent as a preliminary Report) gives some idea of the difficulties to be encountered at this period, and the causes of them:—

From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales Military Forces, to  
The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject:—South African Contingents.—Remarks with regard to Equipment.*

New South Wales Military Forces,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 9 July, 1900.

Sir,

I had intended dealing with the matters mentioned below in my Annual Report; but as that could not be furnished for some time, I have the honor to submit the following for the early consideration of the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

(1.) The system introduced during the past five years of deducting large sums from the Military Estimates seems to me to be primarily responsible for any failures in the supply of suitable equipment to the troops sent to South Africa.

Thus, for 1896-97	...	...	...	£20,000	was deducted.
1897-98	...	...	...	20,000	"
1898-99	...	...	...	37,703	"
1899-1900...	...	...	...	40,000	"

(2.) It should be understood that only small savings could accrue from—

- (a) Failure on the part of members of the Force to put in the full time for which pay was voted.
- (b) From failure of Volunteers to become efficient.

(c) That actual savings having been made in the first of the above years, they could not be repeated in succeeding years, or, to speak more plainly, an appointment having been abolished for the sake of economy in 1896, could not again show a saving by its abolition in 1897.

(3.) It was not competent for the Military Authorities to reduce the pay or allowances voted by Parliament for the members of the Forces, and consequently savings had to be made from the Vote for "General Stores and Contingencies."

(4.) The evils mentioned in (3) were further intensified, owing to a new system, brought into force by the Treasury, by which all sums unexpended on 30th June lapsed; thus, as the Military Department could take no action for the purchase of stores till Estimates were passed (about December), and as delays frequently occurred in the supply of stores—especially warlike stores from England—considerable sums lapsed, and the accounts had to be paid from the succeeding year's Vote. The accumulations due to the above causes put us in the position on 1st July, 1899, of having some £16,000 carried over to that financial year, and the Estimates further provided that £40,000 was to be saved; so that we started, as it were, with a deficit of some £56,000 (quite apart from other reductions of £10,240 made before submission to Parliament), or about 30 per cent. of the whole Military Vote.

While the above sweeping reductions were being made, the Forces were increasing in a greater proportion. Major-General Hutton, when Commandant, put the minimum expenditure at £200,000 per annum. When he left the Colony the Forces consisted of—

Permanent officers and men	...	...	...	...	538
Partially-paid officers and men	...	...	...	...	4,341
Volunteers do	...	...	...	...	198
Total	...	...	...	...	5,077

On 30th June, 1900, there were—

Permanent officers and men	...	...	...	...	829
Partially-paid do	...	...	...	...	4,244
Volunteers do	...	...	...	...	3,434
Total	...	...	...	...	8,507

showing an increase of 68 per cent. in numbers for an increase of 6 per cent. on the Annual Estimates.

(6.)

\* See Appendix "E."

(6.) A reference to my letter of 30th August, 1899, will show that I plainly pointed out the very serious disadvantage to the Military Service in practically having to start the year with a deficit of some £56,000; but apparently no action was taken, and consequently it can be readily seen that when, in October, the Military Department was called upon to prepare a Force for service abroad, the military stores and equipment available could not be much—the Forces, in fact, having been living from hand-to-mouth for many years past.

(7.) As a matter of fact, the First Contingent, and others sent to South Africa up to end of December, 1899, were well equipped, nearly all the mounted men having the Imperial pattern military saddlery; after that date we had to be content with what could be obtained at short notice.

On 21st December I submitted to the Government a proposal for the Second Contingent. On 30th December "A" Battery left by the s.s. "Warrigal," fully-equipped with a good outfit in every respect. On 17th January 702 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men embarked on the steamships "Surrey," "Moravian," and "Southern Cross."

(8.) *Helmets.*—Owing to information being cabled on 1st January that our first Contingents were liable to be mistaken for the enemy through wearing hats, it was ordered, on 4th January, that khaki helmets should be supplied. There were none in store, or obtainable in the Colony; so that thirteen days only were available to provide helmets for some 702 officers and men. Even afterwards, when the Citizens' Bushmen Corps was formed, an attempt to get these of proper shape and material from manufacturers resulted in one offer of 250 in twenty-one days, and this offer was withdrawn a few days after.

In these circumstances, the question resolved itself into obtaining, not what you wanted, but what you could get; and it is not surprising if helmets obtained in such circumstances could not stand the rough service of campaigning in wet weather. As a matter of fact, when an interested expert (who offered to supply 250 helmets, but could not do so) was questioned by the Clothing Board, he admitted that "it was the best article that could be got at the time."

(9.) *Uniform.*—The system under which uniform has been supplied to our Forces was plainly dealt with in my Report for 1897. Subsequently, the Right Honorable the Premier took steps towards the formation of a clothing factory; but I regret to say the idea was not carried out. Practically, we are still in the hands of one contractor; and as he is not bound to keep up any stock of garments, or even of material to make them, it can readily be understood what a rush there was when some 700 men had to be measured and fitted out with two suits of uniform in two or three weeks. In the matter of greatcoats and riding trousers we actually had to wait till the cloth was manufactured at the mills, and then wait for it to be made up.

The fact that our men were provided with cloth instead of cotton khaki was a decided advantage, especially when cold weather was coming on, though in response to an application as to further supplies of clothing being forwarded, we received an answer that the Imperial authorities in South Africa would attend to that; as a matter of fact, I believe they also replaced some of the helmets.

(10.) *Saddlery.*—One of my earlier acts after arrival in this Colony was to order 200 sets of military saddlery and 1,000 numnahs. These came in well for the Mounted Rifles and Lancers of the First Contingent, but afterwards only "bush" saddles were obtainable. The bush saddle may be all very well in the bush for a 10-stone man in his shirt-sleeves, but is not the saddle for the "Light" Dragoon, who, with his arms, ammunition, and gear for man and horse, rides 18 stone. Even with the best of saddles the half-starved, overweighted horses on active service suffer from galls and sore backs; it is, therefore, not to be wondered at if some of ours suffered similarly. To obtain sufficient saddles in the short period available was one of our greatest difficulties; they had to be obtained where possible. Those supplied by regular saddlers were generally satisfactory of their kind. In one instance, a speculative tailor apparently bought up some job lots of inferior saddles, the D's fastened with such bad leather that it could be torn across by hand. On this being reported, they were promptly condemned by a Board, and the whole consignment thrown back on his hands.

An extension of three days' time in the departure of the transports, which I asked for, was not approved; and to illustrate the pressure at this period (January), I may mention that my first mounted parade for inspection of the Mounted Infantry had to be made on the Sunday before their departure, and even then I had to take them one Company at a time, and wait till the next Company changed the one lot of saddles on to their horses; in fact, saddles and bridles were being delivered up to the hour of embarking. This left little margin for inspection.

(11.) I append hereto:—

- (a) Copy of my letter of 12/1/00, referring to saddlery.
- (b) Report of Major Boam, D.A.A.G., the officer appointed to attend to the issue of clothing of Contingents.
- (c) Report of Clothing Board as to helmets supplied.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the Hon. the Chief Secretary that the number of men and horses sent to South Africa from New South Wales was greater than from any other two Australian Colonies combined; that all Contingents were embarked up to time, and without any hitch in arrangements; that the Staff, in addition to their own work, had to purchase 2,500 horses and equipment, engage and fit out 2,684 officers and men, carry on the duties relating to transports, horse-fittings, forage and food supplies, &c., as well as perform the duties of absent members of the Staff, so far without any recognition whatever.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales Military Forces, to  
The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject* :—Departure of Troops being deferred till 20th.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

New South Wales Military Forces,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 12 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Minister, the desirability of deferring the departure of the troops till Saturday, the 20th.

In submitting this suggestion, I do so mainly in consequence of the delays with regard to the supply of harness and saddlery, and the inferiority of workmanship. These have been of such a nature that the Mounted Infantry have not yet been able to have a mounted drill, and the Australian Horse have had to condemn a large portion of their supplies of saddlery. The time thus gained will be of great value in giving extra training to these hastily-raised Forces.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

(24.) The remainder of the Second Contingent embarked on the 17th January in the troopships "Moravian," "Southern Cross," and "Surrey," making a total, with those in the "Warrigal," of—

Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
55	826	814	6

It had been arranged that I was to proceed with the Second Contingent, but to my mortification this was afterwards countermanded, and the chance of a life-time lost.

(25.) On the 10th January, instructions were given for the formation of the New South Wales Bushmen's Contingent, the funds for which were mostly provided by public subscription. My instructions were to associate myself with J. R. Carey, Esq., in matters relating to the organisation, equipment, and despatch of the Force, and to undertake, with his assistance, the control of the arrangements.

(26.) More time was available as regards this Contingent, and as practical bushmen were supposed to be able to get on with less kit than the ordinary Volunteer, advantage was taken of this fact to reduce the kit in every possible way. The saddle adopted was practically the same as for the Second Contingent, but a saddle-bag was provided to hold some of the kit; this arrangement seemed satisfactory. I took the whole Force for a march to Liverpool and back, and although they marched some 40 miles within thirty hours, and many of the horses must have done much more, no cases of sore backs were reported.

(27.) This Contingent embarked on 28th February, 1900, the strength being as follows :—

Officers.	Men.	Horses.
30	499	529

The question of officers for this Force was a difficult one, and several had to be taken who had no military experience. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Airey, D.S.O., was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, the Force being organised in four Squadrons of 5 officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and men each.

#### IMPERIAL BUSH CONTINGENT.

(28.) The organisation of this Force was authorised on 13th March, 1900. A large number of men who had been under training in what was known as the Third Contingent, and were awaiting the chance of going to South Africa, were at once available, and other *bonâ fide* bushmen were enrolled in the far west, officers being sent out to select them at such places as Hay, Cootamundra, Gundagai, Bourke, Wagga, Young, Cooma, Moree, Tenterfield, and Cobar, a splendid lot of men being engaged.

It was hoped that the service of Major Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, would have been made available for the command of this Contingent; but as the Imperial Government did not consent, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay was appointed. The difficulties as to officers culminated with this Contingent. The more experienced ones, and those who could conveniently leave their private business, had already volunteered with previous Contingents, and it was most difficult to obtain the services of officers of any military experience for the command of companies. A suggestion of mine, that some of these positions should be given to officers already serving in South Africa, was not approved; and, on the whole, I think it was fortunate that some months elapsed, after arrival in South Africa, before this Corps was brought into contact with the enemy.

STRENGTH



## STRENGTH OF FORCES.

(29.) As this is the last report that I will have to make on the New South Wales Forces, it may not be inappropriate to compare the numbers on 30th June, 1900, with those at the time of my arrival in the Colony.

1896.				
Permanent Forces	Regimental Permanent Staffs.	Partially-paid Forces.	Volunteers.	Reservists.
551	78	4,249	199	*1,896
1900.				
742	88	4,374	3,365	1,426

\* Undrilled—no training.

(30.) In the above interval the greater portion of the Forces have been rearmed with the Magazine rifles and 303 rifles and carbines, and a plentiful supply of cordite ammunition provided.

Modern field-guns supplied, or in course of supply, to Field Batteries.

Submarine-mining steamer of latest type contracted for; quick-firing guns for defence of mine-fields obtained and mounted; 6-inch and 8-inch guns chasehooped, some being converted to quick-firing. Defence works rearmed and strengthened. Electric light installations supplied at Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany. Drill-halls (15) erected at Parramatta, Kiama, Bathurst, Richmond, Penrith, Orange, Cooma, Albury, Goulburn, Wagga, East Maitland, Lambton, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, and Victoria Barracks. New rifle-ranges constructed at North Sydney, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Albury, Goulburn, Maitland, Newcastle, Tamworth, East Maitland, Wellington, Wagga, Bowral, Young, Kiama, and extensive alterations at Randwick and Flemington.

(31.) As regards the personnel, it would scarcely be for me to compare the state of efficiency; but I would point out that the Annual Encampments, which did not take place for some seven years, were reintroduced in 1897 in part, and generally in 1898; that practice camps for Field Artillery have been introduced, and horses purchased therefor; frequent practice at moving targets for Garrison Artillery; long courses of gunnery instruction, of which officers and non-commissioned officers from other Australian Colonies have been glad to avail themselves; a School of Musketry; additional Rifle Associations and Rifle Clubs formed; and a regular system of musketry prizes for all Corps. That the Army Medical Corps and Army Service Corps have been enlarged, and more fully equipped, and also the Engineer Companies, and, finally, that all Corps have had an increase of paid parades of some 25 per cent.

I think it but reasonable to suppose that the above causes must have produced increased efficiency.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

(32.) In conclusion, I would wish to place on record my thanks to the Staff of all ranks, and to Officers Commanding Corps and Companies, who, for years past, have done so much to further the efficiency of the Forces, and especially to Colonels Mackenzie, Taunton, Williams, and Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Blanchard, Majors Bridges, Owen, Boam, and Lee, who have each in their respective spheres afforded me most valuable assistance; to Lieutenant-Colonels Burns and Lassetter, by whose exertions the Mounted Forces of the Colony were brought into such prominence in England; to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, who raised, *ab initio*, that fine Volunteer Corps the 1st Australian Horse; and, finally, to those Officers, N.C. Officers, and men, who, by their endurance of hardship, efficiency, and proved valour on many a hard-fought field in South Africa, have brought much credit to themselves, to the Colony to which they belong, and to that great Australia whose Defence Forces lifted on to a higher plane, and under one head and one system, will be still better able to cope with all enemies of the Great Empire of which we are proud to form a part.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N.S. Wales Military Forces.

Head-quarters,  
Sydney, 3rd October, 1900.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING ARTILLERY.

From Major F. T. B. Baynes, R.A.A., Commanding Artillery, to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir, Artillery Staff Office, Victoria Barracks, 18 September, 1900.

I have the honor to forward a report on the Artillery under my command, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1900.

Colonel Smith, R.A., was in command until 31st December, 1899, and Lieut.-Colonel Airey, R.A.A., D.S.O., until 27th February, 1900, when these officers proceeded to South Africa—Colonel Smith in command of "A" Battery, R.A.A., and Lieut.-Colonel Airey in command of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

"A" Battery.

1. On the 29th December, 1899, "A" Battery, under the command of Colonel Smith, R.A. proceeded to South Africa, with a strength of 5 officers, 170 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 guns and waggons, fully equipped, and 140 horses.

The strength was made up by drawing 1 officer and 67 non-commissioned officers and men from the Garrison Companies, R.A.A.

Horses. 2. There are at present 59 horses on charge, in addition to the ones in South Africa. Nineteen of these horses are used by the Permanent Cavalry Unit.

Men. 3. There are at present 30 drivers specially enlisted since the departure of "A" Battery to look after the horses, harness, &c.

Armament. 4. The battery of four 15-pr. Q.-F. field-guns, with the latest Q.-F. breech mechanism, and spade attachment to carriage for checking recoil, have arrived this month, together with harness. Waggon have also been ordered by cable.

I would recommend that the Battery be made up to a 6-gun Battery, and handed over to "A" Battery on their return.

Three hundred rounds of ammunition per gun has also been received.

Annual\_Camp. 5. "A" Battery were in camp at National Park from 25th September, 1899, to 23rd October, 1899, when much useful instruction was given.

Shot practice was carried out on 17th and 18th October.

Owing to the war in South Africa "A" Battery were brought back before originally intended.

"B" and "C" Batteries.

6. Both Batteries were in camp for four days—from 29th September, 1899, to 2nd October, 1899.

"B" Battery—Four officers and forty-eight men.

"C" Battery—Four officers and forty-seven men.

Their Annual Competitive Prize-firing was carried out on the last day, with the following results:—

"B" Battery—Third-class prize.

"C" Battery—No prize.

Colonel Smith, R.A., and Major Bridges, R.A.A., were present during the camp, and acted as umpires.

R.A.A. GARRISON.

Personnel. 7. Including Artillery Staff, twelve officers and ninety-six non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to South Africa with "A" Battery and the various Contingents, or as Special Service Officers.

These vacancies, up to the rank of corporal, have been partly filled up by enlisting other men.

On the 30th June last there were forty-four vacancies.

Company Course. 8. The usual Company Courses have been held, with very good results, considering the paucity of officers and the short service of a number of the men.

Long Course. 9. A Long Course of Gunnery was held, commencing on the 19th June, and terminating on the 19th December, 1899, consisting of nineteen non-commissioned officers and gunners of the R.A.A., and one corporal from the Tasmanian Artillery.

The following certificates were awarded:—

1st Class Extra...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1st Class...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...	4
						—
						17

Annual Competitive Prize-firing. 10. One of the Companies of the R.A.A. (No. 1 Company) this year shot into a 1st Class Company, and another into a 3rd Class. This is the first time in New South Wales that a 1st Class has been obtained.

Small Arms. 11. The R.A.A. Garrison are now armed with the Martini-Enfield Rifle.

Camp. 12. The R.A.A. Garrison only went into camp to act as instructors and fatigue men for the N.S.W.A.

N.S.W.A.

N.S.W.A. GARRISON.

*Partially Paid.*

13. No. 5 Company (Newcastle) was this year the winning Company, obtaining a 3rd-class prize. Competitive  
 14. Nos. 3 and 4 (Sydney) Companies, and No. 6 Company (Wollongong) went into Camp at the Camp.  
 Heads for nine days at Easter, and No. 5 Company (Newcastle) formed their own local Camp.  
 Much useful instruction was given, and Shot practice was also carried out with good results.  
 I append a few remarks on the Forts and Armaments (Confidential).

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. BAYNES, Major,  
 Commanding Artillery.

## APPENDIX B.

Issued with G.O. 102 of 1900.

## NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES.

## Report on the Musketry Training for the year 1898-99.

1. THE rendering of my Report of the Musketry Training of the New South Wales Military Forces 1898-99, has been delayed consequent upon my duties in connection with the departure of the several Contingents to South Africa, the loss of the Assistant Instructor, who left the Colony with the Infantry Contingent, and the change of administration in connection with my own department, and that of the Officer Commanding the Unpaid Volunteer Force.

2. The Annual Course was carried out in accordance with the local Musketry Regulations, 1896, which has now been superseded by a new edition, dated 1899, the publication of which renders reference to any Imperial Musketry Book unnecessary, thus saving the confusing and even perplexing effect produced by the ever recurring reference to several books on the subject.

3. The shooting does not show an improvement in the musketry of last year, attributable, no doubt, in a great degree to the introduction of the M.L.E. Rifle. I feel confident, however, that much better results will be recorded next year, when the men will have become accustomed to the new and superior weapon with which they have been armed.

4. Money prizes were for the first time offered this year. This innovation, I am sure, will in the future prove an incentive to better shooting.

5. The Annual Returns were fairly well prepared, showing a marked improvement over those of last year.

6. Field Firing appears to play a very unimportant part in the Musketry Training. This may probably be accounted for by the fact that Regiments under the existing Regulations have so little opportunity of carrying it out, and also in some instances of the great difficulty of obtaining suitable ground within a reasonable distance from the respective headquarters of Corps. I desire here to reiterate my remarks in this respect, contained in my report of last year:—"I venture to hope that the Force may have more opportunities of carrying out Field Firing than at present."

7. I would respectfully suggest that in future the co-operation of Officers Commanding Regiments be asked in the shape of furnishing a short report of the musketry training of the troops under their respective commands, which could be rendered at the end of the musketry year. This report is not required in detail (the Regimental Returns show this), but in a general narrative form, describing how the musketry was performed, &c., any points to be brought to notice, or propositions to be made. These reports may prove instructive and interesting to all concerned.

8. I regret that owing to pressure of work I have been unable to carry out the instructions contained in para. 2 of G.O. 22, of 7th March, 1899, as regards visiting some of the Corps during the time they were performing their musketry training.

9. *School of Musketry.*

Six courses of instruction were held at Randwick during the years 1898-99, one being Class "A" for Officers, and five Class "C" for Warrant and N.C. Officers of the R.A. Artillery and Permanent Staff.

No. 3.—Staff Officers' Course, 19th September to 10th October, 1898. Three Officers reported themselves, and two obtained certificates.

No. 2.—Warrant and N.C. Officers' Course, 13th August to 12th September, 1898, was attended by eight N.C. Officers of the Permanent Staff and two N.C. Officers of the R.A. Artillery. Certificates were awarded to seven of the Permanent Staff.

No. 3.—Warrant and N.C. Officers' Course, 19th November to 19th December, 1898, was attended by ten N.C. Officers of the Permanent Staff, eight of whom were awarded certificates.

No. 4.—Warrant and N.C. Officers' Course, 4th February to 6th March, 1899, was attended by five N.C. Officers of the Permanent Staff, and one N.C. Officer of the Corps of Engineers. All were awarded certificates.

No. 5.—Warrant and N.C. Officers' Course, 29th April to 30th May, 1899, was attended by one Staff Officer, seven N.C. Officers of the Permanent Staff, and two N.C. Officers of the R.A. Artillery. All were awarded certificates.

No. 6.—Warrant and N.C. Officers' Course, 8th July to 7th August, 1899, was attended by six N.C. Officers of the Permanent Staff, one N.C. Officer of the Corps of Engineers, and two N.C. Officers of the R.A. Artillery. All were awarded certificates.

Separate

Separate reports which have been furnished at the termination of each of the above courses have pointed out the keen interest displaying by all those attending.

The beneficial results which accrue from attendance at the School may readily be observed on parade when a comparison is made with the training of those Companies by a Staff Instructor who has received the special fire control instruction with those which have not. The instructions given at the School of Musketry, which demand an extra amount of work, have been useful in inducing those attending to study the nature of our new rifle and infantry fire.

No returns were furnished by the Australian Horse or National Guard, and those supplied by 1st and 2nd Garrison Artillery, 5th Scottish Rifles, and Army Service Corps were incomplete.

The total number of recruits shown as "exercised" or "part exercised" is 1,319, and 49, or 3·59 per cent.; remained "not exercised" at the end of the Musketry year 1898-99.

The following table shows the classification of recruits in comparison with the previous year :—

Year.	Percentage of—		
	1st-class Shots.	2nd-class Shots.	3rd-class Shots.
1897-98	25·15	46·15	28·7
1898-99	28·66	37·00	34·34

The total number of trained men "exercised" was 3,175 ; 1,218, or 27·72 per cent., were not "exercised."

The following table shows the classification of trained men in comparison with the previous year :—

Year.	Percentage of—			
	Marksmen.	1st-class Shots.	2nd-class Shots.	3rd-class Shots.
1897-98	22·11	30·01	39·24	8·64
1898-99	20·19	27·34	32·94	19·53

The total number of Reservists "exercised" or "part exercised" was 820 ; 418, or 33·76, per cent., were "not exercised."

The following table shows the classification of Reservists in comparison with the previous year :—

Year.	Percentage of—			
	Marksmen.	1st-class Shots.	2nd-class Shots.	3rd-class Shots.
1897-98	18·68	36·73	30·59	14·00
1898-99	78·29	13·41	6·84	1·46

Sydney, 15th June, 1900.

M. M. BOAM, Major,  
D.A.A.-General.

TABLE I.

TABLE I.—RECRUITS.

Designation of Military Units.	Numbers.		Figure of Merit.	Classification.			Percentage of 3rd Class Shots.	Order and Standard of Merit.		Remarks.
	Exercised or part exercised during the year.	Remaining not exercised at end of Year, 1898-99.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Order.	Standard.	
N.S.W. Lancers .....	64	3	147 49	30	25	9	14.06	4	47.46	Very good.
Mounted Rifles .....	93	9	165 57	57	26	10	10.75	2	53.57	Very good.
2nd Garrison Division Artillery .....	79		98 N.E.	14	28	37	46.96	10	46.84	Very good.
Corps of Engineers .....	13	1	96 26	2	2	9	69.23	1	54.6	Very good.
1st Infantry Regiment .....	141		145 49	57	66	18	12.77		47.08	Very good.
2nd " " .....	145		130 39	57	42	46	31.72	8	42.21	Good.
3rd " " .....	108		156 56	57	38	13	12.04	3	50.65	Very good.
4th " " .....	131		130 41	48	55	28	21.37	7	42.21	Good.
1st Infantry Regiment Cadets .....	19		39 22	1	1	17	89.47	6	46.45	Very good.
5th (Irish Rifles) .....	87		96 42		34	49	55.17	12	31.17	Unsatisfactory.
6th (Australian Rifles) .....	309	35	107 38	40	127	142	45.95	11	34.74	Unsatisfactory.
7th (St. George's Rifles) .....	107		99 20	4	34	69	64.48	13	32.14	Unsatisfactory.
Army Service Corps .....	23	1	61 19	7	10	6	26.09	9	36.31	Moderate.
Totals .....	1,319	49		378	488	453				
Percentage .....	96.41	3.59		28.66	37	34.34				

Standard of Merit.	Very Good.	Good.	Moderate.	Unsatisfactory.	Bad.	
Lancers and Army Service Corps .....	40	35	30	25	20*	} * Per cent. of highest possible score.
Mounted Rifles, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry and Cadets	45	40	Less than 20 per cent.—Very bad.			
			35 30 25*			
			Less than 25 per cent.—Very bad.			

TABLE II.—TRAINED SOLDIERS.

Designation of Unit.	Numbers.			Classification.				Figure of Merit of each Unit.	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit.		Best Shot in each Unit and No. of Points obtained.		Best Shot in each Regiment or Corps.	Remarks.		
	Fully exercised.	Part exercised.	Not exercised.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Order.	Standard.	Rank and Name.	Points.				
N.S.W. LANCERS.																
No. 1 Company.	{ Sydney Half Squadron.	36	..	3	5	7	18	6	96 30	8	38.09	Trooper Woodcock .....	155	....	Good.	
		{ Parramatta Half Squadron.	34	..	2	7	8	17	2	114 54	5	45.24	Sergeant O'Grady .....	181	....	Very good.
No. 2 Company.	{ West Camden Half Squadron.		33	1	2	1	6	23	3	96 31	7	38.09	S. S.-M. Hanrahan .....	147	Trooper Armbruster, O. (Lismore Squadron), 163 points.	Good.
		{ Berry Half Squadron.	34	..	3	2	10	19	3	103 39	6	40.87	Trooper Johnson .....	144		Very good.
No. 3 Company.	{ West Maitland Half Squadron.		38	..	3	18	13	7	..	135 38	3	53.57	Trooper Tooze .....	169		....
		{ Singleton Half Squadron.	42	..	..	17	21	4	..	130 43	4	51.59	S. S.-M. Simmons .....	179		....
No. 4 Company.	{ Casino Half Squadron.		40	..	..	29	10	1	..	142 65	1	56.35	Trooper Cummings .....	166	....	Very good.
		{ Lismore Half Squadron.	35	1	4	13	16	5	1	139 63	2	55.16	Trooper Sherlock, D. ....	176	....	Very good.
Totals .....			292	2	17	92	91	94	15	Regiment figure of merit .....		122				
Percentage .....									Regiment standard of merit .....		47.22					

TABLE II—TRAINED SOLDIERS—continued.

Designation of Unit.	Numbers.			Classification.				Figure of Merit of each Unit.	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit.		Best Shot in each Unit and No. of Points obtained.		Best Shot in each Regiment or Corps.	Remarks.
	Fully exercised.	Part exercised.	Not exercised.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Order.	Standard.	Rank and Name.	Points.		

N.S.W. MOUNTED RIFLES.																
No. 1 Company.	{	Molong .....	41	..	13	23	16	2	..	150	1	59.52	Private Leary.. .....	207	Priv. McClymont, T. (Inverell & Coy.), 217 points.	Very good
		Bathurst .....	22	..	35	4	13	5	..	71			7	50		Private Haig .....
No. 2 Company.	{	Pictou .....	27	..	45	7	13	7	..	127	5	50.39	Lce.-Corporal Potter .....	174		Very good.
		Camden .....	42	..	12	20	18	4	..	39			4	54.37		Private Grigg .....
No. 3 Company.	{	Bega .....	32	..	23	11	12	8	1	137	6	51.59	Corporal Armstrong .....	191		Very good.
		Forbes .....	N.E.	..	60	..	..	..	..	57			..	..		..
No. 4 Company.	{	Tenterfield .....	38	..	16	14	20	4	..	130	2	54.76	Lce.-Corporal Lohse, H. ...	191		Very good.
		Inverell .....	36	..	23	15	14	7	..	58			3	54.76		Private McClymont, J. ....
Totals .....			238	..	227	94	106	37	1	Battalion figure of merit .....		135				
Percentage .....			51.18	..	48.82	39.49	44.54	15.55	.42	Battalion standard of merit .....		53.57				

\* No range.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS (OPTIONAL).

No. 1 (Field) Company .....	16	..	44	1	4	5	6	..	61 50	3	39.28	Corporal Sullivan .....	108	Sapper Cambell, (No. 2 Coy), 116 points.	Unsatisfactory
2 " " .....	14	..	46	2	3	6	3	..	69 45	2	41.07	Sapper Palmer, J. H. ....	100		Moderate.
3 (Sub-marine) Company ..	23	..	82	1	7	14	1	..	74 53	1	44.05	Sergeant Purcell .....	106		Moderate.
4 (Electric) Company .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.E.	..	..	..	..		
Totals .....	53	..	172	4	14	25	10						68 50.		
Percentage .....	23.6	..	76.4	7.55	26.41	47.17	18.87						Corps figure of merit .....		
													Corps standard of merit .....		
													40.48		

1ST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

A (Headquarters) Company ...	51	..	8	10	17	24	..	..	123 48	6	48.81	Sergeant Thomas, J. ....	182	Sergt. A. Seymour (D Company), 199 points	Good.
B " " .....	47	1	11	7	1	20	4	..	120 51	9	47.61	Lce.-Sergeant Keever, G. ...	165		Good.
C " " .....	49	1	8	10	23	16	1	..	130 48	5	51.59	Private Mowbray, B. ....	190		Very good.
D " " .....	50	..	10	10	23	14	4	..	125 49	7	49.6	Private Searle, G. ....	181		Good.
E (North Sydney) " .....	49	..	12	14	20	15	4	..	130 60	4	51.59	Sergeant Howard, J. ....	173		Very good.
F (Yass) " .....	47	..	19	24	14	9	..	..	139 46	2	55.16	Col.-Sergeant Dyball, W. ...	180		Very good.
G (Wagga. Wagga) " .....	45	..	16	31	10	4	..	..	155 58	1	61.51	Corporal Knight, F. ....	195		Very good.
H (Albury) " .....	44	..	17	9	16	17	2	..	120 32	10	47.61	Private Sommers, H. H. ...	170		Good.
I (Young) " .....	51	..	14	11	21	18	1	..	124 46	8	49.2	Sergeant McVeigh, T. ....	156		Good.
K (Hunter's Hill) " .....	42	..	18	19	9	14	..	..	138 59	3	54.76	Col.-Sgt. Rottenbury, W. R.	197		Very good.
(Cadets, Sydney) " .....	17	..	12	4	3	8	2	..	38 12	..	..	Sergeant Tracey, H. ....	51	..	
Totals .....	475	2	133	145	170	151	18						130 50		
Percentage .....	77.87	.33	21.8	29.96	35.12	31.2	3.72						Battalion figure of merit .....		
													Battalion standard of merit .....		
													51.74		

Cadet totals are not included in Battalion totals.



TABLE II.—TRAINED SOLDIERS—continued.

Designation of Unit	Numbers			Classification			Figure of Merit of each Unit	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit		Rank and Name	Points	Best Shot in each Regiment or Corps	Remarks
	Fully exercised	Part exercised	Not exercised	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class					

2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT													
A (Headquarters) Company	51	1	13	13	16	18	5	120	6	47 62	Col Sergeant Hynes, J J	193	Good
B "	44	2	18	2	14	24	6	82	10	41 27	Sergeant Donnellan, M	164	Moderate
C "	47	1	11	7	10	27	4	104	9	44 00	Col Sergeant Paine, E	175	Moderate
D "	41	3	16	6	20	15	3	111	5	48 41	Col Sergeant Lang, T	184	Good
E (Kiama)	47		12	20	15	11	1	112	3	54 76	Private Jervis	184	Very good
F (Ulialulla)	56		10	20	24	12		138	2	55 16	Private Jackson	179	Very good
G (Goulburn)	46		16	2	18	3	1	139	8	44 00	Private Barnes, W	174	Moderate
H (Bowral)	47	2	16	13	14	19	3	111	4	48 41	Sergeant Chan, J	187	Good
J (Ashfield)	49		12	11	12	20	0	122	7	45 24	Corporal Bignal, A	174	Good
K (Cooma)	56		3	26	28	2		149	1	59 13	Corporal Feilen, J	203	Very good
Totals	484	9	127	120	171	173	29					123	
Percentage	73 06	1 04	20 5	24 34	34 67	30 09	5 9					43	
Battalion figure of merit													
Battalion standard of merit													
Private Hogan P (A Company), 204 points													
Private Plowman, S (C Orange Company), 220 points													
Private Bates, S (C Orange Company), 220 points													
Private Bates, S (C Orange Company), 220 points													
Private Bates, S (C Orange Company), 220 points													
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Private Bates, S (C Orange Company), 220 points													
Private													

TABLE II.—TRAINED SOLDIERS—continued.

Designation of Units.	Numbers.			Classification.			Figure of Merit of each Unit.	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit.		Best Shot in each Unit, and No. of Points obtained.	Rank and Name.	Points.	Best Shot in each Regiment or Corps.	Remarks.
	Fully exercised.	Part exercised.	Not exercised.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.						

5TH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Scottish Rifles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
Irish Rifles (A Company) .....	50	2	31	..	..	31	21	75	1	29.76	Corporal Cathcart, J. E. ..	107	Bad.
B " ) .....	47	2	40	..	..	12	36	46	2	23.41	Col.-Sergeant McSweeney ..	110	Bad.
C " ) .....	45	1	43	..	..	11	35	59	3	21.03	Corporal Conroy .....	99	Bad.
								48					
								58					
								42					
Totals.....	142	5	114	..	1	54	92						
Percentage.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Irish Rifles figure of merit .....													63
Irish Rifles standard of merit .....													44
.....													24.01

Corporal Wallace, B. Coy.,  
126 points.

Bad.  
Bad.  
Bad.

Corporal Wallace, B. Coy., 126 points.

6TH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—AUSTRALIAN RIFLES.

A (Headquarters) Company .....	60	2	19	1	3	31	27	81	2	32.14	Col.-Sergeant Reynolds .....	157	Bad.
B " " .....	43	2	28	..	1	19	25	26	4	25.4	Private Robinson, A. J. ....	136	Bad.
C " " .....	58	6	22	..	3	17	44	65	3	25.8	Private Lees, W. H. ....	132	Bad.
D " " .....	58	7	83	..	1	24	48	62	5	24.6	Private Burton, W. ....	121	Bad.
E (Goulburn " " .....	69	1	41	2	11	29	18	21	1	33.33	Col.-Sergeant Wright, J. W. ..	150	Bad.
F (Horsley " " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	.....	..	Not exercised.
								..					
Totals .....	278	18	143	3	19	190	157						
Percentage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Battalion figure of merit .....													72
Battalion standard of merit .....													31
.....													28.57

Private Morris, C. (E Coy., Goulburn), 180 points.

7TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

A Company .....	36	12	11	1	3	5	39	56	1	22.22	Private Plumley, E. F. ....	142	Bad.
B " " .....	27	9	8	..	..	6	30	16	5	17.06	Sergeant Purvis, J. G. S. ..	110	Bad.
C " " .....	25	6	41	..	..	4	27	43	4	17.46	Sergeant Leggo, E. ....	81	Bad.
D " " .....	28	16	17	..	1	2	41	11	6	13.45	Private James, G. C. ....	124	Bad.
E " " .....	28	13	31	..	1	8	32	18	2	21.03	Sergeant Irvine, W. ....	137	Bad.
F " " .....	40	13	43	..	1	7	45	12	3	18.65	Private McIntosh, A. S. ....	127	Bad.
								47					
								10					
Totals .....	184	69	151	1	6	32	214						
Percentage .....	45.55	17.08	37.37	.04	2.37	12.66	84.59						
Battalion figure of merit .....													46
Battalion standard of merit .....													18
.....													18.25

Sergeant Parkinson (A Company), 180 points.

TABLE III.

Designation of Units.	Recruits.			Trained Soldiers.																	Best shooting, Half Squadron, Company or Half Company and its Figure of Merit.	No. in Order of Merit.	Standard.	Rank and Name.	Points.	Best Shot in the Military Forces, and Number of Points obtained.	Remarks on Standard of Merit.
	Figure of Merit.	Numbers.		Figure of Merit.	Numbers.		Classification.			Collective Practices.																	
		Exercised or partly exer- cised and percentage.	Not Exercised.		Exercised or partly exer- cised and per cent. of 3rd class shots.	Not Exercised and Percentage.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Independent, 300 yards, two ranks standing.	Voleys, deliberate, 400 yards.	Voleys, rapid, 300 yards.	Voleys, deliberate, 500 yards.	Voleys, deliberate, 600 yards.	Section attack, 800 to 400 yards.	Running Practice, 800 to 200 yards.	By fours and groups, mounted, over obstacles.									
N.S.W. Lancers .....	147	64	3	122	292	17	92	91	94	15	52	55	50	39	36	41	47	..	Casino Half Squadron.	142	5	47-22	Trooper Armbruster (Casino) ..	193	Very good.		
Mounted Rifles.....	165	93	0	135	238	167	94	106	37	1	70	67	63	52	50	49	50	44	No. 1 (Molong)	150	1	53-57	Private T. McClymont (Inverell)	217	Very good.		
Corps of Engineers .....	57	10-75		55	0-4	41-23													No. 3 (Submarine Miners)	71							
	96	13	1	66	53	172	4	14	25	10	49	53	49	..	..	..	..			74	8	39-29	Sapper Campbell (No. 2 Coy.) ..	116	Moderate.		
	26	69-23		51	18-57	76-39														53							
1st Infantry Regiment .....	145	141		130	484	133	145	170	151	18	53	61	55	46	49	46	44	..	G (Wagga Wagga)	155	2	51-74	Sergeant A. Seymour (D Coy.) ..	199	Very good.		
	49	12-77		50	3-72	21-8														58							
2nd ..	130	145		123	493	127	120	171	173	29	49	53	53	45	32	38	35	..	K (Cooma)	149	4	48-31	Private P. Hogan (K Coy.) .....	204	Good.		
	39	31-72		43	5-9	20-5														66							
3rd ..	156	108		125	434	142	118	130	156	30	57	54	47	43	34	42	38	..	C (Orange)	149	3	49-6	Private Plowman (C Coy.) .....	220	Good.		
	56	12-04		45	6-91	24-65														N.E.							
4th ..	130	131		111	465	52	60	157	196	52	51	53	45	36	34	39	42	..	E (Walsend)	134	6	44-05	Private G. Barnes (A Coy.) .....	198	Moderate.		
	41	21-37		42	11-18	10-06														42							
1st Infy. Regt. Cadets .....	39	19		36	17		4	3	8	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	L (Sydney)	86	7	42-36	Sergeant H. Tracey (L Coy.) .....	51	Moderate.		
	22	89-47		12	11-76															12							
5th (Irish Rifles) .....	96	87		63	147	114	..	1	54	92	49	45	45	34	45	43	44	..	A (Sydney)	75	10	24-61	Corporal Wallace (B Coy.) .....	126	Bad.		
	42	55-17		44	62-59	31-58														46							
6th (Australian Rifles) .....	107	309	35	72	299	143	3	19	120	157	45	40	33	26	13	24	35	..	E (Goulburn)	84	9	28-57	Private Morris (E Coy.) .....	130	Bad.		
	33	45-95		31	52-51	47-33														44							
7th (St. George's Rifles) .....	99	107		46	253	151	1	6	32	214	15	17	13	8	8	13	9	..	A (Sydney)	46	11	13-25	Sergeant Parkinson (A Coy.) ..	130	Bad.		
	20	64-43		13	54-53	34-03														13							
Totals .....	1,217	48		3,175	1,218	641	868	1,046	620	Standard of Merit.																	
Percentage .....	96-12	3-88		19-53	27-72	20-19	27-34	32-94	19-53	Very good. Good. Moderate. Unsatisfactory. Bad.																	
										Lancers, Mounted Rifles, Engineers, Infantry, and Cadets																	
										50 45 45 35 30 25																	
										Percent. of the Highest Possible Score in Individual Practices.																	

TABLE IV.—GENERAL RESULTS.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—ORDER OF MERIT.

Designation of Unit	Recruits						Trained Soldiers						Remarks.
	Standard of Merit Individual Practices	Order.	Percentage of Hits to rounds Collective Practices.	Order.	Individual and Collective Practices	Order.	Standard of Merit Individual Practices	Order.	Percentage of Hits to rounds Collective Practices	Order.	Individual and Collective Practices	Order.	
N.S.W. Lancers	47 46	4	49	3	96 46	3	47 22	5	45	4	92 22	4	
Mounted Rifles	53 57	2	57	1	110 57	1	53 57	1	55	1	108 57	1	
1st Australian Horse													
Royal Australian Artillery													
2nd " "	46 84	10	N E										
Corps of Engineers	54 6	1	26	10	80 6	7	39 29	8	51	2	90 29	6	
1st Infantry Regiment	47 08	5	49	3	96 08	4	51 74	2	50	3	101 74	2	
2nd " "	42 21	8	39	7	81 21	6	48 81	4	43	6	91 81	5	
3rd " "	50 65	3	56	2	106 65	2	49 6	3	45	4	94 6	3	
4th " "	42 21	7	41	5	83 21	5	44 05	6	42	7	90 05	7	
1st " " Cadets	46 45	6	22	9	68 45	10	42 86	7	12	10	54 86	10	
Scottish Rifles													
Irish Rifles	31 17	13	42	4	73 17	8	24 61	10	44	5	68 61	8	
6th Australian Rifles	34 74	11	38	8	72 74	9	28 57	9	31	8	59 57	9	
7th St. George's Rifles	32 14	12	20	11	52 14	12	18 25	11	18	9	36 25	11	
National Guard													
Army Service Corps	36 31	9	19	12	55 31	11							

TABLE VI.—RESERVISTS.

Designation of Rifle Club.	Numbers.			Classification				Figure of Merit of each Club.	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit.		Company to which attached	Best Shot in each Club and No. of Points obtained.		Best Shot in the Reservists attached.	Remarks
	Fully exercised.	Partly exercised.	Not exercised	Marksmen.	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class		Order.	Standard		Rank and Name	Points		

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Bega	11		6	11				95	1	83 04	Bega	Res Manning, H L	99	Res. Nixon, J (Bega), 100 points	Very good
Inverell	10		9	10				85	2	75 89	Inverell	„ Cooper, R	99		Very good
Bingara	10		28	6	3	1		60	3	61 61	„	„ Bridger, —	94		Very good.
Totals	31	.	43	27	3	1		Reservist figure of merit						83	
Percentage	41 89		58 11	87 09	9 68	3 23		Reservist standard of merit						73 21	

1ST INFANTRY REGIMENT RESERVISTS.

Sydney	6	.	7	6				89		79 46	A Company	Res Fraser, T. H.	99	Res. Mathison, — (St Leonards C.R.C.), 107 points	Very good.
West Wyalong	27			11	10	5	1	62		57 36	C „	„ Dunand, T	82		Very good.
Broken Hill			20					64			D „				Not exercised
St Leonards	17			17				92		82 14	E „	Res Wischcart, —	103		Very good
Wyalong	16			10	2	3	1	76							
Gundagai	15							69		61 61	F „	„ Smethuist, J	90		Very good
								36				„ Waldron, J	99		Very good.
Narrandera	26		22	18	6	2		74		66 07	F „	„ Russell, A.	91		Very good.
Wagga	8		11	7	1			55		63 39	G „	„ Layh, E C.	91		Very good.
Albury	14		23	13	1			60		66 07	G „	„ Smith, R G ..	100		Very good.
Germanton	10		12	8	2			76		76 6	H „	„ Bruce, W .....	88		Very good.
Murrumburrah	18		9	12	5	1		75		66 96	H „	„ Thomas, W E.	85		Very good.
Cootamundra	6		32	4	2			68		60 71	J „	„ Le Sueur, J J	88		Very good.
Junee	17		24	12	2	2	1	53		66 07	J „	„ Harris, C.	90		Very good
Gladesville	13		4	13				74		62 5	J „	„ Western, —	94		Very good.
								50							
								70							
								63							
								84		75	K „				
								77							
Totals	193		164	144	32	14	3	Reservist figure of merit						74 66	
Percentage	54 06		45 94	74 6	16 58	7 26	1 56	Reservist standard of merit						67 86	

TABLE VI.—RESERVISTS—continued.

Designation of Rifle Club	Numbers			Classification				Figure of Merit of each Unit	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit		Company to which attached	Best Shot in each Club and No of Points obtained		Best Shot in the Reservists attached	Remarks	
	Fully exercised	Part exercised	Not exercised	Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		Order	Standard		Rank and Name	Points			
2ND INFANTRY REGIMENT RESERVISTS																
Wollongong	11		14	10	1			79 79	7	70 54	A Company	Res Lindsay, G	95	Reservist Rogan (Albion Park C R C), 105 points	Very good	
Alexandria	13		4	13				88 75	1	78 57	A "	" Setchell, W	92		Very good.	
Mount Kembla	21		10	13	5	3		70 57	14	62 5	B "	" Hamilton, A	92		Very good.	
Bulh and Woonona	17		10	10	2			83 67	5	74 1	C "	" Rixon, J.	96		Very good	
Dapto	21		1	18	2	1		77 63	9	68 75	C "	" Petersen, C	93		Very good	
Shellharbour	20		3	16	3	1		77 53	10	68 75	D "	" Hicks, H	99		Very good	
Liverpool	13			10	1	2		68 66	16	60 71	D "	" Pritchard, W	82		Very good.	
Kiama	16			10	4	2		69 79	15	61 61	E "	" Herbert, F	89		Very good.	
Jamberoo	11			9	2			78 64	8	69 64	E "	" Craig, —	89		Very good.	
Gerringong	17			17				86 75	2	76 6	E "	" Sharpe, J	99		Very good	
Berry	15			11	4			72 70	13	64 29	E "	" Christian, J W	88		Very good.	
Albion Park	16			15	1			83 84	4	74 1	E "	" Timbs, G	96		Very good	
Braidwood	15		2	9	4	1		67 40	18	59 82	G "	" Le Maitre, F	86		Very good	
Kangaroo Valley	18		14	18				75 47	11	66 96	H "	" Wight, —	97		Very good	
Burrawang	15		6	9	3	1	2	67 44	17	53 82	H "	" Bursill, T E	95		Very good	
Ashfield	15		5	15				80 73	6	71 43	J "	" Hillman, W	94		Very good	
Jindabyne	8			8				86 65	3	76 6	K "	" Williams, W	94		Very good	
Adaminaby	13		5	9	4			74 63	12	66 07	K "	" McKeachnie, A A	96		Very good	
Totals	270		74	225	36	11	3	Reservist figure of merit					75			
Percentage	78 8		21 2	81 82	13 09	4	1 09	Reservist standard of merit					64 66 96			

3RD INFANTRY REGIMENT RESERVISTS.

Mount Victoria	5				1	4		50 60	12	44 64	A Company	Res Lenon, T	59	Res Stanton, C J (Penrith C R C), 97 points	Moderate.
Wentworth Falls	9		1	6	1	2		72 51	6	64 29	A "	" Weeks, W	95		Very good
Newbridge	10		2	8	2			74 62	5	66 07	B "	" Mendham, J	89		Very good.
Bathurst															Disbanded
Forbes	19		2	10	1	6	2	58 56	11	51 78	C Company	Res Johnstone, J	97		Very good
Lucknow	15	1	3	12	2		1	74 65	4	66 07	C "	" Pascoe, T	95		Very good
Katoomba	14		3	11	1	2		69 64	8	61 61	D "	" Winsor, F	90		Very good
Lithgow	5		4	5				80 81	3	71 43	E "	" Gray, J	90		Very good
Blackheath	21		3	15	2	3	1	68 67	9	60 71	E "	" Farquharson, R	95		Very good
Long Creek			14												Not exercised
Parramatta	10		1	9	1			83 79	1	74 1	H Company	Res Sheridan, C J	91		Very good
Cobar	14		12	9	1	4		67 62	10	59 82	J "	" Dalgarno, H	95		Very good
Mulgoa	8		2	6	1	1		71 70	7	63 39	K "	" Harrison, W B	85		Very good
Penrith	8		1	6	2			81 77	2	72 32	K "	" Earp, F W	93		Very good
Wellington															No returns.
Fairfield															No returns.
Totals	138		48	97	15	22	4	Reservist figure of merit					69 66		
Percentage	74 19		25 81	70 3	10 87	15 94	2 89	Reservist standard of merit					61 61		



TABLE VI.—RESERVISTS—continued.

Designation of Rifle Club.	Numbers.			Classification.				Figure of Merit of each Unit.	Order and Standard of Merit of each Unit.		Company to which attached.	Best Shot in each Club and No. of Points obtained.		Best Shot in the Reservists attached.	Remarks.
	Fully exercised.	Part exercised.	Not exercised.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Order.	Standard.		Rank and Name.	Points.		
4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT RESERVISTS.															
Newcastle .....	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	87 66	1	77·67	A Company.....	Res. Cook, A. ....	98	.....	Very good.
Maitland .....	17	..	..	15	1	..	1	78 77	5	69·64	B „ .....	„ Burg, A. ....	100	.....	Very good.
Singleton .....	13	..	..	10	3	..	..	70 63	10	62·5	C „ .....	„ M'Dougall, D. ....	85	.....	Very good.
Tamworth .....	10	..	2	10	..	..	..	85 68	2	75·89	F „ .....	„ Rosevear, M. ....	101	Res. Greaves, J. (A Company) Newcastle, 104 points.	Very good.
Gunnedah .....	22	..	1	17	5	..	..	72 67	8	64·29	F „ .....	„ Cushman, J. ....	92		Very good.
Narrabri .....	14	..	19	14	..	..	..	80 52	4	74·43	F „ .....	„ Norton, C. C. ....	102		Very good.
Quirindi.....	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	F „ .....	.....	..	Not exercised.		
Merriwa .....	8	..	..	6	2	..	..	65 56	13	58·03	G „ .....	Res. Bennett, J. ....	84		Very good.
Murrurundi .....	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	78 49	6	69·64	G „ .....	„ Button, W. ....	88		Very good.
Muswellbrook .....	8	..	..	6	1	..	1	71 55	9	63·39	G „ .....	„ Barrett, W. ....	91		Very good.
Armidale .....	10	..	4	6	2	2	..	65 60	12	58·03	J „ .....	„ Braund, E. ....	85		Very good.
Hillgrove .....	35	..	4	21	8	6	..	69 66	11	61·6	J „ .....	„ Morgan, W. ....	97		Very good.
Uralla.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	J „ .....	.....	..	Not exercised.		
Glen Innes .....	10	..	6	9	1	..	..	80 67	3	71·43	K „ .....	Sec. Carter, J. . ....	91	.....	Very good.
Grafton .....	14	..	2	13	1	..	..	78 NE	7	69·64	K „ .....	„ Blaxland, E. T. ..	98	.....	Very good.
Lismore.....	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	K „ .....	.....	..	.....	.....
Totals.....	183	..	89	149	24	8	2	Reservist figure of merit .....					75 62		
Percentage .....	67·28	..	32·72	81·42	13·12	4·37	1·09	Reservist standard of merit .....					66·96		

APPENDIX C.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Acting Principal Medical Officer for the Year ending 30th June, 1900, on the Medical Services of the New South Wales Military Forces.

SUBJECT:—ANNUAL REPORT ON NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL SERVICES.

From the Acting Principal Medical Officer to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir, Medical Department, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 19 September, 1900.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the New South Wales Military Forces, the Annual Report on the Medical Services for the year ending 30th June, 1900.

1. Garrison Hospital.

There were 366 admissions to the Garrison Hospital during the year.

This number is 79 less than the number of admissions for the previous year (1898–1899). The admissions for that year, however, were in excess of previous years, owing to the measles epidemic. The admissions for the year 1897–1898 being 364, or 2 less than the year covered by this report.

Cases admitted for treatment were detained as follows:—

1 day.	3 days.	7 days.	14 days.	Over 14 days.
18	80	94	73	101

Total, 366.

Table of diseases of cases admitted into Garrison Hospital is shown in Appendix No. 1.

Admissions.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Duration of cases in hospital.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Table of diseases.

2. *Recruits.*Permanent  
Services.

347 recruits presented themselves for the Permanent Services, of whom 281 were passed as "fit," and 66 rejected as "medically unfit" for military service.

Of those accepted, forty-nine (49) were re-engagements, and five had seen service other than in the New South Wales Military Forces.

For their distribution and physical average, see Appendix No. 2.

Partially-paid  
Services.

The number of recruits who presented themselves for the Partially-paid Forces, together with particulars, is given in Appendix No. 3, and by which it will be seen that a fine physical standard has been maintained in the recruiting of the Partially-paid Forces.

The total number of recruits examined for the Partially-paid Services amounted to 1,386, of whom 1,226 were accepted as "fit," and 160 were rejected as "unfit."

## Active service.

From the 21st December, 1899, to 16th June, 1900, nearly 6,000 recruits for active service were examined by the medical officers, when the proportion of men rejected as "unfit" for service was small. The average measurements of those accepted for service were (about)—Height, 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, 11 st. 1 lb.; chest measurement, 37 inches.

The physical development of the accepted men was very good; and their appearance indicated that they were well adapted to bear the constant strain attendant upon active service.

The Contingents examined for active service during the year comprised the First, Second, Third, Australian Horse, Mounted Rifles, Lancers, Army Medical Corps, Australian Bushmen, and Imperial Bushmen's Contingents.

3. *Schools of Instruction.*

## Officers' Course.

One Officers' Course was held at Head-quarters during the year, viz., from 26th August, 1899, to 4th September, 1899, at which 14 Officers attended, of whom 3 passed with honors, 5 passed, and 6 did not go up for examination.

4. *Army Medical Corps Contingent for South Africa.*Army Medical  
Corps Contingent  
for South  
Africa.

The offer of the Army Medical Corps to provide a Half-bearer Company and a Field Hospital for Active Service in South Africa having been accepted by the Imperial Authorities, the Contingent left Sydney by the s.s. "Kent" on October 28th last, under the command of Colonel W. D. C. Williams, P.M.O.

The equipment of the Corps consisted of a complete field hospital of 50 beds, 5 ambulance waggons, 8 transport carts, 2 water carts, and 2 Maltese carts; 53 horses were also taken. This Half Unit acquitted itself in such a manner as to earn the highest praise from the Imperial Authorities, who in December cabled requesting the other Half Unit to be sent to join their comrades. This Second Contingent left Sydney in charge of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Vandeleur Kelly, in the s.s. "Moravian," on 17th January.

In cabling for this second Half Unit, the Imperial Government paid a high compliment to our Corps, which I believe is unique. The credit of the organisation of the Army Medical Corps is entirely due to Colonel Williams, P.M.O.

5. *Camps.*

## Camps.

A Continuous Camp was held from December 21st, 1899, to June 16th, 1900, at the Randwick Rifle Range, Kensington Racecourse, Rookwood Park, and the Victoria Barracks, for the purpose of enrolling and training volunteers for active service in South Africa. Such a Camp necessitated a medical service for the purpose of examining recruits, and also for medical and sanitary supervision of the troops. A Field Hospital containing six beds was erected at the Camps, and was under the care of the Officers of the Army Medical Corps.

Considering the very large numbers of men who were at times under canvas at the various locations, there was very little illness, and that was, for the most part, of a mild nature. Two cases of typhoid occurred in the course of six months, but the patients, who had been transferred to the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, made good recoveries.

Lieutenant G. Lane Mullins, Army Medical Corps, acted as Senior Medical Officer of all the Camp, and carried out his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

At the several minor Camps held during the year, the usual medical and sanitary arrangements were carried out by Officers of the Army Medical Corps. No serious cases of illness occurred.

6. *Army Nursing Reserve.*Army Nursing  
Reserves.

The Lady Superintendent and nine Sisters of the New South Wales Army Nursing Reserve volunteered for active service in South Africa. Their offer was accepted by the Imperial Government, and they left in the s.s. "Moravian" with the second Half Unit of the Army Medical Corps. From reports to hand, they have rendered excellent service in the various hospitals.

7. *Sanitation.*

(a.) In general.—The general health of the garrison during the year has been good. Fortunately, no disease of an epidemic nature has occurred during the year in barracks. Although there has been a serious outbreak of bubonic plague in the city, no case has occurred amongst the troops or any member of their families.

(b.) Drainage.—Every attention has been given to keep this service in a sanitary condition, and to this fact the above-mentioned immunity from disease is to be largely ascribed.

(c.) Water Supply.—All barracks and quarters are now supplied from city services, with the exception of Wollongong.

(d.) Victoria Barracks—Men's Quarters.—I would strongly indorse the remarks of Colonel Williams, P.M.O., in his last year's report with reference to the addition of sanitary annexes. This matter is of urgent importance and should receive early attention.

8. *Capitation Fund, A.M.C. (P.P.).*

Regarding the above, the Corps has been very unfortunate during the past financial year, as the authorised grants placed to credit were totally insufficient to admit of the Requisitions, submitted periodically to the Military Central Clothing Board, being passed to contractor for supply thereof.

The clothing of members, which had lasted in excess of the prescribed period, could not be replaced, no funds being available. Nos. 1 and 2 Units depleted the store of all serviceable and unserviceable clothing; consequently, no stock was left for issue to recruits. The fund was also drawn upon by allowances paid to Officers of the Army and Medical Corps Units for South Africa.

The reason for the general exhaustion of funds would appear to be the issue of the "full dress" uniform, which expenditure had apparently not been provided for, thus practically absorbing the Capitation Grants for a considerable period.

Proper representation has lately been made to the Military Central Clothing Board, explaining the matter fully, and I hope that just consideration will be given in authorising amounts sufficient for the year's clothing requirements.

9. *Conclusion.*

The two half units of the Army Medical Corps took away practically all our Field Hospital and Bearer Corps equipment, together with transport. The Corps has, in consequence, been very much handicapped in its endeavours to maintain the high standard of efficiency which characterised it last year, but every effort has been made with the limited means at our disposal to bring it up to its previous condition. A and B Companies of the Partially-paid Army Medical Corps have, in accordance with G.O. 131 of 1899, now been recruited up to their full strength.

A temporary Sergeant-Instructor has been appointed with other N.C.O.'s to take the place of those now on active service.

I have, &c.,

H. WALTON SMITH Captain,  
Acting Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX No. 1.

*Acute Specific.*—Influenza, 66; Beri Beri, 1.

*Alimentary Canal.*—Colic, 2; Constipation, 2; Diarrhœa (acute), 2.

*Injuries.*—Broken leg, 1; Potts' Fracture, 1; Fractured rib, 1; Sprains of wrist, 3; Sprains of back, 7; Sprains of knee, 6; Sprains of ankle, 6; Sprain of instep, 1; Severe cut on arm, 1; Gunshot wound on hip, 1; Minor injuries, 36.

*Nervous System.*—Neuralgia, 3; Epileptic fits, 2; Fainting fits, 1; Effect of the sun, 2; Lumbago, 2; Mental examination, 1.

*Eye, Ear, and Skin.*—Astigmatism, 1; Inflamed eyes, 2; Deafness, 1; Boils, 4; Abscess, 2; Ulcers, 3; Corns, 2; Ingrowing toe nails, 1; Whitlows, 2; Eczema, 1; Ringworms, 2; Pediculi corporis, 1; Minor sores, 22.

*Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, 2; Tonsilitis, 10; Asthma, 2; Bronchitis, 1; Whooping cough, 1; Tuberculosis, 1; Colds (severe), 6.

*Genito-Urinary.*—Gonorrhœa, 64; Gleet, 3; Orchitis, 5; Chancre (soft), 14; Chancre (hard), 2; Syphilis, 5; Phimosis, 5; Varicocele, 2.

*General Diseases.*—Debility, 3; General debility (following enteric fever), 16; Rheumatism, 16; Rheumatic gout, 1; Enlarged glands, 6; Piles, 2; Intemperance, 4; Inguinal hernia, 3; Dropsy, 1; Biliousness, 1; Synovitis, 1; Gastro enteritis, 2.

Grand Total, 366.

H. WALTON SMITH, Captain,  
Acting Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX No. 2

RECRUIT Averages of Permanent Forces, 1899–1900.

	Pre-sented.	Ac-cepted.	Re-jected.	Height.		Weight.		Chest Mea-surement.	Previous service.	Re-engage-ments.
				ft.	in.	st.	lb.	in.		
Permanent Staff ... ..	8	8	...	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	5	38 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	.....
R.A. Artillery (Garrison) ... ..	268	217	51	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	42
R.A. Artillery (Field), Gunners ... ..	8	6	2	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....
" Drivers ... ..	56	44	12	5	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	10	37 $\frac{1}{8}$	.....	3
N.S.W." Corps of Engineers, No. 3 Company (Permanent Section) ... ..	6	5	1	5	8	11	9	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	1
Permanent Army Service Corps ... ..	5	5	...	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1
N.S.W. Army Medical Corps (Per-manent Section) ... ..	4	4	...	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	13	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	2

H. WALTON SMITH, Captain,  
Acting Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX No. 3.  
RECRUIT Averages of Partially-paid Forces, 1899-1900.

	Presented.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Height.		Weight.		Chest Measurement.
				ft.	in.	st.	lb.	inches.
N. S. W. Lancers ... ..	207	206	1	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{5}{8}$
Mounted Rifles ... ..	118	117	1	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brigade Division Field Artillery, Gunners...	31	23	8	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brigade Division Field Artillery, Drivers ...	19	12	7	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
N.S.W. Artillery (Garrison) ... ..	75	60	15	5	8	10	1	35 $\frac{7}{8}$
Engineers ... ..	110	91	19	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st Infantry Regiment ... ..	136	129	7	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
2nd Infantry Regiment ... ..	276	223	53	5	8	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
3rd Infantry Regiment ... ..	136	126	10	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
4th Infantry Regiment ... ..	124	121	121	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Army Service Corps ... ..	85	63	22	5	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Army Medical Corps ... ..	69	55	14	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	36 $\frac{3}{4}$

H. WALTON SMITH, Captain,  
Acting Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL State of the N.S.W. Military Forces at Local Camps during 1900.

Regiment.	Held at—	Estab-lish-ment.	Duration.		Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.
			From—	To—			
Lancers .....	Berry .....	436	21/3/00	24/3/00	2	47	49
	Murwillumbah .....		16/3/00	17/3/00	2	21	23
	Pittwater .....		2/3/00	4/3/00	6	69	75
	Parramatta .....		13/4/00	16/4/00	11	320	331
	Lismore .....		13/4/00	21/4/00	4	90	94
	Maitland .....		26/5/00	28/5/00	1	28	29
Mounted Rifles.....	Menangle.....	387	23/5/00	24/5/00	3	76	79
	Molong.....		22/5/00	30/5/00	4	82	86
	Glen Innes .....		11/6/00	19/6/00	4	66	70
1st Australian Horse .....	Mudgee .....	625	28/9/99	1/10/99	5	48	50
	Gundagai .....		12/10/99	15/10/99	9	69	70
	Scone.....		16/11/99	19/11/99	7	114	108
Artillery {	R.A.A. (Field) .....	248	25/9/99	24/10/99	5	101	103
	N.S.W. Artillery (Field) ..		29/9/99	2/10/99	8	95	...
	R.A.A. (Garrison) .....		25/9/99	25/10/99	...	45*	...
	N.S.W. Artillery (Gar-rison).	464	8/4/00	16/4/00	5	92	...
			8/4/00	16/4/00	6	153	...
			8/4/00	16/4/00	5	91	...
Engineers {	Field Companies.....	119	13/4/00	17/4/00	8	91	10
	S.M.M. Company .....	106	13/4/00	28/4/00	5	84	...
Infantry {	Partially-paid. { 2nd Regiment	640	19/5/00	25/5/00	34	4†	9
	4th " ..	641	13/4/00	18/4/00	29	597	4
	Volun- { 5th Scottish Rifles	635	13/4/00	16/4/00	15	306	1
	teers. { 6th Aust. Rifles..	636	12/4/00	16/4/00	15	377	2
	Hornsby .....	636	12/4/00	16/4/00	15	377	2
Army Medical Corps .....	Middle Head .....	...	8/4/00	16/4/00	...	2	...
	South Head .....	...	8/4/00	16/4/00	...	2	...
	Chowder .....	...	13/4/00	28/4/00	...	2	...
	National Park... ..	...	19/5/00	26/5/00	...	12	...
	Newcastle .....	...	13/4/00	16/4/00	...	2	...
Total .....					193	3,645	1,193

\* Attached to "A" Battery. † Permanent Staff.

APPEN-  
Australasian Contingents  
NEW SOUTH WALES SOUTH

Name of Transport.	Date of Embarkation.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Disembarkation.	LANCERS.			AUSTRALIAN HORSE.			MOUNTED RIFLES.			MOUNTED INFANTRY.			"A" BATTERY, ARTILLERY.		
				Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.
S.S. Kent .....	28 Oct., 1899	30 Oct., 1899	1 Dec., 1899	4	34	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aberdeen .....	3 Nov., 1899	3 Nov., 1899	7 " 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	*72	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langton Grange..	14 " 1899	14 " 1899	13 " 1899	...	...	...	2	32	37	1	25	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrigal .....	30 Dec., 1899	30 Dec., 1899	5 Feb., 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	170	141
Southern Cross...	17 Jan., 1900	18 Jan., 1900	17 " 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27	16	383	413	...	...	...	...
Moravian .....	17 " 1900	17 " 1900	18 " 1900	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surrey .....	17 " 1900	20 " 1900	23 " 1900	...	...	...	5	100	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australasian .....	16 Feb., 1900	16 Feb., 1900	19 Mar., 1900	1	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maplemore.....	28 " 1900	2 Mar., 1900	4 April, 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantian .....	28 " 1900	1 " 1900	2 " 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenian .....	23 April, 1900	24 April, 1900	17 May, 1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nineveh .....	9 Oct., 1899	10 Oct., 1899	.....	2	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				7	158	190	7	132	152	3	122	133	16	383	413	5	170	141

\* Private C. A. Lee proceeded in "Aberdeen" with "Mounted Rifle Unit," promoted to commission of Lieutenant to "Mounted Infantry Unit";

VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEST AUSTRALIA,

Name of Transport.	VICTORIA.					QUEENSLAND.				
	Date of Sailing.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Casualties—Horses.	Date of Sailing.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Casualties—Horses.
S.S. Medic.....	28 Oct., 1899.....	14	238	168	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aberdeen .....	31 " 1899.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euryalus .....	13 Jan., 1900.....	14	250	308	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euryalus .....	10 Mar., 1900.....	15	261	357	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victorian .....	1 May, 1900.....	31	598	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Nov., 1899.....	14	248	284	2
Maori King .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 Jan., 1900.....	11	146	175	3
Duke of Portland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Mar., 1900.....	14	278	352	18
Maplemore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2 " 1900.....	1	20	50	2
Mancester Port .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	366	512	.....
Surrey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiwera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiwera .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knight Templar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undaunted .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monowai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gymeric† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waimate† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maori† .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private steamer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		77	1,349	1,611	6		72	1,058	1,373	25

\* Embarked at

AUSTRALASIAN

	FIRST AND SECOND CONTINGENTS.			How Paid.	AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN.			How Paid.
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.		Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.	
New South Wales .....	89	1,304	1,393	Colonial Government.	30	499	529	Subscription.
Victoria .....	31	490	521		15	261	276	
Queensland .....	25	394	419		15	298	313	
South Australia .....	14	231	245		6	94	100	
West Australia.....	11	222	233		7	109	116	
Tasmania .....	8	120	128		3	50	53	
New Zealand.....	25	517	542		32	704	*736	
	203	3,278	3,481		108	2,015	2,123	

\* Rough Riders. No information "How  
NOTE.—Casualties in Horses shown





APPENDIX F.  
NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES.  
Actual Strength of Regiments and Corps on 30th June, 1900.

Distribution.	Officers.	Warrant, N.C.O.'s, and Men.	Total Strength.	Establishment.	Wanting.	Recruits and Supernumeraries.	Horses.	In South Africa (included in "Total Strength.")		
								Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.
Headquarter Staff .....	7	18	25	25	...	...	9	...	...	...
Staff .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	31	42
Military Secretary's Department .....	5	29	34	38	4	13	...	...	...	...
Mounted Brigade { Lancers .....	26	409	435	436	1	...	435	6	166	172
Mounted Brigade { Mounted Rifles .....	27	338	365	387	22	...	365	10	100	110
Mounted Brigade { 1st Australian Volunteer Horse .....	27	545	572	625	53	27	572	10	139	149
Artillery... { Artillery Staff .....	4	6	10	10	...	...	4	3	1	4
Artillery... { R.A.A., Field .....	5	134	139	108	...	17	61	5	80	85
Artillery... { " Garrison .....	15	492	507	464	48	...	6	4	88	92
Artillery... { N.S.W. Artillery, Field .....	10	123	133	140	7	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery... { " Garrison .....	20	397	417	452	35	13	1	4	10	14
Engineers { Engineer Staff .....	5	15	20	21	1	8	1	2	8	10
Engineers { Field .....	9	112	121	119	...	...	1			
Engineers { Submarine Miners .....	5	96	101	106	5	...	1			
Engineers { Electricians .....	4	88	92	99	7	...	1	3	45	48
Infantry... { 1st Regiment .....	35	605	640	640	...	...	3	1	36	37
Infantry... { 2nd " .....	35	604	639	640	1	94	3	2	25	27
Infantry... { 3rd " .....	33	557	590	641	51	...	3	1	39	40
Infantry... { 4th " .....	35	601	636	641	5	...	3	1	16	19
Infantry... { 5th, Scottish Rifles .....	23	617	640	635	...	5	1	1	30	31
Infantry... { 6th, Australian Rifles .....	21	635	656	636	...	20	1	...	21	21
Infantry... { 7th, St. George's Rifles .....	19	638	657	634	...	23	1	2	11	13
Infantry... { 8th (Union Volunteer) Regiment .....	20	613	633	629	...	4	1	...	7	7
Infantry... { National Guard .....	6	178	184	202	18	...	...	4	29	33
Army Service Corps .....	8	139	147	134	...	13	13	15	47	62
Army Medical Corps .....	36	122	158	158	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chaplains .....	14	...	14	14	...	...	...	3	...	3
Veterinary Department .....	4	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total .....	458	8,111	8,569	8,638	258	237	1,487	92	929	1,021

Reservists.

Mounted Rifles .....	46
1st Regiment .....	347
2nd " .....	488
3rd " .....	163
4th " .....	382
Total .....	1,426

SUMMARY of Strength of all Military Forces of the Colony on 30 June, 1900 (including New South Wales Contingents in South Africa).

	Officers.	W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and Men.	Total.
Strength of Forces in the Colony .....	371	7,182	7,553
Members of Forces serving with Contingents .....	92	929	1,021
Specially enrolled for New South Wales Contingents {	Civilians .....	838	874
	Naval Forces .....	4	4
	Police .....	40	40
Reservists .....	...	...	1,426
New South Wales Contingents, South Africa—	499	8,993	10,918
Deaths .....	4	55	59
Discharges .....	...	...	...
Total strength .....	495	8,938	10,859
Imperial Bush Contingent .....	40	722	*762

\* Includes 9 officers and 8 non-commissioned officers of New South Wales Military Forces.

APPENDIX G.  
ROLL OF HONOUR.  
South Africa.

Regimental No.	Rank	Name, &c	Unit serving with, in S A	Remarks
----------------	------	----------	---------------------------	---------

*Killed in Action or died of Wounds.*

OFFICERS

Captain	Robertson, C W, Royal Marine Light Infantry	N S W Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, Selous River, 22 July, 1900
Lieutenant	Grieve, G J, Adjutant, 6th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	Special Service Officer	Killed, Paardeberg Drift, 18 February, 1900
2nd Lieutenant	Drage, P W C, Superintending Clerk, Engineers	Mounted Infantry	Killed near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900
"	Ebsworth, A, 1st Australian Horse	Australian Horse	Killed in action, 23 July, 1900
"	Harriott, W R, Army Service Corps	Mounted Infantry	Died from wounds received near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900
"	Mackellar, K K, 5th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	7th Dragoon Guards (formerly Australian Horse)	Killed, De. de poort, 11 July, 1900
"	White, R J L, specially enrolled	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, Wonderfontein, 12 September, 1900

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

15	Private	Abrahams, W, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	Killed at Driefontein on 10 March, 1900
758	"	Atchison, S C, 5th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	Killed at Rensburg on 22 February, 1900
1405	"	Andrews, F	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Killed at Ottoshoop, 27 August, 1900
912	Trooper	Bonner, W T, 1st Australian Horse	First Australian Horse	Killed at Glen Siding, 28 March, 1900
18	"	Bennett, A T, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	Killed at Palmefontein, 19 July, 1900
231	Private	Biddle, J W, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	" 19 July, 1900
333	Lance Corporal	Chesher, E B, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, 21 September, 1900
320	Trooper	Cameron, R, specially enrolled	" "	Killed at Kosi's River on 21 July, 1900
34	"	Duff, J D, specially enrolled	" "	Killed at Eland's River on 4 August, 1900
29	"	Flint, C, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	Died of wounds, Wynberg, 24 June, 1900
45	Private	Fraser, D, 5th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	Died from wounds, Arundel, 26 February, 1900
367	Sergeant Major	Griffin, G A, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Killed at Singersfontein on 16 January, 1900
127	Trooper	Gibson, G H F, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, 16 August, 1900
755	Corporal	Kilpatrick, F J, Lancers	N S Wales Lancers	Died of wounds received Singersfontein on 16 January, 1900
239	Lance Corporal	King, A	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, Wonderfontein, 12 September, 1900
195	Corporal	Murray, W, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed at Rustenberg on 7 July, 1900
281	Private	McLennan, S, 5th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	Died at Arundel, 28 February, 1900, of wounds received
508	Sergeant Major	Mitchell, J, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, 19 July, 1900
508	Sergeant	Nicholson, J, Permanent Staff	Mounted Infantry	Died of wounds, Eland's River, 11 August, 1900
758	Private	O'Grady, P	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, Palmefontein, 19 July, 1900
90	"	Pilazzi, J, 1st Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	Died from wounds, Ottoshoop, 22 September, 1900
149	Trooper	Russell, J, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed at Palmefontein, 19 July, 1900
106	Private	Smith, F V, 6th (Vol) Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	Killed at Rustenberg on 7 July, 1900
410	"	Taylor, W G, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Killed, Jacobsrust, 30 April, 1900
75	Trooper	Walker, J E, specially enrolled	" "	Died from wounds, Pretoria
387	"	Waddell, J, specially enrolled	" "	" 6 August, 1900
15	"	Waddell, —, specially enrolled	" "	Killed at Eland's River, 4 August, 1900
				Killed at Pienaar's River, 27 September, 1900

*Died of Disease.*

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant	Basche, C O, Army Service Corps	Mounted Infantry	Died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein, 16 April, 1900
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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

1064	Corporal	Andrew, J A S, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of disease at Capetown on 3 March, 1900
17	Private	Bender, W, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	Died of fever, Bloemfontein, 3 April, 1900
27	"	Budd, H M, National Guard	Mounted Infantry	Died of enteric fever at Naauwpoort on 18 March, 1900
499	"	Black, D	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Died of pneumonia, Mafeking, 12 September, 1900
391	"	Connors, M J, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of enteric fever, Capetown, 27 June, 1900
297	"	Campbell, R B, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	" 14 March, 1900
35	"	Cameron, A L, 7th (Vol) Infantry Regt	" "	Died of enteric fever, Naauwpoort, 13 March, 1900
956	Trooper	Cox, R B, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of pneumonia, Port Adelaide, 27 January, 1900
351	Private	Cripps, C G, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, 5 May, 1900
477	"	Conybeare, E J, specially enrolled	Mounted Rifles	Died of disease, Bloemfontein, 16 June, 1900
13	Corpl Bugler	Daly, V R, Mounted Rifles	" A' Battery, R A A	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, 11 June, 1900
2708	Gunner	Edwards, W, Royal Australian Artillery	N S Wales Lancers	Died of disease, Dragoerder, 1 May, 1900
599	Trooper	Fetting, F G A L, Lancers	Mounted Infantry	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, 8 May, 1900
311	Private	Freeman, W, specially enrolled	" "	" 29 May, 1900.
44	"	Fraser, J C, 3rd Infantry Regiment	" "	Pretoria, 26 June, 1900
893	Trumpeter	Gilchrist, C A, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	" Kimberley, 13 March, 1900
82	Private	Goodsell, J, Police	Army Medical Corps	" Bloemfontein, 6 June, 1900
67	Corporal	Harkus, R E, Lancers	N S Wales Lancers	" 4 April, 1900.
29	Private	Harrison, J, Army Medical Corps	Army Medical Corps	" Capetown, 18 March, 1900
56	"	Hill, L C, 3rd Infantry Regiment	Mounted Infantry	" 21 June, 1900
53	"	Hardy, H C	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Died of heart disease, Green Point, 8 September, 1900
1078	Trooper	James, W J, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, 4 May, 1900
417	Private	Kelly, J F, Army Medical Corps	Army Medical Corps	" 19 May, 1900
440	Sergeant	Kelly, R	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent	Died Enkeldoorn on 3 July, 1900 of cerebral hemorrhage
430	Private	Kelly, G H, Reservist	Mounted Infantry	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein, 24 May, 1900
85	"	Kirkland, W J, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	" 20 April, 1900
268	Corporal	Legge, E H, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	" 20 May, 1900
267	Private	Lenon, T B, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Died of disease, Bloemfontein 26 April, 1900
46	Trooper	Myers, W, specially enrolled	" "	Died at Umtali from injuries received falling from train, 25 April, 1900
1082	"	Meehan, W P, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of typhoid fever, Adelaide, 30 January, 1900
1495	Private	Oram, J J, 2nd Infantry Regiment	Army Medical Corps	Died of enteric fever, Masard, S A, 24 February, 1900
464	"	Ogle, E C, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	" Bloemfontein, 16 May, 1900
380	"	Rawe, G, specially enrolled	" "	" 11 May, 1900
95	"	Reilly, P J, Mounted Rifles	Mounted Rifles	" 30 April, 1900
58	"	Smith, T, Royal Australian Artillery	Army Medical Corps	" Orange River, 24 February, 1900
200	Sergeant Major	Smith, A E, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	" Bloemfontein 30 May, 1900
879	Trooper	Sullivan, E J, Permanent Staff, 3rd Infantry Regiment	" "	" Kroonstadt, 26 May, 1900
334	"	Tunks, L D, Lancers	N S Wales Lancers	" 2 June, 1900
1097	"	Toohy, T, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Died of pneumonia, Ottoshoop, 26 September, 1900
297	S Q M S	Wilson, R F, 1st Australian Horse	1st Australian Horse	Died of enteric fever, Bloemfontein 16 May, 1900
406	Private	Walton, J N, specially enrolled	N S Wales Bushmen's Contingent	Died from congestion of brain following bronchitis and malaria, on march to Bulawayo 28 May, 1900
		Whinfield, F W, specially enrolled	Mounted Infantry	Died of dysentery, Bloemfontein, 25 April, 1900

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name, &c.	Unit serving with, in S.A.	Remarks.
Wounded.				
OFFICERS.				
Captain ..	Bennett, A. J., Reserve of Officers .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Wounded, Driefontein, 10 March, 1900	
" ..	Machattie, T. A., Mounted Rifles .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Rustenberg, 7 July, 1900.	
" ..	Ryrie, G. De L. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded, Wonderfontein, 11 September, 1900.	
Lieutenant ..	Eckford, A. G., 50th Regiment .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Kosk's River, 21 July, 1900.	
" ..	Dove, F. A., 5th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment ..	Mounted Infantry .....	Arundel, 26 February, 1900.	
" ..	Dowling, W. V., 1st Australian Horse ..	1st Australian Horse .....	Wounded and prisoner, Slingersfontein, 16 January, 1900.	
" ..	Holmes, W., 1st Infantry Regiment .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900	
" ..	Holborow, G. A. H., 3rd Infantry Regiment.	Mounted Rifles .....	near Osofontein, 6 March, 1900.	
" ..	Onslow, A. J. M., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Rifles .....	Severely wounded, Groot Vlei, 21 May, 1900.	
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.				
1082 Corporal .....	Allen, A., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Rifles .....	Severely wounded, 5 April, 1900.	
15 Private .....	Appleby, T. S., 2nd Infantry Regiment ..	Mounted Infantry .....	Wounded Zand River, 10 May, 1900.	
358 " ..	Argalt, C. W., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Dangerously wounded, Poplar Grove, 8 March, 1900.	
507 " ..	Avard, F., Lancers .....	New South Wales Lancers .....	near Belfast, 4 September, 1900.	
2003 " ..	Ball, S., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Rifles .....	Wounded, Klip Kraal, 16 February, 1900.	
2004 " ..	Ball, T. ....	" ..	26 1900.	
255 " ..	Brack, F. C., N.S.W. Artillery (Field) ..	Mounted Infantry .....	Dangerously wounded and missing, Arundel, 26 Feb., 1900.	
303 Bugler .....	Bunns, S. C., 6th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment ..	" ..	Slightly wounded near Osofontein, 6 March, 1900.	
519 Private .....	Bathurst, S., specially enrolled .....	" ..	" ..	
428 Corporal .....	Bawler, E. A. F. ....	" ..	Severely wounded near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900.	
448 Private .....	Buchanan, F. W. ....	" ..	Welgelegen, 7 May, 1900.	
38 Trooper .....	Burraw, R. W. P. ....	N.S.W. Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Eland's River, 4 (or 6) August, 1900.	
376 " ..	Baker, W. ....	" ..	5 (or 6) " 1900.	
122 Sergeant .....	Burraw, J. C. ....	" ..	4 (or 6) " 1900.	
115 Corporal .....	Buckleton, F. A. ....	" ..	Severely wounded " 4 (or 6) " 1900.	
1337 Trumpeter .....	Bode, C. T. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Brefel's Hock, 18 August, 1900	
4 Corporal .....	Chant, W., 2nd Infantry Regiment .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded, Koetsee's Drift, 5 May, 1900	
165 Private .....	Campbell, W., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Dangerously wounded, Kosk's River, 21 July, 1900.	
426 " ..	Cameron, A., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Severely wounded near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900	
262 " ..	Campbell, D. G., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Wounded, Bloemfontein, 5 May, 1900.	
370 " ..	Clark, F., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Slightly wounded, Palmietfontein, 19 July, 1900.	
1365 " ..	Carey, J. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Naauwport, 9 September, 1900.	
6 Corporal .....	Curry, T. S. ....	" ..	Eland's River, 5 (or 6) August, 1900.	
28 Sergeant .....	Doyle, H. F., 1st Australian Horse .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Wounded and prisoner near Kroonstadt, 10 May, 1900.	
245 Private .....	Davidson, W. T., 3rd Infantry Regiment ..	Mounted Infantry .....	Wounded at Driefontein, 10 March, 1900.	
1072 Trooper .....	Darcey, A. E., 1st Australian Horse .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Slightly wounded near Kroonstadt, 10 May, 1900.	
310 Private .....	Douglas, R. A., 1st Infantry Regiment ..	Mounted Infantry .....	Wolverdiend, 10 August, 1900.	
174 Trooper .....	De Lore, J. R., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Kosk's River, 21 July, 1900.	
131 Private .....	Doney, E. O. H. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded at Otsohoop, 24 August, 1900.	
132 " ..	Darnley, E. ....	" ..	Slightly wounded, Naauwport, 9 September, 1900.	
220 Lance-Sergeant ..	Dalton, W. ....	" ..	Eland's River, 4 (or 6) August, 1900.	
36 Private .....	Edmunds, F. J. ....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded, Wonderfontein, 11 September, 1900.	
328 Trooper .....	Ferguson, L., specially enrolled .....	" ..	at Rustenberg, 7 July, 1900.	
535 " ..	Fimster, S., specially enrolled .....	" ..	" ..	
84 " ..	Gulson, K., 2nd Infantry Regiment .....	" ..	Slightly wounded, Eland's River, 7 August, 1900.	
460 " ..	Gunning, G. F., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Eland's River, 5 (or 6) August, 1900.	
215 Corporal .....	Gilshennen, J. P., 8th (Union Vol.) Infantry Regiment.	Mounted Infantry .....	Severely wounded, Sherport, 15 September, 1900.	
45 Private .....	Giles, C. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded and missing at Otsohoop, 19 August, 1900.	
898 Corporal .....	Hopkinson, E. F., Lancers .....	N.S. Wales Lancers .....	Slightly wounded, Glen, 28 March, 1900.	
231 Trooper .....	Hoy, L., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Rustenberg, 9 July, 1900.	
325 Private .....	Jones, C., 3rd Infantry Regiment .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Wounded, Bloemfontein, 5 May, 1900	
1078 " ..	Johnson, A. J. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Naauwport, 9 September, 1900.	
112 Private .....	King, J., specially enrolled .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Mafeking.	
1295 " ..	Kilgour, R. W. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded, Otsohoop, 19 August, 1900	
1 Sergt.-Major ..	Liggins, F. P., Permanent Staff, 2nd Infantry Regiment.	Mounted Infantry .....	near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900	
249 Corporal .....	Lagh, G., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	" .. Rustenberg, 7 July, 1900.	
330 Trooper .....	Lovatt, J., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Eland's River, 4 (or 6) August, 1900.	
172 Private .....	Lewis, H. J., specially enrolled .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded, Jacobsrust, 30 April, 1900	
802 Corporal .....	Luther, E. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Brefel's Hock, 18 August, 1900.	
1081 Trooper .....	Mechan, J. W., 1st Australian Horse .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Wounded, Sand River, 10 May, 1900.	
1087 " ..	Mecham, M. R., 1st Australian Horse .....	Mounted Rifles .....	Severely wounded, Welgelegen, 7 May, 1900.	
162 S.S.M. ....	McAllister, A., Mounted Rifles .....	" ..	near Pretoria, 12 June, 1900.	
51 Trooper .....	Murray, G., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded, near Osofontein, 6 March, 1900.	
140 Corporal .....	Munro, R. T., 6th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment..	Mounted Rifles .....	Jacobsrust, 30 April, 1900.	
119 Trooper .....	Maxwell, A., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Welgelegen, 7 May, 1900.	
141 Private .....	Mitchell, C. H., 4th Infantry Regiment ..	" ..	Severely wounded, Groot Vlei, 21 May, 1900.	
78 " ..	McDonald, W. C., 2nd Infantry Regiment ..	" ..	Broken ankle, 8 March, 1900.	
1220 " ..	McCreddie, H. D., 2nd Infantry Regiment ..	" ..	Severely wounded, Poplar Grove, 8 March, 1900	
210 " ..	McCracken, J., Mounted Rifles .....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Wounded, Otsohoop, 27 August, 1900.	
99 Private .....	Messenger, R. W. J. ....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded, relief of Nekkoeng.	
89 Corporal .....	Osborne, E., 6th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment ..	Mounted Rifles .....	Severely wounded, Welgelegen, 7 May, 1900.	
137 Trooper .....	O'Malley, W., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Otsohoop, 12 August, 1900.	
150 " ..	Parry, S. C. M., 1st Australian Horse .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Wounded, Briefontein, 10 March, 1900	
299 " ..	Pound, E. G., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded, Piennar's River, 27 September, 1900.	
1086 " ..	Palmer, L. A., 1st Australian Horse .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Alwal North, 11 March, 1900.	
175 Lance-Corporal ..	Quintal, F. E. ....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Brefel's Hock, 18 August, 1900.	
574 Trooper .....	Roberts, J. A., Lancers .....	N.S. Wales Lancers .....	Wounded and missing, Slingersfontein, 16 January, 1900.	
400 Private .....	Rolleston, G., specially enrolled .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Severely wounded, Eland's River, 4 August, 1900.	
10 Sergeant .....	Raymond, A. H., specially enrolled .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Eland's River, 13 July, 1900.	
826 Trooper .....	Ralston, G. H., specially enrolled .....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Severely wounded, Eland's River, 4 August, 1900.	
1126 Lance-Corporal ..	Rose, F. ....	Mounted Infantry .....	Slightly wounded, Wonderfontein, 11 September, 1900.	
117 Private .....	Sharp, A., 3rd Infantry Regiment .....	" ..	Zilekat's Nek, 1 August, 1900.	
10 " ..	Stinson, W. 6th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment ..	N.S. Wales Lancers .....	Wounded and missing, Slingersfontein, 16 January, 1900.	
866 Trumpeter .....	Taylor, A. V., Lancers .....	1st Australian Horse .....	Driefontein, 10 March, 1900.	
811 Trooper .....	Taylor, O. A., 1st Australian Horse .....	Mounted Rifles .....	Klip Kraal, 26 February, 1900, and slightly wounded, Jacobsrust, 30 April, 1900.	
99 " ..	Tweedie, W. W., Mounted Rifles .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Severely wounded, Karee Siding, 10 April, 1900.	
515 Private .....	Tarlington, J., 7th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment ..	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Zand River, 7 May, 1900.	
231 " ..	Tonkin, C. J., 1st Infantry Regiment .....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Eland's River, 6 (or 6) August, 1900.	
54 Trooper .....	Taylor, S. J., specially enrolled .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Severely wounded, Naauwport, 9 September, 1900.	
1403 Private .....	Toes, A. H. ....	Mounted Rifles .....	Slightly wounded, Koetsee's Drift, 5 May, 1900.	
118 " ..	Williams, T. J., 1st Infantry Regiment .....	Mounted Infantry .....	Hongispruit, 22 June, 1900.	
72 Trooper .....	Waite, G., Mounted Rifles .....	N.S. Wales Bushmen's Contingent ..	Wounded at Driefontein, 10 March, 1900.	
151 Private .....	Woods, C. J., specially enrolled .....	Imperial Bushmen's Contingent ..	Slightly wounded, Eland's River, 5 (or 6) August, 1900.	
487 Trooper .....	Woods, F. T., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Rustenberg, 9 July, 1900.	
484 " ..	Walsh, W. M., specially enrolled .....	" ..	Otsohoop, 19 August, 1900.	
1226 Private .....	Watson, T. G. ....	" ..	" ..	

SUMMARY.

	Officers.	N.C.O.'s & Men.
Killed or died of wounds .....	7	27
Died of disease .....	1	42
Total deaths .....	8	69
Wounded .....	9	87

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**7TH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT.**  
(REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY UPON MATTERS BETWEEN THE OFFICER COMMANDING  
AND MAJOR WAINE, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 7TH REGIMENT GENERALLY.)

*Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.*

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Mr. See,

18 January, 1900.

I beg your very urgent attention to the enclosed letter, which will be supported, if necessary, by the various Ms.P.\* representing the many electorates in which the members of the 7th Regiment reside. \* Say 26 in all

I should be glad if you will grant me an interview regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,  
JNO. C. NEILD.

I have already minuted that I cannot do this pending the consideration of the report.—  
J.S., 19/1/00.

[Enclosure.]

The Honorable John See, M.P., Chief Secretary,—

18 January, 1900.

Sir,

As Parliament is in recess, and I am at present debarred from bringing the matter before the Assembly, I, as the Constitutional representative of many members of the 7th Regiment—St. George's Rifles—beg to address you as Defence Minister, with regard to the Regiment, in which you have been pleased to evince a most considerate interest, especially in taking a prominent part in the Town Hall Church Parade of the Regiment on the 24th December last.

The affairs of the 7th Regiment were recently the subject of examination before a Court of Inquiry, authorised by His Excellency the Governor in the early part of last year, but before you take any action which might prejudice the Regiment or the Officer Commanding same (should any such action be recommended by the said Court) I desire to draw your attention to the following facts:—

- (1.) The said Court was not, in the opinion of Counsel, lawfully constituted nor qualified.
- (2.) That though Counsel, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, was employed at the public expense against the Regiment, the application of the Officer Commanding for legal assistance to protect the Regiment against the attacks made upon it, met with refusal.
- (3.) That the President insisted upon closing the Inquiry as soon as Counsel employed against the Regiment had concluded his case, and the Officer Commanding was denied all opportunity of considering the evidence adduced, and of preparing any case in reply to that which had been carefully built up during a period of six months.
- (4.) That he was thus prevented from calling a single witness on behalf of the Regiment or himself, and limited to addressing the Court and making a few unprepared statements in reply to the lengthy evidence adduced by the Crown Solicitor.
- (5.) That, as in the Dreyfus "trial," the Court had before it, *privately*, documents which were not "produced" or placed before the Court.

All of which statements I am prepared to affirm on oath.

These proceedings were so entirely un-English, and so utterly opposed to British law and usage, that I, as the Constitutional representative of over 600 persons constituting the Regiment, many of whom have spent large sums in connection with it, urge in the strongest possible manner that you will be pleased

pleased to exercise the utmost caution in respect of any recommendation of the Court, and will do nothing to prejudice the large body of respectable and loyal citizens constituting the influential and flourishing military organisation in question.

The Regiment is now over establishment strength, and since Major Waine has absented himself (now for nearly nine months) its affairs have been harmonious and prosperous.

Urging your prompt attention,—

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, M.P.

I regret that I cannot give consideration to these matters until the report from the Committee of Inquiry is placed before me.—J.S., 19/1/1900. Await receipt of report.—C.W., 1/2/00. Report herewith.—J.G.C., 00-2,648.

## The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

*Subject:—Report of Court of Inquiry re 7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.*

Your Excellency,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 25 January, 1900.

In forwarding the enclosed report of the Court of Inquiry re 7th Regiment, I have the honor to offer the following remarks:—

The Court appear to have taken much time and trouble with their report, and to have thoroughly sifted all questions of importance relating to the discipline of the Regiment.

(I.) Taking the report in the order presented, I concur in the remarks as to Major Waine.

(II.) I concur.

(III.) I concur. From my own experience of Lieutenant-Colonel Neild, I am of opinion that discipline is scarcely to be expected from any corps under his command. I agree with the Court as to the blame attributable to the Adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, with regard to the unsatisfactory manner in which the books were kept, the more so as he is a permanently-employed officer. As stated by the Court, the Quartermaster (2nd Lieutenant Brignell) "seems never to have made any serious attempt to fulfil any of his duties."

(IV.) I am not disposed to approve at present of the disbandment of the companies herein recommended, but concur in the other recommendations.

This report, and previous experience with the Regiment, forces me to the conclusion that, in the interest of the Public Service, a complete change must be made in its administration.

I would therefore respectfully submit, for Your Excellency's consideration, as follows:—

(a.) Lieutenant-Colonel Neild should, in my opinion, have been removed from the Military Service in connection with the matters dealt with in my report of 25/4/99, addressed to Your Excellency; owing, however, to the clemency of the Government, he was allowed to resume duty. (*Correspondence attached.*)

I do not wish it to be supposed that any new offence is alleged against this officer, but I see no advantage in his being allowed to remain on the strength of the Active Volunteer Force; he has been little else than a source of injury to that Force since he joined it, from a disciplinary point of view, and I would advise his being removed to the Reserve of Officers.

(b.) I would recommend that Major Waine be removed to the Reserve of Officers.

(c.) I propose to remove Lieutenant Holmes, the Adjutant, from his present position.

(d.) The Quartermaster, Hon. 2nd Lieutenant J. T. Brignell, seems to have not attempted to carry out the duties of his office. I would advise that he be allowed to resign his Commission.

If the above recommendations are approved, I would at once take steps for the re-organisation of the Regiment on a proper footing.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

For the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

I commend the General's recommendation and the report to the serious consideration of the Minister. This is not the first time the affairs of this regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Neild's connection therewith, have come under my notice. I am satisfied some such change as that suggested by the General is absolutely necessary in the interests of the Regiment.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, 31/1/00.

Submitted.—C.W., 1/2/00. Forwarded for the perusal of the Premier.—J.S., 16/2/1900.

[Enclosures.]\*

COURT OF INQUIRY re 7TH (VOLUNTEER) INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*Schedule of Papers.*

- (1.) Report.
- (2.) Evidence.
- (3.) Exhibits as per list therewith.
- (4.) Correspondence relating to Colonel Neild's charges, &c., against Major Waine, as per schedule therewith.
- (5.) Correspondence relating to Captain Wilks's case, as per schedule therewith.

(6.)

\* The enclosures referred to being so very voluminous, it was not considered desirable, on account of expense, to print them.



## (6.) Returns, viz. :—

- (a) Annual Return of efficient for the year ending 30/6/97 for staff, band, "A," "B," and "C" Companies, St. George's Rifles (five returns).
- (b) Annual Return of efficient for the year ending 30/6/98, of staff, band, "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F" Companies, 7th Regiment (eight returns).
- (c) Annual Return of efficient for the year ending 30/6/99, of staff, band, "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F" Companies 7th Regiment (eight returns).
- (d) Quarterly Return for 30/9/96 of staff, band, "A," "B," and "C" Companies, St. George's Rifles (five returns).
- (e) Quarterly Return, 31/12/96 do do do
- (f) Do 31/ 3/97 do do do
- (g) Do 30/ 6/97 do do do
- (h) Do 30/ 9/97, staff, band, "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," 7th Regiment (seven returns).
- (i) Quarterly Return, 31/12/97 do do do and "F" Company (eight returns).
- (j) Quarterly Return, 31/ 3/98 do do do do
- (k) Do 30/ 6/98 do do do do
- (l) Do 30/ 9/98 do do do do
- (m) Do 31/12/98 do do do do
- (n) Do 31/ 3/99 do do do do
- (o) Do 30/ 6/99 do do do do
- (p) Quarterly Statements for September, 1897; December, 1897 (copy); March, 1898; June, 1898 (copy); September, 1898 (copy); December, 1898 (copy); March, 1899; and June, 1899 (copy).
- (7.) Major-General French's letter to His Excellency the Governor, dated 19/9/99. C.R., 99-1,444, *re* Court being "open," and enclosure (Court's letter to Chief Staff Officer, of 18/9/99).
- (8.) Letter from Messrs. Westgarth, Nathan, & Co. to A.A.G., of 7/9/99. C.R., 99-1,444, asking that certain papers may be produced before the Court, *re* Court being "open," &c.
- (9.) Annual Confidential Report on Major Waine, dated 15/6/99, and memo. from O.C. 7th Regiment to Major Waine, dated 29/6/99, conveying O.C.'s remarks on same.
- (10.) Statement of all Corps and Regiments at the Easter Encampment, 1899.
- (11.) Statement of Establishments and strength of all Regiments and Corps on 30th June, 1897 and 1898.
- (12.) Circular memo. to O.C. 7th Regiment, of 23/9/97, No. B. 97-879, *re* grant of £10 to officers, from capitulation.
- (13.) Memo. from Secretary M.C.C.B. to O.C. 7th Regiment, of 21/12/99, asking for list of officers supplied with busbies, and date.
- (14.) Paddington Electoral Roll.
- (15.) Memo. from President of Court to A.A.G., of 7/10/99, applying for an officer to assist in checking books and records. C.R., 99-1,444.
- (16.) Memo. from O.C. 7th Regiment to Captain Wilks, dated 5/8/99. C.R., 99-2,066, *re* resignation, and subsequent minutes (one paper).
- (17.) Memo. from Adjutant 7th Regiment to Captain Wilks, of 25/8/99. C.R., 99-2,066 (and subsequent minutes), *re* being placed on Reserve of Officers, and handing over of Government property (one paper).
- (18.) Minute from O.C. Volunteer Corps to A.A.G., of 13/2/99, *re* officers of Balmain Company, and subsequent minutes. C.R., 98-2,704 (four papers). Confidential.
- (19.) Letter from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C. U.V. Rs. and C., of 26/12/98, and enclosures, *re* Balmain Company. C.R., 98-2,704 (four papers). Confidential.
- (20.) Minute from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C. V. Rs. and Corps, of 27/1/99 (7th Regiment, 98-551—confidential), *re* "E" Company (one paper).
- (21.) Minute from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C. Vol. R. and C., of 2/2/99, 7th Regiment, 98-543, *re* absence of officers of "E" Company from regimental duties, and subsequent minute (one paper).
- (22.) 7th Regiment. Memo of 8/11/97, *re* regular attendance of officers, &c., &c.
- (23.) 7th Regiment memo., dated 6/10/98, *re* regular attendance of officers, &c.
- (24.) Minute from Captain Wilks to O.C. 7th Regiment, of 29/3/99, 7th Regiment No. 99-154, and subsequent minutes, *re* leave and resignation (two papers).
- (25.) Memo. from O.C. 7th Regiment to Captain Wilks of 18/4/99, 7th Regiment, 99-154, *re* retirement, and subsequent minute (one paper).
- (26.) Memo. from O.C.P.V.C. to A.A.G., of 25/4/99, and subsequent minutes, *re* Captain Wilks' application for leave of absence and resignation (one paper).
- (27.) Letter from O.C. 7th Regiment to S.O., for U.V.F., of 4/11/99, and subsequent minutes, *re* Major Waine. C.R., 99-2,889 (two papers).
- (28.) Confidential minute from O.C. 7th Regiment to S.O.U.V.F., of 2/12/99, and subsequent minutes, U.V.F., 99-1,285 (one paper), *re* Major Waine.
- (29.) Confidential minute from O.C. 7th Regiment to Major Waine, of 9/12/99, and subsequent minutes, *re* absence without leave. U.V.F., 99-1,285 (three papers).
- (30.) Memo from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C.P.V.R. and C., of 21/2/99, and copy correspondence attached thereto, *re* Lieutenant Stephens. 7th Regiment 99-36 (three papers). C.R., 99-148.
- (31.) Confidential memo. from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C.U.V.C., of 6/9/99, and subsequent minutes, *re* Major Waine's legal representatives being supplied with copies of documents, and subsequent minutes. C.R., 99-1,444 (one paper).
- (32.) Lieutenant-Colonel Neild's memo. to President of Court, dated 8/9/99, *re* do. (Confidential.) 7th Regiment, 99-409.
- (33.) G.O.C.'s letter to His Excellency the Governor of 5/9/99, asking that Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell might be substituted for Major Murray as a member of the Court, and subsequent minutes. C.R., 99-1,444 (one paper).
- (34.) Notice issued from 7th Regiment on 2nd and 16th June, 1899, *re* G.O.C.'s inspection, &c.
- (35.) Programme of parades for March, June, and December quarters, 1899, for 7th Regiment (three papers).
- (36.)

- (36.) Minute from Colonel Neild to President of Court, of 6/1/00, *re* Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly's interviews with officers of the 7th Regiment, and enclosure (two papers).  
 (37.) Do of 6/1/00 *re* documents asked for by Court, and enclosure (other enclosure No. 35), two papers.  
 (38.) Do of 6/1/00 *re* "Synopsis of Evidence," and enclosure (seven papers).  
 (39.) Do of 6/1/00, *re* affidavit, and enclosure (three papers).  
 (40.) Minute from O.C. 7th Regiment to President of Court, of 10/1/00, relating to "Enrolment" (one paper).  
 (41.) Parade states of "E" Co., from 8/1/98 to 14/12/98.  
     9 do do 1/2/99 to 6/6/99.  
     26 do "F" Co., from 24/1/98 to 10/12/98.  
     7 do do 12/1/99 to 8/6/99.  
     Approximate Church parade state, 26/3/99.  
     31 parade states of 7th Regiment from 8/1/98 to 13/12/98 (including one each "A," "B," and "D" Co.)  
     24 parade states, do, from 17/1/99 to 23/9/99 (including five Camp states).

PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Inquiry assembled at United Service Institute on the 18th September, 1899, by order of the General Officer Commanding, bearing date 9th September, 1899, to inquire into and report upon matters between the Officer Commanding 7th Regiment and Major Waine, and the administration of the 7th Regiment generally.

*President :—*

Colonel W. H. Holborow, C.M.G., V.D.

*Members :—*

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Waddell.

Major J. H. P. Murray.

The Court having assembled, pursuant to the above order, proceed to take evidence, and forward herewith report and all papers and evidence in connection with the Inquiry.

WM. H. HOLBOROW, Col.,

President of Court.

GEO. W. WADDELL, Lt.-Col., } Members.  
 J. H. P. MURRAY, Major, }

#### REPORT.

The Court in submitting their report desire to express regret at the delay that has taken place which, however, has for various reasons been unavoidable. A mass of evidence has been taken which has no direct bearing upon the issues before the Court, for great latitude was allowed witnesses so as to avoid any possibility of complaint hereafter.

#### I.

As to the charges and allegations preferred by the O.C. 7th Regiment against the Senior Major, Major J. C. Waine :—

- (a) The Court find that Major Waine's application for three months' leave of absence was not made *bona fide*, inasmuch as the nature of his private affairs was not such as to prevent him from attending to his regimental duties, except for the short time during which he was absent from the Colony.
- (b) The Court find that Major Waine's explanation of his leaving the parade ground on the occasion referred to is unsatisfactory.
- (c) In view of the conflicting nature of the evidence the Court are unable to say whether or not Major Waine was under the influence of liquor at the meeting at Victoria Barracks; Major Waine, however, admits that he made use of the words complained of; but the Court find that the O.C. Regiment subsequently agreed to overlook the matter.
- (d) The Court find that there is not sufficient evidence to support either the charge as to Major Waine making a "lunar" at the Regiment, or the charge as relating to the keys.
- (e) As to the charge relating to the Regimental subscription, Major Waine justifies his refusal to pay on the ground that the Regiment was indebted to him in a larger amount, and the Court find that this was the case.
- (f) The Court find that Major Waine has been negligent in matters of correspondence; but that the general administration of the Regiment was so lax that less blame attaches to him than would otherwise be the case.
- (g) The Court find that Major Waine's attendance at parades has of late been unsatisfactory; his explanation to the effect that he would not attend while his O.C. was in command shows a lack of military spirit verging upon insubordination.

#### II.

The small attendance at the Camp was, in the opinion of the Court, due to the fact that attendance was not compulsory, and to the absence of a true volunteering spirit in the Regiment, as the only excuses put forward by witnesses were, in the opinion of the Court, frivolous.

Two reasons were put forward for the small muster at the G.O.C.'s inspection—one that the counter attraction of a football match was too strong, the other that many were deterred from attendance by the unfavourable state of the weather. In the opinion of the Court both these excuses are frivolous.

The

The small attendance at the Defence Force Rifle Meeting was attributed by witnesses to the unserviceable character of the rifle issued to the Regiment; the Court, however, from personal inspection of the arms of the Regiment, and from the evidence of Staff Colour-sergeant Clarke, find that the rifles were serviceable, and the Court find further that the small attendance was due to a lack of enthusiasm among members of the Regiment.

As to the great disparity existing between the strength and the establishment, the bad attendance generally, and the small return of efficient, the Court are of opinion that this is mainly traceable to the friction existing between the O.C. the Regiment and Major Waine, the disorganisation of discipline among the officers, and the consequent ridicule cast upon the Regiment.

### III.

The Court find that the administration of the Regiment is weak in the extreme. This appears clearly from Major Boam's report, from the constant feuds and bickerings which have prevailed among the officers, and from the indiscriminate enrolling of recruits, a great proportion of whom leave the Regiment before they are dismissed recruit drill. The Court find that this is to a large extent due to the appointment to the responsible position of O.C. of a gentleman of no previous military experience, who has shown that he is himself not amenable to discipline, and who appears to lack the tact and judgment necessary to the efficient command of a Regiment. The Court are further of opinion that a successful administration of the Regiment is impossible while the present state of disunion exists among the officers.

The issue of clothing to officers from store without payment was, in the opinion of the Court, wholly unjustifiable, in view of the unsatisfactory state of the Capitation Fund; and the Court are of opinion that, had it not been for the holding of this inquiry, it is doubtful whether payment for these articles would have been insisted upon.

From the report of Major Boam it appears to the Court that the books of the Regiment are kept in a very unsatisfactory way, for which, in the opinion of the Court, the Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Holmes, is to blame. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has been accentuated by the appointment to the position of quartermaster of an officer who, according to his own evidence, seems never to have made any serious attempt to fulfil any of his duties.

### IV.

The Court recommend that two of the head-quarter companies be disbanded, and that the O.C. Regiment should be allowed to form two companies in the suburbs in their place, since an examination of the parade states shows that the attendance in the head-quarter companies and also their strength compares very unfavourably with the attendance and strength of the suburban companies. Not more than one company should, in the opinion of the Court, be formed in any one suburb. The Court also recommend that careful attention should, in the future, be paid to the physique of recruits. The Court are also of opinion that more care should be taken in the selection of officers, both as regards their physical qualifications and otherwise.

As regards the service generally, the Court recommended that a drill-shed should be erected in a convenient place for the use of the volunteer regiments. This would, in the opinion of the Court, have the effect of bringing the men together, and fostering their *esprit de corps*.

While the Court are of opinion that it would be highly undesirable that a staff officer should be placed in command of the purely volunteer regiments, and recommend that the same system should be adopted as that which obtains in the P.-P. Regiments—that is, that communications should be had with the staff office direct—they are of opinion that a staff officer should be appointed to examine the books of the purely volunteer regiments, and to superintend generally the permanent officers and N.C.O.'s. attached to those regiments, and to see that they do their duty.

The Court desire to acknowledge the services of the shorthand and type-writer, Mr. Handcock, who carried out his duties very satisfactory.

WM. H. HOLBOROW,	} Members.
Colonel,	
President of Court.	
GEO. W. WADDELL,	
Lt.-Colonel.	}
J. H. P. MURRAY,	
Major.	

12th January, 1900.

Please see letter herewith of 25/1/00.—G. A. FRENCH, Major-General.

#### SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS.

- (1.) Letter from O.C. 7th Regt. to A.A.G., of 21st December, 1899, and subsequent minutes, *re* legal assistance in connection with Court. (7th Regt. No. 99-610, two papers.)
- (2.) Letter from O.C. 7th Regt. to A.A.G., of 15th January, 1900 (C.R. 99-1,444), containing formal protest and objection to the constitution and proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and copy of letter from O.C. 7th Regt. to A.A.G., of 21st December, 1899 (7th Regt. 99-610), *re* legal assistance (three papers), and subsequent minutes.
- (3.) Memo. from S.C. Sergt. Clarke, 7th Regt., dated 31st December, 1899, resigning his position, and subsequent minutes. (7th Regt. 00-10.) One paper.
- (4.) Memo (attached to above) from S.C. Sergt. Clarke, 7th Regt., of 12th January, 1900—application to withdraw resignation.
- (5.) Letter from S.C. Sergt. Clarke, 7th Regt., to President of Court of Inquiry, 7th Regt., dated 1st January, 1900, and subsequent minutes, *re* remarks made by Capt. Gosbell and Lieut. Holmes. C.R. 99-1,444, 7th Regt. 00-15. (Three papers.)
- (6.) Private letter from Colonel Neild to General French, of 16th January, 1900, reporting *re* strength of 7th Regt. (C.R. 00-307.)

7th Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles),  
Head-quarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 21 December, 1899.

*Subject* :—Court of Inquiry.

From the O.C. 7th Regiment to The A.A. General, Chief Staff Officer,—

Sir,

I have the honor to remind you that when I applied for the allowance of a sum of money to enable me to have the benefit of legal assistance before the Court of Inquiry my application was refused, on the ground that it was not intended that the Military Authorities should be legally represented.

As this intention has been departed from, and Counsel, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, is now employed against the Regiment, I have the honor to request that authority may be granted for the employment of solicitor and counsel on behalf of the Regiment, in order that the interests of officers and men may be adequately represented before the Court, as, while willing to defend my own interests, it does not seem to me proper that the whole burden of the regimental interests should be cast upon myself.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 7th Regiment.

A.A.G.—To President of Court for report.—G.A.F., 27/12/99. The President. Passed.—H.D.M., Col., A.G., 27/12/99.

The A.A.G.—Mr. Edmunds is acting under instructions from the Crown Solicitor to bring witnesses before the Court, and to examine them on the second and third paragraphs of the instructions to the Court. In these matters there is no charge against the Regiment, and the interests of the Regiment is fully considered in the evidence elicited.—Wm. H. HOLBOROW, Col., President of the Court, 27/12/99.

A.A.G.—Pass to O.C. 7th Regt. to note.—G.A.F., 28/12/99. O.C. 7th Inf. Regt. Passed.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A.A.G., 28/12/99.

The A.A.G.—These papers reached me on the 30th December, the day after the inquiry was closed.

On the 22nd December I wrote the President of the Court intimating I required an adjournment pending an answer to the application of 21/12/99, but received no reply, and the Court met and sat on the 27th ultimo, without any intimation to me, except an inaccurate message per telephone.

On the 28th December I applied to the Court for an adjournment pending a reply to mine of 21/12/99, but this was refused, though the Court has always adjourned on the applications of Mr. W. Edmunds.

I beg to draw attention to the minute of the G.O.C., of 18/8/99, viz.:—"There is no present intention of employing a solicitor to assist the Court, and I certainly would not approve of Government money being expended for legal assistance in a purely Military inquiry, without some very special reason being given."

The statement that "the interests of the Regiment is fully considered in the evidence elicited," *vide* No. 4, can only apply to the evidence elicited by my *cross-examination* of witnesses called for the Crown, as the entire purpose and procedure of the Counsel, "acting under instructions for the Crown Solicitor," was an attack upon the 7th Regiment, as is evident from the questions put to witnesses known or believed to be friendly to the Regiment, and to those known as belonging to the "Waine party"; as, for instance, while every witness known to be, or suspected of being, loyal to the Regiment was examined, and re-examined, respecting the purchase of uniforms, busbies, and the expenditure of the £10 allowed upon passing examination, no question of the kind was, I believe, put to Major Waine, Captain Wilks, or Lieutenant Reynolds, notwithstanding that evidence had been given that though these officers had received £10 each to purchase review order uniforms neither of them had done so.

And I feel it my duty to submit that it is contrary to, and subversive of all discipline, that a subaltern should be invited to discuss the qualifications and administrative acts of his superior and commanding officers, as was done in the case of Lieutenant Reynolds.—JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col., Commanding 7th Regiment, 6/1/1900.

7th Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles),  
Head-quarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 15 January, 1900.

*Subject* :—Court of Inquiry.

From the O.C. 7th Regiment to the A.A. General, C.S.O.,—

Sir,

Referring to the denial of legal assistance to represent the interests of this Regiment against the attacks of Counsel instructed by the Crown Solicitor, I beg to intimate that I have obtained the opinion of members of both branches of the legal profession, and acting upon advice I have the honor to request that you will note this my formal protest and objection to the constitution and proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into matters connected with the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment upon the following grounds, that is to say, that the said Court was and is not constituted and qualified as required by Act 31 Victoria No. 5, and the Regulations issued under and by authority of the said Act.

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 7th Regiment.

7th Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles),  
Head-quarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 21 December, 1899.

*Subject* :—Court of Inquiry.

From the O.C. 7th Regiment to the A. A. General, Chief Staff Officer,—

Sir,

I have the honor to remind you that when I applied for the allowance of a sum of money to enable me to have the benefit of legal assistance before the Court of Inquiry, my application was refused on the ground that it was not intended that the Military Authorities should be legally represented.

As

As this intention has been departed from, and counsel, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, is now employed against the Regiment, I have the honor to request that authority may be granted for the employment of solicitor and counsel on behalf of the Regiment, in order that the interests of officers and men may be adequately represented before the Court, as, while willing to defend my own interests, it does not seem to me to be proper that the whole burden of the regimental interests should be cast upon myself.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Col. Commanding 7th Regiment.

A.A.G.—To President of Court for report.—G.A.F., 27/12/99. The President.—Passed.—H.D.M., Col., A.A.G., 27/12/99.

The A.A.G.—Mr. Edmunds is acting under instructions from the Crown Solicitor to bring witnesses before the Court and to examine them on the second and third paragraphs of the instructions to the Court. In these matters there is no charge against the Regiment, and the interests of the Regiment is fully considered in the evidence elicited.—W. H. HOLBOROW, Col., President of the Court, 27/12/99.

A.A.G.—Pass to O.C. 7th Regiment to note.—G.A.F., 28/12/99. O.C. 7th Infantry Regiment. Passed.—H.D. MACKENZIE, Col. A.A.G., 29/12/99.

Leichhardt, 31 December, 1899.

S. CR.-SERGT. W. Clarke respectfully begs to resign from the Defence Force, and asks as a special favour that he may be paid up to and for the 18th proximo, and allowed to leave on that date.

W. CLARKE,

S. Cr.-Sergt., Attd. 7th Regt. (late Cr.-Sergt. "Cameronians").

The S.O.,

Recommended. I am informed that the Adjutant held over the original letter with the object of giving S. Cr.-Sergt. Clarke an opportunity for reconsideration, and, owing to having no proper place for keeping papers at R. R. Range, the document was unfortunately lost or mislaid, which is regretted.

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Col. Comdg. 7th Regt.

11/1/00.

The O.C. 7th In. Regt.,

Staff Cr.-Sergt. Clarke now wishes to withdraw his resignation.

By order,

M. BOAM,

Major, D.A.A.G. S.O. for U.V.F.

11/1/00.

The S.O.U.V.F.,

So far as regards S. Cr.-Sergt. Clarke's resignation from the Defence Force, this is necessarily a matter outside my jurisdiction; but in view of his general conduct and his recent action in addressing the President of the Court of Inquiry direct, and not through the authorised channel, and in bringing a charge alleged to be a "pure fabrication," I shall be glad if he can be removed from the Regiment under my command.

For some time past there has been a "leakage" of regimental matter from the office, and S. Cr.-S. Clarke's attitude has caused me to lose confidence in him.

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lieut.-Colonel Comdg. 7th Infantry Regiment.

18/1/00.

Randwick Rifle Range, 12 January, 1900.

The Adjutant, 7th Infantry Regt.,

S. Cr.-S. Clarke wishes to withdraw his application to resign, submitted on 31st ultimo.

W. CLARKE,

Staff Cr.-Sergt. Attd. 7th Infantry Regt.

Contingent Camp, Randwick, 1 January, 1900.

The President, Court of Inquiry, 7th Regt.,—

Sir,

I trust in forwarding this communication that I am justified by circumstances.

In giving evidence before the Court on the 28th ultimo, I was asked by the O.-Commanding. the Regiment, whether I would care to take any of the rifles on charge of the Regiment to a rifle meeting—Melbourne, for instance. I replied, that I had done so, and found it accurate, and with reference to ammunition I stated that I had fired a rifle which a recruit had objected to, and had made three centres and seven bull's-eyes with service ammunition.

On quitting the Court, Captain Gosbell, who was present when I gave evidence, came to me and said that I had upset the show and spoilt the game, as they wanted to prove that the rifles and ammunition were unfit for issue.

On the following morning, W. O. Naghten came to the Camp to inquire the number, &c., of the rifle I had used at the Melbourne meeting, and in the afternoon, when firing the Contingent test, I put on two bull's-eyes, the third shot being an inner, whereon Lieutenant Holmes, who was standing in rear, said, with a sneer, "You didn't hit the bull's-eye that time; it's a pity you didn't bring out that wonderful rifle you were speaking about at the Court of Inquiry."

As my evidence was taken on oath and *given in a straightforward manner*, I beg to appeal to the Court for protection, inasmuch that having this day submitted my resignation from the N.S.W. Defence Forces (my application for a transfer to another regiment having been refused regimentally). I am desirous of leaving on the 18th instant, with a character free from prejudice or regimental misrepresentation.

I have, &c.,

W. CLARKE,

Staff Cr.-Sergeant.

(Late Cr.-Sergeant 26th Cameronians).

S. Cr.-S. Clarke has made no such application to me.—  
JNO. C. NEILD,  
Lieut.-Col. Com.  
7th I.R., 19/1/00.

The

The A.A.G.—Forwarded for the information of the G.O.C. The members of the Court of Inquiry think that Staff Colour-Sergeant Clarke gave his evidence in a straightforward manner, and that the remarks of Captain Gosbell and Lieutenant Holmes were improper and uncalled-for.—Wm. H. HOLBOROW, Col., President Court of Inquiry, 11/1/00.

A.A.G.—Request Sergeant Clarke to hold over his resignation for the present (through usual channel). Refer his complaint to Lt. Holmes and Capt. Gosbell for report.—G.A.F., 12/1/—

O.C. 7th Regiment, for action, H.D.M., Col. A.A.G., 12/1/00. Captain Gosbell. For report *re* para. No. 2. of mint. 3.—Jno. C. Neild, Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Regt., 13/1/00.

O.C., 7th Infantry Regiment,—

Staff Colour-Sergeant Clarke's statement is a pure fabrication, and I doubt whether he is in his right senses in making the statement. I simply deny the allegation; but in justice to myself I respectfully submit that under the circumstances I am justified in asking for an inquiry into the matter.

The action of the Court of Inquiry in accepting S. Cr.-S. Clarke's allegation as correct, appears to me most unusual, and altogether opposed to military law and custom, the Court having given credence to an *ex parte* unsupported statement of a subordinate.

As the statement of S. Cr.-S. Clarke contains a serious reflection upon myself, I have the honor to request that an inquiry may be held into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations made by him against me.

JAMES W. GOSBELL, Captain,  
O.C. "B" Coy.

18th January, 1900.

The Adjutant 7th Infantry Regiment,—

S. Cr.-Sergt. Clarke has made a serious accusation against Captain Gosbell, *re* the evidence given by the former before the Court of Inquiry in a letter addressed direct to the President, and he further, in some letter, alleges that "when firing the Contingent test, I put on two bulls-eyes, the third shot being an inner; whereupon Lieut. Holmes, who was standing in rear, said with a sneer, "you did not hit the bulls-eye that time; it's a pity you did not bring out that wonderful rifle you were speaking about at the Court of Inquiry."

The President expresses the opinion that your remarks "were improper and uncalled for."

The G.O.C. asks for your report on the matter.

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Lieut.-Colonel Comdg. 7th Infantry Regiment.

13th January, 1900.

I have sent the original papers to Captain Gosbell for his report, as directed.—J.C.N.

O. C. 7th Infantry Regiment,—

So far as my remark to Staff Cr.-Sergt. Clarke is concerned, it was merely jocular, and made to him personally. I did not make the remark till Staff Cr.-Sergt. Clarke rose after firing, when I asked him what he had put on, and laughingly suggested that he would have made all bulls-eyes if he had fired with his M.H. Rifle.

ARTHUR HOLMES,  
Lieut., Adj. 7th Inf. Regt.

13th January, 1900.

The A.A.G.,—

Herewith are Captain Gosbell's and Lieutenant Holmes' reports. I beg to support the former's application for an inquiry.

(2.) Capt. Gosbell is a most conscientious and gentlemanly officer, and the charge made against him by S. Cr.-S. Clarke appears to me simply incredible. It also implies an accusation of a conspiracy involving the entire staff (except Clarke), and every Co. Commander in the Regiment.

(3.) The President of the Court of Inquiry has accepted a communication sent direct by a N.C.O., and not through the authorised channel.

(4.) I must beg to be permitted to protest in the strongest possible manner against the remarks of Col. Holborow, in which, upon unsupported accusation, he assumes the truth of S. Cr.-S. Clarke's libel.

(5.) The President of the Court of Inquiry, in the same manner that marked the proceedings of the inquiry, and called forth such animadversions in military, naval, legal and journalistic circles, has seen fit to accept these unsupported accusations as truthful, and to record a censure upon Captain Gosbell for words he denies uttering.

(6.) The opinion expressed by the President as to the straightforward character of S. Cr.-S. Clarke's evidence involves a reflection upon the O.C., Adjutant, all the Co. commanders, the S.-Major. Q.-M.-S., and S. Cr.-S. Pearce, everyone of whom gave evidence that conflicted directly with that of S. Cr.-S. Clarke.

(7.) Whether this N.C.O. resigns from the defence force or not, I trust that the 7th Regiment may be granted the services of a less discontented and more deserving S. Cr.-Sergt.

19 January, 1900.

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Lieut.-Colonel Comdg. 7th Infantry Regiment.

Dear General French,

On the eve of the departure of the 2nd Contingent, I am glad to be able to report that the strength of the 7th Regiment is now over establishment, and the "weeding" process will be applied to unsatisfactory attendants.

Greycairn, 16 January, 1900.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. NEILD.

#### EXHIBITS.\*

Marked.	Folio.		
"A."	17.	Annual confidential report on Major Waine for 1898.	
"B."	26.	Private letter from Colonel Neild to Major Waine, dated 20/7/96.	
"C."	33/321.	Papers <i>re</i> Captain Wilks (C.R. 98-2,446).	
"D."	45.	Letter from Colonel Neild to Major Waine, of 13/4/99, 7th Regiment, 99/174. ( <i>Vide</i> also "C 1") <i>re</i> "Duties of Officer Commanding."	
"E."	50.	Letter in <i>Daily Telegraph</i> of 6/4/99, headed "Sham Fight at Canterbury."	
"F."	50.	Letter in <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> of 8/4/99, <i>re</i> "Easter Encampment."	
"G."	51.	<i>Sunday Times</i> of 9/4/99, <i>re</i> "7th (Vol.) Infantry Regiment and the General's complaint."	
"H."	51.	<i>Sunday Times</i> of 16/4/99, <i>re</i> "Colonel Neild suspended."	"I."

\* The exhibits referred to being so very voluminous, it was not considered desirable, on account of expense, to print them.



- "I." 52. *Evening News* of 17/4/99, re "The Neild Embroglio."
- "J." 53. *Daily Telegraph* of 17/4/99, re "A Military Sensation."
- "K." 55. *Daily Telegraph* of 17/5/99, re "The Case of Colonel Neild."
- "L." 56. *Daily Telegraph* of 18/5/99, re ditto.
- "M." 85. Letter from O.C. 7th Regiment to O.C.U.V.C. of 30/5/99 (C.R. 99-1,444), re "Charge against Major Waine."
- "N." 89. Memo. of 1/4/98 containing G.O.C.'s remarks on inspection of 7th Regiment, C.R. 98-432.
- "O." 89. General Order 67 of 1898.
- "P." 90. General Order 134 of 1898.
- "Q." 91. Extract from *Defence Force Gazette* of 17/1/99, covered by G.O. 6 of 1899.
- "R." 91. Schedule of Distribution of Officers of Head-quarter Companies on 17/1/99.
- "S." 92. Letter from Lieutenant Stephens tendering resignation, dated 19/1/99, C.R. 99-148.
- "T." 96. Application from Major Waine for leave, dated 1/5/99, C.R. 99-985.
- "U." 101. Copy of Minute 11, re attendance at parades, signed "J.C.N., 4/12/97."
- "V." 103. Papers relating to Major Waine's non-payment to "Officers' Fund," C.R. 99-985.
- "W." 107. Correspondence (part copy and part original) re inspection of books, &c., 7th Regiment, 98-427.
- "X." 107. Cir. Memo. of 6/10/98, re applications for leave of absence.
- "Y." 108. Record of attendance at parades and drills during year ending 30/6/98.
- "Z." 113. Application for telephone for Colonel Neild's residence, C.R. 97-1,882.
- "A 1." 166. Memo. from O.C. 7th Regiment, re "Inspection of Books and Stores," dated 20/9/98, 7th Regiment, 98-427.
- "B 1." 173/321. Papers re Captain Wilks.
- "B 2." 171. Memo. from Adjutant, 7th Regiment, to Major Waine, calling for a statement of orders given so O.C. "E" Co. at manoeuvres at Middle Head.
- "C 1." 196. Letter from Colonel Neild to Major Waine of 13/4/99 (in pencil). *Vide* also "D," 7th Regiment, 99-174.
- "D 1." 199. List of men of "E" Company struck off and no remarks concerning their arms and accoutrements being brought in store, signed H. Pearce, S.C.S.
- "E 1." 222. Private letter from Colonel Neild to Major Waine, dated 18/2/97.
- "F 1." 229. Envelope addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Neild, dated 29/3/99.
- "G 1." 237. Memo. from Major Waine to O.C.V.F., of 29/3/99 (7th Regt., 99-166), re application for leave of absence from continuous training.
- "H 1." 251. Statements (2) in connection with Colonel Neild's electioneering expenses.
- "I 1." 260. *Daily Telegraph* of 18/4/99, leader entitled "A Military Problem."
- "J 1." 260. *Evening News* of 17/4/99, leader re "Military Rule."
- "K 1." 260. *Evening News* of 3/5/99, leader entitled "Lt.-Colonel Neild."
- "L 1." 260. *Evening News* of 6/4/99, leader entitled "Military."
- "M 1." 260. *Sunday Times* of 23/4/99, article entitled "Our Telephone."
- "N 1." 260. *Bulletin* of 15/4/99, Caricature.
- "O 1." 260. *Bulletin* of 22/4/99, Caricature.
- "P 1." 260. *Bulletin* of 13/5/99, Caricature.
- "Q 1." 273. Record of attendance of officers at Lectures, &c., from 1/8/99.
- "R 1." 367. Major Boam's report.
- "S 1." 379. Circular re continuous training 1899, dated 27/3/99, signed by Lieut.-Colonel Neild.
- "T 1." 379. Special R.O. of 20/3/99 re continuous training.
- "U 1." 382/383. Colonel Taunton's minute of 28/9/99, re rifles in store (B. 99-1,064).
- "V 1." 383. Correspondence re return of ammunition to Ordnance Store (copy), dated 6/3/99.
- "W 1." 384/385. Letter from Colonel Neild of 4/4/99 to O.C.P.V.C. re barrack rooms, and pencil minute by Colonel Bayly attached. (7th Regt. 99-163.)
- "X 1." 396. Regimental Order No. 19 of 8/5/99, relating to Monaghan.
- "Y 1." 398. B.O. No. 137, page 184 of S.O.
- "Z 1." 406. 7th Regt. memo. of 4/7/99 re payment of capitation for up-keep of uniform.
- "A 2." 428. Statement re attendance of Head-quarters and Metropolitan Companies of 6th and 7th Regts. on dates of G.O.C.'s annual inspection, 1899.
- "B 2A." 430. Copy of letter from O.C. 7th Regt. to A.A.G. of 25/10/99 re closing of one of Head-quarters Companies, and enrolment of Company at Bourke, 7th Regt., 99-490.
- "C 2." 432. Statement re "Easter encampment, 1899, attendance of Head-quarters and Metropolitan Companies of Volunteer Regiments."
- "D 2." 432. Statement re enrolled strength of Head-quarters and Metropolitan Companies of Volunteer Infantry Regiments on dates of G.O.C.'s annual inspection, 1899.
- "E 2." 433. Statement re "Queen's Birthday parade and General's annual inspection of Scottish and Irish Rifles, Staffs, Bands, and Metropolitan Companies, 1899."
- "F 2." 354/457. Memo. from O.C. "B" Co. to O.C. 7th Regt. of 28/4/99 re Monaghan (7th Regt. 99-214).
- "G 2." 522. Copy of letter from O.C. 7th Regt. to A.A.G. of 21/12/99 re legal assistance.
- "H 2." 535. Record of officers' service, 7th Regt.
- "I 2." 570. Correspondence re uniform, C.R. 97-1,718, 6 papers.
- "J 2." 673. Letter from Lieut. Holmes to Lieut.-Colonel Neild of 30/5/99, 7th Regiment, 99-269, re applications for leave of absence.
- "K 2." 673. *Précis* of evidence taken by Colonel Neild at a Regtl. inquiry with reference to charge made against Major Waine re application for leave of absence.
- "L 2." 674. Statement by Colonel Neild (Report upon certain matters concerning 7th Regt.)
- "M 2." 668. List showing strength of "E" Company from 1/4/98 to 17/8/99.
- "N 2." 459½. Duplicate of Colonel Neild's letter of 16/12/99 to S.O.U.V. Force, re "Recovery of debts due to the Crown."
- "Protest," 343, 344, 347. Letter from Colonel Neild of 12/10/99.

The Officer Commanding 7th Infantry Regiment to The Staff Officer for Unpaid Volunteer Force.

7th Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles),  
Head-quarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 20 February, 1900.

Subject :—Uniforms.

HEREWITH I beg to hand you lists of 174 N.-C.O's. and men of this regiment who have worn their F.S. uniforms for periods exceeding those specified by the regulation, which (141) provide for a jacket to last two years, and two pairs trousers to last three years, namely, eighteen months each pair.

In the cases submitted it will be seen that in every one of new issue the jacket and trousers (120), one pair only, have been in wear from two years and one month to three years and two and a half months, and in the case of re-issues of partly-worn clothing (54) the garments have been in wear for from eighteen months to two years and four months.

As during the greater part of the time the men have been without great coats, their F.S. uniforms have had exceptionally severe wear, and have been used through two camps also.

The consequence is that a majority of the men having these uniforms are unable to wear them in consequence of shrinkage, rents, and really extreme shabbiness. The men are, therefore, not able to attend drill in some cases, and I am in great difficulties, and fearful of the result upon efficiency.

If clothing were ordered now it could not be delivered until March, being the ninth month of the official year.

I therefore ask permission to order the absolutely necessary clothing for the regiment in anticipation of next year's Vote, and beg for the earliest possible reply authorising this.

I may add that our efficiency for this year will certainly be very considerably larger than last.

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,  
Comdg. 7th Regt.

A.Q.M.G. for G.O.C.,—The Board would recommend that the O.C. 7th Regt. be allowed to operate, for clothing, up to an amount of £400, this being 50 per cent. of amount the Regt. earned last year by efficiency.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, Mil. Sec. and Prdt. My. C. Bd., 7/2/1900.

N.B.—The Board have not been able to hold a meeting since receipt of this letter on the 2nd March.—C. F. R., Col.

[Enclosure.]

ROLL of N.-C.O's. and Men (Band), showing dates supplied with F.S. Uniforms.

Number.	Rank and Name.		Remarks.	
292	Sergeant .....	Thompson, S. A. ....	2/12/96	3 years and 2½ months.
75	Private .....	Heapy, Jno. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
177	" .....	Waters, H. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
129	" .....	Paris, W. J. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
152	" .....	Shapter, P. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
20	" .....	Bingham, F. V. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
76	" .....	Heapy, Jas. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
99	" .....	Laurence, J. ....	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
438	" .....	Belshaw, T. ....	17/ 7/97	2 years and 7 months.
831	Corporal .....	Cavanagh, F. ....	19/11/97	2 " 3 " (partly worn when issued.)
201	Private .....	Taylor, C. ....	9/12/97	2 " 2 " "
930	" .....	Higley, W. J., junior ....	14/ 2/98	2 years (partly worn when issued).
945	" .....	Knowles, W. ....	23/ 2/98	2 " " "
1,011	" .....	Blackie, R. H. ....	16/ 6/98	Partly worn when issued.
1,025	" .....	Pedrotta, H. ....	26/ 7/98	" " "
1,010	" .....	Carter, T. ....	16/ 6/98	" " "
1,009	" .....	Marsden, G. ....	16/ 6/98	" " "
871	" .....	Reid, J. ....	15/ 1/98	2 years and 1 month.
853	" .....	Kennedy, R. J. ....	25/11/97	2 " 2 months.
793	" .....	Crawford, W. ....	15/11/97	2 " 2 " "
671	" .....	Roberts, E. ....	16/11/97	2 " 2 " "
1,278	" .....	Simpson, W. ....	20/ 2/99	Partly worn when issued.
1,158	" .....	Pride, E. C. ....	21/ 2/99	" " "
1,155	" .....	Jackson, W. H. ....	21/ 3/99	" " "
.....	" .....	Higley, W. ....	10/10/96	3 years and 4 months.
370	Sergeant-bugler ...	Gibson, C. H. ....	6/ 7/97	2 " 7 " "
Total .....			26	

G. R. SMITH,  
Q.-M.S., 7th Regt.

ROLL of N.C.O.'s and Men of "A" Company, showing dates supplied with F.S. Uniforms.

No.	Rank and Name.		Remarks.	
139	Colour-sergeant	Stretton, E.	2/12/96	3 years 2 months.
200	Sergeant	Rayner, W.	2/12/96	" "
231	"	Bewley, F.	2/12/96	" "
64	Private	Guest, F.	2/12/96	" "
218	Corporal	Agnew, P.	2/12/96	" "
41	Private	Collins, A. A.	2/12/96	" "
29	"	Collins, E. G.	2/12/96	" "
32	"	Cooke, W.	2/12/96	" "
215	"	Longhurst, A. E.	2/12/96	" "
113	"	Martin, W.	2/12/96	" "
1,092	"	Wilson, J. F.	17/ 3/99	Partly worn.
151	"	Smith, G.	2/12/96	3 years 2 months.
171	"	Witten, H. T.	2/12/96	" "
248	"	Worth, T. R.	2/12/96	" "
221	"	Cutter, R. J.	2/12/96	" "
164	"	Turnbull, T.	2/12/96	" "
206	"	Williams, P.	2/12/96	" "
335	Corporal	Worrall, R.	2/ 4/97	2 years 10 months.
325	Private	Pride, W. N.	2/ 4/97	2 " 10 "
332	"	Chopping, J.	2/ 4/97	2 " 10 "
348	"	Tuffnell, W.	6/ 7/97	2 " 7 "
533	Lance-corporal	M'Millan, W.	30/ 9/97	2 " 5 "
488	Private	Welch, C.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " (partly worn).
566	"	Stringfellow, P.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
486	"	Bartlett, G.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
536	"	Wilson, W. H.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " (partly worn).
487	"	O'Brien, M.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " "
564	Corporal	Avery, G.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " "
440	Private	Cahill, J.	29/10/27	2 " 4 " (partly worn).
567	"	Giles, A.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " "
539	"	Beaumont, H.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " "
565	"	Medhurst, E.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " "
954	"	Eadie, C.	21/ 3/98	Partly worn when issued.
955	"	Knox, C.	23/ 3/98	"
995	"	Anderson, G. S.	10/ 6/98	Partly worn when issued.
Total			35	

G. R. SMITH,  
Q.-M. S., 7th Regt.

ROLL of N.C.O.'s. and Men of "B" Company, showing dates supplied with F.S. Uniforms.

Number.	Rank and Name.		Remarks.	
4	Private	Allen, W.	2/12/96	3 years 2½ months.
246	"	Bullivant, R.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
16	Corporal	Batschman, J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
210	Private	Cook, W. T.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
33	"	Coop, H.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
45	"	Daley, J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
63	"	Green, C.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
81	"	Hopcroft, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
234	"	Lanyon, C.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
131	Sergeant	Plumley, E. F.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
108	Private	McDonald, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
111	Sergeant	McLerie, R. R.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
183	Private	Medhurst, H. A.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
319	Sergeant	Knox, W.	2/ 4/97	2 " 10 "
132	Private	Primrose, A.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
133	"	Rowe, J. N.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
140	"	Stansell, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
146	"	Stone, T. J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
222	"	Wilford, S.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
285	"	George, C.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
110	Sergeant	McNeill, J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
264	Private	Lennie, W. G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
276	"	Sadler, J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
243	"	Thorne, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
240	Corporal	Wood, L.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
360	Private	Brown, A.	20/ 8/97	2 " 6 "
356	"	Lippiatt, J.	20/ 8/97	2 " 6 "
374	"	Harris, A. E.	20/ 8/97	2 " 6 "
373	"	Harris, V.	20/ 8/97	2 " 6 "
378	"	Cooper, W. G.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
379	"	Cumming, A.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
366	"	Hayes, W.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
420	"	Griffiths, H. J.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
372	"	Lucas, A.	29/11/97	2 " 3 " (partly worn).
999	"	Vickery, W.	12/ 9/98	Partly worn.
998	"	Green, B. S.	12/ 9/98	"
115	Colour-Sergeant	Moore, J. M.	2/12/96	3 years 2½ months.
Total			37	

G. R. SMITH,  
Q.-M.S., 7th Regt.

ROLL of N.C.O.'s and men of "C" Company, showing dates supplied with F.S. uniforms.

Number.	Rank and Name.		Remarks.	
1	Colour-Sergeant	Arnold, R.	2/12/96	3 years 2½ months.
202	Private	Agnew, E.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
34	"	Cowper, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
90	"	Keene, A. E.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
93	"	Longford, G. H.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
159	"	Tooby, C.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
193	"	Day, W.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
286	"	Flanagan, J.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
226	"	Hook, F.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
259	"	Nelson, G.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
308	Corporal	Bayley, H.	2/12/96	3 " 2½ "
299	"	Mulhere, J. H.	5/1/97	3 " 1½ "
290	Private	Elliott, J. H.	5/1/97	3 " 1½ "
314	"	Vears, E.	2/4/97	2 " 10 "
340	Sergeant	Leggo, E.	6/7/97	2 " 7 "
341	Private	Tipping, W.	6/7/97	2 " 7 "
342	"	McCormack, J.	6/7/97	2 " 7 "
415	"	Watson, A.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
412	Sergeant	Ward, W.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
422	Private	Harpley, J. J.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
409	"	Swainson, F. C.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
428	"	Bartlett, A.	29/10/97	2 " 4 " (partly worn).
532	Sergeant	Ambrose, F. W.	29/10/97	2 " 4 "
1068	Private	Hampson, H.	28/11/98	Partly worn.
1069	"	Hetherington, W.	28/11/98	"
1073	"	Wisbett, T. H.	28/11/98	"
1075	"	Rogers, G. P.	28/11/98	"
1076	"	Sturgeon, S.	28/11/98	"
1088	"	Vallender, B.	28/11/98	"
1098	"	Jarrett, L.	17/3/99	"
1102	"	Cole, A.	17/3/99	"
1103	"	Stanley, A.	17/3/99	"
1115	"	Bines, H.	17/3/99	"
1125	"	Nissen, T. B.	26/3/99	"
1128	"	Wood, T. W.	26/3/99	"
1134	"	Eyles, J.	26/3/99	"
1137	"	Hart, C.	26/3/99	"
1139	"	Kegg, J. J.	26/3/99	"
1123	"	Johnson, A. E.	26/3/99	"
1122	"	Gowen, H.	26/3/99	"
1136	"	Harmer, E.	26/3/99	"
1142	"	Robbie, D.	26/3/99	"
1121	"	Dormer, H.	26/3/99	"
1154	"	Roper, A. E.	26/3/99	"
Total			44	

G. R. SMITH,  
Q.-M.S., 7th Regt.

ROLL of N.C.O.'s and Men of "D" Company, showing dates supplied with F.S. Uniforms.

No.	Rank and Name.		Remarks.	
651	Private	James, G. C.	20/ 8/97	2 years 6 months.
621	Corporal	Jones, H.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
633	Sergeant	Headford, W.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
680	Private	Carter, W.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
682	Corporal	Jones, J.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
625	Private	Rowley, H.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
635	Sergeant	Walke, P.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
863	Private	Smith, H.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
619	"	Knowler, T.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
630	"	Moore, A. W.	3/12/97	2 " 2 "
644	"	Barnes, C.	21/12/97	2 " 2 "
632	"	Lambert, T. B.	7/12/97	2 " 2 " (partly worn).
695	"	Bryce, W. H.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1 month.
696	"	Cahill, W.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1 "
708	"	Connolly, R.	21/12/97	2 " 2 months (partly worn).
660	"	Donnolly, J. P.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ month.
690	Sergeant	Evans, E.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ "
614	Private	Morley, F. W.	21/12/97	2 " 2 months.
688	"	Malcolm, T.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ month.
710	Corporal	McGrath, F.	21/12/97	2 " 2 months (partly worn).
712	Private	Tinker, W.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ month.
713	"	Young, A.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ "
857	"	Hook, W.	21/12/97	2 " 2 months (partly worn).
828	"	Kingston, W.	3/ 1/98	2 " 1½ month.
944	"	Stevens, H.	21/ 3/98	(Partly worn.)
949	"	Lindsey, F.	21/ 3/98	"
917	"	Short, P.	21/ 3/98	"
950	"	Ridge, G.	21/ 3/98	"
918	"	Walsh, T.	21/ 3/98	"
921	"	Miles, G.	21/ 3/98	"
43	Sergeant	Davies, W.	2/12/96	"
62	Colour-Sergeant	Gooch, —	2/12/96	"
Total			32.	

G. R. SMITH,  
Q.-M.S., 7th Regt.

The Officer Commanding 7th Infantry Regiment to The Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

7th Infantry Regiment, Victoria Barracks, 26 March, 1900.

On the 21st February I addressed a very urgent memorandum to the Staff Officer for Unpaid Volunteer Force, applying for permission to anticipate next year's capitation, to enable the supply of certain uniforms, without which the Regiment cannot be carried on.

I sent a reminder on the 5th instant, and this was received on the 6th.

I sent a second reminder on the 12th instant, which was received on the 13th instant.

On the 14th instant I received the reply following:—"Forwarded by the M.C.C. Board, 7/3/00, to A.Q.M. General, recommending an advance of £400 be made."

As this matter is of the utmost moment, I beg that I may be at once informed whether the money is available.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Col. Commanding 7th Regiment.

G.O.C. This is one of the matters you said you did not care to deal with until you had received the decision of the Government upon the report of the recent Court of Inquiry.—J.G.O. TAUNTON, Lt.-Col., A.Q.M.G., 28/3/00.

Urgent. P.U.S. A new grievance will be established if I am not put in a position to deal with the affairs of the 7th Regiment without further delay.—G. A. FRENCH, M.-G., 29/3/00. Submitted.—C.W., 31/3/00.

The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

Subject:—Court of Inquiry re 7th Regiment, asking that the decision *re* may be expedited.

Your Excellency,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 2 March, 1900.

With reference to my letter of the 25th January last, forwarding the Report of the Court of Inquiry re 7th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles), I have the honor to request that Your Excellency may be pleased to expedite the position in this matter, as, in my opinion, it is essential that the unsatisfactory condition of things at present existing in the above Regiment should be brought to an early conclusion.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,

Commanding N. S. Wales Military Forces.

Submitted.—C.W., 7/3/00. The Hon. Premier—J.S., 14/3/1900. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—B.C., 14/3/00.—C.W. The Principal Under Secretary.—I understand the report referred to is now with the Hon. the Chief Secretary,—F.K., 22/3/1900.

J. C. Neild, Esquire, M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

16 March, 1900.

Having regard to the recent Military Court of Inquiry respecting the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment, I have the honor to draw your attention to a telegram from Melbourne, appearing in to-day's *Herald*:—"The sub-committee of the Cabinet appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which Davey was discharged from the Bushmen's Contingent, concluded its sittings to-day, but will not make its decision known till to-morrow, as it desired to give certain persons affected by it an opportunity of making any comment before its publication."

The manner in which the inquiry respecting the 7th Regiment was conducted gave large public dissatisfaction, and was distinctly one-sided, inasmuch as—

1. Counsel was employed to prosecute the Regiment and Officers suspected of loyalty to it, while legal assistance was refused them and the Regiment;
2. While seven (7) months were devoted to the preparation of a case against and prosecution of the Regiment, not one hour was allowed to prepare a reply or to call a single witness.
3. The Officer representing the Regiment was actually called upon to address the Court in reply before the evidence was closed. (See report of the proceedings.)
4. Papers were secretly supplied to and used by the Court, without notice to or knowledge of the officer representing the Regiment. A similar proceeding in the infamous Dreyfus case occasioned an outcry throughout the civilised world. His Excellency the Governor of this Colony was most pronounced in his condemnation, and cannot possibly approve of similar actions within the limits of his own jurisdiction.
5. The Court of Inquiry consisted of three officers, of whom two have not at any time passed the examinations required by law, and are not, therefore, officers within the intention of the statute law, though they (improperly) hold commissions. (See Local Army List, pp. 106 and 8.) The third member of the Court had not, when appointed, any experience of regimental command, and was, and still is, of inferior rank to the officer commanding the 7th Regiment, whose administration he reported upon.
6. Two members of the Court of Inquiry were wholly without experience as officers in, or commanders of, unremunerated volunteer regiments or corps, and therefore entirely without knowledge of the special circumstances surrounding such a regiment as the 7th, where the absence of any emolument, either in land orders or cash, precludes administration upon the lines obtaining in partially-paid (militia) regiments.
7. The same members of the Court of Inquiry were also without experience in the administration of a "consolidated" regiment, their commands and experience being limited to "administrative" regiments, viz., regiments consisting of small companies scattered amongst country towns. The 7th is the only "consolidated" regiment in the Colony. The President of the Court had the least experience of all in regard to the matters named in paras. 6 and 7.

For

For all these and for other cogent reasons, I have the honor, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and a Parliamentary representative of the many hundreds of electors constituting the 7th Regiment, to urgently request that before any action affecting the Regiment or any member thereof loyal to it is taken upon the report of the Court of Inquiry, a sub-committee of the Cabinet may be appointed to investigate the statements made in this letter, and afford the members of the Regiment, who serve the Queen without reward of any kind, an opportunity of answering any allegations or recommendations made against the Regiment or themselves.

I have further the honor to request that the report of the said Court of Inquiry may not be made public until, following the Victorian precedent, those concerned have had an opportunity of making any comment they desire before its publication.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Member for the Electorate of Paddington.

The 7th Regiment was never in such a flourishing condition as to-day, notwithstanding the difficulties which surround it. It is 200 over strength, though the Adjutant and non-commissioned staff have been taken away for three months.—J.C.N.

Acknowledge and send to Chief Secretary's Department, please.—W.D.B., 20/3/1900. Urgent.  
Ack.—C.E.F.R., 21/3/00. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 21/3/00.

### The Officer Commanding 7th Regiment to The Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Sir,

22 March, 1900.

In reply to your minute of the 20th instant, stating that the G.O.C. "does not care to deal with any questions in connection with the 7th Regiment until he has received the decision of the Government upon the report of the recent Court of Inquiry," permit me to point out that as the Minister has decided that the report is to stand over until laid before Parliament, and as this cannot be done for, say, a couple of months, I beg that the G.O.C. will reconsider the matter, and take the necessary action to enable the 7th Regiment to be carried on in an efficient manner.

Any other course can but, I submit, result in loss to the public.

Should the G.O.C. feel indisposed to do this, I beg that I may be authorised to approach the Honorable the Minister for Defence regarding the status of my Command.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 7th Regt.

Urgent. P.U.S. Please obtain the decision of the Government in this matter at earliest possible date.—G. A. FRENCH, M.-G., 26/3/1900. Submitted.—C.W., 27/3/1900.

### J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

28 March, 1900.

I have the honor to address you respecting the affairs of the 7th (Volunteer) Regiment.

Owing to the despatch of troops for South Africa the entire Permanent Staff of the Regiment was removed to Randwick about the middle of December last. Some have returned to duty with the Regiment, but the result has been that for, say, fifteen weeks the Regiment has been without an adjutant, fifteen weeks the Regiment has been without sergeant instructors, five weeks the Regiment has been without a sergeant-major, five weeks the Regiment has been without an orderly-room clerk, two to three weeks without a quartermaster-sergeant, and still is without an adjutant and one sergeant instructor.

This will give some idea of the very large amount of work thrown upon the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Neild.

During the past three months, however, upwards of 250 men have been enrolled, and are now completing their recruit drill, while about seventy men have been discharged for unsatisfactory attendance.

The Regiment is considerably over strength, and is being brought down to establishment limits by weeding out.

The Regiment and its administration were never in such an efficient condition as now; they challenge criticism.

Three matters, however, need immediate attention:—

- (1.) 100 old M.H. rifles are urgently required to enable recruits to complete their training. These rifles were applied for on the 21st February.
- (2.) Clothing for recruits, and to replace time-expired garments, now in rags, is also urgently needed.

I forward for your inspection a pair of trousers just returned by a member of the Regiment, as no longer fit for wear. This soldier, trained at the public expense, leaves the Defence Force for want of a uniform, and the Colony loses his services. Many other men's uniforms are in pretty much the same condition, having been in constant wear for three years and three to four months.

Urgent application was made on 21st February last for permission to order clothing in anticipation of the capitation grant for next year to enable these men to be clothed. The Military Clothing Board has recommended this; but no reply of any kind has been given to the application.

(3.) Owing to two officers having absented themselves for ten months, one officer gone to England on leave, one officer (a C.S.) being sent to Grafton, and two officers on S.A. Contingent duty, the Regiment is short-handed.

Sir



Six (6) very suitable gentlemen have been recommended some six weeks ago for Commissions.

May I, in the public interest, beg that you will authorise—

- (1.) The issue of 100 old M.H. rifles for recruits.
- (2.) The procuring of the uniforms stated.
- (3.) The appointment of the recommended officers.

If this is granted, the Seventh will, within one month from date, be a regiment in a condition of thorough efficiency, and a credit to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Member for Paddington.

Submitted.—C.W., 29/3/1900.

Put with other papers.—J.S., 29/3/1900.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Mr. See,

28 March, 1900.

Referring to our informal interview *re* the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment and the recent Court of Inquiry, I beg to say that as you told me that the papers had been sent on by you to the Premier, I addressed to Mr. Lyne a letter urging that the precedent established by the Government of Victoria (in the case of Private Davey) might be followed, and a sub-committee of the Cabinet appointed to investigate the one-sided proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and also that the report of the said Court might not be made public until, following the Victorian example, those concerned had been afforded an opportunity of commenting upon anything therein affecting them.

These requests I repeat to you. If any persons are entitled to consideration, it is surely those who laboriously serve the country without recompense, and for Volunteers I claim open and above-board proceedings, and not anti-Dreyfus tactics.

I claim this sub-committee of the Cabinet as fair treatment, and as preferable, perhaps, to a Select Committee of the Assembly, which must otherwise be sought.

The manner in which the Seventh Regiment has had to struggle against opposition and refusal to answer correspondence is shown in another letter sent by me to you this day, and to which I beg your earnest attention.

I am, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, M.P.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

31 March, 1900.

I understand that the question of uniform for the 7th Volunteer Regiment has been referred to you, and I think that, in the public interest, you should know that the men of this Regiment are wearing clothing issued to them in 1896, and which, by the rule of the Service, was time-expired, on an average, a year and six months ago.

Clothing is also required with pressing urgency for recruits who have been drilled at the expense of the public.

The late Premier and Defence Minister, Mr. Reid, officially authorised this, but, nevertheless, no clothing has been permitted the Regiment for six or eight months. On the contrary, the Officer Commanding the Regiment was formally advised that if he incurred the expense he "would be held personally responsible." This is the way Volunteers are "encouraged." The papers exist, if you doubt my statement.

No money is really required. Only £800 has been spent out of this year's capitation grant, despite Mr. Reid's authorisation that all (£1,900) could be spent.

I beg that you will at once order that the citizens constituting the 7th Volunteer Regiment may have fair treatment in the matter of clothing.

I am, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, M.P.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Mr. See,

31 March, 1900.

I send you, "informally," copy of a report sent to General French, showing the excellent condition of the 7th Regiment, despite the fact that it is the only regiment in the Colony which has to carry on without an adjutant, &c.

The amount of work that the Commanding Officer has had thrown upon him is impossible to explain, and the difficulties placed in his way you would not believe.

Very truly, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, M.P.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum from The Officer Commanding 7th Regiment, St. George's Rifles, to The Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief Staff Officer.

Sir,

31 March, 1900.

Having now had the administration of this Regiment wholly in my hands for a period of more than three (3) months, I have the honor to report as follows:—

- (1.) In the latter part of December the entire Permanent Staff of the Regiment was removed to Randwick, in connection with S.A. Contingent duty.

During the first week of January the Quartermaster-sergeant returned to the Regimental Office, which was then re-opened.

On the 24th January, Sergeant-Major Shipley entered upon his duties, and has proved himself an excellent officer, giving satisfaction to all ranks.

Staff-

Staff-Sergeant Hamilton, Orderly-room Clerk, resumed duty at same time. Until the 26th instant, when Staff Colour-Sergeant Sloan was attached to the Regiment, the administrative work was carried on by the O. C., S. Major, Q.-M. Sergt., and O. R. Clerk.

E and F Companies—Balmain and Leichhardt—have received occasional visits from the Sergeant-Major, but the absence of Sergeant Instructors has been severely felt, the drilling of recruits being retarded.

**Officers.**

(2.) Lieutenant Shears has resumed duty after a long absence due to very serious accident.

Lieutenant Anderson received his commission and has been passed into the ranks.

Six gentlemen have applied and been recommended for commissions, and other applications await consideration when the former are gazetted.

Captain Smith left for England on the 28th February on six months' leave.

Captains Niesigh and Crane have been—the former for three months—on Contingent duty.

Major Waine and Lieutenant Reynolds have now been absent from all duty for eleven and ten and a half months respectively.

**Non-com. officers.**

(3.) Members of the Regiment have qualified by examination as follows:—For Sergeant, 5; Corporal 4; Lance-Corporal, 9; Total, 18.

Appointments and promotions have been made as follows:—

Colour-Sergeant, 1; Sergeants, 3; Acting Sergeant, 1; Corporals, 6; Lance-Corporals, 2; Total, 13.

Reduced for inattention to duty, Colour-Sergeant to Sergeant, 1.

Reduced for deficient attendance, Sergeants, 2, Corporals, 3.

Reverted for deficient attendance, Lance-Corporal, 1; Total, 7.

**Enrolments.**

(4.) Attested, 310; re-enrolled, 1; resignations cancelled, 3; Total, 314.

**Passed to the Ranks.**

(5.) The number of recruits passed into the ranks (31) would have been increased had not the Sergeant Instructors been absent, as already stated. There will be passed in in a few days about 150.

**Struck off.**

(6.) The prospect of forming a Company at Granville being unsatisfactory, those enrolled there in 1899, but not drilled, were struck off, viz., 22.

**Discharged.**

(7.) For deficient attendance, there have been discharged—from A Co., 10; B Co., 6; C Co., 8; D Co., 15; E Co., 17; F Co., 3; Total, 59.

**Leave.**

(8.) One private has been granted three months' leave.

**Deaths.**

(9.) Two deaths have occurred, one in Sydney and one—Private Cameron—in South Africa.

**Boards.**

(10.) Four Regimental Boards have been appointed and have reported on clothing, arms, and equipment.

**Classes.**

(11.) Classes of instruction for officers and non-com. officers have been held.

**Parades.**

(12.) Parades as per approved programme, together with voluntary and church parades, have been held. Two of the latter, under the auspices of E and F Companies, were in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and realised £56. At these, the Honorable the Premier and Minister for Defence delivered addresses.

**Administration.**

(13.) The administrative affairs of the Regiment have been brought up to and maintained in a most satisfactory condition.

The manner in which the clerical work has been carried on, and recruits personally drilled at Waverley and Chatswood by the Sergeant-Major, and at Hurstville by the Q.-M. Sergeant, is deserving of special mention.

The Officer Commanding has discharged his own duties, together with those of the Major and the Adjutant.

**Efficiency.**

(14.) Every man now in the Regiment is an efficient to date.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding 7th Regiment.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

25 April, 1900.

Referring to my letter of the 16th March, 1900, addressed to the Premier, and in which I urged the appointment of a sub-committee of the Cabinet to investigate certain statements therein contained, with reference to the composition and proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held in connection with the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment, I have now the honor to request that a report be obtained upon the working and affairs of the said Regiment during the past four (4) months, being the period since the late Adjutant ceased to be connected with it, and the administration has been wholly in the hands of the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

I beg further to suggest that the said report be made by the Military Secretary, an officer of both British and Colonial experience. It is needless to say that Colonel Roberts has not been approached in any way whatever upon the subject, and knows nothing of this letter.

The attendance of this Regiment on special occasions, compared with last year, has been as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
Attendance at Easter Training ... ..	268	388
„ G.C.O.'s Inspection ... ..	251	404
„ St. George's Day Parade... ..	360	468

the latter being, it is believed, a "record" attendance for a Volunteer Regiment for very many years in New South Wales, every man possessing a uniform except 32 being present.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, M.P.

Memorandum.

Memorandum from The Officer Commanding 7th Infantry Regiment to  
The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

7 May, 1900.

As required by Regulation No. 32, I beg to report that Major J. C. Waine of this Regiment has been absent from regimental duty for twelve (12) months, including the G.C.O.'s annual inspection, in contravention of Regulation No. 108.

As a considerable number of the N.C.O.'s and men have been discharged for unsatisfactory attendance cannot action regarding this persistently neglectful officer be taken under Regulation No. 20?

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment.

Memorandum from The Officer Commanding 7th Regiment to The Staff Officer  
Unpaid Volunteer Forces.

Sir,

26 May, 1900.

On the occasion of the parade of this regiment on the 19th instant, at the Centennial Park, Major Waine and Lieutenant Reynolds attended in plain clothes, and took up a position a very few yards from and in full view of the troops, and there conducted themselves in a manner that gave great offence to all ranks, their actions conveying the impression that they were treating the Regiment with scorn.

This is not the first time that I have had to draw the attention of higher authority to the disregard of dress regulations [section 1, ss. (g) page 6] by these two officers; and I again beg that steps may be taken to at least protect the officers and men of the Regiment from their misconduct and studious affronts.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment.

A.A.G.—Forwarded. M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.), 29/5/00.

Memorandum from The Officer Commanding 7th Regiment to The Staff Officer,  
Unpaid Volunteer Forces.

26 May, 1900.

As directed by Regulation No. 32, I have the honor to report that Lieutenant W. O. Reynolds of this Regiment has now been absent from duty for twelve months, and I beg to recommend that he be dealt with under Regulation No. 20.

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment.

A.A.G.—Forwarded. M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G.—S.O. (for U.V.F.), 29/5/00.

Memorandum from the Officer Commanding "F" Company to Officer Commanding  
7th Regiment.

22 May, 1900.

I do not very often complain about the amount of work I have to do in connection with "F" Company, or even the 7th Regiment, simply because my heart and soul is in the work. I must, however, impress upon you the urgent necessity of appointing one or more Lieutenants to "F" Company. Lieutenant Darnley is O.C. of "E" Company. Lieutenant Finney has been for some considerable time in the hospital, and upon his recovery, has to take charge of a country school, so there is no one at Leichhardt but myself, I find the work falls too heavily upon me. I have given up nearly all other matters I had in hand so as to devote my time to the welfare of "F" Company, and if it is neglected now it will fall away, so I must ask you to be good enough to give me some assistance. Sergeant Robert Smallwood, who has been connected with us from the formation of the Company, has expressed a desire to me to be appointed Lieutenant. He has been a most painstaking and energetic N.C.O.; he is 34 years of age; a fine built man; a splendid drill, and fair scholar. He is a master painter, and commands the respect of all the members of "F" Company. I do not know of any gentleman with whom I could work more in harmony, and who would do more for our Regiment. I shall be exceedingly pleased to have his assistance and his appointment as an officer would, I believe, meet with the general approval of officers, N.C.O.'s, and men.

It is, therefore, with very great pleasure that I recommend Sergeant Robert Smallwood for a Commission.

R. B. CROPLEY, Capt.,  
O.C. "F" Company.

The A.A. General,—As between the 20/1/00 and the 10/3/00 I have recommended no less than six (6) gentlemen for commissions, and have on many occasions urged the absolute necessity for their gazettal, with no result than to have my recommendations and applications ignored or refused, I do not forward this Memorandum with any recommendation for its approval, but send it to show that the refusal to give this Regiment the officers that it is entitled to by the Order-in-Council fixing its establishment, is threatening the Regiment with paralysis.

In non-commissioned officers and rank and file the 7th Regiment is up to establishment; but, as I have over and over again represented, is so short of effective officers (only one has been appointed in fourteen months, while two have been permitted, notwithstanding my frequent remonstrances, to absent themselves from duty for over a twelve month without rebuke), that it is not reasonable to expect the present reduced number of effective officers to continue to satisfactorily carry on the Regiment.

As the G.O.C. has in a letter to myself recognised the difficulties I am labouring under, I again urgently beg that the officers provided for in the regimental establishment may be at once approved and sent on for gazettal.

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding 7th Regt.

P.U.S. I think the O.C. 7th Regt. has good grounds for complaint. I can take no action till the affairs of the Regiment have been dealt with by the Government.—G. A. FRENCH, 30/5/00. Sub-  
mitted.—C.W., 1/6/00.

### Memorandum from The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under Secretary.

4 June, 1900.

WITH reference to annexed, I should like to be informed when I may expect to receive the decision of the Government with regard to the affairs of the 7th Regiment.

G. A. FRENCH, M.-G.

### J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 6 July, 1900.

On behalf of one hundred members of the Legislative Assembly, I have the honor to forward to you a letter signed by them, requesting that the establishment of the Seventh Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment, St. George's English Rifles, may be increased by two Companies of 100 men each, and beg that their request may be speedily complied with.

I have, &c.,

The Honorable the Chief Secretary and Minister for Defence.

JNO. C. NEILD.

Ackldg., 10/7/00. Refer to G.O.C. for report.—C.W., B.C., 10/7/00. A.A.G.—Inform Lt. Col. Neild that before making any recommendation to the Government I should like to inspect the Regiment. As a full muster will be required I leave the date to him to settle; this parade not to include any men from the Illawarra District.—G.A.F., 14/7/. S.O., U.V.F.—For necessary action.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A.A.G., 14/7/. O.C., 7th Regiment,—For necessary action, attention is particularly called to latter part of Min. 3,—By Order.—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G. S.O. (for U.V.F.), 16/7/00.

The S.O., U.V.F.—Having regard to the minute of the G.O.C., of 17/7/00, expressing decision not to "deal with matters concerning 7th Regiment, pending decision of Government on enquiry held regarding that Regiment," may I be informed whether this is to apply to the proposed inspection? Jno. C. NEILD, Lt.-Colonel, Comdg. 7th Regmt., 20/7/00.

The A.A.G.—Is the minute of G.O.C., dated 17/7/00, to apply to proposed inspection?—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.) A.A.G.—As stated, I will inspect the Regiment at any convenient date and hour.—G.A.F., 25/7/00. S.O., U.V., for action.—H.D.M., Col., A.G., 25/7/. O.C., 7th Regiment,—*Vide* Minute 8.—By order, M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.), 26/7/00.

The S.O., U.V.F. Noted. Having regard to the fact that it is customary for the members of the Regiment to allot their Saturday afternoons for various engagements as soon as the quarterly programme of parades is issued, I beg to submit the date of the next Saturday parade, viz., the 18th August, for approval. Having also regard to the fact that men seldom reach home from their work until about 2 o'clock, and have then to dine and get into uniform, and in a large majority of cases have long distances to travel to reach the Victoria Barracks, I should be glad if the G.O.C. will approve of the parade falling in at 4 o'clock, and be ready to receive him at 4.30, at the Barracks, in order to secure as full a muster as possible.—Jno. C. NEILD, Lt.-Colonel, Commanding 7th Regiment.

A.A.G.—Forwarded. May the request of O.C., 7th Regiment, as regards time for parade be granted?—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.), 30/7/00. Approved.—G.A.F., 2/8/. O.C., 7th Regiment,—*Vide* Minute 13.—By order, M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.), 3/8/00.

The S.O., U.V.F.—Noted and returned. With regard to the latter part of No. 3 I beg to point out that this Regiment has, from its inception, contained amongst its H.Q. Company members, many residents of the South Coast suburbs. I conclude that the G.O.C. does not mean to exclude such men, including the senior Colour sergeant and other non-coms., from his inspection. The Regiment having been denied its proper complement of officers, more than ever requires a full attendance of non-coms., and cannot, I submit, be expected to drill properly without them. I beg also to submit that to exclude from parade men who have been staunch attendants, is to practically drive them from the Regiment. For these reasons I beg that the G.O.C. will be pleased to reconsider the direction referred to.—Jno. C. NEILD, Lt.-Colonel, Commanding 7th Regiment, 4/8/00.

The A.A.G.—Forwarded.—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. (for U.V.F.), 7/8/00.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable The Chief Secretary,—  
Sir,

2 July, 1900.

In view of the large numbers of electors applying to be enrolled in St. George's Rifles, and the fact that their applications cannot be granted in consequence of the Regiment being up to its full strength, we beg that you will approve of the enrolment of two additional companies of 100 men each.

We have, &amp;c.,

G. H. Reid	J. C. L. Fitzpatrick	William McCourt	Joseph Cook
J. A. Hogue	S. Phillips	W. W. Davis	Edwin Richards
F. E. McLean	Henry Chapman	Sam. E. Lees	Thomas Brown
S. W. Moore	W. F. Hurley	D. Watkins	Edward M. Clark
James N. Brunker	R. Pyers	S. T. Whiddon	Austin Chapman
James Graham	P. E. Quinn	Samuel Smith	John Nobbs
John Garland	John McFarlane	Geo. Howarth	Thos. H. Griffith
J. Stuart Hawthorne	Frank Clarke	Daniel O'Connor	Gus. C. Miller
R. D. Meagher	Alex. Campbell	Thomas Fitzpatrick	C. H. Dight
W. A. Holman	W. Millard	John F. Barnes	J. H. Cann
E. W. Molesworth	Thomas Jessep	W. J. Spruson	A. Edden
W. N. Willis	Chas. Wilson	Geo. Anderson	Robert Donaldson
Frank Cotton	Jno. McLaughlin	J. M. Chanter	Thomas H. H. Goodwin
J. G. Carroll	Frank A. Byrne	W. T. Dick	R. H. Levien
A. D. Nelson	Dr. A. Ross, M.P.	William Morgan	J. R. Dacey
David Storey	Charles A. Lee	James Gormly	W. Sawers
Broughton B. O'Connor	John Kidd	W. G. Spence	Niel Nielsen
W. H. Mahony	Jas. S. McGowen	Arthur Griffith	W. Archer
J. H. Carruthers	Thos. Rose	Arch. Campbell	Richard Sleath
S. Smith	William Affleck	Henry Clarke	Thos. Ewing
W. Rigg	Syd. J. Law	J. Gillies	Walter Bennett
J. P. Abbott	Josiah Thomas	H. W. Newman	W. W. Young
Jas. Ashton	John J. Cohen	Geo. A. Cruickshank	W. M. Hughes
W. Macdonald	John Haynes	Hugh Ross	J. B. Reymond
J. H. Young	J. B. Nicholson	Edwd. Terry	Jno. C. Neild

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir William Lyne,

Parliament House, Sydney, 6 July, 1900.

For your information I beg to forward copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary, asking for an increase in the establishment of the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment, St. George's English Rifles, by 200 men.

The letter bears the signatures of 100 Members of the Legislative Assembly, whose names remain unerased in the accompanying list.

On behalf of these Members I beg for your approval of the application.

Pray believe me to be,

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. NEILD.

Ack. please.—F.K., 12/7/00. Acknd.—C.E.F.R., 13/7/00. Submitted.—F.K., 16/7/00.  
Seen. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 31/7/00. Refer to G.O.C.—C.W., B.C., 3/8/00. The  
Major-General Commanding the Military Forces. P.U.S.,—I am to inspect this Regt. on 18th, and will  
report further then.—G. A. FRENCH, M.-G., 8/8/-. May await further report.—C.W., 13/8/00.  
Approved.—J.S., 14/8/1900.

Regimental Order No. 48, by Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Neild, Commanding 7th Infantry Regiment.—Efficiency of 7th Regiment.

Sydney, 13 July, 1900.

At the beginning of the official new year the Officer Commanding offers his congratulations to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, upon the highly satisfactory condition of the regiment.

On 30th June, 1899, the actual strength did not exceed 500, and of these but 281 were efficient.

On 30th June, 1900, the regiment exceeded its establishment strength (634), and every member was an efficient.

There has also been a marked improvement in the administration, and the conduct of all ranks has been excellent.

These gratifying changes in the condition of the regiment date from the end of last December, when, the late Adjutant being required for Contingent duty, the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding assumed undivided control of its affairs.

The officers now on duty with the Regiment have, in the face of unexampled discouragement, shown by their conduct a spirit of loyalty to it and its Commanding Officer worthy of high praise, and which he begs appreciatively to acknowledge.

The Officer Commanding also records his strong sense of the excellent services of the recently appointed Sergeant-major, of the Quartermaster-sergeant, and Non-commissioned Staff, and begs likewise to recognise the conscientious and efficient manner in which the Non-commissioned Officers, Privates, and Bandsmen have worked together for the well being of the Regiment.

JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.,

Commanding 7th Infantry Regiment.

The Honorable Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G., with the compliments of Jno. C. Neild.

Ack. please.—F.K., 16/7/00.

Acknd.—C.E.F.K., 17/6/00.

J. C. Neild,

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir William Lyne,

25 July, 1900.

Herewith I beg to send you a brief statement, in *re* the 7th Regiment, and for this beg your careful perusal. May I beg an interview *re* same.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. NEILD.

Ack. please.—F.K., 25/7/00. Acknow.—C.E.F.R., 25/7/00. Submitted.—F.K., 30/7/00.  
Mr. Robberds.—Inform please, Sir William will see him at any time he calls, if he is in the office.—F.K., 8/8/00. Informed.—C.E.F.R., 9/8/00. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 29/8/00.

[Enclosures.]

In *re* the 7th Infantry Regiment and Military Court of Inquiry.

On the 3rd day of January, 1900, John Cash Neild, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the said Regiment, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows :—

- (1.) I have made inquiries respecting the payment of the sum of £103 8s. 6d., made for certain blue-serve uniforms and web belts for the use of officers of the said regiment, from the capitation fund of the said regiment, and have ascertained that the facts are as under :
- (2.) The said sum of £103 8s. 6d. was claimed by Charles Anderson, by voucher dated the 5th July, 1898, which said voucher was received by the Military Central Clothing Board on 13th July, 1898, and by the said Board numbered 896, and "passed" as "correct" to the "Military Pay Office" for payment, as per stamp upon the said voucher.
- (3.) At the time such voucher was sent in and such payment made, Major Waine was in command of the said regiment, I, the said deponent, being absent on sick leave and very dangerously ill.
- (4.) I had no knowledge whatever of the said claim or payment for several months—not, I believe, until the month of March, 1899, when the matter became one of correspondence from the Chief Staff Office, as per papers now before the Court.
- (5.) From 10th June, 1898, until January, 1899, I was prevented by severe illness and continued ill-health from exercising any active supervision over or attending, except very occasionally, at the Regimental Office.
- (6.) The peremptory closing of the Court, without any time being allowed me to prepare a case in reply, prevented my tendering this evidence verbally.

Sworn, &c.,

(Signed) G. NORTON RUSSELL, J.P.

(Signed) JNO. C. NEILD.

Seventh Infantry Regiment, St. George's Rifles.

The Court of Inquiry, appointed in August, 1899, was instructed, *inter alia*, to report upon :—

1. Strength compared with Establishment.
2. Small Attendance at Easter Training.
3. Do. do. at General's Annual Inspection.
4. Do. do. at Defence Force Rifle Meeting.
5. Small number of Efficient on 30th June, 1899.
6. Administration of the Regiment.

The following are the relative figures for 1899 and 1900 :—

	1899.	1900.	Remarks.
No. 1.—	539 nominal	657 actual, or 23 over Establishment.	
2.—	268 do.	388 do. or four-fifths of men in ranks higher than any other Regiment.	
3.—	237 do.	404 do. higher than any other Volunteer Regiment.	
4.—	6 entries	No Meeting—insufficient entries.	
5.—	281 do.	629, being every man on the Establishment.	
6.—	The chief questions investigated by the Court were :—		

- (a) Supply of Uniforms to Officers—Lt.-Col. Neild had nothing to do with this (see affidavit attached).
- (b) Loss of Three Rifles—Lt.-Col. Neild had no knowledge of this until he took entire charge of the Regiment at end of 1899. Two of the rifles have since been recovered, and the G.O.C. has authorised the third being written off and charged against the public, presumably for the reason advanced by Lt. Col. Neild, viz., that the loss was occasioned by the Adjutant's neglect.
- (c) Resignation and Re-enrolment of Monaghan—This man was re-enrolled by Major Waine. He was in the Public Service (Civil), and is now in the Military Service.
- (d) Disagreements amongst Officers—There were none, except where the Adjutant, Major Waine, and Lieut. Reynolds were concerned, and they ceased with the absence of these officers.
- (e) Neglect in Administration—Neglect was shown by the Adjutant and Quartermaster in 1898 and 1899. This has been corrected by the Quartermaster during 1900. There being no Adjutant this year, Lt.-Col. Neild has discharged the duties, in addition to those of O.C. and Major. Correspondence is dealt with by him within twenty-four hours. He has not been absent from regimental duty for one day for eight months. The administration is now efficient and effective.



J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Staff Officer, U.V. Forces.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 August, 1900.

Referring to my unacknowledged letter of the 21st July *re* Hurstville, and in further reply to the minute of the G.O.C., dated 17/7/00, censuring me for drilling men (under the written authority of the A.A.G.) at Hurstville "in close proximity to the headquarters of the 8th Regiment," I have the honor to point out that it is announced that a Company of Rifles has been established at Drummoyne, situated nearer to Balmain, the headquarters of E Company of this Regiment, than Hurstville is to Kogarah. I beg to submit that if "it was most improper on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Neild to attempt to raise a Company in close proximity to the headquarters of the 8th Regiment," it is even more improper for a Company to be formed in closer proximity to the headquarters of a Company of the 7th Regiment at Balmain.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 7th Regiment.

P.U.S.—This letter is submitted for the consideration of the Minister. It is not desirable in the interests of military discipline that officers should be allowed to write letters of this sort, cavilling at the actions of the Government and of superior officers. I would again request that the Government may deal with the report of the Court of Inquiry on the 7th Regiment with as little further delay as possible.—G. A. FRENCH, M.G., 8/8.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Staff Officer, Unpaid Volunteer Force.

Inspection by the G.O.C. on 18th instant.

11 August, 1900.

As the time is passing, may I beg a reply to my inquiry of the 4th instant, *re* attendance of members of H.Q. Companies resident in the South Coast Suburbs.

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Lt.-Colonel Comdg. 7th Regimt.

A.A.G. This correspondence was forwarded to you on 7th inst.—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. for U.V.F., 13/8/00.

S.O., U.V.F. Inform O.C. 7th Regt. no objection to members of Regt. from Hurstville attending on 18th inst., who have twelve months' service and upwards. This not necessarily recognising any Hurstville detachment as such. Call for list of members of 7th Regt. residing at Hurstville and vicinity, showing dates of enrolment.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A.A.G., 13/8/00.

Urgent. O.C. 7th Infy. Regiment. *Vide* Minute III. Please supply the list asked for.—By order, M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. for U.V.F., 13/8/00.

The S.O., U.V.F. Para. 1 noted. I must beg to be permitted to respectfully protest against the injury proposed to be inflicted upon this Regiment, which, in face of unexampled opposition, I have rebuilt, and also against the ostracising of a considerable number of reputable citizen soldiers, who have fulfilled every legal and moral obligation, and stand before the law honorably as members of the Defence Force of the Colony, which, as electors and taxpayers, they assist to maintain. They have been drilled as recruits only at Hurstville, to save expense to the public, with the intimate knowledge and approval of the G.O.C., the A.A.G., and the S.O., U.V.F., extending over a period of six months, and the majority of them have been inspected by the G.O.C. Para. 2. List required sent herewith. It will be observed that it strictly accords with my letter to the G.O.C. of the 30th April, viz., "Apart from the question of trying to maintain proper discipline and drill with only one, or at most two officers in large companies, it is, I venture to submit, undesirable to have considerable bodies of men in detached localities such as Hurstville (76) and Chatswood (73), and no officer in the vicinity," to which statement the G.O.C., replying on the 1st May, took no exception.—JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Colonel Comdg. 7th Regmt., 15/8/00.

A.A.G. List asked for in Minute III, herewith. I am not aware of having given any approval for the drilling of recruits at Hurstville.—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O. for U.V.F., 16/8/00.

C. Coy.—

C. Coy.—Roll of Hurstville Section.

Reg. No.	Rank.	Date of Joining.	Name.	Reg. No.	Rank.	Date of Joining.	Name.
.110	Sergeant.	24 June, 1896...	McNeill, J. W.	1406	Private...	9 Jan., 1900...	Ingram, S.
1116	Bugler ...	17 Feb., 1899...	Hine, J. H.	1612	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Jolly, G.
1452	Private...	23 Jan., 1900...	Fitton, A.	1437	" ...	16 Jan., 1900...	Jones, H. E.
1448	" ...	2 " 1900...	Alexander, G.	1409	" ...	9 " 1900...	King, E. W.
1449	" ...	23 " 1900...	Avery, H.	1412	" ...	9 " 1900...	Lawdon, A. S.
1606	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Baggs, A. J.	1410	" ...	9 " 1900...	Larkin, T. W.
1387	" ...	19 Jan., 1900...	Beaney, G.	1574	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Lindfield, A.
1388	" ...	9 " 1900...	Bentley, E. L.	1512	" ...	2 " 1900...	Martin, G.
1572	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Beveridge, A. W.	1511	" ...	2 " 1900...	McDonald, A. A.
1450	" ...	23 Jan., 1900...	Beveridge, W.	1701	" ...	9 April, 1900...	McLean, W.
1582	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Beveridge, W. C.	1433	" ...	16 Jan., 1900...	McKay, G.
1603	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Boler, J.	1570	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Miller, A.
1390	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Bown, A.	1416	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Moscrop, W. T.
1577	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Box, T.	1418	" ...	9 " 1900...	Parkes, F. A.
1391	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Brown, W. F.	1419	" ...	9 " 1900...	Parkes, J. S.
1604	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Bryant, C.	1513	" ...	2 Feb., 1900...	Parkinson, H.
1392	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Burgess, J.	1421	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Patrick, R. A.
1605	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Burt, A.	1423	" ...	9 " 1900...	Powell, W. E.
1394	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Campbell, D. J.	1617	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Pearce, D.
1607	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Clarke, W.	1424	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Porter, J. S.
1102	" ...	27 Jan., 1899...	Cole, A.	1426	" ...	9 " 1900...	Reid, G.
1395	" ...	9 " 1900...	Coleborne, W. G.	1618	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Richards, F.
1398	" ...	9 " 1900...	Crogan, A.	1514	" ...	2 Feb., 1900...	Roberts, H.
1507	" ...	2 Feb., 1900...	Culey, R.	1455	" ...	23 Jan., 1900...	Robertson, H.
1435	" ...	16 Jan., 1900...	Culey, G.	1439	" ...	16 " 1900...	Robinson, W.
1584	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Devlin, F. P.	1456	" ...	23 " 1900...	Ross, R.
1608	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Dickson, R.	1428	" ...	9 " 1900...	Saxon, S.
1609	" ...	16 " 1900...	Dove, S.	1515	" ...	2 Feb., 1900...	Sparkes, R.
1399	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Donnelly, J.	1440	" ...	16 Jan., 1900...	Stringfellow, A.
1400	" ...	9 " 1900...	Dowman, C. H.	1509	" ...	2 Feb., 1900...	Terrett, G. P.
1451	" ...	23 " 1900...	Dulie, S.	1431	" ...	9 Jan., 1900...	Tipping, W.
1436	" ...	16 " 1900...	Elkington, W.	1441	" ...	16 " 1900...	Thornton, W.
1401	" ...	9 " 1900...	Glasson, S.	1432	" ...	9 " 1900...	Towell, S.
1453	" ...	23 " 1900...	Hannon, W.	1457	" ...	23 " 1900...	Wall, J. H.
1611	" ...	16 Mar., 1900...	Hendry, A.	1433	" ...	16 " 1900...	Watriama, W. J.
1404	" ...	19 Jan., 1900...	Hine, E.	1442	" ...	16 " 1900...	Watt, A. G.
1454	" ...	23 " 1900...	Hodson, E.	1581	" ...	21 " 1900...	Wilkins, H. B.
1589	" ...	21 Feb., 1900...	Hooper, W.	1583	" ...	21 " 1900...	Whyatt, —.

I find that I was misinformed as to the residence of Cr.-Sergt. Arnold, and that there are not now so many members of the Regiment resident in the South Coast suburbs as formerly.—J. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col., Cdg. 7th Rgt., 15/8/00.

The Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment to The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.

Sir, Sydney, 11 August, 1900.  
Twelve months have now elapsed since the Court of Inquiry met to investigate matters connected with this Regiment, and it seems appropriate to offer a few observations upon the progress that has been made during the past seven months, and under very adverse circumstances.  
It is needless to refer to that part of the inquiry which dealt with the actions of Major Waine. It will suffice to refer to that portion which involved the affairs of the Regiment generally.  
Attached is a statement showing the main points inquired into, and the widely-improved condition of the Regiment to-day.\*

- These excellent results have been achieved under the grave disadvantages of—
1. The public scandal occasioned by the proceedings of the Court.
  2. The serious effect upon the discipline of the Regiment.
  3. The fact that the Regiment has had—
    - (a) No major for nearly eighteen months.
    - (b) No adjutant for eight months.
    - (c) No sergeant-major for one month.
    - (d) No staff sergeant instructors for three months.
    - (e) Only one staff sergeant instructor for two months longer.
    - (f) That, owing to the absence 1 captain in England, 2 captains on Contingent duty, the absence of 2 lieutenants on sick leave, and 1 lieutenant without leave for fifteen months, and the refusal to appoint fresh officers, the Regiment was, for several months, officered as follows :—  
One lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant quartermaster.

In all eleven officers, instead of twenty-two provided for by the Establishment of the Regiment. To-day there are but thirteen officers. For several months two Companies were commanded by junior subalterns.  
I found it imperative to strike off the strength or secure the resignation of about 270 N.C. Officers and men whose attendance had been unsatisfactory.  
To bring the Regiment up to Establishment it was necessary to train 330 recruits. This has been done, and thus the Regiment of to-day is, to a greater extent than one-half, an entirely new force.

\* See enclosures to Mr. Neild's letter to the Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer, dated 25 July, 1900, page 20.  
To

To achieve this result, the reduced Staff of the Regiment has worked at high pressure, day and night. Considerable bodies of recruits were simultaneously drilled at Hurstville, Chatswood, Waverley, and Victoria Barracks. Musketry proceeded at Randwick twice a week—on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The arrears of work which came for the first time under my notice, after the Adjutant ceased (practically) his connection with the Regiment in December last, have also made a large demand upon the Staff and officers generally. Numerous Boards have sat and reported; lost arms, equipment, and clothing have been recovered; the disorganised state of the regimental stores has been dealt with; and correspondence brought into order and properly replied to.

The work has been so onerous that I have been unable to leave Sydney for even an hour for seven months, and every day, Sundays included, I have devoted from four to five hours to regimental duty.

I venture to hope that my energy, devotion, and successful achievement may outweigh crudities of manner and method in my actions and correspondence.

I trust that I have now, by hard experience, attained a knowledge of military duties to which I was previously a stranger.

I have found that I was most unwise in not accepting your advice, and pressing for the appointment of the late adjutant. Unacquainted as I was with military usage, I was anxious to secure the assistance of an officer who had held for many years the responsible position of Chief Clerk on the H.-Q. Staff, and who would, I believed, be able to correct my mistakes, and supply my deficiencies in correspondence and administration.

This was all the more needful as, though at all times desirous of acting strictly in accordance with both the letter and spirit of military discipline, my many years experience of political and Parliamentary life had accustomed me to act, speak, and write with the widest independence of conduct and expression.

Unfortunately, my expectations were not realised. I did not receive the guidance I required, and, as a result, my motives were not unnaturally misapprehended and difficulties resulted.

I placed implicit reliance in the late Adjutant, with unhappy consequences that have in some part been disclosed in recent correspondence.

These matter, however, belong to the past, and, while a subject for regret, will prove also a salutary lesson.

The Regiment is now, I believe, administered with reasonable efficiency, and stands on a firmer basis than it has hitherto done.

But it is sorely in need of officers, whose appointments have been recommended, and also of half-battalion commanders, without whom the drill of the 400 to 500 men now attending parades cannot of necessity be properly conducted.

May I hope that these appointments will be gazetted without further delay.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Lt.-Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment.

P.S.—I have addressed this letter to you in terms of Sec. 2,083 of Q. R. 1899, because, having sent the original addressed to the S.O.U.V.F., that officer has assumed the right to suppress it on the plea that your minute of 17/7/00 stated that you "would not deal" with matters relating to the 7th Regiment pending decision of Government on Court of Inquiry; but as that minute referred to the past, and you have since taken a good deal of action *re* the Regiment, I cannot suppose you intended to refer to the future. Further, you could not have intended to deny me the right of addressing you regarding the duties of my command.—JNO. C. NEILD, Lt.-Col.

W. H. Wilks, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir William,

18 August, 1900.

Herewith please find a communication from Alderman J. C. Waine (Major, St. George's Rifles) complaining that he has not been acquainted with the findings of the Military Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into certain charges made against him by Colonel Neild, O.C. 7th Regiment. At the time he was held up to considerable ridicule, and suffered, as a public man, much contumely. Would you be good enough to grant the request of his letter?

Yours &c.,

WILLIAM H. WILKS.

Acknowledge, please.—F.K., 20/8/00. Acknowledged.—C.E.F.R., 21/8/00. The Honorable the Chief Secretary.—W.J.L., 21/8/00. The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 22/8/00. Submitted.—C.W., 27/8/00. The papers have been asked for by resolution of the House, and I cannot anticipate this.—J.S., 28/8/1900. Mr. W. H. Wilks, M.P., informed, 29/8/00.

[Enclosure.]

"Waineholme," Park-road, Sydney, 14 August, 1900.

The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales, Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.,—

Sir,

I beg the honor of addressing you on what is to me especially, and also to the community at large, a matter of the most serious import. I mean the Court of Inquiry into the matter of the 7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

I hope you will excuse me for placing my troubles and grievances before you; but you are the only person to whom I can look for redress of the same.

My case can be briefly stated as follows:—Some fifteen months ago certain very grievous charges and allegations were made against me by the O.C. 7th Regiment. These charges I answered, and asked for an inquiry into the truth or falsehood of the same. Subsequently a Court of Inquiry was appointed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. A complete investigation was made of the accusations. Eventually, I believe, the Court submitted its verdict to the G.O.C., towards the end of the year 1899.

With

With all respect I ask whether, considering the time that has elapsed since the Court came to a decision with regard to the before-mentioned accusations, I have not a right to be relieved of the suspense and anxiety which I have endured, by knowing the verdict?

The mental stress to which I have been subjected by the fact that I have even been suspected of committing breaches of military discipline, has affected my health, and the suspicion consequent on the silence maintained by those who ought to have published their decision in the full light of the day, has seriously injured my position and reputation as a public man. Relying, Sir, on your consideration, and your instincts of equity and justice as a member of that Empire which has always been the champion of a just cause, I feel sure you will grant my request. I am "guilty" or "not guilty." I merely ask for the verdict.

I have, &c.,

J. C. WAINE, Major,  
7th Infantry Regiment.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Inquiry, 7th Regiment.

Sir,

23 August, 1900.

Having reference to the Military Court of Inquiry which sat last year upon matters connected with the 7th Infantry Regiment, I have the honor to forward attached extracts from the *Daily Telegraph* and *Australian Star* of Monday last reporting the inspection of the Regiment by the G.O.C.

As these reports show the remarkable improvement that has taken place in the affairs of the Regiment during the last eight months, *i.e.*, since its administration has been wholly in the hands of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, I have the honor to request that these reports may be placed with the papers relating to the said Court of Inquiry, and be considered therewith whenever the matter is dealt with.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

As requested, put with the papers relating to the inquiry.—J.S., 24/8/1900.

Seventh

[Enclosures.]

Seventh Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

THE record parade of a Volunteer Regiment in New South Wales was held on Saturday last, when Major-General French inspected five companies of the St. George's Rifles, at Victoria Barracks. The number present was 506 officers and men, and when drawn up in line to receive the General they extended the whole length of the Barrack square, the band of the Regiment and the band of the Leichhardt company being in the rear. Colonel Neild, O.C. the Regiment, was in charge, and with him were Captains Copley, Niesigh, Gosbel, and Crane; Lieutenants Darnley, Shears, Walsh, Davis, Parker, Kirkland, Anderson, and Brignell; Sergeant-major Shipley and Q.M.S. Smith.

The members of the staff accompanying the General were Colonel Mackenzie, A.A.G., Major Boam, D.A.A.G., Captain Webb, General Staff, Captain Walton Smith, Acting Principal Medical Officer, Garrison Sergeant-Major Muckleston, and two or three orderlies. The G.O.C. was received with a general salute, and proceeded to make a close inspection of every man, his arms and clothing. After this was accomplished the companies were marched off separately for drill under their respective commanders, whose work was keenly observed by the General. Eventually the battalion was re-formed and put through a number of movements by Colonel Neild and Captain Niesigh.

When addressing the Regiment afterwards, General French said that the object he had in his ordering the parade was to enable him to form an opinion regarding the increase of strength that had been asked for. He was most pleased with the very good attendance, and approved of Colonel Neild's action in discharging nearly 300 men who had given unsatisfactory attendance, and in getting better men to fill their places. The Regiment had made very satisfactory progress under adverse circumstances, and he would have great pleasure in recommending the increased strength asked for, *viz.*, two companies. Undoubtedly Colonel Neild was entitled to much credit for the way he had worked to make it the fine regiment it was to-day, and the officers who had been loyal to the Regiment deserved warm praise for the manner in which they had supported their Colonel.

As 100 Members of Parliament recently signed an application for the increase of strength, and the Major-General has now approved, it may be taken for granted that the Seventh will soon possess a strength of 850, and be the strongest regiment in Australia.

Military.—Seventh Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

A special inspection of St. George's (English) Rifles was held at the Victoria Barracks, on Saturday afternoon, by Major-General French, C.M.G., and was the largest parade of a purely Volunteer regiment that has been held in New South Wales for very many years. Though only five companies were required to attend, the number on parade was 506. In addition to Lieutenant-Colonel Neild, O.C. there were present Captains Copley, Niesigh, Gosbell, and Crane, Lieutenants Darnley, Shears, Walsh, Davis, Parker, Kirkland, Anderson, and Brignell, Warrant-officer Shipley, and Q.M.S. Smith.

The G.O.C. was accompanied by Colonel Mackenzie, A.A.G., Major Boam, D.A.A.G., Captain Webb, General Staff, Captain Walton Smith, Acting Principal Medical Officer, G.S.-Major Muckleston, and several orderlies.

The General, after closely examining the men, addressed them. He said he had ordered the parade for the purpose of a special inspection in connection with the application made for an increase in the established strength of the Regiment. He approved of Colonel Neild's action in discharging nearly 300 men whose attendance had been unsatisfactory, and filling their places with men who would attend. He was greatly pleased with the fine attendance that day. For the work he had done in making "the Seventh" the fine regiment it was now, Colonel Neild was entitled to great credit, and he complimented the officers who had been loyal to the Regiment for the manner in which they had supported their commanding officer. Under circumstances of extreme difficulty, the Regiment had made excellent progress, and he would have very great pleasure in recommending the increase of strength by two companies, as asked for.

J. C. Neild,

The 7th Regiment (St. George's Rifles) had, in 1899, a strength of 560 men, with but 281 efficient, a percentage of only 50·18. That the "weeding out" process subsequently inaugurated had beneficial results is evidenced by the fact that on June 30, 1900, the 7th Regiment had a strength of 629, of whom 624, or 99·20 per cent., were efficient.

On June 30, 1899, the 8th Regiment (the Irish Rifles) was numerically the smallest Volunteer Corps, having but 318 members, of whom only 217, or 68·23 per cent., were efficient. Recruiting has since been extensively carried on, and at the end of June in this year the strength of the 8th Regiment had been increased to 627 men, with an efficiency record of 582, or 92·82 per cent.

J. C. Neild, Esq., to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,  
I have the honor to forward attached extracts from *Hansard* of the 14th August and *Evening News* of the 28th August showing that the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment had this year—  
1. The largest attendance at Easter training.  
2. The largest number of efficient.  
3. The highest percentage of efficient (99·20) of all the Volunteer Regiments of the Colony.

I have the honor to request that this letter may be placed with the papers relating to the late Court of Inquiry *re* the regiment, and that it and the said extracts may be considered therewith whenever the matter is dealt with.

I have, &c.,  
JNO. C. NEILD.

Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under Secretary.

Subject :—Increase of St. George's Rifles by two Companies.

New South Wales Military Forces,  
Headquarters, Sydney, 5 September, 1900.

Sir,  
In continuation of my letter of 8th August, 1900,\* with reference to an addition of two (2) Companies to the St. George's Rifles, I have now the honour to report that I inspected the Regiment on the 18th August, parade state as annexed.

I found a general improvement as compared with my previous inspections, although there was a very large proportion of recruits in the ranks.

Though working short-handed, I am glad to be now able to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Neild has done very much for the efficiency of the regiment, and I feel has established a strong claim for the increase to the regiment asked for ; I therefore recommend that the St. George's Rifles be increased by two (2) Companies, to be formed in the Metropolis or Suburbs, but so as not to clash with other Volunteer corps.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Military Forces.

Submitted.—C.W., 8/9/1900. Before deciding upon this matter, I should like to see the  
G.O.C.—J.S., 13/9/1900. The G.O.C.—C.W., 13/9/1900. Inform the G.O.C. this matter must  
stand over until the Estimates are passed.—J.S., 17/9/1900. The Major-General Commanding the  
Military Forces.—C.W., P.U.S., 17/9/1900. Noted.—G.A.F., 19/9/1900.

[Enclosure.]

NEW South Wales Military Forces.—Parade state of 7th Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles).

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Warrant Officers.	Regtl. Quartermaster-Serjts., Serjts. Trumpeters, Serjts. Buglers.	Squadron or Coy. Serjts.-Majors, Squadron or Coy. Q.-M. Serjts. or Colour Serjts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters or Buglers.	Troopers, Gunners, Sappers, or Privates.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Permanent Staff .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Regimental Staff .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Band and Drums .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	21
No. 1 Half Squadron, Battery, Half Company, or Company.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	82	96
No. 2 " "	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	89	104
No. 3 " "	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	18	27
No. 4 " "	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	83	88
No. 5 " "	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	3	48	61
No. 6 " "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	2	92	103
Total present.....	1	4	2	5	...	1	1	1	6	23	17	13	432	506
Absent with leave.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	88	95
Absent without leave .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	46	50
Recruits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	42
Total Enrolled Strength .....	2	5	4	7	...	1	1	1	7	24	19	15	697	693
Establishment .....	2	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	8	26	24	12	540	634

Victoria Barracks, 18th August, 1900.  
Nature of Parade—G.O.C.'s Inspection.

JNO. C. NEILD, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commanding 7th Regt.

The

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

1 September, 1900.

I have the honor to forward attached extracts from *Hansard* of the 14th August and *Evening News* of the 28th August, showing that the 7th Infantry (Volunteer) Regiment had this year—

- 1. The largest attendance at Easter training.
- 2. The largest number of efficient.
- 3. The highest percentage of efficient (99·20) of all the Volunteer Regiments of the Colony.

I have the honor to request that this letter may be placed with the papers relating to the late Court of Inquiry *re* the Regiment, and that it and the extracts in question may be considered therewith whenever the matter is dealt with.

I have, &c.,  
JNO. C. NEILD.

Acknowledge, please.—F.K., 7/9/00.      Acknowledged.—O.E.F.R., 10/9/00.

Volunteer Regiments.

Mr. Ashton asked the Colonial Secretary,—What was the establishment, strength, and number of efficient on the 30th June, 1899 and 1900 respectively, of the following Volunteer regiments, viz :— (1) The 5th Regiment, Scottish Rifles ; (2) the 6th Regiment, Australian Rifles ; (3) the 7th Regiment, St. George's Rifles ; (4) the 8th Regiment, Irish Rifles ?

Mr. See answered,—The following information has been furnished by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces :—

Return showing establishments, strength, and efficient of the following :—  
1899.

Regiment.	Establishment.	Strength.	Efficient.
5th Infantry Regiment .....	423	370	356
6th       " .....	636	607	516
7th       " .....	629	560	281
8th       " .....	323	318	217

1900.

Regiment.	Establishment.	Strength.	Efficient.
5th Infantry Regiment .....	629	629	553
6th       " .....	636	636	536
7th       " .....	629	629	624
8th       " .....	629	627	582

Easter Encampment, 1899-1900.

Mr. Ashton asked the Colonial Secretary,—What was the attendance at the Easter training in 1899 and 1900 respectively of the following volunteer regiments, namely :—(1) The 5th Regiment, Scottish Rifles ; (2) the 6th Regiment, Australian Rifles ; (3) the 7th Regiment, St. George's Rifles ; (4) the 8th Regiment, Irish Rifles ?

Mr. See answered,—The following information has been furnished by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces :—

Return showing the attendance at the Easter training in 1899 and 1900 of the following :—

Regiments.	Days.	1899.	Days.	1900.
5th Infantry Regiment.....	4	212	4	327
6th       " .....	4	456	3½	399
7th       " .....	4	262	3	404
8th       " .....	4	176	.....	Nil

An interesting return was some time ago compiled showing the relative strengths and efficiency of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Infantry Regiments, as at June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900. The 5th (Scottish Rifles) had on the first-mentioned date a strength of 370, with 356 efficient, a percentage of 96·21. In June this year, though the strength had risen to 629, the efficient numbered 553, reducing the percentage to 88·23. This must, however, be considered highly satisfactory in view of the large number of recruits who must have been enrolled during the twelve months.

The 6th Regiment (Australian Rifles), in June, 1899, had 607 men on the roll, of whom 516 were efficient, a percentage of 84·99 ; while in June this year the strength was 636, with 536 efficient, or 84·27 per cent.



The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to the Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 September, 1900.

Circumstances connected with the engagement of officers for the 7th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (St. George's Rifles) to fill vacancies are becoming so involved that I should be glad to receive a reply to my letter of 25th January, 1900, and reminder of 2nd March, 1900 (both addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor), with reference to the Court of inquiry on the administration of that regiment.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N.S. Wales Military Forces.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir William Lyne,

28 September, 1900.

Herewith I beg to send you copy of two documents some time since addressed to the Hon. Mr. See, and I beg that you will take steps to have the matters referred to at your earliest convenience, as the G.O.C. refuses to deal with urgent regimental business pending Government action, and the delay is very serious.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. NEILD,

Acknowledge, please.—F.K., 2/10/00. Acknowledged.—C.E.F.R., 3/10/00. The Honorable the Chief Secretary. Seen by Minister.—8/10/00.

[Enclosures.]

Remarks *re* Report of the Court of Inquiry upon 7th Regiment.

Parliament House, Sydney, 27 September, 1900.

1. Proposed abolition of two Head-quarters Companies, and the formation of two Suburban Companies in their place.

This has already been done by the O.C. without knowing that it had been recommended.

2. Rifles and rifle-shooting.

The Court base their finding solely on the evidence of Staff-Sergeant Clarke, and ignore the very positive evidence of the O.C., all the Captains, the Adjutant, Warrant-Officer Naghten (now Sergeant-major, 3rd Regiment), Q.-M.S. Smith, and Staff-Sergeant Pearce.

3. Quartermaster and Lieutenant Brignell.

As no charge has been made against this officer, it is suggested whether it is just to retire him without a hearing. See the judgment of the Chief Justice *in re* Dibbs *versus* Byrne, National Guard.

It is suggested that he be placed upon the Reserve of Officers on account of his advanced age, especially as he has given much better attention to duty during the past nine months, and because of his forty years' service in the Volunteer Force.

Subject to the above, it is suggested that the Report of the Court might be adopted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neild.

The special recommendation of the G.O.C *re* this officer, it is suggested, should not be approved, for the following reasons—

1. It is not based upon, nor supported by, any recommendation or adverse opinion of the Court of Inquiry.
2. It is made because a similar recommendation was not acted upon by a previous Government.
3. The G.O.C. states he makes no fresh charge against this officer, and it is submitted that it is not reasonable nor usual that an officer should be removed on a bygone accusation, and on one which was dealt with by the Governor-in-Council eighteen months ago.
4. As shown by returns laid before Parliament, the 7th Regiment, under Colonel Neild's sole charge, had a larger attendance at the Easter training last April, and a larger number of efficient last June, than any other Volunteer regiment in the Colony.
5. The discipline of the 7th Regiment has been excellent ever since Colonel Neild has had exclusive control of its affairs.
6. The G.O.C. has shown by his recent minute recommending the increase of the strength of the 7th Regiment, and by his address to the Regiment on the 18th August, that Colonel Neild had done exceptionally useful work, and has brought up the Regiment to a highly efficient condition, notwithstanding that he has been, and still is, denied a major, an adjutant, and one-half the proper complement of officers.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

3 October, 1900.

Sir,

Report of Court of Inquiry *re* 7th Regiment.

I have the honor to beg that this report may, subject to the following remarks, receive the confirmation of the Executive:—

1. Abolition of two of the four head-quarter companies, and formation of two suburban companies in lieu thereof.

This has been long since carried out by the Officer Commanding the Regiment on his own volition.

2. Rifles and rifle-shooting.

The Court base their finding solely on the evidence of Staff Color-Sergeant Clarke, and ignore the evidence of the Officer Commanding, the Captains, the Adjutant, Warrant-Officer Naghten (Sergeant-major 4th Regiment), Q.-M.S. Smith, and Staff Color-Sergeant Pearce.

3.

## 3. Supply of uniforms to officers.

This was a matter with which Colonel Neild had nothing to do. It occurred when he was absent, dangerously ill, and was arranged between the Adjutant and the Military Central Clothing Board. See Colonel Neild's affidavit, attached to Report of Court.

## 4. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Brignell.

As no charge has been preferred against this officer, it is suggested whether it is just to retire him without a hearing. See the judgment of the Chief Justice *in re Dibbs v. Byrne*. This officer has given satisfactory attention to duty during the past nine months, and is a Volunteer of nearly forty years' service.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

---

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Chief Secretary.

Parliament House, Sydney, 3 October, 1900.

Sir,

Lieutenant-Colonel Neild.

With reference to the recommendation of the G.O.C. regarding this officer, and attached to the Report of the Court of Inquiry, I have the honor to make the following remarks:—

It is submitted that the recommendation of the G.O.C. *re* this officer, should not be approved, for the following reasons:—

- 1 It is not based upon, nor supported by any recommendation, or adverse opinion of the Court.
- 2 It is made because a former recommendation was not accepted by a previous Government.
- 3 The G.O.C. states he makes no fresh charge against this officer; and it is submitted that it is not reasonable nor usual that any officer (nor anyone) should be dealt with a *second time* on a bygone accusation, and one which was dealt with by the Governor-in-Council eighteen months ago.
- 4 As shown by returns laid before Parliament, the 7th Regiment, *under Colonel Neild's sole charge*, had a larger attendance at the Easter Training last April, and a larger number of efficient last June, than any other Volunteer Regiment in the Colony.
- 5 The discipline of the Regiment has been excellent ever since Colonel Neild has had undisturbed control of its affairs.
- 6 The G.O.C. has shown by his recent Minute recommending the increase of the strength of the 7th Regiment, and by his address to the Regiment on the 18th August, that Colonel Neild has done exceptionally useful work, and has brought up the Regiment to an efficient condition, notwithstanding that he has been (and still is) without a Major, an Adjutant, and half the proper complement of Officers.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

---

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., to The Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir William,

3 October, 1900.

There appears little likelihood of my having the proposed interview with you this evening.

I therefore beg to enclose three papers for your consideration. Two are addressed to Mr. See;\* the third suggests a course of action—in fact, two courses.

May I hope you will take such action as will put an end to the existing suspense?

It is most desirable, I venture to think, that the matter be dealt with before the Estimates are discussed.

*Few* will question the decision reached—*many* will question the absence of decision.

Very faithfully yours,

JNO. C. NEILD.

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Ack. please.—F.K., 6/10/00.      Ackgd.—C.E.F.R., 9/10/00.      The Honorable the Chief Secretary.—W.J.L., 11/10/00.      The Principal Under Secretary.—F.K., 12/10/00.

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[Enclosure.]

Suggested: (1.) That there be laid upon the Table of the Assembly the Report of the Court of Inquiry *only*: or, (2.) the Report of the Court of Inquiry; the Minute of the G.O.C. thereon; the Minute of the G.O.C., dated 8th September (?), recommending the increase of the 7th Regiment; the *two* letters of Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., dated 3/10/00, addressed to the Chief Secretary.

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\* See previous letters dated 3 October, 1900.

1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SPECIAL REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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PRINTED UNDER No. 16 REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE,  
15 *November*, 1900.

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SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1900.

1900.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 21. THURSDAY, 26 JULY, 1900.

14. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Sleath moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the general administration of the Military Department and despatch of troops to South Africa.
  - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Piddington, Mr. Hurley, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Garland, Mr. See, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 29. WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1900.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Administration of the Military Department" have leave to sit during the sittings of the House, or any adjournment thereof.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 48. THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee appointed during the present Session to inquire into and report upon "Administration of the Military Department," have leave to report its opinions or observations, accompanied with Minutes of Evidence, from time to time.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 50. WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Quinn be added to the Select Committee now sitting on "Administration of the Military Department," in place of Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, deceased.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 65. TUESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1900.

7. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. Hurley be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on "Administration of the Military Department," and that Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick be added to the said Committee.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 67. THURSDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1900.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—
- (1.) Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Administration of the Military Department" have leave to make a Special Report.  
Question put and passed.
  - (2.) Whereupon Mr. Sleath, as Chairman, brought up a Special Report from the Committee, which was read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—
- \* \* \* \* \*
-

1900.

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 ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
 

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 SPECIAL REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 26th July, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon the general administration of the Military Department and despatch of troops to South Africa*," and to whom was granted, on 15th August, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof*," and on 27th September, 1900, "*leave to report its opinions or observations, accompanied with Minutes of Evidence, from time to time*," have the honor to report the following resolution :—

"That the Chairman report to the House that Major-General French, after having been duly summoned as a witness before the Committee, and having been duly sworn, refused to answer the following question put to him by the Chairman :—'What is the number of cartridges possessed by the Colony?' it having been proved to the Committee that Major-General French had been instructed by the Honorable The Colonial Secretary to answer such question, when put to him by the Chairman, and information on this point having been already given to the House by the Honorable The Colonial Secretary; and, the Chairman reports the question to the House, as to whether the said question was a lawful question, which the said Major-General was lawfully compellable to answer."

RICHARD SLEATH,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Legislative Assembly,

31st October, 1900.





1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY  
DEPARTMENT;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
4 *December*, 1900.

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SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1901.

[8s.]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 21. THURSDAY, 26 JULY, 1900.

14. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. Sleath moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the general  
administration of the Military Department and despatch of troops to South Africa.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Piddington, Mr. Hurley, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Cook, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Garland, Mr. See, and the Mover.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 29. WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1900.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice,  
That the Select Committee on "Administration of the Military Department" have leave to sit  
during the sittings of the House, or any adjournment thereof.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 48. THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice,  
That the Select Committee appointed during the present Session to inquire into and report upon  
"Administration of the Military Department" have leave to report its opinions or observations,  
accompanied with Minutes of Evidence, from time to time.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 50. WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice,  
That Mr. Quinn be added to the Select Committee now sitting on "Administration of the Military  
Department" in place of Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, deceased.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 65. TUESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1900.

7. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. Sleath (*by consent*) moved, without Notice,  
That Mr. Hurley be discharged from attendance upon the Select Committee on "Administration  
of the Military Department," and that Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick be added to the said Committee.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 70. WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—*Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick*, for Mr. Sleath (*by  
consent*), moved, without Notice, That the Report of the Court of Inquiry upon matters between  
the Officer Commanding and Major Waine, and the administration of the 7th Regiment, generally,  
together with Minutes of Evidence, &c., laid upon the Table of this House on 24th October,  
1900, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on "Administration of the Military Depart-  
ment."  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 87. TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1900.

11. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT :—Mr. O'Connor, on behalf of the Chairman,  
brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table, the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence  
taken before the Select Committee, for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on  
27th July, 1900, a.m., together with Appendix.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1900.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 26th July, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon the general administration of the Military Department, and despatch of troops to South Africa,*" and to whom was granted, on 15th August, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof,*" and, on 27th September, 1900, "*leave to report its opinions or observations, accompanied with Minutes of Evidence, from time to time,*" and to whom was referred, on 7th November, 1900, "*the Report of the Court of Inquiry upon matters between the Officer Commanding and Major Waine, and the administration of the 7th Regiment generally, together with Minutes of Evidence, &c,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee being desirous of maintaining continuity in the evidence, decided to deal with the equipment and despatch of troops to South Africa, apart from the general administration of the Military Department.

Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

\*See List,  
p. 13.

That the evidence discloses an absence of that organisation which is so necessary to properly ensure the maintenance of military discipline; carelessness and indifference amongst the officers—this, in some cases, more clearly demonstrated than in others; and that on the Officer Commanding, must rest the responsibility, as there is no evidence of that careful supervision so essential to discipline.

Your Committee have inquired exhaustively into the equipment of the troops despatched to South Africa, and have arrived at the following conclusions:—

That the helmets were of an inferior quality, absolutely unfit for active service.

That the saddlery was described by all the experts as of the cheapest make, altogether unsuitable for military work.

That the uniforms were of fair average quality, quite up to the ordinary standard, and seem to have given general satisfaction, with the exception of some material specially made to the order of the military officials (an imitation of Bedford cord), which was afterwards found quite unserviceable.

That the overcoats were not made of suitable material, the absence of what is known as "proofing" being a very serious defect, allowing rain to penetrate, thus making them in wet weather a serious burden for either man or horse to carry.

J. Brush,  
p. 109.  
T. H. H. Goodwin, M.L.A.,  
p. 111.  
W. H. Simpson, p. 113.  
J. J. Weeks,  
p. 114.  
C. McIvor,  
p. 143.  
F. Arnold,  
p. 148.

Your

Your Committee consider it a matter for regret that Major-General French should have decided (without any inquiry or information outside a newspaper paragraph) to abandon the Field Service Hat, which had been found so well adapted for active service, both by officers and men, and substituted a helmet which has been universally condemned. That the Imperial Government believed in the Field Service Hat is shown by the fact that the Imperial Yeomanry, the City of London Imperial Volunteers, Roberts' Horse, Kitchener's Horse, the Canadian troops, and, in fact, all irregular troops raised for this particular service were supplied with the Field Service Hat, and continued to wear them during the whole course of service.

The evidence relating to clothing contracts shows a most deplorable state of affairs. In no case is this so apparent as in regard to the supply of helmets, the evidence of the Chief Staff Officer in this Department, together with some of his subordinates, disclosing a marked neglect of duty.

There is no evidence to show that the contractor for clothing did not strictly comply with the conditions of his contracts; and his evidence, which stands uncontradicted, convinces your Committee that, although articles of inferior quality were supplied, they were in accordance with orders given, and no objection was offered by the responsible officers when delivered.

Your Committee, in view of the revelations made regarding the character of the clothing, &c., supplied by private contract, strongly recommend, in the interest of the military forces, as well as of the taxpaying public, the establishment of a State clothing factory. The same recommendation stands good in regard to the establishment of an ammunition and small arms factory.

T. J. Hoskins,  
p. 221.  
J. S. Bennett,  
p. 177.

In regard to the supply of carts for the different Contingents, no supervision or inspection took place; the evidence of experts and the contractors for the work, discloses the fact that the more modern ideas in regard to the work were put aside by the officers in charge, and the more primitive style, long since obsolete, adopted.

Your Committee are of opinion that the organisation of the Forces generally has suffered somewhat from the appointment of gentlemen, with no knowledge or experience of military discipline, to positions as officers commanding regiments; that the Report of the Military Court of Inquiry, in regard to the 7th Regiment, should have been promptly dealt with by the Government; and they entirely concur in the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Darley. The evidence of all officers concerned clearly shows that this matter should be dealt with at once, as discipline cannot be maintained while matters remain as at present.

Major-General  
French,  
p. 309.

Your Committee regret that Major-General French should have voluntarily made a statement about the obsolete guns of the Naval Brigade, while maintaining a silence amounting almost to mystery in reference to our most modern guns, lately added to the strength of our Artillery.

Your Committee are of opinion that the general complaint of Officers that sufficient money has not been voted by Parliament for the maintenance of an efficient Defence Force is without foundation, and that the money voted, if properly expended, would have been quite sufficient for all legitimate purposes, had elaborate uniforms been considered of less importance than the supply of sufficient quantities of ammunition.

Your Committee made an effort to discover by what method officers were appointed to the different Contingents, but entirely failed, as every officer who might in any way be held responsible admitted his inability to throw light on the subject.

The principle in force of granting commissions to young and inexperienced lads (on account of the wealth or social standing of their parents), in preference to those who by experience are more fitted to command, is one that does not seem just or fair, or tend to the efficiency of our Forces.

Major-General  
French,  
p. 74, and 75.

The action of Major-General French in making an offer of 2,000 men for service in China, was, in the opinion of your Committee, a distinct breach of discipline on his part, as shown by the action of the Imperial authorities in referring him to his responsible Ministers. Your Committee are of opinion, that for some time the Major-General Commanding has been too prone to take offence at any action of the Minister; and even His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in taking part in the despatch of the Imperial Bushmen, unaccountably gave offence to the Major-General. The cause of this friction was the fact that he was not sent

sent to South Africa, to use the General's own language, "thus losing the opportunity of a lifetime." It would appear that an offer of his services was made to the Imperial authorities and declined by them; consequently, whatever praise or blame attaches to that refusal must rest, not with the Minister for Defence, but with the Imperial War Authorities.

Your Committee have examined the contracts in regard to the supply of flour and horse-feed, and find that generally, the best conditions in regard to price and quality were obtained.

Your Committee regret the disadvantages under which the Naval Brigade and Naval Artillery Volunteers labour in being practically a land force with no means of becoming acquainted with up-to-date naval armament; and consider that one of the ships of the Auxiliary Squadron might be utilised at certain periods of the year for the acquisition of knowledge so essential.

Your Committee would feel justified in making certain strong recommendations; but in view of the approaching transfer to the Commonwealth of all matters appertaining to the Defence Forces, your Committee feel that the expert knowledge at the service of the Federal Forces will be sufficient to remedy any evils or inefficiencies that may at present exist.

RICHARD SLEATH,  
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
4th December, 1900.*

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1900.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 1 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Sleath,Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. O'Connor,  
Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Sleath called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hurley,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Piddington,Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G. (*Military Secretary*), called in, sworn, and examined.The Chairman produced two helmets issued to members of the Second Contingent, and brought by him from South Africa. [*Exhibits A, B.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hurley,Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Wilks.Colonel James Edward Doidge Taunton (*Assistant Quartermaster-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Garland,  
Mr. O'Connor,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Piddington,Major Morris Marian Boam (*Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness produced field service jacket, also sample Second Contingent helmet. [*Exhibit C.*]

Witness withdrew.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie (*Assistant Adjutant-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.Witness handed in particulars of Contingents for South Africa. [*Appendix A.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. O'Connor,The Chairman intimated that the Press had applied to be admitted to the sittings of the Committee.  
Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Wilks*), That the Press be admitted.

Major-General



Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A. (*Officer Commanding the New South Wales Military Forces*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced sealed pattern cork helmet (*Exhibit D*), and handed in list of applications for commissions in New South Wales Second Contingent for South Africa (*Appendix B1*); copy of paragraph 1 of General Order No. 4, of 9th January, 1900 (*Appendix B2*).

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Cook.  
Mr. Piddington,

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in list of applications for commissions in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent. [*Appendix C.*]

Witness withdrew.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Chanter*), That the Chairman move for leave to sit during the sittings of the House or any adjournment thereof.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. O'Connor,  
Mr. Wilks.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House, or any adjournment thereof, read by the Clerk.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in Minutes of meeting of the Military Central Clothing Board, held at Head Quarters Staff Office, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, on Wednesday, 20th June, 1900. [*Appendix D.*]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hurley,

Mr. Piddington.

Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Meagher,

Colonel Charles Fyshe Robert, C.M.G., recalled and further examined.

Witness produced new saddle (*Exhibit 4*); new saddle-tree (*Exhibit 2*); breastplates (*Exhibit 10*); head collars, with brow band and throat lash (*Exhibit 11*); saddle, damaged by water, recovered a few days after the departure of the s.s. "Southern Cross" (*Exhibit 1*); one bag, containing the undermentioned articles recovered after six months' immersion in salt water (they were also issued to Contingent on "Southern Cross"), head collar, with brow band and throat-lash, bit reins, bridoon reins, Portsmouth bit, bridoon bit, curb chain, head-rope (*Exhibit 7*); saddle, branded "Weeks" (*Exhibit 4*); stirrup-leathers and irons (*Exhibit 18*); breastplate (*Exhibit 17*); rifle bucket and straps (*Exhibit 9*); shoe-case and straps (*Exhibit 6*); pad, with three straps (*Exhibit 5*); pair of wallets (*Exhibit 8*); numnah (*Exhibit 19*); articles of saddlery made at the Ordnance Department, viz., carbine bucket (*Exhibit 13*); lance bucket (*Exhibit 14*); rifle bucket (*Exhibit 15*); saddle-bag (*Exhibit 12*); and bandolier, with straps (*Exhibit 16*).

Witness withdrew.

George Whittington (*First Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman submitted copy of Colonel J. E. D. Taunton's evidence, as revised by him, and pointed out that some of the corrections exceeded the latitude allowed by the Standing Order.

Ordered,—That only the verbal corrections be allowed.

Alfred Cook (*Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Samuel Duncalfe (*hat-manufacturer*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced sample helmet, as issued to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent. [*Exhibit E.*]

Witness withdrew.

John Dunkerley (*hat-maker*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hurley,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Meagher,

Charles Anderson (*master tailor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced Infantry helmet submitted for sealed pattern (*Exhibit F*) ; gossamer helmet body supplied to Second New South Wales Contingent (*Exhibit G*) ; gossamer helmet supplied to New South Wales Contingent (unstained) (*Exhibit H*) ; Second Contingent helmet returned from South Africa (*Exhibit I*) ; felt helmet body supplied to New South Wales Bushmen (*Exhibit J*) ; felt helmet supplied to New South Wales Bushmen (*Exhibit K*) ; felt helmet body supplied to the Irish Rifles (*Exhibit L*) ; felt helmet supplied to the Irish Rifles (*Exhibit M*) ; solid cork helmet, hand-made (*Exhibit N*) ; solid cork helmet, machine-pressed (*Exhibit O*) ; Imperial pith helmet, returned from the Front (*Exhibit P*).

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Garland,

Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Meagher,

John Brush (*Messrs. John Brush, Sons, & Co., saddlers and harness-makers*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin (*a Member of the Legislative Assembly*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Henry Simpson (*W. H. Simpson & Son, master saddlers*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John James Weekes (*manufacturing saddler*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Hurley,

Major William Holmes (*First Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Maurice Alfred Hilliard (*Second Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,

Mr. Garland.

Mr. Cook,

George Arthur Ellis (*Second Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Leslie Reginald Hopkinson (*Second Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Martin Abel (*Second Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Piddington,

Clarence McIvor (*stock expert*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Francis Arnold (*manufacturing saddler*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness

Witness produced sample D.s as put by him into saddles for the Bushmen's Contingent. [*Exhibit 20.*]

Witness withdrew.

Harry George Grace (*First Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced, for inspection, an overcoat supplied to him by the Imperial Government.

Witness withdrew.

John Joseph Anderson called in, sworn, and examined.

The Chairman produced gossamer helmet body furnished by Mr. Samuel Duncalf. [*Exhibit Q.*]

Witness produced gossamer helmet, with one ply cork lining, which had had eighteen months wear (*Exhibit R*); section of pith helmet (*Exhibit S*); cork helmet, from which witness stripped the cover in the presence of the Committee (*Exhibit T*).

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

## TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. Piddington.

James Reid called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Horace Percival Cooper Nixon (*Second Contingent*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman submitted claims for witnesses expenses from George Whittington, 7s.; G. A. Ellis, 7s.; L. R. Hopkinson, 7s.; Martin Abel, 7s.; Francis Arnold, 15s.; H. G. Grace, 7s.; H. P. C. Nixon, 7s. Claims considered, and passed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

## WEDNESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hurley,

Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Meagher.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in list of officers of New South Wales Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent (*Appendix E1*); list of applications for commissions in Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent (*Appendix E2*).

Witness withdrew.

James Standwell Bennett (*coach-builder*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Sergeant William Lee Walpole (*Army Medical Corps*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Chairman submitted claim from W. L. Walpole, 7s., for witness' expenses.

Claim considered, and passed.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock].

## THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Piddington,

Mr. Sleath.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

## TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Chanter,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Hurley,

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Chanter called to the Chair *pro tem*.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock].

## WEDNESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Cook.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

## THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Cook,	Mr. Sleath in the Chair.	Mr. Hurley,
	Mr. Meagher.	

Colonel James Edward Doidge Taunton recalled and further examined.  
Witness withdrew.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in Reports by Acting Principal Veterinary Surgeon Lieut. Sydney T. D. Symonds, and Veterinary Surgeon Lieut. H. Bowker, M.R.C.V.S., with regard to evidence given by Mr. C. McIvor before this Committee on 30th August, 1900. [Appendix F.]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

## FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Sleath in the Chair.	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. O'Connor,		Mr. Wilks.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, granting leave to the Committee to report its opinions or observations from time to time, accompanied with Minutes of Evidence, read by the Clerk.

Major Morris Marian Boam recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Mezman Atkinson (*Honorary Secretary Citizens Bushmen's Committee*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Tom James Hoskins (*coach-builder*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.]

## TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Sleath in the Chair.	Mr. Garland,
Mr. Hurley,		Mr. Meagher,
	Mr. Wilks.	

Major John Randal Carey (*Chairman, Citizens' Bushmen's Committee*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

## WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Sleath in the Chair.	Mr. Garland,
	Mr. Meagher.	

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in Statement of Expenditure on account of Equipment and Pay in connection with the various Contingents on service in South Africa to 31st July, 1900. [Appendix G.]

Witness withdrew.

Lieutenant Robert James Beauman (*Attached to the Army Service Corps*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

## TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Sleath in the Chair.	Mr. Cook,
Mr. Hurley,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Quinn,		Mr. Wilks.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, adding Mr. Quinn to the Committee, in place of Mr. W. H. B. Piddington, deceased, read by the Clerk.

John Cash Neild (*A Member of the Legislative Assembly and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 7th Regiment Volunteer Infantry*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in Statement of papers and memos. addressed by Officer Commanding 7th Regiment to Assistant Quartermaster-General since 1st January, 1900. [Appendix H.]

Witness withdrew.

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G., recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Hurley, | Mr. Sleath.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter, | Mr. Cook,  
Mr. Meagher, | Mr. Quinn,  
Mr. Wilks.

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G., recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

FRIDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Hurley, | Mr. Wilks.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Cook, | Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Wilks.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

And the witness refusing to answer certain questions,—

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Witness recalled.

Examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Wilks.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter, | Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Hurley, | Mr. Meagher,  
Mr. Quinn, | Mr. Wilks.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Motion made (*Mr. Meagher*) and Question, "That Major-General French be summoned to give evidence at 2.30 o'clock p.m. This day,"—put. Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Garland.
Mr. Meagher,	
Mr. Quinn,	
Mr. Wilks.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

[Adjourned till 5 o'clock p.m. This day.]

The Committee reassembled at the hour named.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. Cook,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Quinn,
	Mr. Wilks.	

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2.15 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,		Mr. Cook,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Quinn,
	Mr. Wilks.	

Entry from Votes and Proceedings discharging Mr. Hurley from attendance upon, and adding Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Harold Deering (*Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Garland*), "That the Committee begs to report to the House that Major-General French has refused to answer the following question put to him by the Chairman of this Committee,—'What is the number of cartridges possessed by the Colony,'—after having been instructed by the Colonial Secretary to answer such question."

The Chairman submitted Draft Special Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report accordingly.\*

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Quinn,		Mr. Wilks.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosing copy of a Memorandum of the Colonial Defence Committee regarding Colonial Defence. [Appendix I.]

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Quinn,		Mr. Wilks.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined.

Witness handed in List of Officers of the Volunteer Forces (partially paid and unpaid) who are holding ranks without having passed an examination. [Appendix J.]

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY,

\* See Special Report brought up on 1st November, 1900.



THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Wilks.

Mr. Quinn,

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Report, &c., in reference to the 7th Regiment, to the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Papers referred before the Committee.

Captain Francis Hixson (*Officer Commanding Naval Brigade*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in Report of the Naval officers assembled in Melbourne, Victoria, to consider the question of Naval Defence of Australasia. (*Appendix K.*)

Witness withdrew.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

MONDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Meagher,

Mr. Quinn.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. O'Connor,

Ordered,—That the correspondence, &c., in reference to the supply of Forage be appended to the evidence [see *Appendix L.*].

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and considered.

Reassembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Sleath in the Chair.

Mr. Chanter;

Mr. Quinn.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,

Draft Report further considered, verbally amended, and agreed to.  
Chairman to report to the House.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

TUESDAY, 7 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. HURLEY,

MR. GARLAND,  
MR. PIDDINGTON,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Fyshe Roberts called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you are Military Secretary? Military Secretary, and Director of Artillery and C. F. Roberts, Stores.
2. The scope of the Committee's inquiry covers the whole administration of the Military Department; 7 Aug., 1900. the Committee intend to take, first, the matter of the equipment and despatch of troops to South Africa, and not mix it up with the general administration of the Military Department;—can you tell us who is the Chief Officer responsible for the purchase of equipments, or, rather, is there any officer specially responsible who orders the equipment? I order portion of it, and the Quartermaster-General orders portion. I take what we call artillery stores—practically, arms and accoutrements, including saddlery. I have also this time had to take necessaries—that is, underclothing. The Quartermaster-General takes clothing; that is under his department. I am responsible for one portion, and he is responsible for the other—under the General.
3. Take the saddlery first: was that supplied by contract, or was it just purchased where you could procure it? The first lot—180 saddles—was issued from the stores. That was all we had in the store.
4. Was that for the First Contingent? For the First Contingent really—the Mounted Rifles and the Lancers.
5. *Mr. Garland.*] Where were those saddles procured? We had imported them from England.
6. *Chairman.*] Were they military saddles? Imperial military saddles. For the Second Contingent—at least the Mounted Infantry—we had to get saddles made in Sydney. They were obtained from various contractors on a pattern saddle selected by the General. The man who made several before one suited the General was a man called Weekes, who is, and was then, the Government contractor. The firm used to be Weeks and Buckhurst. He is in Druitt-street, at the back of the Town Hall.
7. He supplied a portion of the saddles to the Second Contingent? Yes.
8. Who supplied the rest? I sent to him, and asked him if he could make the whole lot required. He said he could not in the time. He only had about fourteen days at the outside to do it in. Then I sought other contractors, including Myles in York-street, Cooper and Fox of Marrickville, and a man called

C. F. Roberts. called Lappan, and they made the saddles as fast as they possibly could, and delivered them as fast as they could. Then the General directed me to hurry up and get more saddles, and I was informed that 7 Aug., 1900. Anderson could supply a hundred.

9. *Mr. Wilks.*] Is that the Government tailor? A son of the Government tailor. He brought a very fair saddle as a sample. I said, "How many can you supply?" and he said, "One hundred." I said, "The General authorises you to supply 100." Fifty saddles were then sent in and issued to the Australian Horse, under Thompson. They were complained of, and I inspected them with Thompson and one of the officers under him. We declined to pass the fifty that had been supplied, and I refused to take the balance of the 100, and threw them all back on Anderson's hands.

10. *Chairman.*] Do you know the number of saddles that Weekes supplied? Weekes supplied 275; Miles, 137; Lappan and Cooper supplied 25 each; making 462. The fifty which had been supplied by Anderson made a total of 512.

11. That included the whole of the Second Contingent and the 100 Australian Horse? Yes. I do not think there were quite 100 of the Australian Horse, as some had gone away in the "Langton Grange."

12. And there were about 450 of the Second Contingent? There were 412 or 416; just a little over 400.

13. More than 462 men went away;—where did the balance of the saddles come from? When we took away the fifty which had been supplied from the Australian Horse they resupplied themselves from their band and from other places where they had some regimental saddles. They took about thirty-two or thirty-eight saddles. We have not got a return, but that is how the balance was made up.

14. Who else besides yourself inspected the saddles when delivered? Thompson, the officer commanding the Australian Horse, and either Ebsworth or Vaughan.

15. In examining that saddlery, were you satisfied that it was anything like first-class? Anderson's saddlery was so bad that it was not anything like the sample that he had brought to us. I then found out that he had employed a man named Higson to obtain the saddlery for him—Higson, the saddler, of Oxford-street—and what they supplied was a very inferior lot. These saddles were sent in one evening to the Ordnance Stores, and there was an order to send them out next morning, before they could be looked at by any of us practically. The D's were badly fastened, and only fastened with common basil.

16. And with regard to the saddles that the Australian Horse actually went away with, do you think they were at all satisfactory? Yes; I think they were very good—that is, about fifty of Weekes'.

17. Would you be surprised to learn that they never went any further than Capetown—that Thompson was able to procure proper military saddles from the Imperial Government there, and threw these others away at Capetown? That bears out exactly what I wanted done. I wanted all the saddlery to be supplied by the official authorities at the Cape, as we could not make Imperial saddlery here, or anything near it—not in the time.

18. Would it not have been advisable, when you could not get a proper stamp of saddle here, to have cabled to the Imperial War Authorities, asking them to provide saddles? Yes, it would.

19. Whose duty would it be to suggest that? I suggested to the General that we should ask for these and several other things we could not supply; and his reply to me was that he thought the Imperial Government had quite enough to do in supplying their own people.

20. As an old military authority, do you know that in the matter of saddles, and all that sort of thing, the Imperial Government always have any amount in stock? I naturally thought they would have, or else I should not have made the suggestion.

21. You have had some experience of saddles? Certainly.

22. You can quite understand the difference between the proper military saddle and the ordinary bush saddle? Yes.

23. And you can quite understand that the advantage is all with the military saddle for that class of work? As a rule, "Yes." Some of the returned men speak very highly of the saddles we sent. I suppose, being always accustomed to the bush saddle, they did not like the Imperial saddle.

24. The Imperial saddle is set up, the panels giving free ventilation to the horse's back? Yes.

25. And prevents the possibility of the frame of the saddle coming down on the wither? Yes.

26. Did you pay particular attention to the frames of those saddles? To the trees, yes, as far as one could. I mean we saw samples of them, and saw them before they were put in the saddle.

27. Did they seem strong? Yes; as far as I could see.

28. Would you be surprised to learn that everyone of them opened out? Yes, I should, very much.

29. Would you be surprised to learn that many of the horses were lost through the tree opening out and allowing the frame to come right down on the horse's wither? I think that is probable from the stuffing or padding of the saddle working down, as it would do after a fortnight or three weeks work.

30. In regard to the stuffing, what were the saddles covered with? They were covered with serge. We have already had five of these very saddles fished out of the harbour, and I believe there are some more still in the harbour.

31. The serge was of a very poor quality surely? No; very good serge.

32. Did you see any of these saddles before they went away burst right across? No.

33. What colour was the serge? As a rule, fawn. A few, I think, were lined with blue, but I do not think the First Contingent had any but fawn.

34. I am talking about the Second Contingent? I am talking of the first supply of saddles we made. In the case of the Citizens and Imperial Bushmen Contingents, they had to make saddles for all of them. I think in the last two they had to use some blue serge.

35. *Mr. Garland.*] You are speaking now only of the First Contingent? Yes.

36. *Chairman.*] Did you consider it proper to send away new saddles of that class without making provision for restuffing them? We did make provision for restuffing them.

37. Were any of them restuffed? No; they were to be restuffed on board. We supplied them with the material necessary.

38. How long were they supplied before the men went away? Some of them only five or six days.

39. Is it not a fact that some of them were supplied on the Saturday night, and they were on board the boat on Tuesday? I do not think so. As far as I remember, they were all supplied on the Thursday. The last supply was made on the 15th.

40. But when were they delivered? They were delivered next day.

41.

41. On what day did they go away? The 18th or 20th, I forget which. I have the dates on which they were issued to Major Knight. The twenty-five supplied on the 15th were issued on the 15th. Weekes supplied forty-four, and Corporal Podmore came and drew, on the 15th, forty-two. C. F. Roberts.  
7 Aug., 1900.
42. You are sure they were not supplied on the Saturday when the troops had to be on board on the Tuesday? No. These are the supplies: The Australian Horse was supplied with 100 on 10th January and twenty-two on the 13th January.
43. Were those the ones that were condemned? Part of the 100 that were supplied on the 10th were condemned—fifty of Anderson's.
44. These saddles were absolutely new? Yes.
45. How long should a saddle last in constant work? Not out in the rain, and thrown about, and that sort of thing, a good saddle should last perfectly well for two years. It ought to be stuffed after the first three weeks or a month of use, when it has settled down.
46. Would you be surprised to learn that the whole of those saddles were condemned after two or three months' wear? Two or three months' wear in South Africa would be equivalent to about two years' here—in bad weather too; because I know how some of them were used. In the issue of one of Major Knight's lot I went and saw them, and I found the whole of one squadron's saddles thrown into a loose box.
47. Are you aware that the military saddles which went with Captain Antill's 1st Mounted Rifles, and which were saddles which received the same treatment, are still in use and in excellent condition? I should fully expect that.
48. They had some six or eight months, or about four times the amount of service? They had no padding; they were not stuffed saddles like the ordinary ones.
49. Then, you claim that a stuffed saddle is not suitable for that class of work? I do not think so, and never have.
50. And the panel saddle? The panel saddle is the proper one for military work.
51. And would last ever so much longer? I should think the panel saddle in this Colony now, with the use it would get, ought to last for from six to eight years. In fact, we are getting 400 made now for the Lancers.
52. What is the cost of the panel saddle? The panel saddle here costs about £6 15s., and the Imperial saddle costs £9 10s.—that is, with saddlery, complete.
53. And what does the saddlery equipment of the other classes of saddles cost? The saddle itself costs about £3 10s., and the other equipment would bring the cost up to £5 15s. to £6.
54. Did the bridles come under your jurisdiction too? Yes.
55. How were they supplied? They were supplied by contract, with the saddlery—bridles, breastplates, wallets, surcingles, and girths.
56. What sort of bits were supplied? The bits supplied were chiefly snaffle. Pelham bits could not be got for all.
57. Were they new? Yes, most of them.
58. Were they plain snaffle bits, or had they a quantity of brass? Only the cavalry had the brass part; a few of the balance were issued with what are called Imperial bits.
59. I saw quite a number of snaffle bits there that seemed to be old police horse bits—rusty, with a great piece of brass on each side of the bit. I saw those being fitted in with the bridles? Was not that a regulation bar-bit—a long bar-bit.
60. It was a long bar-bit with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of brass on each side? That is the Imperial bit; the Imperial cavalry bit.
61. They do not use it in fighting? It is what they send to us from England as the pattern bit. It is the pattern bit.
62. Were the bridles supplied without the bits? The bridles were supplied, to a great extent, without the bits, and we fitted the bits ourselves.
63. You had nothing to do with the supply of clothes? Except underclothes, such as shirts and socks, &c.
64. You have been connected with the military service for a long time;—how long do you think an ordinary helmet, of a fair pattern, should last in the open? I should say not more than a year, at the outside.
65. If the helmet suffered so much the head would not last very long? In India, pith helmets used to last over a year, as a rule. Then, of course, they are not out in the rain very much.
66. A pith helmet is not an expensive helmet? In India, of course, it is made very cheaply.
67. Do you know the price? I should think a pith helmet, in India, would be about 3s. English money. Cork helmets cost a great deal more.
68. Did you see these helmets before they went away? No, I did not.
69. You did not look at them? No; beyond seeing them on the men's heads.
70. What would you think of this after two months wear—it is one of the worst (*helmet produced*)? I should call that pretty bad. There is no stiffening in it.
71. Did you ever see helmets made of calico and glue anywhere else? No.
72. Here is another, which is the best one I could procure (*helmet produced*); have you, in your lengthy military experience, ever seen a worse helmet than that? No; except the other one just shown me.
73. *Mr. Wilks.*] Is this a colonial production? I think so.
74. *Chairman.*] Would you be surprised to learn that those helmets were taken off the men's heads when they were being refitted with pith helmets—that they were wearing them just as you see them now? They appear to be made of calico and glue, or gum.
75. This matter is not in your special Department? No; I have nothing to do with them.
76. Still you admit that you never saw a worse class of helmet supplied to troops under any circumstances—in fact, there could not be a worse helmet? There could not be, if those are real samples.
77. One is the very best in the whole of the second Contingent, and the other, so far as I was able to judge, was the worst? It would be hard to imagine any worse.
78. You do not know anything about the cost of the helmets? No. Looking at these two helmets I should say they have had pretty bad usage.
79. With regard to the A Battery, they were supplied with revolvers? Yes.
80. What class of revolver? The Webley.
81. That is the regulation revolver? Yes. Of course, as they go on improving the marks—what they call mark 1, 2, 3—they get a better pistol. But they were the best we had or could get. 82.

C. F. Roberts. 82. Do you know what they cost? I think they cost about £3 15s., with pouch.

7 Aug., 1900. 83. Have you examined the Mauser revolver? Yes, I have seen one.

84. Have you had experience of it? I tried one at the barracks one day.

85. What do you think of it? I think it is very good. The unfortunate part is that the bore is so small; it has a very small bore.

86. Still the bullet is sufficiently large if it hits a man? It goes through him. They carry too far really; they do not hit a sufficiently hard blow. It is a beautiful little weapon.

87. Are you aware that, without exception, the whole of the British officers in the Transvaal are armed, at their own expense, with a Mauser revolver? No, I do not know. You may take anything you like when you go abroad, so long as you take a weapon that you can get ammunition for.

88. If the whole of the British officers in the Transvaal have armed themselves with the Mauser revolver, that fact would tend to show that it is much the superior weapon? I have no doubt it is, seeing that they were in possession of Webley's, and have laid it aside and taken to the Mauser. They do not give the drivers the Mauser; they give them the Webley.

89. But the whole of the officers have armed themselves with the Mauser? You know the reason of that—because they carry accurately perhaps 200 yards.

90. Are they lighter? They have a stock, and are very like a small rifle.

91. It is a magazine rifle, and holds ten cartridges? Yes.

92. At every shot you fire the hammer falls back, and the empty cartridge falls out? Yes; it is like a little machine gun.

93. Only a very slight pressure is required to fire the Mauser? Yes; the trigger is almost a hair-trigger.

94. And therefore there is the least possible chance of your being drawn off your object? I know this—that I tried one at about 10 paces, and three times I hit a red pencil stuck in the ground.

95. Do you know the cost of that revolver? I think Lassetter asked £4 10s. or £4 15s. for the one he sent up. There was only the one here.

96. It is probably about £1 dearer than the Webley? Yes; about that. I do not believe we could have got more than one or two here.

97. Perhaps you will be able to give the Committee some explanation of matters relating to the pay of the contingent? A *Gazette* notice gives the particulars of the pay. They are contained in General Order 112, dated 25th October, 1899.

98. There is a minute by the Chief Secretary attached to that General Order, which says:—

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of officers and warrant officers of the General and Permanent Staff or Permanent Forces selected for service in South Africa receiving the rates of pay which they now draw (unless employed in a higher or lower capacity), with the usual allowances, and of non-commissioned officers and men receiving their present rates of pay —

99. That is, 2s. 3d. all told? Yes; for a private.

It continues:

and usual allowances, with the addition, while actually on service in South Africa, of Imperial rates.

100. What are the Imperial rates? The Imperial rate for a private of infantry would be 1s.; cavalry, 1s. 2d.; army and medical corps, 1s. 2d.

101. Two shillings and 3d. and 1s. 2d. would be 3s. 5d. per day;—is that the amount they are receiving? For all we know, they are.

102. But are you not paying them more than 2s. 3d. here? Not these men—not the permanently paid.

103. But the *Gazette* notice says—

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the partially-paid or volunteer forces, proceeding for service in South Africa, being granted pay and allowances in accordance with the following scale:—

Take the case of a private in the Mounted Infantry? He would get 1s. 2d. in South Africa, and 3s. 4d. here—4s. 6d. altogether.

104. How do you get the 4s. 6d.? 2s. 3d. per day and 2s. 3d. per day deferred pay make 4s. 6d.

105. But it says in the minute, "With the addition, while actually on service in South Africa, of Imperial rates"? You will please read the first part of the minute—

Officers and warrant officers of the general and permanent staff or permanent forces selected for service . . . . and of non-commissioned officers and men receiving their present rate of pay.

That only refers to men like the artillery, people whom we pay from revenue.

106. The whole cost of sending forces to South Africa is paid out of the general vote for that purpose? Except in the case of the artillery, who are paid out of revenue. Although we have actually charged part of it to the contingent we recoup it. Their money is supposed to be put aside to be paid out of revenue.

107. Then the men you have sent away are on two distinct rates of pay? Yes.

108. Some are drawing 3s. 5d. and others 4s. 6d.? Yes. The only thing is that the 4s. 6d. men get no allowances, while the 3s. 5d. men get allowances, such as rations, fuel, and light, directed to be given to other people while they are away.

109. They are getting what they had here before, as a matter of fact? Practically the rule the General insisted upon was that they should only draw their Imperial rate of pay out there, and the balance should be left here for disposal amongst their friends and relations as they liked; or, if they did not leave it to anybody, then it accumulated until their return.

110. So that you have two rates of pay for the men who left here;—I suppose all the men of the Permanent Force, the partially-paid men, and the staff volunteered to go—no man went unless he volunteered to go? No, as far I know.

111. Every man was a volunteer as far as going to South Africa was concerned? Nobody was compelled to go.

112. And the men you sent there have had two distinct rates of pay—one 3s. 5d., and the other 4s. 6d.? Yes.



113. Do you think that is an advisable system on which to pay men volunteering for the same work? C. F. Roberts. For myself I should have advised 4s. 6d. all round, and made none of these reservations. Then we should have been on the one basis, and should have known what we were doing. We are getting 7 Aug., 19. 0. complaints that some of the men are not getting any pay at all.
114. Have you any minute dealing with the payment to the others of the 4s. 6d.;—had you anything to do with preparing the estimate of the cost of sending the first contingent to South Africa? No; I was not asked. That was done by the Quartermaster-General. I do not know why.
115. Therefore, you would not be able to give any information as to how that estimate was prepared, or on what it was based? No; I do not know how that was prepared. I fancy this rate of pay is taken from the report of the committee by the Commandants, who met some months before, as to the rates of pay which should be paid to the different grades. In fact, I feel pretty certain it was.
116. The *Gazette* notice says, "Buglers and privates, 4s. 6d. a day";—does that mean that this Colony pays those men 4s. 6d. a day? Yes, it provides 4s. 6d.
117. It does not say anything at all about the Imperial rate? Except in a note at the bottom.
118. It says nothing at all about what shall happen to the volunteers with regard to Imperial rates; as to the disposition of any Imperial pay, it does not say a word;—as a matter of fact, the Imperial Government was not obliged, unless it felt disposed, to pay any rate at all? No; but Mr. Chamberlain sent a circular saying that they would pay the men Imperial rates of pay while serving in South Africa.
119. But it was after the publication of this general order that you got that cable? About the same time, I think.
120. You have had some correspondence with the pay-master at Capetown? We wrote him a letter, but have received no reply. We wrote to him asking him to obtain for us a list of the payments and moneys already paid away.
121. But you wrote a letter to him pointing out that certain officers, of whom a list was given, should not draw any money in South Africa, except the difference between the colonial and Imperial rates? That letter was written by the General's instructions, and referred to certain special service officers.
122. I think the list included some twenty officers? It included what we call permanently paid officers—Knight, Williams, Grieve, Bayly—all the men who were permanently employed. The General wrote and said they were not to have anything but their Colonial allowance, as we were finding their pay here.
123. At any rate the list included all those whom you would call staff officers or permanent officers? Yes.
124. But it made no reference to volunteer officers? No.
125. Was it the intention then that the volunteer officers should receive the full Imperial rate of pay in South Africa as well as the Colonial rate here? That I cannot tell you. The rates of pay laid down for volunteer officers are contained in general order 107.
126. In the letter addressed to the Chief Paymaster in Capetown, which I saw, about twenty officers were named—that is, permanent officers—and the letter said that they were to receive only the difference between the Colonial and Imperial rates;—the Colonial rates of pay for officers are higher than the Imperial rates? Yes; with one exception the Colonial rates are.
127. But, generally speaking, they are higher, and it was said in the letter that these permanent officers were to receive only the difference between the Colonial and the Imperial rates in South Africa;—that is to say, an officer would receive 2s. or 3s. a day? I think it went further, and said that they were only to receive the Colonial allowance. As far as I remember, the letter said that with regard to Colonial allowance we did not wish to make a disposition about that, but that they were to receive no pay. They were to be paid from here.
128. Did you make any arrangements to pay them from here? The arrangements were that they could tell off their pay to their friends, and they have practically told it all off—that is, left it behind for them.
129. But suppose they did not leave it behind;—did you send any money out there at all; did you make provision for any payment direct by this Government to any men serving at the front in the Transvaal? No.
130. You made no arrangements for paying any men serving at the front in the Transvaal? No.
131. So that but for the Colonial allowance all the officers would have been stranded? There is a letter written by General French to the General Commanding at Capetown, dated 20th February, bearing on the subject of pay.
132. All the permanent or staff officers are named in the list? Yes.
133. But it says nothing at all about the volunteer officers;—was anything written with regard to them? There was a letter written, but we do not seem to have a copy of it.
134. It never reached Capetown? No, it did not.
135. Did you receive a reply from Capetown to the letter of the General's, dated 20th February? I do not think so.
136. Do you know from memory what was in the letter supposed to have been written in regard to the volunteer officers? What I remember is this, that volunteer special service officers, it was also said, were not to draw pay—that their pay was being found here.
137. Have you been paying the special service officers their full rate here? We have not been paying the special service officers. We paid their friends, according to the instructions left.
138. Have you deducted anything off for the Imperial rates? Yes; the Imperial rates.
139. And they have not been receiving Imperial rates? Of course that money is due to the relations, or is to accrue, if they have not drawn any.
140. But if the relations want it now—if they require it to keep them in the necessities of life, and keep their homes together—if these officers have not been drawing it out there, and their friends have not been allowed to draw it here, would not that be rather a hardship? I think it would be a very great hardship. Our instructions are to deduct it.
141. But when these officers went away you accepted orders from them in some cases to pay the whole of their pay to their wives? Yes; as indicated in the orders.
142. You accepted those orders, and the officers went away fully convinced that their wives would be paid;—in the case of a lieutenant, for instance, you accepted an order from him to pay to his wife 16s.? Yes.
143. And then afterwards, when he got to South Africa, you deducted the Imperial rate, which for a lieutenant would be 6s. 8d.? Yes.
- 144.

- C. F. Roberts. 144. So that instead of paying him 16s. you would merely have paid him 9s. 4d.? That is the rate.  
 7 Aug., 1900. 145. Although you accepted the order to pay 16s., and the man went away fully in the belief that 16s. would be paid to his wife, afterwards you deducted 6s. 8d., and paid only 9s. 4d.? Yes.  
 146. Without any guarantee that he had been receiving the 6s. 8d. in South Africa? Beyond the statement of Mr. Chamberlain that he would pay them Imperial rates.  
 147. In addition, there is what is called a Colonial allowance? Yes; 1s. 6d. a day.  
 148. And you have not paid that allowance in South Africa to any of the men? No; it was understood they would draw that there.  
 149. As a matter of fact, you have not paid a copper in South Africa? We have paid nothing direct in South Africa. We have remitted no money except £700 on account of the Lancers that were sent to the Cape from London.  
 150. Are you aware that in South Africa a great many of the officers and men have been absolutely destitute owing to no money having been transmitted to them? We have heard of some of them being very hard up;—but in those very cases the officers left every penny of their money to their people here, so could get nothing from us.  
 151. But they did not get even their field allowance;—you did not send them their field allowance of 1s. 6d. a day? No; we did not send it; it was payable there.  
 152. And you practically stopped the Imperial Government from paying, by the letter that was sent? Certain officers their rates of pay; but not volunteers.  
 153. That letter stopped the Imperial Government from paying the 3s. 6d., and you have not paid it? No; we have not paid it.  
 154. Do you not think that is rather rough on the officers;—you stopped the Imperial Government from paying it, and you do not pay it yourself? I should not like it myself, I admit; but I only had to act under instructions.  
 155. The local Colonial allowance amounts to 1s. 6d. a day? Yes; the Cape allowance.  
 156. And that is really all the money you are prepared to allow the officers to draw? Yes.  
 157. As a matter of fact, a field allowance has not been paid by New South Wales? Not to officers, except in so far as it may have been disposed of by orders left by officers in favour of their relatives or friends.  
 158. As a matter of fact, you have not sent any money to South Africa to pay either field allowance, or salaries, or anything else? We have remitted no money.  
 159. And you have asked the Imperial Government not to pay anything beyond the local Colonial allowance, which would be 1s. 6d. a day for officers? Yes; so far as Permanent officers are concerned.  
 160. You have had some experience, have you not, in India? Yes; I was there for five years.  
 161. You can form some idea of the condition of officers in South Africa? Yes; and their probable expenses.  
 162. You can understand, where there is a scarcity of provisions and that sort of thing, the necessity on the part of both officers and men to have money at their disposal? They both ought to have it, undoubtedly.  
 163. You quite understand that it is sometimes impossible for the Commissariat Department to supply tucker for days? Yes.  
 164. And it is only by having money in his pocket that a man can procure anything at all? I know this, and for that reason I took the precaution to supply my own son with money while there.  
 165. In what position does Colonel Williams stand in regard to pay;—his Colonial pay here, if I mistake not, amounts to 34s. 8d.? His Colonial pay and allowances amount to £2 7s. 3d.  
 166. But what is his actual pay here? £1 13s. 4d.  
 167. And his Imperial pay? £2.  
 168. So that we pay him 6s. 8d. less than the Imperial rate? Yes.  
 169. Therefore, if you are going to make him balance like the others, you will have to make him refund 6s. 8d.? He is paying 6s. 8d., as far as we know, into a bank here. I know he is remitting money. But he has disposed of his pay under an order which he sends every three months.  
 170. Are you aware that the letter of the 20th February, from your Department, caused a great amount of unnecessary trouble in the pay office in Capetown, and amongst our officers? I really do not know.  
 171. Have you been informed, privately or otherwise, that a great many of those officers have had to appeal to the Imperial authorities for money? Yes; I know that "A" Battery officers had to do so.  
 172. And men like Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly and others? I have not heard anything about Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly. I have never seen a line from him.  
 173. And are you aware that the Paymaster in Capetown has had to give orders to the Field-Paymaster to supply those men with money when they require it? Yes; I believe that is a fact.  
 174. Then it comes to this: that the men who volunteered to go to South Africa from here are receiving two distinct rates of pay; one lot are receiving 3s. 5d. altogether—that is, 2s. 3d. and 1s. 2d.—and another lot are receiving altogether 4s. 6d., though both are fighting in the same line? Yes; that is correct.  
 175. And as far as your knowledge goes, the permanent officers under instructions from the General are to receive no money at the front except 1s. 6d. per day, known as the South African Colonial allowance? Yes.  
 176. Payable by the Imperial authorities? Yes; these people have all disposed of their money—allotted every penny of it.  
 177. And in regard to the Volunteer officers, as far as you know no such arrangement has been made? No.  
 178. So that the Volunteer officer and the officer of the Permanent Force are treated again in two different ways? I have admitted that in the case of what we call the Volunteer officer—that is, the officer who has not been in the Permanent Force before—his Imperial rate of pay is deducted—6s. 8d., for instance, in the case of a subaltern.  
 179. But you instructed the Imperial authorities in South Africa to pay no money to the Permanent officers; but if the Imperial Government so choose, they can pay them 1s. 6d. a day, which is known as the South African Colonial allowance? That is correct.  
 180. But in regard to the Volunteer officer no such instruction has been given? No.  
 181. Although, in many instances, you will find a Permanent officer and a Volunteer officer in the same company? Take the case of Legge, Illiard, and one or two others; they are merely drawing their pay, as we call it, from revenue.  
 182.

182. And in the case of Volunteer officers, such as Lenehan, Bennett, and others, who may be in the same regiment, they can draw the Imperial rates, and are doing so, while the Permanent officer can only draw 1s. 6d. a day? Yes. C. F. Roberts.  
7 Aug., 1900.
183. Whose suggestion was it that this should be done;—was it your suggestion? No, it was not my suggestion; it was the General's suggestion, as I think that letter shows.
184. Take the case of a lieutenant;—you accepted an order from him to pay to his wife or nearest relative the full amount of 19s.? Yes.
185. And now you are deducting from that? The Imperial rate of 6s. 8d.
186. So that, instead of paying his wife 19s., you will only be paying her 12s. 4d.—that is, in the case of a Volunteer lieutenant? Yes.
187. And in the case of a Permanent lieutenant, you would be paying her the full rate? The full rate, under orders left.
188. Do you not think this rather a complicated way of getting to business in a matter like this? I do.
189. Do you not think that, when you send men and officers away from here to South Africa, it would be much better to treat them all on the one scale? I think it would have been far better to have done so.
190. And so have less complications and less dissension? Yes.
191. And do you not think that, if you accept an order from a lieutenant going away to South Africa to pay his wife 19s., and he leaves here with that distinct understanding, that you are in duty bound to pay that 19s.? I think so.
192. Take the case of an officer who does not leave any order—a Volunteer officer, who has not got a wife,—do you pay him any money in South Africa? We pay him nothing; he draws his Imperial pay.
193. I mean a Permanent officer; you are entitled to give him 3s. 6d. field allowance;—that field allowance is intended to be paid for use in the field? That applies to Volunteers, and has nothing to do with the permanently paid.
194. But the Permanent officers get a field allowance at the same rate as the Volunteers? Yes.
195. The field allowance is the same for all officers? We pay them according to the rates they are entitled to here.
196. It does not matter whether he is a Volunteer or a Permanent officer, a lieutenant gets 3s. field allowance; take the case of a lieutenant who has been in the Permanent Force; you have given instructions to the Imperial Government not to pay him his field allowance, which I presume is for use in the field? Yes.
197. It is an allowance that the officer only gets when on actual service; so that the Imperial military authorities evidently recognise that it is necessary that a man should have additional money when he is on actual service? The Imperial rates are lower than ours.
198. But in the case of an officer of the Permanent Force, who does not leave any order in regard to his money, you have instructed the Imperial authorities not to pay him his field allowance;—have you paid it? No.
199. So that, as a matter of fact, although he has left no order, you have so arranged it that he cannot get more than 1s. 6d. a day while at the front? Unless he has disposed of his pay.
200. Suppose he has not? I do not think we have a single case of that kind. I know of no case of a subaltern who has not disposed of his pay.
201. Are there not some who have given no order? No; so far as I know they have all given orders.
202. At any rate, you have stopped the Imperial Government from paying the field allowance, and you have not made any effort yourself to pay it? No.
203. Could you tell us who had the appointment and the selection of officers for the different Contingents? I believe the General had.
204. That did not come within your jurisdiction? No; I had nothing to do with it.
205. There was no board or anything of the kind? No. With regard to the pay, my idea was that we should credit these people with the whole of their pay; that the Imperial Government should pay them their pay; and, if necessary, it should be adjusted when they returned, which would have saved the present trouble.
206. Do you not think, seeing the class of work they had to go through, that they were entitled both to the 4s. 6d. and to the 1s. 2d.? I think so.
207. Are you aware what rates of pay are being paid to the Colonial forces raised in South Africa by the Imperial Government? I believe from 8s. to 10s. a day.
208. Are you aware that hundreds of men who went from here and joined the Colonial forces in South Africa receive from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a day? I know a good many who have gone—men who went away "on their own."
209. We are sending a force to China just now;—do you know anything about that? I know that a force is going.
210. Have you seen anything about the rate of pay likely to be given them? I see in the paper that they are to get 7s. 6d. a day instead of 4s. 6d.
211. From your experience as a military man, do you think the work in South Africa or in China would be the more tiresome and the more onerous? Certainly the work in South Africa.
212. *Mr. Chanter.*] If instructions have been given to the Imperial authorities not to pay the field allowance, and so on, and if the money is not being paid, to what fund does it go? It accumulates. One or two of the men who have returned have got their accumulated pay.
213. *Chairman.*] Here is a copy of a cable sent to the Imperial authorities at Capetown on the 27th December—that is, more than two months after you fixed the rates of pay on the 25th October;—it would appear, then, that on the latter date you did not know the men were going to be paid Imperial rates? *Mr. Chamberlain's* despatch, I think, arrived before the 27th December.
214. But here is a cable from the Colonial Secretary to Sir Alfred Milner, in which he says:—
- The Chief Secretary will be glad if your Excellency will be so good as to send the following cablegram to His Excellency the Governor at Capetown:—"My Government anxious to know if Imperial authorities are paying our men the Imperial rates of pay";—
- so that, apparently, on the 27th December, we did not know here that the men were going to be paid the Imperial rates of pay? Except from *Mr. Chamberlain's* promise. There is a despatch somewhere.
215. *Mr. Wilks.*] There were a good many cables passing about that time? It was in the early part of October that the General went away to Melbourne; that was the outcome of it. 216.

- C. F. Roberts. 216. I understand that your responsibility in connection with the Contingents embraced warlike stores, accoutrements, and necessities? Yes.
- 7 Aug., 1900. 217. I understand that your powers and responsibilities were in respect to the ordering, passing, and inspection of the goods, and that you said your opportunities of inspection were very hurried and limited? Yes.
218. But in the course of your limited inspection you discovered, in the case of those supplied by Anderson, that the saddles were bad, and you condemned fifty and cancelled the order for the remaining fifty? I did not see Anderson's saddles from the time they were delivered until they were on the horses' backs. They were delivered one afternoon and were issued to the men before one could inspect them practically. The order came that the saddles must be sent down at once.
219. They passed without inspection practically? They passed through our hands without inspection, and it was not until they were complained of and proved to be bad that we refused to take them.
220. You refused to take any of them? Yes. They had issued fifty; I refused to take those fifty, and I would not take any more of his contract.
221. And this Anderson was the son of Mr. Anderson, who has been the military clothing contractor for years? Yes.
222. Did you receive any complaint direct from the officers of the contingent, or from the men prior to their despatch as to the saddlery—I am referring now to the Second Contingent? The first I heard was that some saddles sent down in the afternoon—I think it was Thursday—were bad. I went next morning and saw them. The men had just come in from their morning drill. They had had them out the previous afternoon, and when I saw them they had been out for two drills. A great number of the D's. had tumbled out, and they were unfit for use.
223. Did you notice anything with regard to the saddles supplied by the other contractors—Weekes, Myles, Leppan, Cooper, and Fox? We had time to look at those saddles, and as far as we could judge they were very good.
224. You condemned none of those saddles—they were all passed? Yes.
225. The only saddles you condemned were those supplied by Anderson? Yes.
226. You supplied about 180 saddles drawn from the Government stores for the First Contingent of lancers, and mounted rifles? Yes.
227. Were they what you call the panel saddle? They were the Imperial Cavalry panel saddle.
228. That is a saddle which from your experience you would recommend that the rest of the contingent should be fitted out with? Certainly.
229. But you were unable to obtain them here? We could not get them. In fact we withdrew from the cavalry some of the saddles to make up this 180.
230. You withdrew from the store all the available saddles? We issued all we had, and withdrew some from the regiment.
231. You say you sent away material for repadding the saddles? A saddle requires to be restuffed and looked after after a time.
232. You were simply providing for the usual wear and tear? Also for repairs; we supplied basils, flax, hemp, thread, horsehair, and old canvas. The regimental saddlers asked for a certain quantity of this material, and we gave them what they wanted.
233. That material was supplied for ordinary repairs, and not in anticipation that the saddles would prove bad saddles? No; a saddle might get ripped or torn, and this material was for the purpose of renewing such deficiency.
234. You heard the Chairman explain his experiences with regard to these saddles, and you were surprised to learn that after two or three months they were absolutely useless? I suppose we all know they had very hard work.
235. But do you think that any conceivable hard work should destroy them in two or three months? Yes, if exposed to the rain. I cannot say anything about this particular lot supplied to the mounted infantry, but I know that the cavalry were out in the rain for five weeks without any cover at all. Theirs were Imperial saddles with very little stuffing, and they lasted.
236. *Mr. Garland.*] Had you anything to do with supervising the equipment of the Bushmen's Contingent? Yes; to a certain extent, under directions.
237. Under directions from whom? General French and Mr. Carey, who was the Chairman for the Bushmen. They selected the particular articles they wanted the men to have. Patterns were furnished which received their approval, and the equipment was made accordingly.
238. But did you inspect the articles before they were issued? Yes.
239. What class of saddle was issued to them? Practically the same pattern saddle as the Second Contingent had. They were made by the same men. We had more to make, and we had to get them made faster. Brush and Marsden were two extra makers, and also Walther, of Hunter-street.
240. Had you plenty of time to inspect them? We had more time, but not sufficient.
241. How did those saddles compare with the ones supplied to the Second Contingent? They were very much the same. Of course some of the men's work was of a higher class. Walther's was about as high class work as you could wish to see anywhere, but he could only do a limited number.
242. Then, with the exception of Walther, the others were about on a par with those supplied to the Second Contingent? Yes; some of Brush's were very good. But they were really good saddles.
243. And with regard to the last lot that went away from here with Colonel Mackay's men? We practically employed the same men again.
244. And did you inspect the saddles? Yes; I thought them particularly good.
245. Did you see a cablegram in to-day's paper, which stated that these men were the worst equipped men that landed in South Africa? No, I did not see it. But remember this: all we were allowed to do was just to issue the articles they required. I might advise a certain thing, but it was not always taken.
246. But as regards the Imperial Bushmen, who is responsible for the equipment of that force? General French and Colonel Mackay I should say. We had practically nothing to do with it beyond manufacture.
247. What were your duties in connection with the equipment of that force? Merely to provide articles according to pattern.
248. Had you not also to see that they were sound and up to sample? Yes; we overhauled them as far as we could. We examined them, and wherever there was anything wrong we sent for the contractor and made him alter it.

249. Had you plenty of time to inspect the saddlery? We had not sufficient time in all cases. As each contingent went away we got a little more time. But I should like myself to have had a month or six weeks to go gradually through the whole thing. C. F. Roberts.  
7 Aug., 1900.
250. With regard to the saddlery equipment of the Imperial Bushmen, were the articles made by the same men who supplied the former contingents? Yes; except that we left out three men, small workmen who could not undertake the work—could not work up to time.
251. And how did that class of saddlery compare with that, say, of the Second Contingent? I think if anything it was better—better finished.
252. Was the pattern of the saddle the same? Almost. It was the bush saddle. It was their own selection. They wanted the bush saddle themselves.
253. Who? Those who selected this pattern.
254. I am talking about the Imperial Bushmen? They selected their own.
255. Whom do you mean by "they"? The General, or whoever was responsible—the General and Colonel Mackay. They had committees for the Citizens' Bushmen, and Imperial Bushmen.
256. Would it have been possible to get panel saddles here? Not at the time.
257. It would have been possible to have had them at the Cape awaiting the men when they got there? Yes; I think so. That is what I wanted to be done from the start. I do not know whether it was the desire to hold parades, and see the men out on the move, but we found saddles for 678 men.
258. Do you know what reason was alleged for differentiating between the men as regards the rates of pay? No; beyond this, that I think the General said he did not think it right that they should draw pay here and draw the Imperial rate of pay as well—that they should not draw two rates of pay, or, in fact, get double pay.
259. I mean, why should that particular letter have been written which prohibited the permanent men from drawing any pay? I think the General says in the letter it was in order that they should not draw pay in two places.
260. *Chairman.*] Would not the same thing apply to the volunteer officer—that he should not be allowed to draw pay in two places? We always deducted the Imperial rate.
261. Could you not have deducted the Imperial rate from all of them just as easily as from one section;—if you have six men getting the same rate of pay, you can make a deduction from the whole six just as easily as you can make a deduction from only three and let the other three go? It would have been simpler to pay them all one rate of pay. If the Government had said they wanted to recoup themselves by the balance of the Imperial pay it could easily have been done.
262. *Mr. Chanter.*] Who is responsible for choosing the pattern saddle;—I understand that practically the same class of saddle was supplied to the Bushmen and to the Second Contingent? When the Imperial saddles had run out—that is, the 180 in store—a pattern saddle was made by Weekes for the General to approve of. Several saddles were inspected, and Weekes had to make a pattern saddle, and that was taken as the pattern saddle for the contingents afterwards.
263. Upon which the orders were given and the supplies furnished? Yes. Weekes is the Government contractor. He could not undertake to supply straight off the number of saddles we wanted—the number was 250 at first, and was afterwards increased; so he had to put on extra men to make the 275. As it was, they worked day and night, and all through the Christmas holidays, and through every holiday. That one pattern saddle was made and the other contractors had to go and look at it, and make up from it. They were shown a pattern of the class of tree that was wanted, the class of leather, which was the best that could be got. It was practically cowhide; they could not get sufficient pigskin. The greater part of the delay was due to the shortness of leather. Some of the contractors had to send all over the place, and even had to try to get it from Melbourne.
264. Would it be possible for you to produce the pattern saddle for inspection by the Committee? I will see if it is still at Weekes'.
265. It is not kept by the Department? We had to send it away to the contractors to make from, and I do not think it has been returned.
266. In regard to the Bushmen's Contingent, has there been any communication from the Imperial officers in reference to any of the officers commanding? Not that I know of. Those communications\* do not come to me; they go to the General. My branch deals with pay and equipment.
267. *Mr. Piddington.*] What is the total sum that has been remitted to South Africa for payments to the officers and men? Nothing has been remitted up to the present, beyond the £700 which was to pay the London detachment of Lancers. It was really to pay them while they were on the voyage to the Cape.
268. What is the total sum that has been paid by the Government of New South Wales here? I could not tell you correctly without reference.
269. I mean for the payment of officers and men under orders which have been accepted by the Department or otherwise? I could not tell you that offhand; it would take time to make it out.
270. Does it not go through your Department, as Military Secretary? It does; it goes through the Pay Department. The Military Paymaster pays the money. I could obtain the information in the form of a return.
271. How do the men in South Africa exist on the Imperial pay? The majority of the men, as far as we can make out, have drawn their pay from the Imperial authorities, and, when they leave, the Imperial Government give them some money on embarking—I suppose what we should call marching money. They generally give them about £1.
272. The conditions were that the Imperial Government should take them over on their arrival at Cape Colony, and take charge of them until they were landed in Australia again? Something to that effect.
273. So that the Imperial pay would be due until their arrival here? Yes; I presume so.

WEDNESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,MR. HURLEY,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Edward Doidge Taunton called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. E. D. Taunton.  
8 Aug., 1900.
274. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the military service? Assistant Quartermaster-General.
275. What are your duties as Assistant Quartermaster-General? Amongst other things, I have supervision over the dress of the officers and the clothing and equipment of the soldiers.
276. The First Contingent that went away were, I think, an Infantry Corps under Captain Legge and a Mounted Rifles corps under Captain Antill? Yes.
277. Was the clothing supplied to them drawn from the general store or was it supplied specially? In the case of the Mounted Rifles, all the clothing the men who belonged to that corps had in charge they brought in. All the clothing of the other men who were enlisted outside and the second suit of clothing were supplied by the contractor, Mr. Anderson. That is to the best of my knowledge, because in the case of the First Contingent there was only a week from the time the order was given within which to complete the clothing. But I believe it was all got from the Government contractor, because I passed the accounts.
278. And, with regard to the despatch of what is known as the Second Contingent, under Colonel Knight? A general order, No. 142, notified that all applications with reference to the issue of clothing for the Mounted Infantry and Army Medical Corps Second Contingent were to be made to Major Boam, School of Musketry, Randwick Rifle Range, and that clothing obtained from other sources would not be recognised.
279. Who supplied the clothing? I believe Anderson supplied the jackets. Major Boam had full authority. He was instructed that all requisitions were to be made from him, and that gave him authority to act as he thought best.
280. And with reference to the pantaloons? In reference to the pantaloons: In this respect a very serious difficulty occurred, as no cotton Bedford cord was obtainable in the Colony, the stock having been used up in fitting out the Mounted Rifles. Messrs. Vickers, of Marrickville, undertook to manufacture a material in substitution for Bedford cord, the first of the kind ever made in the Colony; when a sample pair was made up the opinion of Mr. Murray, the managing director of the Parramatta Woollen Mills, was obtained as to the quality of the cloth, and he stated that it appeared to be excellent material, and would, he thought, wear well. It was, however, subsequently discovered that the cloth was too fine for rough wear; but this was not found out until the same material was issued to the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, and therefore after the departure of the Second Contingent. The stock of Bedford cord, which was the very best we could get, being exhausted in the Colony, Vickers, of Marrickville, manufactured the cloth. It was splendid stuff. It was really too splendid; it was made of all wool, and I believe a little cotton should be introduced into those things to make them wearable.
281. Vickers supplied the material;—who made the garments up? Anderson made them up, to the best of my belief; I was away at the time. I may as well tell you, in connection with my duties, that there was an enormous pressure of work in the office. In addition to answering letters and making up estimates my time was chiefly spent down on the ships superintending and supervising the fitting up of the ships, so that I was away from the office, and had to delegate this work to Major Boam.
282. Who supplied the helmets? For the Second Contingent, Anderson. In reference to that a notice appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*—as far as I remember, about the 1st or 2nd January—to the effect that the Colonial troops in South Africa were going to discontinue wearing hats. The hat is the authorised head-dress for our troops. The helmets had been discontinued, and we had fitted out our Contingents with hats. We saw that they had been mistaken for the enemy at Arundel. The General then sent for me, and said, "Well, we must get a helmet for these troops—get a brown helmet." Hordern was interviewed, and he said he regretted that, owing to the short time available, he would be unable to supply the helmets. Anderson was sent for, and he said he had made inquiries, and could not supply them. That was on the 4th. On the 4th January I sent a memorandum to Major Boam:—
- The G.O.C. has approved of the accompanying helmet being issued to the South African Contingent, the pattern to be the same colour as helmet, the strap to be with buckle. Requisition for necessary quantity to the contractor.
283. Did you have any official communication from the Imperial authorities with regard to doing away with the hat? No.
284. You only acted on the report you saw in the *Herald*? Yes. The General wrote to the Principal Under Secretary:—
- With reference to the list of dress and equipment for the Australian Contingent proceeding to South Africa, forwarded under cover of my minute of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that a khaki-coloured helmet has been substituted for the large field service hat for the New South Wales troops, and to request that telegrams may be sent to the Premiers of the other Colonies informing them accordingly.
- This change was made in consequence of the information as per attached.
285. I suppose you would be surprised to learn that the Australian troops were the only troops that paid any attention to this? Yes, I should be surprised. It was done in the interests of the men—to try to save their lives.
286. You are not aware that in scores of cases men wearing helmets and all the paraphernalia have been mistaken at a distance, and the men fired upon? I have seen so lately.
287. And that, as a matter of fact, a great many of the Imperial troops bought up the old hats, and are wearing them now? So I heard latterly; but, at the time, that was the reason for substituting the helmet.
288. Did those helmets and clothes pass any inspection;—was there any Board of Officers, or were they inspected in any way after they were supplied? There was no time to inspect them. They were ordered on the 4th, and the troops went away on the 17th.
289. But if they were delivered, even to-night, there would be time to inspect them? Then they would be inspected regimentally. The rule of the service is that helmets would be issued direct to the regiment.
- The



The regiment would have a Regimental Board, which, if they had time, would make a report. We had no such report, so far as I know.

J. E. D.  
Taunton.

8 Aug., 1900.

290. As far as the Head-quarters Staff is concerned? As far as I am concerned, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, I know of no complaint.

291. I am not asking about the complaint. I am asking if there was any inspection by you, or by any Board of Officers, on the part of the Head-quarters Staff, of the clothing after it was delivered? No; nor would there be under any circumstances. That would be a regimental inspection, as to clothing.

292. But there was none? No; not by the Head-quarters Staff.

293. So that you could not say whether the stuff supplied was or was not up to sample? I could not say. I believe Major Boam can; but I personally cannot say so, because I did not see the clothing.

294. In the regimental inspection is the pattern supplied to the officer of the regiment, so that he may be able to judge whether or not the clothing is up to sample? I do not know. In this particular instance I do not know whether Major Boam supplied a pattern or not. I very much doubt it. The press of work was so enormous that it was utterly impossible to.

295. It would be impossible for the regimental officers to tell whether the clothing was according to pattern or not if they did not have a pattern? The regimental officers know the pattern, and they could see it at the store. Of course, the pattern was to be seen. In point of fact, I know the pattern was in Major Boam's tent at Randwick, which was close by the regiment.

296. If the Head-quarters Staff were so busy, would not the regimental officers who were making every preparation both individually and for the regiments to get away to South Africa, be also rather too busy to have any inspection? Yes; but they have a quartermaster whose business it is to look after those things—to look after all matters connected with clothing and equipment. He is appointed solely for that purpose. The business of the Quartermaster of the regiment is to see that things are up to sample, or if there is no sample that they are of good quality, and to report upon them.

297. And is it no one's duty to see that the quartermaster does his duty? It is the duty of the Colonel of the regiment to see that. No staff officer interferes with the regiment. The staff deal with the Colonel-Commanding the regiment; they have nothing to do with the regimental officers, except through the Colonel.

298. If troopers were sent away to South Africa with only one outfit, of course you do not take any responsibility for that? No.

299. And suppose some had gone away without any outfit at all, you would not take any responsibility? The officer commanding the regiment is responsible for that entirely. But, I think, Major Boam could answer that. I think he could point out that everybody was supplied.

300. If men were sent away with only, say, one suit of clothes instead of two—I presume every private was entitled to two suits of clothes? Yes.

301. And if men were sent away with only one, whose fault would that be? The Colonel commanding the regiment undoubtedly. Here is his order, and he is supposed to comply with it—

2. Officers Commanding Units of Contingent will send to the A.Q.M.G., by 12 noon to-morrow, statements showing deficiencies in clothing, arms, equipment, &c.; similar returns to be furnished daily till embarkation.

302. Then as Assistant Quartermaster-General, though it is down in the book that you are to look after all these duties, your duty apparently consists in handing it over to somebody else? No. You must remember that these were extraordinary times. In ordinary times when you have plenty of time the work of inspection is easy enough. But in this case I was working at high pressure. I was not in the office. I had to appoint an officer, Colonel Knight, who was doing the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General work for me in connection with the First Contingent. I was down on board the ships. A man cannot be in half a dozen places at once.

303. What were your duties on board the ship? To see that the horse fittings were properly put up, to see that the men's bunks were all put up, and to see after the accommodation. And very arduous duties they were in connection with the "Kent," because the "Kent" was shockingly fitted up, and if I had not been down there to inspect things would have been wrong. You have no idea of the enormous pressure of work in the office at that particular time. In addition to my doing all these duties men were coming into the office all day long asking questions, and in one day alone we had 2,400 letters, and those had all to be answered and attended to.

304. But surely you could not have had 2,400 letters of very much importance? They all had to be attended to one way or another.

305. Could you not have got a clerk at £2 a week to simply say they had been received;—you surely do not give your attention to answering letters from every Tom, Dick, and Harry, and allow somebody else to superintend the equipment, which is specially set down in the regulations as your work? Let me show you this order, which meets this particularly. It was found impossible for a man to be in Victoria Barracks, and at the same time with the troops at Randwick, and that order was issued by the General.

306. It is all very well for the General or members of the Head-quarters Staff to issue an order; but what I want to ask you now is, are any of the Staff responsible for the equipment in any way, or was it the case that you had so much to do looking after the ships and answering those letters that there was nobody left to look after the equipment? The General himself inspected the equipment repeatedly.

307. Somebody must be responsible for the equipment and for the clothing;—surely if you give an order for equipment it is the duty of somebody to see that that equipment is supplied in proper quantity and of proper quality? Under ordinary circumstances—take equipment and clothing—the Director of Artillery and Stores would report that the contractors had supplied the equipment, and he would ask for a Board, and a Board would be appointed, and the equipment would be taken over; but, as I have pointed out, it was impossible to do this in the present instance.

308. How is that? May I show you a letter the General wrote on the subject that will explain the matter more clearly than I can do?

309. Surely you can explain to the Committee without a letter how it is impossible to hold a Board? We had not the officers; every officer was engaged. The officers who, as a rule, would have helped us were sent away as special service officers. Colonel Bayly, Captain Antill, and others had all gone on special service, and there was only myself, Colonel McKenzie, and Major Boam.

310. Were there not Major Boam, Major Baynes, Colonel McKenzie, Captain Stanford, Major Lee, and Major Owen—quite enough to hold about six Boards? But they were all working, and working at very high

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high pressure. I can assure you it would have been an impossibility. There was a board held with reference to the saddles; but in the case of the clothing, it would not have been possible, because the clothing was being supplied up to the time the men went away.

311. Did you go down and examine it at all? No, I certainly did not; I had not the time. My chief business was in connection with the ships. I did not do so; the General did himself.

312. *Mr. Wilks.*] Would not the Colonel commanding a regiment want to supervise the shipping accommodation exactly the same as the Staff? No; the regimental officers have nothing to do with it. They simply go on board. That is a matter for the Staff, and the Staff are responsible.

313. The Colonel commanding the regiment is responsible for the equipment? When equipment is issued to a regiment, the Colonel is responsible for bringing under notice anything that is bad.

314. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that is rather a long way round to get at anything; suppose I am a contractor and I get an order from the Staff to supply 400 or 500 suits of clothes or helmets, and I supply them to the Staff; if the Staff is going to pass the inspection on to the Colonel of the regiment, I suppose the Colonel of the regiment will say that he has more to do than the whole Staff put together; he will say that he has his regiment to get together, his equipment to give out, his men to drill, and has to make arrangements for leaving;—it seems to me that the Colonel of a regiment has twice as much to do as all the members of the Staff? You can have no idea of the enormous work that is put on to the Staff.

315. If an invading force were to come here, what would the Staff do then? The work would not be left to three of us; we should have our usual Staff, and, besides that, we should have plenty of time to make our arrangements.

316. But what have the Staff to do? Originally this was a force composed largely of outside men. We had to provide them with equipment, which we had not got in store.

317. But you do not take any responsibility for that; you say it was the duty of the regimental officers;—you only sent the order along? I think you misunderstand me. I say the Staff orders.

318. But surely it would not take three of you to write an order for 400 or 500 articles? In the case of uniforms, when they are supplied, they are ordered to be supplied direct to the regiment. Under ordinary circumstances the regiment would hold a board on the uniforms to report whether they were good or bad, according to the pattern issued to them.

319. In this case then the Staff did not have that to do? No.

320. Well, what had the Staff to do that it was all broken up? The Staff had to superintend. In my case I had to superintend the ships, to superintend the transport, had to arrange for the contracts for the supply of rations, had to answer a thousand letters, and had to make out estimates of expenditure. I know I had not a second to myself.

321. Superintending the ships and going down to see whether they were being fitted up in accordance with directions would take an hour say? But it took me away from my office.

322. An hour out of three weeks? Twelve days. The first order was given on the 20th, and the ship sailed on the 28th, and there was a Sunday intervening.

323. But all the ships were not in at one time? You must take them in contingents. In the case of the first contingent the order was given on the 20th, and I was sent down to report upon the accommodation in the "Kent." I went on Sunday, and on the ensuing Saturday the men embarked. That was just seven days. The "Aberdeen" went three days afterwards.

324. What I cannot understand is what the Staff were doing;—I have named about a dozen officers who were available at the time, and I cannot make out what they were doing that they had not time to inspect this material that had been ordered and paid for? The material did not come in many cases until the day before the troops went; in fact, saddles and bridles were being delivered up to the hour of embarkation. This left little margin for inspection. That is in the case of the equipment. In the case of the clothing, that was being supplied on the day when the men were actually going on board the ship. The contractors were working at such high pressure that they were supplying clothing up to the time the men sailed.

325. Even if it were delivered at the very last hour, it has to be supplied, and I want to know if it was inspected by anybody, if it was anybody's duty to inspect it, or if it was the custom to accept whatever the contractor might send along? Certainly not. In the case of clothing, the contractor supplies the clothing direct to the regiment. The regiment requisitions the contractor, and he supplies direct to the regiment. The regiment holds a board to report upon the clothing, as to whether it is up to the sealed pattern. If it is not up to the sealed pattern, and not in accordance with the contract, they send it back to the contractor.

326. In this case did the regiment have a sealed pattern? That I cannot say.

327. How could the regiment inspect if they did not know what was ordered? It was distinctly laid down in order what the pattern was. I will read you the order.

328. Read me the pattern of the helmet if you have got it there? I have not got the pattern of the helmet. The pattern of the helmet was sent to Major Boam.

329. Could you get a pattern sample of the clothes? Yes; I have one outside. With reference to the clothes, the coat is the same as approved of by General Hutton years ago. Each regiment was already in possession of the pattern. They are all in possession of the sealed pattern, and there has been no alteration made except in the facings, and that alteration was the subject of an order.

330. With regard to the helmets, you say that, personally you did not look at them, so that you do not know whether they were up to sample, or whether they were not? Personally, I did not see the helmets.

331. From your long military experience you know something of helmets? Yes.

332. Have you ever seen any Indian pith helmets? I do not think I have. In my time the troops in the service did not wear helmets—they wore a shako. The helmet they wear here is only a cork helmet. I saw a pith helmet the other day—one which came with the returning troops. I produce a pattern of the jacket for the inspection of the Committee.

333. You do not know whether anybody had a look to see whether they were all up to that quality or not? I cannot say, except that they are all the same pattern. The regiments that have gone away have all got that pattern, the only exception being that the facings have been altered.

334. *Mr. Wilks.*] The cloth is of colonial manufacture? Yes, made by Vickers. It is very good stuff, and the men who have come back have all spoken very highly of it.

335. Who supplied the helmets? Anderson.

336. Do you know what price you gave for them? I cannot remember, but I think it was 6s.

337. Have you any samples or anything to show the character of the helmet? The following memo. was sent to Major Boam:—"The General Officer Commanding has approved of the accompanying helmet for issue to the South African Contingent, the button to be the same colour as helmet; the strap to be with "buckle."

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338. Did you get that pattern of helmet? This was sent out to Major Boam. Major Boam was staff officer, and he would see that they were up to sample.

339. Did you submit this helmet to the General? Yes.

340. Did you have a look at it yourself before you submitted it? Yes, I had a look at it. As I say, it was ordered on the 4th. We could not get brown helmets of any sort, and this helmet was brought up, and Anderson said he could supply a sufficient quantity. The helmet, so far as it looked, and so far as I could judge—I do not profess to be an expert—seemed to be a very fair helmet at the time.

341. How long do you think it would last;—how long ought it to last? I should have thought that, with fair wear and tear, it would have lasted a considerable time. I know now it has not done so; but I know it was made a pillow of, and exposed to all sorts of weather.

342. Did you expect that the men in South Africa would carry a hat box for their helmets? Certainly not, but I would not expect the helmet to be made a pillow of.

343. Not in soldiering? In my days we had forage caps, and men did not take the helmet into the field.

344. Have you any idea of the length of life of an Indian pith helmet, going through the same work? No, I have not; I know nothing about helmets.

345. You say you have seen one brought here with the returned troops? Yes.

346. What do you think of it? It is a very fine helmet.

347. Do you know anything about the cost of those helmets? No.

348. Would you be surprised to learn that they cost about 3s. 6d. or 4s.? The cost would be very reasonable in India.

349. Would you be surprised to learn that the troops have been wearing those pith helmets during the whole of the war in South Africa? No, I should not be surprised. I should never dream of getting anything here if I had my way. I should send Home for them, or to India; but on the spur of the moment we are bound to get the best we can; and on the spot that was the best we could do at the time.

350. Could you not have cabled Home to get those pith helmets sent out, and would they not have reached South Africa long before the troops arrived there? Yes, we could have done that.

351. Do you not think that would have been a wise policy to have pursued? Yes.

352. Coming as it did within your Department, did you make a suggestion to that effect? I do not know that I did, with reference to the helmets; but I did about other things at times.

353. Here are a couple of the helmets supplied to our troops; that one, for instance (*helmet handed to witness*) is rather a nice-looking article after two months wear, is it not? Yes, it is.

354. You can see that there is nothing else in it but calico and glue;—this is another, only a little better (*helmet produced*); that makes the New South Wales military authorities look big in South Africa? Well, we could not get them made here; we had to do the best we could. It has been admitted by one of the experts here that it was the best that could be got under the circumstances.

355. *Mr. Wilks.*] You did not expect them to be made of glue and calico? I do not profess to be an expert in the making of helmets.

356. *Chairman.*] Did you ever see a worse helmet than that? It is pretty bad, there is no doubt about that.

357. Still there is no responsibility; it was nobody's duty, as a matter of fact, to see whether the helmets were up to pattern or to see anything about them? They were up to pattern, I presume.

358. The General and yourself accepted this as a pattern helmet? The helmet appeared at the time to be a fair helmet. It was the best we could get of the sort. The pattern helmet did not look like the one now produced. It looked a decent helmet.

359. You just look at it at a distance;—would you not, if you were going to buy helmets, want to see what was really inside? What are you to do if you cannot get any others? You tell me they still keep wearing the field service hats. I knew quite well they could replace those things in South Africa from the Ordnance Department. I knew the Imperial people could replace them.

360. Why should we give Anderson 6s. apiece for those helmets if they are not worth 6d.;—you tell me that the only reason why you changed from the hat to the helmet was because you saw some cable in the *Sydney Morning Herald*? No; I was ordered to do it.

361. But that was all the information you had; there was no direct communication from the Officer Commanding in Cape Colony? Not that I am aware of.

362. I suppose there were plenty of ordinary hats available;—you had plenty of soft hats? Yes; plenty of ordinary hats.

363. Have you worn the soft hat as well as the helmet? Yes. I prefer a cork helmet myself to a soft hat. I would not wear a soft hat in the sun. I was speaking to an Indian officer the other day, and he said that the soft hat was a very bad thing for the sun. During the time that General Hutton had the mounted brigade out at Campbelltown in January, just before he went away, the men were supplied with the soft hat, and they were going down with sunstroke. I had a soft hat on, and I felt that it was just a case with me, but I luckily happened to borrow a helmet and saved myself.

364. If you were lying behind a rock with a rifle in your hand, trying to get a shot at the other fellow, you would perhaps find that the helmet was not the institution it is cracked up to be? I quite grant that. The Imperial men wear the helmet in South Africa. For service purposes, for comfort, there is no doubt the felt hat is the nicest, but against the sun I believe the helmet is the best. That is my experience. I have tried both. To fight with, as a matter of safety, I prefer the felt hat undoubtedly.

365. Did you have the saddles examined;—were you a member of the Board that examined them? I was not one of the Board. The saddles were examined.

366. But did you examine them personally? No; I should not do it under any circumstances. Under ordinary circumstances, a Board would be held and would report; it would not be done by a single officer. Articles received from a contractor would be reported upon by a Board.

367. Would that Board consist of Staff officers? No.

368. Could you tell the Committee what the duties of the Staff officers are; and how many there are of them? The duty of the Staff is to deal with the whole of the correspondence in connection with the office. The correspondence in connection with the office is enormous. In my case, I am Secretary for Finance, and I have an enormous amount of work to do making out returns, replying to correspondence, and arranging for contracts, passing vouchers, &c.

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369. What returns have you to make out? Checking returns. There are large annual returns showing all the equipment and guns in the Colony. That is a matter which takes a clerk some considerable time, and it has to be supervised by myself.

370. You do not have to make out a return every day; the guns that are there to-day will be there to-morrow; and with regard to the correspondence, where does it come from? There are 8,000 men in the military force now in the Colony, and you would be astonished at the amount of correspondence which takes place.

371. What do they get to write about? I do not know, but they do. I have to pass the vouchers. From the 1st June, 1899, to the 30th June, 1900, I had 12,638 vouchers going through my hands—vouchers passed for money alone.

372. What is the use of passing a voucher if you have not looked at the stuff;—if an order has been given, somebody will take delivery of the stuff, and, as in ordinary business, he will initial the voucher that the goods have been received in good order? That is quite right.

373. Well, then, passing that voucher simply means another clerk putting that down? It means very constant checking.

374. You personally do not check it? It means for instance in the case of travelling, that I have to say for the information of the General Officer that the amount of travelling has been performed in accordance with orders. Very often officers send in claims for more than they are entitled to, and I have to check every figure of that sort—or my clerks have.

375. But you surely have not many travelling in that way? The correspondence with regard to it is enormous.

376. I suppose you know that there are over 200,000 British soldiers in South Africa;—are you aware that the Field-Marshal's Staff is not any bigger than yours? You must remember the difference between a volunteer force and a Regular Force. Volunteers ask questions on every possible subject, and the correspondence is considerable. In connection, for instance, with the 7th Regiment, the correspondence is very considerable. They ask questions, and they must be answered. If we do not answer questions we are called upon to explain why so and so has not received an answer to his correspondence. Probably a question is asked in the House why the Staff has not replied to So-and-So's letter. That is constantly occurring.

377. You have eight regiments, I think, you said? Eight infantry regiments as well as the Mounted Rifles, the Australian Horse, the Lancers, and the Artillery.

378. A total of 8,000 men? 9,000 men.

379. How many clerks have they got to write those volunteer's letters, if it takes a big staff with a number of clerks to answer them? At present the clerks at Headquarters Staff are working up to midnight every night.

380. *Mr. Chanter.*] How many clerks are there on the staff? Seven.

381. *Chairman.*] I want to know what the Staff does;—you say first they answer correspondence and pass vouchers? It is extremely difficult to explain to you what the work of the Staff is. It is one of those things you must see for yourself. There are questions of discipline, of organisation, of the moving of troops, and a hundred other things which I cannot explain, which have to be attended to, and orders have to be issued.

382. Take the moving of troops: how often do you move your troops; suppose you had to give an order every day—that would only take about one minute; if you gave an order to shift troops from one place to another, you would only give it to another officer; you would not go and get the troops together and shift them;—it seems to me there is nobody responsible here at all? We are all responsible in our various departments. I am responsible to the General as Assistant Quartermaster-General for my duties, whatever they may be.

383. I am trying to get at who is responsible for this equipment? The Director of Military Stores is responsible for the equipment, and I am responsible for the clothing. I will tell you the course which is generally pursued, and which is the proper course, in the service. In the case of any equipment received by the Director of Military Stores he calls for a Board to pass them, and when they have been passed by the Board, they are taken in charge and issued. With reference to clothing, that is issued to the regiment direct. The regiment then appoints a Board of its own officers, who inspect the clothing and report upon it.

384. Then, the Staff throws the whole responsibility on to the regiment? In regimental matters.

385. Suppose the regiment does not hold a Board, and does not inspect the stuff, is it anybody's business to see they do it? Then the General, or one of his Staff—in this particular case, the General—inspects the regiment and sees that they have the various articles in charge. In the case of these various Contingents, the General used to go down repeatedly and inspect the regiments, and he would see that every man was supplied with the articles of equipment. He would take notes at the time, and have a memorandum sent to the responsible officer asking why such and such a thing had not been supplied.

386. Have you any of these memoranda? I think I read one just now.

387. Have you ever seen the General taking notes? I saw him doing so once or twice. He goes round and inspects the men, and takes a note of any deficiency—that is to say, if a man has no saddle-bag or no great coat, he takes a note of it. There is a general order.

388. You issue many orders, but you do not see that they are carried out? If there was any deficiency the General would see it in the course of his inspection.

389. But whose business was it to see that the orders were carried out;—do you issue orders to the officers commanding regiments and then go to sleep? We do not go to sleep. The regimental officers make a report. How could any individual staff officer say that every man in a regiment is completely equipped? To do that, our whole time would be taken up.

390. The General issues an order, but it is nobody's business to see that the order is complied with;—whose duty is it to see that the officers of the regiment carry out the order? It is my duty to see that these memoranda are sent in.

391. I am not speaking of the memoranda being sent in, but of the order which is issued being carried into effect;—if the General issues an order that the officers of a regiment must do so-and-so, in regard to equipment, whose business is it to see that the officers of the regiment carry out that order? The Staff officer is responsible.

392. And in that case it would be you? In that case it would be me.

393. Then if a regiment going away did not hold a Board to pass the clothing, you would be responsible to see that they did do it? Yes; but, as I pointed out, it would have been impossible to do it. 394.

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394. You say it was not the duty of the Staff officers to do it; but it was the duty of the officers of the regiment, and if they did not do it, then it was your duty to see that the order was complied with? To see that they were in possession of their clothing and equipment—certainly.

395. Are you aware that men went away without being properly equipped? In some cases I know things were made on board ship. The Medical Staff Corps, for instance, had to take the tailors' coats and complete them, as there was not time.

396. Are you aware that right at the front men had only up to then been supplied with the one suit of clothing, that that had gone all to pieces, and there were actually soldiers fighting in the front without any pants at all;—are you aware of that? No; and I do not believe it.

397. I saw it? That does not show that they did not have the clothes. They may possibly tell you, but on reference you may find that they did have the clothes. If you give me any particular man's name I have no doubt I can prove whether he had any or not.

398. I can give you the name of J. McMillan, of "C" or "D" Company. The officer commanding, Colonel Knight, admitted that the man never had a second suit of clothes;—surely somebody is responsible for that? The officer commanding is responsible to report to me whether the man is deficient. If a man is deficient it is my business to see that he is completed. Probably he did not report. No Quartermaster-General, either in Sydney or any part of the world, in the Imperial service, is responsible further than that. I have been eleven years in the Imperial Service, and I know something about it.

399. Apparently nobody knows anything about the equipment and about the clothing? I think you will find that everything is known about the clothing. Major Boam was appointed to represent me in reference to the clothing, and he knows all about the clothing. I fancy you will find, when you have got him before you, that he will tell you everything in regard to that. I was not able personally to superintend, and the work was delegated to him.

400. You say you did not personally have anything to do with the saddles? No; I had nothing to do with them. The equipment I had nothing to do with.

401. You have nothing to do with the pay? No. My chief work—you may say it only took an hour; but it took considerably longer—was looking after the ships to see that the work was properly performed, and the accommodation was fit for the men. One had constantly to be down there, and I was away from my office a great deal. Then, again, in about twelve or fourteen days we had to get twenty-five carts built for one of the Contingents.

402. But you did not build the carts—you gave an order for them? I had to be constantly present looking after these things myself.

403. But you are not a wheelwright expert? Exactly; but one has to see that these things are done.

404. You would not know very much about the building of a cart;—but in the case of a helmet you could tear it to pieces and see what it was made off? With reference to the helmet, though I might be now, I honestly say that then I was not any the wiser. As to how helmets are made I am not an expert.

405. You surely knew that calico and glue were not materials of which helmets should be made? I knew we could not get a supply of cork helmets in the Colony.

406. Calico and glue is rather an extraordinary mixture for a helmet, is it not? It is what they call gossamer here. An expert admitted himself that it was the best that could be got in the Colony at the time—an outside person.

407. Did it never occur to you that we could have sent to England and got Indian pith helmets for less money—helmets that would have been of use;—did it not also occur to you, when you could not get helmets that would be fit for use, that it would have been better to let the men continue to wear the soft hat? I had only to obey orders. In that particular case it was the General's wish that helmets should be sent.

408. *Mr. Wilks.*] As a Quartermaster-General, under ordinary circumstances you would be responsible for the clothing? Yes.

409. Do you consider that in the case of actual service it would be more important to have this inspection than under ordinary circumstances? If there was time, certainly.

410. Then we are to understand that the time was so limited, and you were so rushed, that you were not able to carry out the duties of your office? The time was so limited, we were so rushed, and clothing was being brought in up to the last moment, that it was impossible to have a proper inspection. But I am led to believe, by Major Boam, who was acting for me, that he did have a proper inspection. You will see, I think, from his evidence, that everything was inspected. Speaking for myself, I did not inspect it.

411. Under nominal conditions, the proper course would be to appoint a board to inspect? Yes; under ordinary circumstances a requisition would be sent to the contractor, through the Clothing Board. The contractor would supply the clothing for the regiment, and the regiment would hold a Board, and if the clothing were not in terms of the contract the Board would return it to the contractor to be replaced, sending a notification to the Clothing Board of what they had done.

412. In the present instance, then, the Clothing Board was moribund, or did not exist? The officers were all over the place. Colonel Roberts was arranging for the equipment, I was looking after a hundred and one things, and Major Boam was at Randwick attending to the drill and the clothing.

413. *Mr. Chanter.*] The Clothing Board is a Board connected with the Staff, apart from the Regimental Board? Yes, quite apart. The Clothing Board, under ordinary circumstances, which deals with the supply of clothes, consists of myself, Colonel Roberts, Captain King, and Major Boam, the secretary.

414. You neglected a Board for the clothing, but provided a Board for the saddles? No; I would not say we neglected a Board for the clothing.

415. There was no Board for the clothing? There was no Board.

416. That was practically a neglect? No. I cannot say that the regiment did not hold a Board. The Staff held no Board for clothing. The ordinary Board on clothing to be supplied to the troops is a standing Board to which all requisitions for clothing for the partially-paid troops go under ordinary circumstances. This Board was split up when the Contingents went away, and the clothing was supplied through the contractor, or in some cases from Murray of Parramatta, on requisitions from Major Boam.

417. Then I am to understand that you removed from your ordinary duties, under order from the General, and took up other duties that were absolutely foreign, under ordinary circumstances, to your office? No; it was part of my duty.

418. For instance, in examining ships? That is part of the Assistant Quartermaster-General's duty.

419.

J. E. D. Taunton. 419. Most of your time was occupied outside the office down there? It was in this particular case—at least a great portion of my time. While Colonel Knight was here he assisted me in the office doing correspondence and other things, and when he was not here I had to do the best I could.

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421. You consider that the helmets were unsuitable—even without inspection, you thought they were unsuitable? I did not at the time. I did not then know they were going to turn out so badly as they appear to have done.

422. And you preferred the felt hat to the helmet? Yes; I think the felt hats were better—not against the sun. I say the felt hat is better for fighting purposes, but the helmet is better against the sun.

423. And your impression then was, that according to your information they could not be supplied in the Colony, and it would have been advisable to send to England for helmets to be supplied to the men at the Cape? I think that would have been the wiser course.

424. What was the reason that induced them to give the order for the helmets here;—was it for the purpose of having a display through the streets—a street parade? No.

425. You do not think that influenced them? No; I do not think so. I think that order was given purely in the interests of the troops. The General, undoubtedly, did everything in the interests of the troops, and was very anxious that the comfort of the troops should be looked to.

426. We have evidence that the saddles could have been ordered from England and supplied to the men at the Cape, but that local saddles were ordered, and matters forced on in order, to a great extent, that there might be a display? I do not believe that.

427. That was the impression we got yesterday? I certainly do not believe it. I believe that whatever the General did was done purely in the interests of the troops—that he was anxious for the comfort of the troops, and did not for a moment do anything for the sake of display.

428. *Chairman.*] Do you think that supplying gum and calico helmets was in the interest of the men who had to wear them? Not at all. A mistake may have occurred through our not being experts. We will own that the helmets have turned out badly, but we did not foresee that at the time.

429. *Mr. Wilks.*] Was the looseness of the inspection, or want of inspection, accounted for by the high pressure under which the staff worked? With reference to saddlery, there was an inspection. There was a Board, consisting of Captain Hilliard, Lieutenant Holborow, and Lieutenant Garvan.

430. Did that Board report favourably with regard to the saddlery? The Board found that the workmanship throughout was generally satisfactory, and made the following recommendations:—

That an extra D for strap to secure ends of great coats be supplied on either side of saddle, about 6 inches lower down than D already affixed to knee-pads.

Straps with buckles to secure numnahs to saddles are urgently required to prevent numnahs working off.

The web girths supplied being of a most inferior and unserviceable quality, it is recommended they be returned and replaced with folded leather girths similar to supply already received.

Then Colonel Knight sent that on with this minute:—

Forwarded. The straps on the numnahs as fixed are for buckles on the saddles of another pattern. The straps referred to would be one on each side, through which the flaps of the saddle could be passed. The recommendation for the substitution of leather for web girths, I consider absolutely necessary. Those now issued would not stand for any length of time.

The General approves of it, and says, “Military Secretary to take immediate action.” That was sent on to the Military Secretary, who wrote:—

The numnahs are being supplied as made with special straps to steady same; the long side strap for saddle flap has been discontinued by the Imperial Service. The Imperial new pattern, which has been issued as far as possible, are having a small strap with buckles for attachment to the numnah tongues. Leather girths have been ordered; but with exception of 100 web girths, all the web girths were of the best British make, and full lengths. One of these should, I consider, be retained for each saddle in case of accidents. Great coats should be rolled, and with heel-ropes and picket-pegs placed on rear pad, not placed over the wallets. D’s, therefore, would not be required.

The General, on 13/1/00, asked Colonel Roberts whether the saddles were generally satisfactory:—

The General Officer Commanding wishes to know the names of the contractors who supplied saddles for Contingent, the numbers, and those who gave satisfaction.

He gives the name, and says all these gave satisfaction. Then:—

The General Officer Commanding desires you will arrange to obtain fifty saddles in accordance with the verbal instructions he gave you this morning; also 150 bandolier belts for Mounted Rifles.

431. *Chairman.* According to the reports you are reading, everything with regard to the saddles appears to be satisfactory; but we have sworn evidence that some saddles are returned;—there is nothing there about those fifty saddles? These were Colonel Knight’s lot. I believe the other lot were for the Australian Horse.

432. Could you send down, for inspection by the Committee, a full sample of the equipment sent with the troops, including great-coat, helmet, saddle, and everything? Yes; I think so.

433. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did I understand you to say that you relied to a great extent upon the regimental inspection? Any deficiency in clothing would have to be reported to the Staff by the regiment.

434. You relied upon that a good deal;—you said there would be a regimental inspection in ordinary times? In ordinary times we generally inspect the clothing. The clothing goes to the regiment; the regiments inspect and reports.

435. I think you said the Colonel would be responsible in that case? The Colonel would be responsible.

436. Did you receive any correspondence from the Colonels of any of these regiments, making complaints about the clothing? No; I think not.

437. Are we to understand that, owing, as you say, to high pressure, some of your ordinary duties were delegated to Major Boam? Only with reference to clothing. He gave the orders for the clothing; the clothing was sent through him.

438. He gave the orders, and he passed the clothing? I believe he passed the clothing.

439. In other words, we are to look to Major Boam for the responsibility in regard to the clothing? Major Boam will be able to answer any questions with regard to the clothing.

440. In this particular matter of clothing for the Contingent, Major Boam would be the officer to whom we would have to look? He would be responsible for seeing that the clothing was up to the patterns that were approved.



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441. *Mr. Chanter.*] Is the pattern of clothing which you exhibited to the Committee this morning, the clothing you spoke of in your evidence as having been manufactured by Vickers of Marrickville? Yes.

442. And made up by Anderson? Yes.

443. You have not told us anything about the pantaloons yet; you said that Bedford cord could not be obtained, and it was necessary to get a substitute for it;—can you tell us where the material for the pantaloons was procured? Up to the time the Second Contingent went, it was procured from Anderson. I refer to the ordinary Bedford cord pants. Messrs. Vickers of Marrickville undertook to manufacture the material in substitution.

444. Then Vickers manufactured the cloth for the jackets, and also the material for the riding pants? Yes; later on, Murray, of Parramatta, I think, made some cloth for the Bushmen's Contingent.

445. Did I understand you to say that Anderson was the contractor for the helmets also? Yes.

446. Then practically he was the contractor for the supply of the whole of the clothing equipment? There was nobody else to make them. Later on we tried to get some from Mr. Duncalfe, who undertook to make 250, but when the order was given, he could not do the work. We tried Hordern, and he said he could not do it in the time, and it dropped into Anderson's hands. Anderson has a helmet factory here, and I believe a clothing factory. In fact, he is at present the only man who can do the work. I believe Murray, of Parramatta, is now setting up a factory, and he proposes to go into competition with Anderson in these things.

447. I understood you to say that there was a Board appointed from the Staff to inspect clothing, but on this occasion the pressure of work prevented their appointment? No; I said there was a standing Board for dealing with all matters in connection with clothing. We do not inspect the clothing beyond the patterns. We inspect the patterns, and pass the patterns. We send the sealed pattern on to the regiment. The regiment receives the clothing, and inspects it in accordance with the sealed pattern delivered to them.

448. *Mr. Wilks.*] You check the clothing account? We check the clothing account and any matters in connection with clothing.

449. *Mr. Chanter.*] In matters relating to clothing material you rely on the Colonel of the regiment? First of all we have a pattern; we seal that pattern. We then send it to the regiment; the regiment then get their clothing from the contractor, and compare it with the pattern.

450. The Colonel of the regiment and his officers are responsible that the clothing supplied to them is in accordance with the pattern furnished by the Staff? They are responsible to the General that the clothing is in accordance with the pattern supplied.

451. Is it, or is it not, the duty of the Colonel of the regiment to report to the Staff as to whether the supply is satisfactory or otherwise? It is the duty of the Colonel to report anything in connection with the equipment or clothing of his regiment—any defects or otherwise—to the Staff.

452. Was that done;—have you any reports from the Colonels of regiments? I cannot say, at a moment's notice, what reports were sent in.

453. Is it not part of the system, and do not the Staff demand from Colonels of regiments that they shall report on all matters of supply in accordance with sample? The Staff demands that, in accordance with the custom of the Service, on anything that is issued that is defective a report should be made to the Staff officer responsible.

454. Suppose there is nothing defective;—suppose that everything is *bona fide*, and in accordance with sample, is it the duty of the Colonel of the regiment to report to the Staff accordingly—something on record, as part of the system? No. There is an inspection made by the General. The General has his annual inspection, and the Colonel then reports that everything is correct. The General is supposed to inspect every regiment. In case of service, and going to and from service, he finds out from the officer in command of the regiment if everything is correct.

455. I can understand that it is impossible for the General to personally inspect every helmet or jacket,—but this is what I want to find out, in order to see if the system is complete: The Staff places the responsibility on the shoulders of the Colonel of the regiment—is not that so? Yes.

456. And he is supposed to act in conjunction with his officers? Yes.

457. Do the officers themselves, or any one deputed by them, make a careful inspection before the clothing or equipment is issued to the men? The Colonel of the regiment is the man who is responsible for arms, equipment, and clothing. He is the man whom the General holds distinctly responsible for everything in connection with the regiment, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations.

458. The Colonel of the regiment, you say, is responsible to the Staff for the carrying out of the general orders in regard to his duties? Yes.

459. Whether matters are satisfactory or otherwise in connection with the supply of material, including equipment and everything else, is he expected to place on record a written report and hand it in to the Staff officers? No, not that I am aware of. The General inspects the regiment annually, and at the annual inspection the Colonel reports that his regiment is correct.

460. *Mr. Wilks.*] But in the interval the Quartermaster of the regiment reports? The General holds the Colonel of the regiment responsible. The Colonel is responsible for the command of his regiment. Anything between him and his junior officers the General does not recognise. He recognises only the Colonel.

461. *Chairman.*] A great deal may take place in twelve months;—how does the Staff know that the Colonel has done his duty? At the annual inspection.

462. But you could not have an annual inspection in this case? Going out and coming in—

The G.O.C. inspects the unit with a view to its efficiency, and on its inspection he finds out from the Officer Commanding if there is any deficiency or not.

463. How is the General Officer to know whether the regiment has held a Board or not;—inspecting every unit would not tell him? The General would not know that at all.

464. So that nobody knows really but the officer of the regiment whether they had a Board or not? That is true. But the Colonel Commanding is responsible for all clothing and equipment, and he reports to the General if the clothing is not up to contract.

465. But if he does not hold a Board, and does not see any deficiency—neglects his duty and does not report—you would not know whether he had done so or not? The General Officer Commanding would see himself. If the Colonel neglected his duty, the General would soon find out on inspection. He would see that the clothing was inferior—not properly made—and he would very soon call the Colonel to book.

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466. *Mr. Chante.*] Would it not be better to insist in all these cases that a written report should be handed in, and kept as a record in the Military Department;—would not that relieve from responsibility those upon whose shoulders responsibility should not rest? I am not aware whether such a report is sent in or not. The annual inspection by the General, or the inspection by the General of the regiment coming in or going out, is the occasion when any deficiencies are supposed to be found out. The General is supposed to inspect each regiment on coming in and going out. He is supposed to find out from the Commanding Officer whether the regiment is complete in every detail, and if not, what are the deficiencies. The Commanding Officer has to report to him at the time.

467. Do you think that it is possible for the General or any other officer on a parade inspection to detect indifferent material in a helmet, or inferior material in clothes, just by a cursory inspection;—would it be possible to detect anything wrong? To detect whether the material is inferior—possibly not.

468. That being your opinion, do you not think it absolutely necessary that the Staff should hold some one in the regiment responsible for a careful inspection in every detail of these matters, so as to check improper doings on the part of contractors? We do hold the Colonel responsible. He is responsible for everything in connection with the regiment.

469. If a matter is detected on the part of the General, and no inspection or report is made by the Colonel of the regiment, then there is no check? If it escapes the inspection of those two officers, there is certainly no other check. With reference to equipment, for instance, if it has to pass a board of officers, and if the Board of Officers do not do their duty, I do not see what other check there is.

470. You have already told us that you rely upon the Regimental Board? With reference to clothing.

471. I am speaking only of clothing;—if they do not make a careful inspection then, practically no inspection is made? If they chose to neglect the clothing, they are responsible for the bad material supplied to their men, and the men suffer, no doubt, if the Colonel of the regiment, who is supposed to be responsible, does not accept the situation.

472. *Mr. Cook.*] Suppose a case where twenty new recruits join a company, assuming that the rules of the Service are all obeyed, what happens when they come up to be clothed—twenty new recruits want clothing—what happens? The Captain of the company is responsible to the Colonel that they get their clothing.

473. What does the Captain of the company do;—what is the method of procedure? He requisitions the Quartermaster for the clothing. The Quartermaster of the regiment draws the clothing from the contractor—in England from Pimlico, but here from the contractor.

474. There is a soldier in a Lithgow company who cannot be clothed because you have not got a suit of clothes that will fit him;—I want to know exactly what they do when these men have to be clothed? The requisitions are sent in for the clothing through the Board to the contractor.

475. Sent in to whom? I am not speaking of the despatch of the Contingents, but in ordinary cases. Requisitions are sent by officers commanding regiments for clothing to the Clothing Board.

476. That is the Regimental Clothing Board? No, the Staff Clothing Board. The Clothing Board sits in the Victoria Barracks every week—the standing Board.

477. I understood that there was a Regimental Clothing Board? No. There is a standing Clothing Board for dealing with all matters of expenditure, and seeing that the men do not get more clothing than they are entitled to. This Board deals with all matters in connection with the supply of clothing. The requisitions are sent in to the Board and passed on to the contractor. We compare those requisitions with what the men have had previously, to see whether the men are entitled to the clothing, and, if they are, we send them on to the contractor who supplies the clothing to the regiment, and it goes to the various companies for whom it is ordered. If there happened to be a case, such as you mentioned, the Captain of the company would report to his commanding officer that this man could not be fitted. The commanding officer would make application to have clothing specially made for that man, and he would be fitted; so that the fault would lie with the Captain of the company, if he has not drawn attention to it.

478. Does the Department supply the clothing direct to the Captain of the company? Direct to the company, in most cases.

479. But you say in the first place the Captain requisitions the Quartermaster of the regiment? To the head-quarters regiment, yes.

480. It is then sent on to the Clothing Board and the Clothing Board supply direct to the regiment? The contractors supply direct to the regiment.

481. It does not go through the Quartermaster, who makes the requisition? In the case of the head-quarter companies, in Sydney, all clothing is sent direct to headquarters, and they send it on to their companies. In the case of the country districts, the clothing is sent to the companies direct.

482. And not to the Quartermaster? No.

483. The Quartermaster is simply a vehicle through which the order goes, nothing more? Nothing more, in that case.

484. For the accuracy of the order, the quality of the article supplied, you rely upon the captain of the regiment alone? We must rely upon the Captain of the company, who is responsible for his company. We must rely upon him; there are no other means of seeing that he supplies his men complete. If his clothing is not up to sample he reports to his commanding officer, who passes it on to us.

485. But does it not strike you that you ought to have an expert in the Service? Yes; I think it would be a very good thing. We asked for that. In the case of the sealed patterns, the Board asked that an expert might be appointed to pass the clothing, and we had an expert when those patterns were passed.

486. In the case of the Captain of a regiment who might be a little careless about his own clothing, though perhaps none the worse soldier for that, and did not bother himself about what kind of stuff it was composed of, is it fair to expect him to be an expert in clothing? It would be a good thing to have an expert. In many cases I have no doubt they have experts in their own Company—men who are tailors. In the case of the Army Service Corps we have bootmakers who report on the boots. But, otherwise, we have no experts in the Service. In case of the clothing of which we have been speaking the sealed patterns were passed by an expert.

487. *Chairman.*] But what is the good of that in regard to the pattern;—the pattern may be as good as anything, but the stuff supplied may not be up to sample? What is done in other Departments who supply things. The men have to take what is given them.

488. *Mr. Cook.*] On that point, do you think the helmet produced was up to sample? I could not possibly tell you from a helmet like that whether it was up to sample or not.

489. Suppose Mr. Anderson comes here and says, "I supplied it according to the sample given me,"—who is to say that he did not? I do not know whether Major Boam has the sample or not.

490. You think these helmets now are bad? They have certainly not stood the test.

491. You are prepared to condemn them yourself? I am prepared to own that they have not turned out a good article.

492. You have been disappointed in them? Yes; I am prepared to own that.

493. But you say you could not get better helmets in the Colony? It was the best article we could get at the time. We asked Hordern, and Hordern could not supply them.

494. Are these the same kind of helmets that are ordinarily supplied to the Partially-paid Forces;—they all have helmets have they not? Yes. In the early days we got them from England, but we were informed that we were to get no more from England—that we were to encourage local industries.

495. Are the helmets now being supplied to the Partially-paid Forces made in the Colony? Yes. Of course, we shall take good care they will not supply any more of this lot. We shall call for fresh tenders, or insist that every company shall yet continue to wear the helmet.

496. Is the tender to supply to order or to supply in quantities? To supply in quantities, as called for from time to time.

497. As ordered? Yes, as ordered.

498. Is Anderson still the contractor? Yes; Anderson is the contractor up to the present time.

499. He is still supplying helmets after the pattern of those of which we have seen samples? Yes, he is supplying helmets; but there was a Board held by the regiment on some helmets supplied the other day by Anderson, and they would not take them.

500. Still he is the contractor? Yes.

501. You have not removed him from the list of contractors? No.

502. Do you not think, in view of what has occurred, that the Staff should take some steps with him? Yes; I think we shall undoubtedly.

503. Have you only now had this case brought under your notice? Only officially. I have not seen these helmets before. We had heard that there had been a complaint about the helmets. It is the first time I have seen the helmets, and the first time I have heard what the complaint was.

504. Still, someone has heard of it? They heard about them.

505. Did you investigate the matter? We investigated the matter, and found, as far as they went, they were the best article that could be got at the time. They were not in accordance with the approved pattern here. The approved pattern is a cork helmet.

506. You found that out yourself? Yes.

507. Did the Clothing Board come to the conclusion that they had been badly served? I have not got that paper here.

508. *Chairman.*] But you can answer the question whether the Clothing Board came to the conclusion that they had been badly served with these helmets? No; I do not think we did. We said it was a gossamer helmet, and as good a helmet as could be procured in the Colony at the time.

509. *Mr. Cook.*] But you told us just now that they were not in accordance with the pattern supplied;—The moment this came to your notice you should have said, "Here is a blot upon our administration; let us find out where the trouble is"? So we did. The helmet is in accordance with the pattern supplied for the Contingent; it was a gossamer helmet.

510. Then, who would be responsible for the pattern;—who gave Anderson the pattern? Anderson himself produced the helmet, and said he could supply so many, and it was taken to the General and approved by him.

511. Then Anderson supplied the pattern? Yes; in this particular instance.

512. It was he who originated the whole thing? It originated as I pointed out before.

513. But you told me just now that he was supplying these helmets to the Partially-paid Forces, and had been doing so for some time? Yes.

514. And this was the same pattern? No; not in accordance with the pattern for the Partially-paid Forces. The helmet for the Partially-paid Forces was a cork helmet.

515. But I asked you some time ago whether these helmets were being supplied locally for the Partially-paid Forces, and you said "Yes, by the same contractor"? I answer that by saying that he has been supplying these helmets to the Partially-paid Forces, but since these inquiries we have stopped the supply. A Board has been sitting, and I think, in the case of the 1st Regiment, it has condemned the helmet.

516. Then the pattern did not originate when the men were going away;—it was a pattern already in existence, and according to which the contractor was supplying the Partially-paid Forces? Yes; but this particular pattern of helmet was a coloured helmet that the contractor brought up, and said he could supply so many, which we accepted.

517. But when he brought this helmet to you and said he could supply it for the men going away, you say that was the same pattern of helmet that he had already been supplying to the Partially-paid Forces, and for some time previously? Yes; so I have found out since.

518. And who originated this pattern? He himself. He evolved it out of his own brain, I believe, before the Clothing Boards of the regiments made their own contracts.

519. It is quite clear that the Staff had nothing to do with the making of the pattern? No.

520. It is not a thing of your own invention or derivation? Certainly not. Our own helmet is a cork helmet. But during the time the regiments made their own contracts—which was before the Clothing Board was appointed—we had certain helmets which they used to get through the store. The patterns could not be supplied, and they went to the contractor, and the contractor then changed the pattern. I did not know it; no report was made of it till afterwards, and the whole thing has only just cropped up now.

521. The same contractor? The same contractor.

522. He changed the pattern of a helmet for an army at his own sweet will? Apparently so.

523. Is it not a monstrous state of things, if true, that an Army contractor, without knowledge or authority of the Staff, should change the pattern of clothing supplied to an army? I have no knowledge at all of the pattern of the helmet ever having been changed—of the pattern, which was a cork helmet.

524. But you said just now that it was changed? Yes, we found out since that it was changed.

525. Have you taken any steps to deal with a man who plays tricks on you like that? No steps have been taken yet.

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526. Why? Because there is a Board on the subject now with reference to these very helmets supplied to one of the regiments.
527. A special Board? No, a regimental Board. Anderson supplied one of the regiments with a lot of helmets the other day, and it was reported that they were not in accordance with the sealed pattern, and that matter is now being dealt with by a Board.
528. Was it in the course of these investigations that you found out that the contractor changed the pattern? That we found out that he changed the helmet—yes.
529. He has always been the designer of Army clothing as well as the contractor? No, not the designer. Most of the clothing now in wear was designed by General Hutton.
530. I mean as to the pattern;—General Hutton did not design this helmet, I hope? No; he did not design this helmet.
531. The contractor designed that himself, and brought it up to you, and, to put it in plain language, deceived you over the helmet;—do you not think so? I cannot say I was deceived. I took the helmet at the time, because I thought it to be a fair helmet.
532. You did not think it was going to turn out like that? No.
533. Then you must have been misled or deceived; surely he represented it to you as a helmet that would stand wear and tear; I suppose you had some idea when approving of the helmet of the rough and tumble of a campaign in South Africa? Yes, I knew something about campaigning.
534. Did he represent it to you as being sufficiently strong to stand a campaign of that sort? He said it was a good helmet. As I said before, other men say it was as good a helmet as could be got.
535. Did he submit this matter in writing, or was it all done verbally? It was all done verbally. We only had twelve days in which to clothe these men.
536. There is always time to write a letter covering a conversation? But where was the necessity? The helmet was approved, and a pattern sent to Major Boam.
537. The plain English of it is this: he came to you and said, "That is a pattern of a good helmet," and you said, "Yes, send it along"? No, I looked at it. We thought it was a good helmet at the time. I honestly thought it was a good helmet at the time.
538. You had no authority on these matters in the Department? No, no expert.
539. No man who could advise you? No expert in the matter of helmets.
540. Supposing a man had brought clothing to you, and it seemed a very good sample? I should know something about clothing, because I have had a good deal to do with clothing one way and another. I know what is wool and what is not. But with reference to helmets, I really do not profess to know anything more than that this looked a fair helmet.
541. You could not have been so deceived in the clothing? No; because I know what is good clothing.
542. Still do you regard it as part of the duty of the Assistant Quartermaster-General to be an expert in clothing? No. In the Home service everything is done at Pimlico, and they have experts.
543. You have not imposed any penalty in the case of the helmets? No.
544. I suppose you did not see very well how you could, since you approved of them? The matter of the helmets has not come up yet before the Clothing Board—not with reference to the regiments. I am speaking now of matters in connection with the Contingents, with which the Clothing Board has nothing to do.
545. Who compose the Clothing Board? Colonel Roberts, myself, Captain King, Major Boam, Colonel Knight, when he was here.
546. When is this Board likely to report;—when do you suppose you will finish your investigation into these matters? The question of the helmet has not come before the Board yet.
547. Is it likely soon to come before them? I should think so; very soon. The other day we had an inquiry with reference to helmets; but we had not any helmets before us at the time we went into the matter. The President pointed out that the Board had no samples before them of the helmets brought back from South Africa.
548. Would you furnish the Committee with a copy of the contract containing the penalties and conditions? Yes; I will show you the contract itself.
549. In reference to the supply of clothing to the Partially-paid Forces, is it the rule to make this clothing up in sizes, or to individual measurements? To size rolls, not to individual measurements.
550. Was it not the custom formerly that each man should be measured? Yes. We found it was a better plan to adopt the size rolls. It saved expense and trouble, and the men were generally fitted in sizes, and any little alterations that were required could be made by a local tailor.
551. Is it cheaper to do that? It was found cheaper to do that.
552. How much cheaper? That I cannot say at the present moment. I do not remember. The thing was gone into at the time, and that was our opinion.
553. In reference to the saddles, you say that Lieutenant Garvan reported on them;—what Lieutenant Garvan is that? Lieutenant Garvan of the Irish Rifles, I presume.
554. *Chairman.*] How long was he in the Irish Rifles? I cannot tell you without looking at the Army List.
555. *Mr. Cook.*] Is it usual to put men with as low a rank as Lieutenant on these important Boards? These are Regimental Boards. We have to take the material as we find them. If you have officers who do not know their work, what are we to do? We have to take them as we find them.
556. *Mr. Chanter.*] A Regimental Board would comprise all the commissioned officers? No; a Regimental Board generally consists of three—a senior officer as President and two juniors as members.
557. *Mr. Cook.*] With regard to the general work of administration, as to which you answered a great many questions from the Chairman, I take it that what you meant to say was that you generally criticise all the administrative work that is done;—for instance, you did not mean to suggest for a moment that you read all these letters yourself? Certainly, I read them all.
558. Every letter that comes in from a regiment? Every letter that comes in has to be attended to by a responsible officer.
559. Surely you do not mean to say that you could get through all the correspondence that comes from the whole Army yourself? No; that under discipline goes to the Adjutant-General; that under the various Departments I have to deal with comes to me. Every letter that comes in I have to read, and I either dictate an answer or I give the general headings. If it is an unimportant letter, and if it requires merely an answer, I do it myself.

560. But you generally rely upon a trusty officer beneath you, I take it? No; I have none, excepting the clerk. Every letter that comes into the office has to be dealt with by the officer-in-charge.

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561. But you trust the clerk, do you not? We give the clerks the headings of what to say. I tell my clerk what answer is required, and he answers the letter.

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562. The correspondence clerk opens the letter, places it before you, and takes your instructions—he places it before you, and tells you what is in it? No; I read it myself. We have to read every letter ourselves. We have to go through everything that comes in.

563. Of whom is the Saddlery Board composed, besides yourself and Lieutenant Garvan? Captain Hilliard and Lieutenant Holborow.

564. *Chairman.*] You changed from hats to helmets because you saw something in the paper—or the General did? Yes.

565. Did you notice anything in the paper the other day—both the *Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph*—about the clothing and equipment of the Imperial Bushmen? Yes, I did.

566. Did you feel flattered? Well, I do not know why they changed the clothing, because the clothing was good enough.

567. Did it not give the reason in the paper? Not that I saw.

568. Did it not say that they were the most disgracefully-equipped men that ever landed in South Africa? But who said it? How do we know that the man who said it was responsible?

569. How did you know in the other case; you changed from hats to helmets because of what you saw in the paper; but when it is not quite flattering you want to know if it is a responsible man who said it; how long is it since the Bushmen left here;—do you not think there must have been something pretty bad in the clothing when the responsible officers there have had to make a change, and give them fresh equipment? Equipment is not clothes.

570. Do you think the clothes could have been of much account when the responsible officers of the British Army in charge of that particular division have ordered it to be changed? I certainly think the clothing was good. It may not be suitable to the climate; but it was certainly good clothing.

571. That is what you would have said about the helmets at the time they went away—that you thought they were good? I thought the helmets were good.

572. And you thought the clothing was? I am certain the clothing supplied to the Bushmen's Contingent was good. As to the helmets, I do not profess to be an expert, and the helmets have not turned out well. The clothing is made of wool, and I do not see what possible exception they could take to it.

573. The clothing might be made of wool, but it might be woven in such a way as to be absolutely useless;—it does not necessarily follow that because it is made of wool it must be good? Of course, I am not in a position, till I see what faults they find with it, to answer the question.

574. They must have found some very severe faults with it when they changed it? I cannot understand about the clothing.

575. Do you think the officers in charge of that division—Lieutenant-General Carrington, and the officers under him—are capable of forming an opinion on the subject? Certainly. I cannot say whether the condemnatory remark applied to the clothing. I cannot bear in mind exactly what it did say. I have had a letter from Major Miller, the Paymaster of that Force, and he says nothing about the clothes. He says the saddlery has been changed, but he says nothing about the clothing.

576. But this statement is in a cable subsequently? They were on the march to Bullawayo at the time, and he told me they changed the equipment.

577. Who is responsible for those saddles going; did this Board sit on them;—did the military authorities have anything to do with them? Yes; the Director of Military Stores had everything to do with them. He is responsible for all stores.

578. *Mr. Cook.*] Who is he? Colonel Roberts.

579. With reference to this matter of clothing, I suppose you throw open the tender for clothing? Yes.

580. The manufacture of cloth, for instance? No. We throw the tenders open for the manufacture of clothing in accordance with the pattern supplied.

581. But not as to cloth? No.

582. You simply get private offers? We get tenders for the garments made up.

583. You say that Vickers and Murray supply the cloth? Yes; Vickers and Murray at the present time are supplying the cloth.

584. At whose instance? At the instance of the contractor. With reference to certain supplies to some of the Bushmen, Murray supplied the cloth at my instance. We found it would be a good thing not to put everything into Anderson's hands, and we instructed Major Boam to try and see if he could get any other firm to do it, and Murray came forward and offered to make so many suits of garments.

585. Anybody else besides Murray? No; Hatfield tendered to make the garments, but not to make the cloth.

586. Who is Hatfield? He is another tailor; but his price put him out of court.

587. I am talking about weaving the cloth? We do not call for tenders for weaving the cloth. We call for tenders for the garments made up.

588. But you stipulate that they should be after the pattern of cloth supplied by So-and-So? Yes.

589. Then you yourselves select the cloth? We select the cloth.

590. *Mr. Wilks.*] Have you heard that Anderson, the military contractor, has an interest in the firm of Vickers & Co.? No; I have never heard that before.

THURSDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,  
MR. GARLAND,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. O'CONOR,  
MR. WILKS,

MR. PIDDINGTON.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Morris Marian Boam called in, sworn, and examined:—

591. *Chairman.*] What is your position in the Military Service? Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

M. M. Boam.

592. 9 Aug., 1900.

- M. M. Boam. 592. Carrying out your duties, did you have any part in the ordering or delivering of the supply of clothing to the troops? Yes, I had.
- 9 Aug., 1900. 593. The clothing supplied to the First Contingent under Captain Legge and Captain Antili? I had nothing to do with that.
594. Had you anything to do with the clothing supplied to the Second Contingent under Colonel Knight? Yes, I had.
595. What course of procedure did you take in ordering the clothing;—did you order it from the ordinary contractors? We ordered it from the ordinary contractors under an existing contract.
596. Anderson was the contractor? Yes; that was for the Second Contingent.
597. From the time you got the order until the troops were dispatched, what time elapsed? The first requisition forwarded to Mr. Anderson for the Second Contingent was on the 21st December, 1899, and the departure of the troops took place on the 17th January, 1900, which gave him twenty working days to complete the clothing he had to supply.
598. Would not that be twenty-seven days? Only twenty working days, by reason of the Christmas holidays and other holidays intervening. The clothing he had to complete within the twenty days, was as follows:—1,230 jackets, 1,230 pantaloons, 1,430 puttees, 905 field service hats, 900 field service caps, and 700 helmets.
599. How many men went away with that Contingent? I cannot exactly tell you. That clothing was distributed among 640 men, exclusive of officers. Two jackets were allowed for each man, and two pantaloons. There was an allowance of 10 per cent. to spare. After the clothing was issued to them the men lost some of the things. There was no time to have a board of inquiry, and we simply had to replace them. They lost them on the Range; they were stolen from their tents. That occurred in the case of all the Contingents—things were stolen from the tents.
600. Did you give a cap and a hat, as well as a helmet, to each man? Those who were supplied with helmets did not have hats.
601. You gave the order for the clothing? Yes.
602. Was it delivered to you or to the officers in charge of the Contingent? It was delivered to the officers in charge of the Contingent.
603. Was there any inspection of it after delivery? Yes.
604. Who inspected it? I did. Not only myself, as far as the Second Contingent was concerned, but also the Quartermaster of the regiment; that is to say, when the clothing went down there. I do not say I went down and inspected every portion that was delivered, but I went down there very often to look at the clothing, and we consulted together as to its quality.
605. Did you think the quality equal to the sample? Undoubtedly so; the quality was up to the sample.
606. Have you heard any report as to how it has lasted since? No; I have not heard anything at all, beyond rumour.
607. Did you notice particularly the quality of the stuff that was put in the pants sent away with the Second Contingent? Yes, I did. But if my memory serves me correctly, the pantaloons were a sort of mixed lot, for this reason: the Bedford cord which we were supplying to the Mounted Rifles had run out, and the cord was not to be obtained in the Colony, and Vickers made a cloth which was good, but too fine.
608. It may have been good for certain purposes, but not suitable for riding? Yes. I had a pair of the pantaloons down there when Mr. Murray, the managing director of the Parramatta Woollen Mills, came down, and I submitted a sample to him to get his opinion. He told me he thought it was a very good cloth; but I afterwards found out that the cloth was not suitable for pantaloons. It was, however, the only thing we could get in the Colony, there being no Bedford cord obtainable.
609. *Mr. Cook.*] The clothing which Mr. Murray told you was good, you say was not good? I do not say it was not good; it was too fine a cloth. I do not say the cloth was shoddy; but it was too fine a cloth for riding purposes—it would not stand the strain. It was the first kind made in the Colony by Vickers.
610. *Mr. Chanter.*] It was an imitation Bedford cord, I suppose? It was the nearest approach to Bedford cord we could get. There was no Bedford cord to be got in the Colony. You could get pieces of about 12 or 20 yards, but I suppose you could not get more than 100 yards even made up in pieces.
611. *Mr. Cook.*] You have since had reason to believe it is not a success as cloth for pantaloons? I had proof of it while I was there, before the Contingent went away, that it was not a success as a Bedford cord. That only refers to a portion of the Second Contingent. The remaining Contingents were not supplied with that Bedford cord.
612. In regard to the supply of helmets, you ordered those? I ordered those; I have a sample here (*produced*). That is the one sent to me as a sample by Colonel Taunton. It has been down at the School of Musketry ever since. There seems to be nothing wrong with that particularly.
613. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was that sample approved by the Staff Board? No; the Clothing Board had nothing to do with that helmet at all.
614. *Chairman.*] The General approved of this helmet, did he not? I believe these helmets were made up for a regiment here. I believe they were made up for the Second Regiment here by Anderson, and when it was decided that helmets should be issued to the Contingent instead of issuing them to the Second Regiment they were taken over and browned and issued to the Contingent.
615. Did you inspect the helmets that were supplied? No; I did not inspect them. I had nothing to do with the helmets at all. This was simply sent to me as the sample.
616. You ordered them, I suppose? No; I did not even order them. The Quartermaster-General gave the order to Anderson for the helmets, and this was the sample. I may have sent in the requisition for them, in accordance with the sample.
617. You cannot say whether they were up to sample or not? They were similar to the pattern. I saw them afterwards when they were supplied.
618. Did you examine them? No; I made no minute examination of the helmets supplied.
619. Could you tell us when the helmets were ordered on requisition? They were ordered with the other lot; I could not tell you the exact date of the requisition. I know they were ordered very late, because it was not decided until some time afterwards that the helmet was to be supplied—until the last moment almost, some eight or nine days before the Contingent went away.
620. Was it a wise proceeding to wait for a fortnight after you had given the other order before you gave the order for the helmets, thus limiting the time what the contractor had to supply them to about ten days, instead



instead of, say, four weeks? It was this way:—The change of the helmet from the field service hat was brought about in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the paper. We had ample time to give the field service hat, but the change from the field service hat was brought about by a paragraph which appeared in the paper stating that our men had been mistaken for Boers and fired upon, and it was therefore decided to alter the field service hat to the helmet.

621. Who decided that? I think it was the General who decided it.

622. In any matter like that, does the General have a consultation with his Staff, supposing something appears in the paper? I presume he would.

623. I mean would you come under that? I was not there. I was not with the Headquarters Staff. I was away from barracks.

624. So that he had no consultation with you? No; I was away.

625. A fortnight after the clothes were ordered the helmets were ordered? Yes. The paragraph in the paper to which I have referred was to this effect—it was a cablegram:—

Owing to the fact that the Colonial troops were mistaken for the enemy at Arundel, an order has been issued that they shall wear helmets instead of hats.

That was a cutting from the *Sydney Morning Herald*. There was no cablegram from the Military authorities.

626. *Mr. O'Connor.*] No communication was opened with the War Office, I suppose, as to the truth or otherwise of that statement? That I could not tell you.

627. It does not appear on the papers? It does not appear here; but I suppose it is only reasonable to take cognizance of a cablegram like that.

628. Take official cognizance of it? Yes, in a time like this.

629. *Chairman.*] Did you take any notice of the cablegram which appeared the other day stating that the Australian Bushmen were the worst equipped force that had ever appeared in South Africa? No; I did not see it. That might not refer to the New South Wales Bushmen. "Australian Bushmen" might mean the men from one colony or the men from another.

630. With regard to this helmet, is this the class of helmet that has been supplied to the New South Wales forces right along? I believe it is. I believe that is the helmet that has been supplied to the New South Wales troops.

631. Right through? I think so.

632. *Mr. Cook.*] For how long? For a couple of years, at any rate.

633. *Chairman.*] Colonel Taunton, in his evidence yesterday, said, "I think the pattern helmet was a cork helmet"? The sealed pattern helmet was a cork helmet, I believe. The sealed pattern helmet is a cork helmet now. That is the pattern which is sealed for the sample.

634. *Mr. Chanter.*] When the Board find it necessary to alter the sample of a helmet, does it put the accepted sample under the denomination of a sealed pattern? Yes, and the contractor should be notified.

635. Has the sample helmet you produce now been put under that denomination as a sealed sample? This was only a helmet supplied to the Contingent, as it were.

636. A special helmet? A special helmet supplied to the Contingent.

637. *Chairman.*] Have there been no other helmets of that class supplied to the other troops? Yes, I believe there have been. In fact, I believe this is the helmet which has been supplied generally to the troops.

638. *Mr. Chanter.*] With the approval of the Staff Board? Well, there seems to be some little doubt about the sealed pattern of this helmet. As there seems to be a doubt about it, perhaps the evidence of the contractor himself should be heard in the matter.

639. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have had the advantage of seeing the sealed pattern you refer to, and you have that helmet in your hand;—do you differentiate much between the quality or the character of this helmet and the one that is sealed now? Undoubtedly.

640. There is a wide disparity between them? Undoubtedly. The one sealed now is a cork helmet.

641. A much superior article to this? I think it is a superior article. Of course, I am not an expert. I imagine that a cork helmet is a better helmet than this, undoubtedly. If I were purchasing a helmet, and were shown the two, I should take the cork helmet in preference to the other, if they were both the same price.

642. The Contingent, known as "England's Last Hope"—the Third Contingent—were not supplied with these? No; they were supplied with a different helmet.

643. Can you say of your own knowledge if any of these helmets have been worn here, and if so, what has been the effect upon them of inclement weather;—what has been the effect of the rain upon them? The helmet that has been supplied by Mr. Anderson for the last two years has had the ordinary wear which a helmet would be subjected to as regards weather and use. I think it has been used in one encampment, when it would be subjected to a little rough usage in a tent, where the men knock their helmets down, and perhaps sleep on them. There have been no complaints here about them; they have stood the usage.

644. This class of helmet? Yes; I believe this is the class of helmet.

645. *Chairman.*] Will you listen to this, and say whether you agree with it: Colonel Taunton, in reply to Mr. Cook, said in his evidence, "The pattern helmet is a cork helmet; but during the time the regiments made their own contracts, which was before the Clothing Board was appointed, they had certain helmets which they used to get through the stores. The pattern could not be supplied, and they went to the contractor, and the contractor then changed the pattern; I did not know it; no report was made on it till afterwards, and the whole thing has only just cropped up now"? Yes; I think Colonel Taunton is right. Under the old regime, when, as Colonel Taunton says, these regiments made their own contracts, they contracted for their clothing; but they did not make any contracts for helmets, because these were imported from England by the Military Department, and, as it were, sold to the regiments; but then the helmets ran short, as Colonel Taunton says there; they were running out of sizes, and the regiments then came to some arrangement with Mr. Anderson, the contractor, to supply helmets of the required sizes.

646. But Colonel Taunton says it was a cork helmet? So it was. It is a cork helmet that we imported from England.

- M. M. Boam. 647. A cork helmet that the contract provided for? No; they did not provide cork helmets. Colonel Taunton does not say a cork helmet was provided by the contractor.
- 9 Aug., 1900. 648. He says, "The pattern could not be supplied; they went to the contractor, and the contractor changed the pattern"? Yes; the contractor changed the pattern.
649. If it were a helmet like that before you, and they still use the same, there would not have been a change of pattern? But it was not a helmet like this before us—it was a cork helmet.
650. Further on Colonel Taunton says, in reply to Mr. Cook, "He changed the pattern of the helmet for an army at his own sweet will"—that is, the contractor"? I suppose it was this way: The regiments went to Anderson for helmets, and he could not supply a cork helmet, so I suppose he supplied the gossamer helmet, and they accepted it.
651. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Do you call this a gossamer helmet? Yes.
652. Are you a member of the Clothing Board? Yes; I am secretary.
653. And you have the right of adjudicating on the merits or demerits of the articles supplied? Do you mean as a sample? The helmet is not submitted to the Board as a sample.
654. May I take it that this helmet was designed and accepted before the institution of the Clothing Board? Yes; by the regiments. When they made their own contracts for clothing this helmet was accepted by them as the helmet to be supplied by the contractor.
655. Was any test made of the helmet;—was it exposed to rain or anything like that? No.
656. You did not think it advisable to make a test of that kind? As a matter of fact, we were so hard pressed at the time with work that there was little time for carrying out a test of any sort.
657. But this helmet has been in use for some years? It had been worn for nearly two or three years by the regiments, and no complaints have been made about it.
658. *Mr. Chanter.*] And used at encampments? Yes; where it would receive rough usage. I do not say it would receive the rough usage of a campaign, but it would receive pretty rough usage in camp with nine or ten men in a tent, throwing their helmets down and sleeping on them. We never received any complaints of the helmets.
659. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Do you know whether the helmet was ever exposed to a shower of rain;—do you believe it would stand a shower of rain? Yes; I undertake to say that if that helmet were put under water for twenty-four hours, it would not alter its shape. That has been tested. That has been done.
660. *Chairman.*] How long do you think the helmet would last in the ordinary wear and tear of a campaign? I should not like to say.
661. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Would you be surprised to hear this, that some of the men in South Africa said that the helmets were actually limp on the voyage over to South Africa, in consequence of being exposed to a shower of rain on the boat? I would not be surprised to hear that they said so; but whether it is a fact or not is another thing.
662. Are you willing to expose it to the test of being under water for twenty-four hours? I would put it under water for twenty-four hours, and it would not alter its shape.
663. Do you know what it is made of? What they call gossamer.
664. *Mr. Meagher.*] During some of the encampments in the last two or three years there has been a good deal of rain, and the men there have been out in the rain with these helmets? Not rain, perhaps, but rough usage; I am speaking of rough usage.
665. *Chairman.*] How long do you reckon they would last? It would depend upon the care that was taken of them. On board British troopships no man is allowed to wear his helmet. There is a helmet room, in which all the helmets are placed. That shows the care they take of the helmets.
666. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Do you know that that rule was also carried out on board the troopships going from here? I do not know that it was.
667. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea how long this helmet would last? It really ought to last twelve months.
668. Do you know if any such helmet has ever been supplied to the Imperial troops? I do not think so. I think all their helmets are cork; I could not say positively.
669. Have you seen any Indian-pith helmets? I saw them in the Soudan campaign.
670. Did you pay any attention to them as to what sort of article they were? It is fifteen years ago; I did not take special notice.
671. You do not know the cost of them there, I suppose? No; I do not.
672. Would you be surprised to learn that they are 3s. or 4s.? No, not at all, if they are any good.
673. If the helmet was admitted not to be a good one, would it not have been better to have cabled to England to get, say, pith helmets sent out to the Cape, so that, if you were going to supply the men with helmets, they could have been landed there before the troops arrived? Yes; but it is not admitted that the helmet was not a good one before the troops went away.
674. It was not? Not that I am aware of.
675. The helmet that you have produced to-day looks very nice, but this is one that has done about two months actual wear (*helmet produced*);—does that seem a nice sort of helmet now? This looks to me as if it had been in a grease pot. It looks inside as if it had been burnt. It has been in the fire. You cannot say that is reasonable wear. Half the lining is burnt. It has been thrown into a grease pot. Whatever helmet this was it must have been a very good helmet to have stood the knocking about that this has had. One can see at a glance the knocking about this has had.
676. Do you see what it is made of now—you call it gossamer? Is it the same helmet as this? It is a helmet got up to order. I could make the other like it in five minutes if you would allow me.
677. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Would you be surprised to hear that the helmet which the Chairman has just shown you was worn in that condition by a man at Bloemfontein? No; I would not be surprised.
678. You would not be surprised to know that that helmet was worn? I suppose a man would wear it if he had nothing else to wear.
679. Would you be surprised to hear that every helmet worn by the troops under Colonel Knight's command was in the same condition as that helmet? Yes, I would.
680. You are willing to admit that this is one of the helmets supplied to the troops that went to South Africa? Well, it looks very much like it.
681. You cannot see any difference? No, I cannot.
682. *Chairman.*] You were rather inclined to be a little hilarious over the fact that the lining of the helmet I showed you was singed? Well, I thought it had had rough usage.

683. You can see that this is a helmet that had exceptionally good treatment (*helmet produced*). The only thing is that the roof has collapsed. It bears the man's name, and his number, and everything, so I suppose you will not doubt that it was one of the helmets supplied? Yes, I think it is one. M. M. Boam.  
9 Aug., 1900.
684. What is the name inside? Kavanagh, 235 "B" Squadron.
685. That is after two months wear; you can see that has not had bad treatment. Do you think this helmet has been treated fairly? It looks so; it looks as if it had ordinary treatment.
686. After seeing it in that state do you think now that that is a good class of helmet? No; I do not think it a good helmet.
687. Did you ever see a worse one? No; I have never seen a worse.
688. You would not care about sending out troops wearing a helmet like that on service? No, it is a bad helmet. In my opinion a helmet of any kind, even a cork helmet, is a bad headgear for the service.
689. Are you aware that with a pith helmet you can use it for a pillow and squeeze it together, and when you get up and pull it out it is just as good as ever? No; I really do not know what a pith helmet is. I have never had anything to do with them.
690. *Mr. O'Connor.*] I suppose we may take it that this helmet consists really of cloth stiffened by glue? That I could not tell you.
691. *Chairman.*] Anyhow you had nothing at all to do with the pattern? No; not with the selection of the pattern. The pattern was simply sent down to me as a sample.
692. And you had nothing at all to do with the decision in regard to the men wearing helmets instead of field service hats? No; beyond carrying out my instructions.
693. Colonel Taunton in his evidence said that, owing to pressure of work, some of his ordinary duties were delegated to you, and that you would be able to answer any questions in regard to clothing;—you say you did pass the coats and pantaloons? Yes; I went down to the store and looked at them.
694. Was there any Board held for a general official inspection;—did you consider it part of your duty to pass that clothing, or did you just go down for your own satisfaction? I did not consider it part of my duty; I did it for my satisfaction when time permitted. Bear in mind one was working from 5 in the morning till 12 o'clock at night.
695. I want to know whether that was a duty devolving upon you, or whether you did it for your own satisfaction? For my own satisfaction; the real responsibility rested with the Quartermaster of the regiment. He was the responsible man; he was down there specially for that purpose.
696. *Mr. Chanter.*] In the event of clothing being sent to a regiment, do you get any regimental report as to its quality? Only in case the clothing is not up to the mark. If the clothing is up to the mark, the captains of the companies accept it. If the clothing is not up to the mark, and they consider it inferior to the sealed pattern, they report accordingly.
697. *Mr. Cook.*] The captain is the judge? Yes.
698. *Mr. Chanter.*] In the event of the clothing being up to the mark, do you not get a report to say so? We do in this way. The very fact of the Officer Commanding signing the receipt for clothing, we accept as tantamount to an admission that the quality is up to the pattern.
699. And you get those receipts? Yes; for every parcel of clothing received by a captain of a company he signs a receipt, and the contractor's vouchers, which are forwarded to the Board, would not be passed without that receipt from the Officer Commanding.
700. *Chairman.*] Does the Captain of the Company examine the clothes before he signs the delivery note? He would be a very unbusinesslike man to sign for twenty jackets in a perfunctory way without seeing those jackets.
701. *Mr. Wilks.*] He generally has them on parade to see if they fit? Yes.
702. *Chairman.*] If a carrier delivers a parcel, the Captain of a Company may be away following his ordinary avocations and the carter would not leave the clothes until he got the note signed? There is a Staff Sergeant attached to each company, and the Staff Sergeant would take delivery for the time being and sign the carrier's note.
703. But the Staff Sergeant would not open the parcel to examine the clothing in the absence of the Captain? Yes, he would; he is there for that special purpose.
704. And would the carrier have to remain there waiting while the clothes were opened and examined? Yes—as to quantity only; that would not take very long.
705. *Mr. Chanter.*] But the quality would be left to the captain? Yes.
706. *Chairman.*] Colonel Taunton said yesterday it was the duty of the regimental officers to pass the clothing, and not the duty of the Staff;—is that so? That is so.
707. That would be so in ordinary cases? In all cases.
708. Suppose there were no regimental officers, what would you do then;—how could they possibly form a Board if they did not exist? As we have no instance, and never had any instance, where there were no officers, I really cannot say what would be done.
709. Take the case of the Second Contingent; it was only towards the time of departure that the officers were appointed, and some of them were not even then appointed? But we had officers acting.
710. You did not have some of them acting? Major Knight was down there from the start.
711. And there were a great many other Majors there? Yes.
712. The question is, which of those Majors would be responsible for the clothing? We did not hand the clothing over until the regimental officers were made responsible.
713. Suppose it had to be handed over? We would not do it. I would not hand it over unless there was an officer responsible to take it.
714. But it might have happened that the Contingent might have gone away under the charge of a temporary officer—the officer commanding to join them at Capetown? Had that been the case I should have asked the General for instructions. I should have taken no action on my own responsibility. I should have asked the General for instructions as to who I was to hand the clothing over to. I certainly should not hand it over to anyone, unless they were responsible.
715. They might be responsible for the time being? If they were responsible for the time being, of course, that would release me from my responsibility.
716. They would not have been the permanent officers of the regiment? No. As I say, if there were no responsible officers I should have asked the General for instructions before taking any action.
717. Do you know if any Board was held by the regiment with regard to clothing? No; I do not think so. I do not think it was possible to have a Board in those times. It was one of the most difficult things we had to contend with.
718. You say it was almost impossible to have a Board during those times? Yes.

- M. M. Boam. 719. That being so, and it not being the duty of the Staff, it was almost impossible, then, that these clothes could be examined at all? As I told you, I went down to the store and looked at them myself. 9 Aug., 1900. I walked down to the store and consulted with the Quartermaster about the clothing—looked at it, and examined it.
720. Would you be surprised to learn that there were men sent away from here with only one suit of clothing? Were they sent away with only one suit of clothing, or did they go away with only one suit of clothing?—because there is a difference.
721. Would you be surprised to learn that members of that Contingent were despatched from New South Wales with only one suit of clothing? Yes; in some cases I would be rather surprised to hear that they were despatched with only one suit.
722. In some cases you would not be surprised? No; in some cases I would not, because I think the men lost some of their clothing.
723. I am not talking about losing them; I am talking about their only having the one suit supplied to them? Each man had two suits supplied to him.
724. What proof have you of that? I am fully under the impression that such was the case. The only proof that can be given, as far as that is concerned, is by the Quartermaster of the regiment who obtained the signatures of the men for the clothing supplied.
725. Have you those signatures? No; the Quartermaster of the regiment has the books with him. Each man signed for the clothing he took away with him. The Quartermaster has the books with him, and it could only be proved in that way.
726. So that you do not know? No; it would not be within my province to know. How could I? The clothing is handed to the Quartermaster for him to issue.
727. Is there any check upon the Quartermaster to see that he supplies the men with the proper clothing that they ought to be supplied with? The Commanding Officer should see to that.
728. Is there any check upon the Commanding Officer? He is the responsible man. You do not want to interfere with the Commanding Officer. He would tell you to mind your own business very quickly.
729. It is very well for the officer to do that; but still, if the men are sent away with only one suit of clothes instead of two, is it not time it was somebody's business to interfere? Then it is the time to call the Commanding Officer's attention to the fact that this man was only supplied with one suit of clothes, and ask for an explanation of the matter. The Commanding Officer is the responsible officer.
730. Even an explanation from a Commanding Officer does not do away with the fact that men have been going practically naked;—I suppose you recognise that a private is a man just the same as a Commanding Officer? Undoubtedly.
731. And that to despatch troops to the front improperly supplied with clothing demands something more than an explanation;—do you not think that is proved beyond doubt? It would not be for me to pass an opinion.
732. If it were proved that through the neglect of the Staff officers, or the officer commanding the regiment, soldiers were despatched from this Colony improperly clothed, while the clothes were available, resulting in their having to go practically naked, do you think a simple explanation from a commanding officer would put everything right? It would not be any part of my business to determine as to whether more than an explanation would be necessary.
733. But if such has been done, do you not think it would be necessary to have some other authority to see that these things are carried out—if you were sure that the officers were sufficiently neglectful to allow men to go away improperly clothed? There is no doubt it is a very serious matter if they did go away improperly clothed. I cannot see how it is possible for these men to be short of clothing, because every man we know, as a matter of fact, was clothed when he went through the streets of Sydney.
734. That would only account for one suit? And if it were found by any chance at all that any man had not a second suit, there was the 10 per cent. additional clothing, from which he could be supplied with the second suit.
735. *Mr. Meagher.*] But do you say that, as far as you know, every man got two suits? As far as I know, every man got two suits. We know, as a matter of fact, that every man had one suit, because he paraded in his one suit. But put the case in an extreme light, and suppose that every man was not supplied with a second suit; and if he had not a second suit, that might not have been the fault of the Department; he might have lost a suit. There was the surplus of 10 per cent. to provide for unforeseen cases.
736. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was there any periodical inspection of kits to discover whether a man had got more than one suit? The inspection of kits is made by the Commanding Officer with permanent troops.
737. At any stated intervals? Not that I am aware of.
738. There was no inspection of kits before the Contingent went away? I could not say; I had nothing at all to do with them.
739. Have you any samples of the clothing? This coat I picked out of a lot that was sent (*produced*). It was not a specially made coat, but it was picked out of a bundle.
740. Have you any of the overcoats,—did you pass them? Overcoats for the Second Contingent were not made specially for them. We had not time to make them; we got them in from the regiments—a 100 from each regiment. They were all in wear.
741. Did you consider that they were good coats for men to go on service with? I did not see anything very wrong with them. They were the ordinary coat that is worn by Tommy Atkins at home.
742. Did you get a sample of the overcoats? Yes.
743. Did you notice the finish of the overcoats? No, I did not.
744. Would you be surprised to learn that they were not hemmed or stitched round the bottom, but appeared as if someone had put them on a log and chopped a piece off with an axe;—you did not take stock of that? No. These coats that we supplied to the Second Contingent had been worn by the various regiments for some little time.
745. Are you sure some of them were not new? None of them were new.
746. Are you sure of that? I am positive that none of the overcoats issued to the Second Contingent were new, because there was no time to make them, and we had to call upon the regiments to supply these coats.
747. Could give us a sample overcoat? Yes; we have an overcoat made up.

748. *Mr. Meagher.*] How long would those overcoats have been in use before the Contingent went away? *M. M. Boam.*  
Not for any length of time. We told them to pick out the best they could select from those that were in wear. 9 Aug., 1900.

749. From whom would they be taken? They were taken from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments.

750. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you have anything to do with saddlery? No, nothing whatever—nothing beyond the clothing.

751. You do not profess to have any expert knowledge about clothing? None whatever, beyond my experience in dealing with clothing for the last twenty-five years in connection with the regiments.

752. You are not able to distinguish between the quality of one piece of clothing and the quality of another? No.

753. In other words, you could not tell whether a material presented to you would be likely to wear well or not? No, certainly not. I doubt whether there is any one in the Colony who could do it.

754. *Mr. Chanter.*] With reference to the helmets, was there any inspection made of them at all by any one, so far as you are aware? Not as far as I am aware. They were sent down to the Quartermaster, the same as the other clothing was.

755. In reference to the issue of clothing to the troops, the only check you would have would be the receipts in the Quartermaster's book for the quantity supplied to the individuals? That is all. Every man signed for his clothing.

756. And the Staff Officers rely upon that as sufficient warrant to them that the men have been so supplied? Undoubtedly so. Suppose we supplied 500 suits of clothes to a regiment, and we were examining their books, we should want them to account to us for those 500 suits. They must show us the signatures for 500, or they must show us the signatures for 300 and show us 200 in store.

757. Has the Colonel of the regiment been called upon at any time to report to the Staff Board as to the issue of clothing to the men individually—I refer to the Contingent? Not that I am aware of.

758. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Boots were supplied by your department to the Australian Horse that went over in the "Surrey"? Yes.

759. Did anyone examine those? They were handed over to the Commanding Officer, Captain Thompson.

760. But was any inspection made of them by the Military authorities here as to quality? No.

761. What contractor supplied them? Messrs. J. P. Wright & Co.

762. You personally did not examine them? No.

763. Was anyone responsible for the examination of them? Yes; the Quartermaster.

764. The Quartermaster of the Regiment was the only man responsible for the quality? Yes.

765. No one at Headquarters Staff was responsible for the quality? No; the Quartermaster of the Regiment is responsible that he gets it up to standard quality.

766. *Mr. Chanter.*] That would be according to sealed pattern? Yes.

767. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you have any expert to examine the sealed patterns before the contracts were called? Not as far as the Contingents were concerned.

768. But generally? Yes; we had an expert.

769. Who was the expert for clothing? Someone from Farmer & Co. I do not know his name.

770. Is he employed permanently by the Military authorities? No; we paid him specially for this work.

771. Is he a gentleman in the employ of Farmer & Co.? Yes.

772. How was he paid? He was paid a fee.

773. A man in the employ of Farmer & Co. was the expert of the Military authorities to determine the quality contained in the samples? Yes.

774. And then it was the duty of the Quartermaster-Sergeant to see that the clothing was up to the sample? Yes.

775. You have had twenty years' experience? Yes.

776. And you admit you cannot tell the difference as to the wearing quality of clothing? I said I could not determine shoddy from any other cloth.

777. After twenty years' experience? Yes.

778. And the responsibility of determining whether the goods are up to sample or not rests with the Quartermaster-Sergeant, who may not have had two years' experience? He may not have had one year even.

779. *Mr. Meagher.*] This is the first occasion on which you have had any intimation as to the condition of the articles supplied to the troops in South Africa? No; I heard of it through the Press.

780. In consequence of statements made to the Press, did you make any investigation to see, if by chance, there was any truth in those statements? No.

781. Do you know if Major-General French has sent in a report, either to the Minister for Defence or any other quarter, in regard to the matter? Yes, I do.

782. To whom did he send the report? To the Colonial Secretary, I think. I know the report was sent in, because I was called upon to furnish some particulars.

783. How long ago is it that the report was sent in? I do not know.

784. How long ago was it when you were called upon to furnish particulars? I was asked on the 2nd August to furnish particulars, and on the 4th August they were submitted to the General.

785. What were the particulars you were asked for? I was asked this:—

MEMORANDUM from the Assistant Adjutant-General to Major Boam.

2 August, 1900.

For information of General Officer Commanding, and to enable him to furnish evidence for the Parliamentary Committee to inquire into Military matters.

Please furnish full particulars and details with regard to the clothing supplied to the various Contingents which proceeded to South Africa during 1899-1900.

H. D. MACKENZIE,  
Colonel, A.A.G.

The Assistant Adjutant-General. Particulars herewith.—M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G., S.O., for U.V.F., 4/8 00.

That is dated the 2nd of the present month.

786. Are you clear that Major-General French did not some three or four weeks ago send in a report? No; I do not know anything about that.

787. At any rate this was the first occasion on which you were asked to supply particulars? Yes.

788. And that is since this Committee was appointed? Yes.

789. When you were called upon to supply particulars, did you consult with anyone? No. 790.

M. M. Boam. 790. You simply wrote out your report? Yes.

791. Would you read the report? It is as follows :—

9 Aug, 1900.

PARTICULARS AND DETAILS WITH REGARD TO THE CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO THE VARIOUS SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

1. Paragraph 1 of G.E. 142 of 21st December, 1899 (copy attached), notified that all applications with reference to the issue of clothing for the Mounted Infantry and Army Medical Corps, 2nd Contingent, was to be made to Major Boam at the School of Musketry, Randwick Rifle Range, and that clothing obtained through any other source would not be recognised.

The scale of clothing for the above Contingents was laid down in paragraph 4 of the G.O. 146 of 27th December, 1899 (copy attached).

2. By memorandum of 22nd January, 1900 (copy attached), the Assistant Quartermaster-General issued instructions for the supply of uniform to the Bushmen's Contingent (Citizens) on the same scale as that issued to the 2nd Contingent.

3. On 20th March, 1900, the Assistant Quartermaster-General directed by memorandum of that date (copy attached), the issue of clothing to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent on the same scale as for previous Bushmen's Contingent.

2nd Contingent's Jackets were of precisely the same material as supplied to the Partially-paid regiments, were quite up to sample in every respect, both as regards texture, colour, and make.

Pantaloon.—In this respect a very serious difficulty occurred, as no cotton Bedford cord was obtainable in the Colony, stock having been used up in fitting out the Mounted Rifles.

Messrs. Vickers, of Marrickville, undertook to manufacture a material in substitution of Bedford cord, the first of the kind ever made in the Colony. When a sample pair were made up, the opinion of Mr. Murray, the managing director of the Parramatta Woollen Mills, was obtained as to the quality of the cloth, and he stated that it appeared to be excellent material, and would, he thought, wear well.

It was, however, subsequently discovered that the same material was issued to the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, and therefore after the departure of the Second Contingent.

Helmets.—These were supplied in accordance with sealed pattern supplied by the Assistant Quartermaster-General.

*Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.*

Jackets.—In every way up to sample—supplied partly by Mr. C. Anderson, and partly by the Parramatta Woollen Mills.

Pantaloon.—Every endeavour was made to induce manufacturers of cloth, and others, to undertake the supply of Bedford cord, but without avail.

The Parramatta Woollen Mills.

Messrs. Hadfield Brothers.

Messrs. Hordern & Co., Pitt-street.

Mr. R. C. Hagon.

All stated that they could not supply this article, therefore there was no alternative but to accept the cloth manufactured by Messrs. Vicker & Co., which, although too fine in texture, was nevertheless excellent material.

Helmets.—Supplied by Mr. C. Anderson as per sealed pattern of Assistant Quartermaster-General.

*Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.*

Clothing supplied by Mr. C. Anderson and Parramatta Woollen Mills :—

Jackets.—Some complaints having been made with reference to a portion of the material supplied to the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, although no doubt existed as to its quality, special care was taken as regards the material for the Imperial Bushman's Contingent, and both Mr. Anderson and the Parramatta Woollen Mills supplied articles of the very best quality.

In the first delivery of pantaloons by Mr. Anderson the supplied to previous Contingents, and upon his being informed that they were not wearing well he undertook to replace sixty pairs.

Messrs. Vickers then manufactured a heavier cloth in accordance with a sample submitted to them by order of the General Officer Commanding, and supplied by the Parramatta Woollen Mills, and no further complaints were received. Both the jackets and pantaloons were subjected to severe tests as to shrinkage. They were kept in water for several hours, then allowed to dry, and hung out in the sun, and at night-time. This process was repeated several times, and the articles withstood the test well.

Field Service Hats.—Supplied by Messrs. Hordern and Son, and were of very excellent quality.

*General Remarks.*

The first requisition forwarded to contractor (Mr. Anderson) for the Second Contingent was on 21st December, 1899, and the departure took place on 17th January, 1900, giving him twenty working days to complete the supply, consisting of—

1,230 jackets.	905 field service hats.
1,230 pantaloons.	905 field service caps.
1,430 puttees.	700 helmets.

The first requisitions for clothing of Citizens Bushmen's Contingent was forwarded to the contractor at 10 p.m. on 23rd January, 1900, and the departure took place on 28th February, 1900, therefore the contractors had twenty-six working days to supply the following clothing—

950 field service jackets.	475 great coats.
950 pairs cord pants.	475 helmets.
475 field service caps.	

The cloth for the cord pants had to be specially manufactured during the above period.

The first requisitions for clothing of Imperial Bushmen's Contingent were forwarded to the contractor on 23rd March, 1900, and the departure took place on 23rd April, 1900, therefore giving the contractors twenty-five working days to complete.

1,256 field service jackets.	967 field service caps.
1,361 cord pants.	734 great coats.
1,117 puttees.	

During the above period the whole of the cloth required for these articles had to be manufactured.

Local manufacturers were not prepared to meet this unforeseen demand, were working night and day, and putting aside their ordinary business orders to make up the cloth required to complete the military contracts, and the contractors were so pushed that in some instances it was not possible for them to deliver the clothing until the day of the departure of the troops.

M. BOAM, Major, D.A.A.G.,  
S.O. (for U.V.F.).

Sydney, 22 January, 1900.

PLEASE arrange to supply to the Bushmen's Contingent uniform on the same scale as that issued to the Second South African Contingent, *vide* G.O. 92-146, paragraph 4, amended by G.O. 1900-2.

The General Officer Commanding, however, thinks that the colour of the khaki was rather dark, and would prefer material of a lighter shade, if possible. Before, however, ordering helmets or pantaloons await further instructions.

By order,  
J. E. D. TAUNTON, Bt.-Col.,  
A.Q.M.G.

Major Boam, D.A.A.G.

20 March, 1900.

THE General Officer Commanding has approved of the following scale and nature of clothing for issue to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent :—

2 jackets, as per sealed pattern.

2 breeches :—Khaki Bedford cord, as per sample of Parramatta Woollen Mills, shade as per Anderson's pattern, shown by you to the General Officer Commanding.



M. M. Boam.

9 Aug., 1900

- 1 field service hat and brown puggaree.
- 1 cap, field service, khaki.
- 2 pairs puttees, as per sealed pattern.
- 2 pair boots, ankle, screw soles, as per new pattern to be sealed.
- 1 great coat, as per sealed pattern.
- 10 per cent. spare suits and spare material to be provided, and one tailor's kit.

J. E. D. TAUNTON, Bt.-Col.  
A.Q.M.G.

The D.A.A.-G. and S.O. 3rd Contingent.

792. Do you know that the officers in command at South Africa have at various times sent reports to the General? No, I do not.

793. Have you not seen it in the paper. Even Colonel Knight, I think, sent a report as to the movements of his regiment to Major-General French? I read Major Knight's, I think.

794. You did not read it officially? No.

795. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did I understand you to say that you were not in favour of helmets of any description for active service? No, I am not. I favour the field service hat.

796. Were these Contingents first equipped with the field service hats? The First Contingent was supplied with field service hats.

797. And then there was a change to helmets? In the case of the Second Contingent it was contemplated to issue field service hats to them. In fact, arrangements had been made to supply them with field service hats, but suddenly that order was changed, as I have explained to the Committee, consequent upon a cablegram which appeared in the papers.

798. You did not make further inquiries from the authorities at the Cape? No.

799. Did you hear of any complaints with regard to the clothing prior to the embarkation of the troops? Only as regards the cloth manufactured by Vickers.

800. No complaints from the officers commanding the regiments? No; from the men themselves. They came up and showed me the cord, and how badly it was wearing.

801. That was a personal complaint? Yes.

802. There was no official complaint from the Officer Commanding? I had some of the captains of the companies bringing up their men to me, and showing me one or two, and, of course, we had those changed.

803. Did that give you any general impression about the clothing then? I had a little doubt about the pants. I had a little doubt from the commencement about those pants, and that is why I consulted Mr. Murray, the managing director of the Parramatta Woollen Mills.

804. Then you are not much surprised at the information which has been presented? Not as regards the Bedford cord pants. I am not surprised at the Bedford cord pants not wearing very well.

805. But you are with regard to the helmets and the rest of the clothing? I am a little surprised about the helmets. I did not think the helmet would collapse like that.

806. I understand from your evidence that the clothing you have charge of was not handed over until there was a Colonel appointed to accept it? Until Colonel Knight was placed in charge of the Contingent.

807. Then, his duty would be to accept the clothing? Undoubtedly; and accept the responsibility of everything.

808. And you consider that your responsibility was removed immediately he took command? Undoubtedly.

809. And you are under the impression that he gave the thorough inspection that any Officer Commanding would do? Not would do, but should do.

810. Going on active service, you consider the inspection should be more rigid than under ordinary circumstances? If I were Commanding Officer of the regiment, I should have taken care to see that my men were properly equipped. It would have been my first consideration.

811. And Major Knight being an Imperial officer, you naturally thought he would be more rigid in his inspection? I do not think Major Knight being an Imperial officer would make any difference. So long as an officer understood what his duty was, I do not think it would matter much whether he was Imperial or Colonial.

812. In your opinion, there would be no shirking of his duty? I have very strong reason to believe that Major Knight did not carry out his duties.

813. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to what? In this way: when Major Knight was there, and I tried to make certain suggestions to him in his tent, he simply told me that he was a big-bug now, and, therefore, I thought it was time for me to leave the tent.

814. *Mr. O'Connor.*] What did you make suggestions about? Several little things.

815. Clothing? Not only that, but the selection of the men. I thought it was time to leave the tent.

816. *Mr. Wilks.*] The impression you would get from that conversation would be that he was very lax in his duty? I consider Major Knight was very lax. I consider Major Knight lost his head entirely when he was in charge of the contingent.

817. Probably men would lose their lives through not being properly clothed? I consider everything was in a hopeless state of muddle when Major Knight got hold of it.

818. Are we to understand that, as far as the Contingent of which Major Knight had charge is concerned, any neglect in regard to clothing is traceable to Major Knight? I would not say it is traceable to Major Knight, as far as clothing is concerned; but I would say there was no finality to the thing. You will understand this: the General had decided upon a certain standard of qualification with reference to the men passing for the Contingent, and although the General had decided upon this standard of qualification as regards shooting—of course, they had passed the riding test, that was final—men were not selected until almost the last moment; and until men were selected it was impossible to put their clothing in hand and get them clothed. Men being selected at the last moment, the thing was rushed to get them into clothing; and therefore, as I say, matters were in a hopeless state of muddle as far as Major Knight was concerned. There was no finality to the thing.

819. *Mr. Cook.*] In replying to Mr. Wilks, you said that Major Knight was very abrupt, and ordered you out of his tent? No; he did not order me out of his tent. I said it was time I left his tent.

820. You also said you regarded him as a man who had lost his head, and as being in an inextricable state of muddle, did you not? I said things were in a state of muddle down there.

821. And you referred to Major Knight as having a big head or being a big-bug? Being a big-bug.

822.

M. M. Boam. 822. Are you prepared to say that Major Knight was responsible for any of the delinquencies that have been shown to exist in connection with the equipment of the troops? Well, he was Commanding Officer, and he was responsible.  
9 Aug., 1900.

823. And you did not regard him as a proper person to send away in charge? I do not say that. I do not pass any opinion as to his qualifications as a soldier, certainly not.

824. But as an administrator you regard him as incapable? I do not say he is incapable. Whether it was the rush of work that upset him, or his excitement, I cannot say; but at the time I certainly did not think him very capable.

825. To what did you attribute this state of muddle; there must be some reason for it in your judgment? I think if more time had been given—if instead of rushing the troops away in two or three weeks it had taken four, five, or six weeks, it would have been better. The thing was too rushed.

826. That accounted for the muddle? I think that may account for the muddle.

827. And not any delinquencies on the part of Major Knight? I do not think so. I think it was the rushing that did it.

828. But you said he lost his head? Well, one loses one's head when one is rushed.

829. Do you think you would have lost your head under similar circumstances? No, I do not think I would; I had a great deal more to do than Major Knight had.

830. And you did not lose your head? I would not cry "Stinking fish"; I allow others to judge whether I did or not.

831. You have told the Committee that in your opinion Major Knight lost his head, and that things were in an inextricable state of muddle? That they were in a state of muddle—Yes; I say they were.

832. Would you not regard that as a very serious reflection on a commanding officer? Yes; it is rather a serious reflection.

833. Do you regard Major Knight as a competent man to have been sent away with those men? Yes, I do, as far as his soldierly qualities are concerned.

834. You find no fault with him as to his abilities? Oh, no; I could not. I could not pass any opinion as to his abilities as a soldier. It would be impossible for me to do so. I only say that as far as the administration on the range was concerned, during the time he was there it was in a state of muddle.

835. And you say Major Knight is responsible? Yes, as Commanding Officer.

836. As to part of his duties you say he was in an inextricable state of muddle due to his having lost his head; as to that part of his duties, I suppose you would say he was incompetent? Well, I would not say he was incompetent either.

837. What then? I say that he lost his head in consequence of the rush of affairs there. The thing was so rushed that the man lost his head.

838. In other words, when an emergency arose to test Major Knight's administrative abilities he could not respond? Not with such a rush. The rush was too great.

839. Is this what you mean—that while Major Knight may be a good man on the field, you do not regard him as a good administrator? No; I do not say that even.

840. What do you mean? What I have said.

841. Were those circumstances sufficient to turn any man off his head temporarily besides Major Knight—did everybody else lose their heads? More or less, I suppose we did.

842. Do you regard a man as competent if he is merely a good tactician? I am not passing any opinion as to his competency whatever. I could not do so. I say that, at the time, in consequence of the rush, he certainly did lose his head.

843. You have always been on the best of relationship? Undoubtedly, the very best.

844. Did you not regard it as rather peremptory treatment to be told to clear out of his tent? He did not tell me to clear out.

845. When the helmets were changed from cork to gossamer you say the contractor did not consult you about them. When did those gossamer helmets begin to be in use? I think it has been explained already. There is some little dispute as to which helmet was submitted by the contractor.

846. Will you tell us how the helmet came into existence at all as a pattern:—how did it come to be a pattern chosen for the supply of helmets for the Forces generally, who originated the thing, who initiated it, who made it, who submitted it? Anderson.

847. To whom did he submit it? He supplied these in substitution of cork helmets.

848. At whose instance? His own.

849. And without reference to you? Yes, without reference.

850. And were they supplied without your knowledge? Yes.

851. Suppose the Captain of a company requisitioned for a supply of helmets, he would supply that kind of helmet to the Captain of the company without your knowledge and without the knowledge of the Clothing Board? Yes. There is some little doubt with reference to this helmet.

852. When did the change of the helmet come to the knowledge of the Staff? As a matter of fact it did not come to the knowledge of the Staff till Mr. Duncurley and Mr. Duncalfe made a report to the Colonial Secretary about the matter. That was about a couple of months ago.

853. Until then you did not know of the existence of a helmet like that? I did not know that the helmet had been changed.

854. You thought it was still a cork helmet? I thought it was still the helmet that was contracted for.

855. That is to say, a cork helmet? Well, there is a doubt about that. The contractor seems to dispute the fact that a cork helmet was the pattern—the sealed pattern.

856. Used this same contractor, Anderson, to supply cork helmets? Under the old system of supply each regiment made its own contract, and we obtained helmets for the forces from England—the cork helmets. He did not supply cork helmets.

857. This gossamer helmet is the only helmet Anderson ever supplied? Yes. It was only when the regiment ran short of helmets that Anderson supplied these to make up the shortage.

858. Who ordered the change in the method of procuring helmets;—you say that up to a certain point they were imported from England;—when that supply ran out who gave the order for Anderson to make helmets? He contracted for making helmets.

859. Contracted with whom? The Clothing Board.

860. Then the Clothing Board did know something about these helmets;—who originated this pattern;—who made the pattern? Anderson made the pattern.

861. And submitted it to the Board? And submitted it to the Board, so I understand. Anderson M. M. Boam. supplied a pattern, submitted it to the Board, and this pattern was rejected. Then a cork helmet was subsequently sealed. 9 Aug., 1900.
862. And how did this helmet come on the tapis again? That I could not tell you.
863. Is the cork helmet sealed now? Yes.
864. What I want to get at is who was responsible for the contractor supplying these helmets at all, whether the pattern was tested as to the quality and price, or whether the contractor was told haphazard to give you some helmets, irrespective of quality, price, or anything else;—what did really happen in connection with this particular kind of helmet? That particular kind of helmet was supplied to the Regiment.
865. And who asked Anderson to supply it? The Regiments themselves.
866. Not the Clothing Board? No, not the Clothing Board.
867. The Regiments applied directly to Anderson to give them helmets? That was before the Clothing Board was established.
868. Without any authority from anyone? They did not require any authority; they made their own contracts at that time.
869. Mr. Anderson had no contract with the Clothing Board for the supply of these helmets? Yes; for the supply of helmets.
870. Two years ago? Yes.
871. I am speaking now of the initiation of these helmets? Yes. The Clothing Board was established in October, 1897, and in the following year it called for tenders, and Mr. Anderson contracted to supply helmets amongst other clothing.
872. And you gave authority for the making of this helmet? No; I do not say so.
873. Had you a contract with Mr. Anderson for the supply of cork helmets? We had a contract for the supply of helmets as per sealed pattern.
874. Which was a cork pattern? Well, I am not prepared to say whether it was cork or not.

Henry Douglas Mackenzie called in, sworn, and examined:—

875. *Chairman.*] What is your official position? Assistant Adjutant-General.
876. What are your duties as Assistant Adjutant-General? They may be defined generally under the head of discipline. H. D. Mackenzie. 9 Aug., 1900.
877. So that, in your position on the Staff, you would not have anything to do with clothing? Nothing.
878. Nor general equipment? No.
879. Who selected the officers for the Second Contingent—Colonel Knight's lot? I think I may answer that generally by saying that in the case of all Contingents the General made the recommendations of the officers to be appointed.
880. Is it customary, when making recommendations of the officers, for the General to consult with the Staff? Not necessarily.
881. He may? He may.
882. Did he consult with you in regard to the appointment of the officers, say, of the Second Contingent? I forget the names of all the officers. In the case of a great number he did, and in the case of a great number he did not.
883. The captains were Hillyard, Lenehan, and Bennett? Hillyard, yes; Bennett, yes; Lenehan I do not remember. In using the word consult I presume what you mean is this: that if there was any record of previous service, or anything of that sort, we had to look those records up and post the General as to what their previous service was, and whether they had any qualifications on the face of them.
884. I meant that, and I mean more;—did he, for instance, in a confidential way, discuss the general qualifications of those particular officers for the positions? Hardly in a confidential way. It was done in the most open way. He would say, "There is an officer applying for such-and-such a position; I want to know exactly what his qualifications are, and what his previous service is. Have you any confidential reports with regard to him; if so, bring me all the particulars you can?" He was then placed in possession of all the particulars we could give with regard to everyone of the applicants, and then he made his selection.
885. He then made the selection without any further consultation? I am not quite certain that he did not consult with the individual commanding officers to a certain extent.
886. But I mean as far as you are concerned? No.
887. Do you remember Lieutenant Garvan's case? Lieutenant Garvan was in the Irish Rifles, as far as I recollect.
888. Do you recollect how long he was there? No. I said that in most instances the General sends for information; there were instances in which the Staff were not consulted at all.
889. Will you have prepared, for the information of the Committee, a list of the applicants for appointment, with particulars of their length of service and qualifications? Yes.
890. You had nothing at all to do with the supply of clothing? Nothing whatever.
891. It does not come within your jurisdiction? No; when the Contingents first started, the General assembled the Staff, and he told off the different heads of departments to do certain duties, and he held them responsible for them, and that is practically how the matter stands to this day.
892. Your duty was more in regard to discipline and drill? My duty was in regard to discipline, in regard to carrying on the force that was not going away, in regard to looking after the preparation of rolls and Gazettes, attending to interviews, making arrangements for all the various patriotic functions, and generally supervising what was going on outside special departmental work.
893. You are a man who has had considerable experience in military matters, and I am going to ask you, simply as a soldier, what you think of that helmet (*the helmet that was produced by Major Boam*)? It is all very well for peace manoeuvres, but it would not stand service.
894. Looking at that helmet you would not be surprised to find that after two months' wear it turned out like that (*helmet shown*)? I have seen a better helmet turn out as badly as that after two months' wear in the field.
895. In your experience, did you ever see a worse helmet than that? It is hard to believe that this helmet is of the same make as the one just shown me. I have my own opinion about the supply of helmets. 896.

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896. Could you give us your opinion? Well, I think those who were responsible for the issue of them were in a very difficult position. They are called upon at comparatively a moment's notice to supply helmets. They go to a man who undertakes to give a certain article by a certain time. That article proves a failure. Now, if that man had not been asked, the whole Colony would have been up in arms. It would have been said, "Here there is a chance of a big order, and you will not even give our local men a chance." You give a local man a chance and, apparently, he fails.

897. Did you know anything at all about the reason why there was a change from the field service hat to the helmet? That occurred in consequence of our getting word, I think, from the High Commissioner, that all the Australians were being shifted into helmets on account of the head-dress they had taken with them—suitable and serviceable as it was—being mistaken for the Boer equipment.

898. Would you be surprised to learn that no such communication ever reached here from the High Commissioner, or from any of the Military authorities? I would.

899. Would you think it an unwise proceeding for the constituted Military authorities to decide on an alteration, especially when a proper local article was not available, simply on some small paragraph in a newspaper? But I think the proper article was available in the shape of a field service hat.

900. But I mean the proper article in the shape of a helmet;—do you think the change should have taken place simply because a small paragraph appeared in the paper? If it were only a small paragraph in the paper I should say certainly not, because very often paragraphs in papers are misleading. I was under the impression that there was something official about the helmets, in the same way that there was something official about the sending of horses not over 16 hands high.

901. As a matter of fact, you naturally came to that conclusion because you would think that such an alteration would not take place unless something official had been received? Quite so.

902. Have you any other information you desire to give the Committee? I have a statement showing the different contingents, the ships in which they went, and the dates of departure.

903. Do you hand that paper in? Yes. [*Appendix A.*]

904. *Mr. Cook.*] You told us you were Assistant Adjutant-General;—who is the Adjutant-General? Being a divisional command, there is no Adjutant-General, and the highest rank of the Staff officers is Assistant Adjutant-General. It really is as difficult to understand as to understand why a lieutenant-general is senior to a major-general. It is entirely a technicality.

905. How many of the Staff are in direct communication with the General? The Military Secretary has direct communication with the General. The rest may or may not have direct communication with the General; but they are supposed, and, where necessary, do communicate through me with the General. For instance, suppose a question crops up in the Quartermaster-General's Department, having reference, say, to an Army Service Corps' cart. The Quartermaster-General takes that to the General. But suppose a question of discipline occurs in connection with the administration of his branch of the service, then he has to come to me, and I report it to the General. In the same way with the Staff Officer of Engineers. If it is a question, say, of laying down piping or tubing, or digging a well, he gets the authority direct from the General; but if it is a question about one of his men misbehaving, or something of that sort, then he comes to me.

906. Then practically all the work of the service filters to the General through you, or through the Military Secretary? Or the heads of special departments like the Quartermaster-General or the Staff Officer of Engineers.

907. There are other officials then who have direct communication with the General? Yes, up to the point I have just explained—up to the point of discipline.

908. Take Colonel Smith, who went away for instance? That is a very good instance. As Officer Commanding Artillery he would be another Staff Officer. Suppose it was considered necessary to alter the charge for a certain gun. The Officer Commanding Artillery as the expert would take that direct to the General, and they would confer about it. Suppose the matter was connected with the discharge of a man it would be referred through me to the General.

909. You said that at the beginning of the Contingents going away the General assembled the Staff, and delegated to each his duty. Has the same organisation, which you say obtains under normal conditions, been observed right through this Contingent business? As far as circumstances would allow; but unfortunately two of the Staff were taken away to South Africa.

910. And not replaced temporarily? No, not replaced; their places were taken by the next in command. For three months I was absolutely without a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. I was doing the whole of that work. Major Bayly went to South Africa, and Major Boam was busy at the time as Enrolling Officer. I was working 217 days straight on hand night and day to try and keep the work down simply because we were so short-handed.

911. Were any special duties given to officers of the Staff in connection with this matter? Yes; Colonel Taunton and Major Boam, for instance, had all the clothing and that sort of thing deputed to them. In the case of the Military Secretary, all questions of saddlery and equipment, kits, and necessities, and so on, were deputed to him. My own work was to provide instructors for the different forces, watch the applications generally, attend to the general business of the Department, outside those special things told off, as well as answer all inquiries and receive all visitors.

912. Who would have to do with the selection of officers? The General had the final selection.

913. But in consultation with whom? Suppose you command a regiment. You write in to say, "I recommend so-and-so to be appointed Lieutenant." Well, the General takes your recommendation as the Officer Commanding the regiment. With a Contingent it is a little different, because there may be twenty applicants for one place. Then you do your best to get what you call their previous history, and then it becomes, as a rule, or should become, a case of the survival of the fittest.

914. But who assists in the determination? Nobody assists in the final determination. When the General has got all the information he can get, then he is the General—the final act, of course, being with the Government.

915. But, in getting all the information possible, the General would naturally consult with some members of the Staff? All those instances, unless the man came out of the Engineers or out of the Army Service Corps, would go through me.

916. And you would express your opinion concerning them? If I were asked. I know two or three instances in which I was not asked.

917. What is the fact generally—that you recommend officers? No; I never recommend anybody; I simply give facts.

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918. *Chairman.*] State as far as you know their qualifications? Exactly.
919. *Mr. Cook.*] You make no recommendation at all? No.
920. Not, for instance, as to whether a man should be a lieutenant or a captain? No; I do not think I have even done that. I may have gone so far as to say I think so-and-so would be a very suitable man for a captain. In fact, I know in one or two instances I did that.
921. What were those instances? One was the case of a man who did not go.
922. Had you any say in the selection of Colonel Knight, for instance? No; I had nothing to do with that. I thought then, and I think now, that at that time he was the only available man they could find to take command of that particular Contingent. When I say the only available man I mean the most suitable man—on paper and from previous experience.
923. Then as to the getting ready of the Contingent, you had nothing to do? No. I had more to do with seeing that they were supplied with the proper staff of instructors, and that sort of thing.
924. Were Colonel Taunton and Major Boam, for instance, responsible to the General direct or to anyone beneath the General? Major Boam was also enrolling officer.
925. He also had to do with the clothing, had he not? Yes.
926. Was he responsible directly to the General;—whom would he consult, for instance, if he wanted to consult anyone about him with regard to clothing? The Quartermaster-General.
927. He would communicate with him direct? Yes.
928. And as to saddlery? That was entirely in the hands of the Military Secretary.
929. For instance, Lieutenant Garvan had something to do with the saddlery;—suppose that Board wanted to communicate with anyone in higher authority? A Regimental Board would simply go to the officer commanding the regiment. A Regimental Board would be assembled by the Officer Commanding the Regiment to enable him to arrive at some conclusion. He would say, "I am too busy to go and look after this," and he might have three Regimental Boards sitting at once. He gets their report, and on their report takes whatever action he thinks necessary. If further action is necessary he sends it to the General through the Staff Officer concerned. For instance, suppose there was a Board on an accident to a man on the Rifle Range or at a sham fight. That would come through me, because it would be connected with discipline. If it were on a matter relating to clothing it would go through the Quartermaster-General or the Clothing Board, and I should know nothing about it.
930. And if it were a matter relating to saddlery it would go through the Military Secretary? Yes.
931. *Mr. Cook.*] You would know nothing about that? Not until the General's decision came out, and I might see the papers passing through.
932. Then, as a matter of fact, you know nothing about the clothing, the helmets, the saddles, or anything else? Not connected with equipment. The only thing I know about is the saddle-bags, of which, happily, I was the only one who had a sample, which was adopted and has given great satisfaction, and which, I did not know at the time, but found out since, was originally invented by Baden-Powell himself—a very curious coincidence.
933. *Chairman.*] You have nothing to do with the pay? No. The only thing I was very careful to do all I possibly could in was to assist Commanding Officers in seeing that the men of every Contingent left their next of kin papers properly filled in, and left their pay orders properly filled in. Although it was not absolutely my business I went out of my way to lend a hand to see that that was done as far as possible.
934. Do you know the rates of pay to be given to the various Contingents that left here? That is all laid down in General Orders.
935. Are you of opinion that they all left on the same pay? I believe they all did, except the Imperial men, who were told that they would serve outside South Africa—Rhodesia, and so on.
936. Would you be surprised to learn that there was a difference of over 1s. a day in the pay of men in the same Company? I do not know how that could arise.
937. But if it were so, you would think it was not a very wise proceeding? I think there must be some mistake; it must be capable of explanation.
938. You think it so ridiculous and so unwise that there must be some mistake? One does not quite understand two men, serving in the same company and being of the same rank, receiving two different rates of pay. It must be capable of explanation.
939. You would not think it was a wise system, or would tend to discipline or good feeling amongst the men, if one man got 3s. 5d. a day and another man 4s. 6d.? There must be a mistake somewhere.
940. *Mr. Garland.*] Who would be the officer directly responsible for the helmets with which these men went away? The officer immediately responsible for receiving them would be the Officer Commanding the Regiment.
941. And for supplying them? The officer immediately responsible for the supply would be the officer whose duties it was to look after the supply of clothing generally.
942. Who was that? That was the Board, consisting of the Quartermaster-General and Major Boam.
943. Was it their duty to see that all clothing supplied to the men was proper clothing? No; not as long as they were satisfied with the sealed pattern, and got that assured.
944. Do I take it that once you have a pattern that is sealed up every responsibility of the military officers ceases altogether, no matter what is supplied? The responsibility of the Department ceases, for this reason, that there being a sealed pattern it is open to the Commanding Officer and open to the contractor. It has taken perhaps weeks, or it may be a month or two, to thoroughly work up that pattern, and perhaps a dozen samples may have been made before it was approved.
945. Approved by whom? By the Clothing Board and, if necessary, brought before the General. Then it is the Commanding Officer's business. He knows what the sealed pattern is, and he has got it absolutely at his finger's ends to reject anything that is not up to that sealed pattern.
946. Do I understand you to say that once a pattern is determined upon, called a sealed pattern, then the responsibility of the officers who are responsible for the supply of clothing immediately ceases? It does not cease—it gets delegated.
947. When the sealed pattern is determined upon, does the responsibility, say in this case, of Colonel Taunton and Major Boam absolutely cease? Yes; absolutely, unless representations are made back to them that it is not proper clothing.
948. Take the case of these helmets;—after that sealed pattern was determined upon do you say that neither Colonel Taunton or Major Boam was in any way responsible for the supply of those helmets to the Second Contingent? If it was proved that that was the sealed pattern accepted—if they passed the sealed pattern —

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949. Two years before? That was not passed specially for the Contingent.
950. When the contract was entered into at the end of 1897 or the beginning of 1898, we were told that there was a sealed pattern of a helmet, and that this article has ever since been supplied as that sealed pattern? Has it been compared with the sealed pattern? If it comes up to the sealed pattern I say yes.
951. You say, then, that Colonel Taunton and Major Boam have absolutely nothing to do with the supply of those articles? If they come up to the sealed pattern as originally approved.
952. *Mr. Cook.*] Suppose there are some recruits at Lithgow taken into the company, and they want clothing;—what happens? The Officer Commanding that company is absolutely and directly responsible for the proper clothing of those men.
953. What does he do? He makes his requisition out, and sends it through his regiment.
954. Through whom? Through the Adjutant.
955. What does the Adjutant do then? Sends it to the contractor.
956. What does the contractor do when he gets the order from the Board;—to whom does he deliver? You will have to ask a member of the Board that question.
957. You do not know to whom the contractor supplies the clothing, whether direct to the Captain of the Company or to some other person? No.
958. *Mr. Garland.*] Who is responsible for the supply of this particular class of helmet to the Contingent? Any officer who passed it.
959. Then, in your opinion, it is the Officer Commanding the Regiment to whom it was supplied who is alone responsible for his troops being clothed in that condition? No; I do not say that. If he was supplied at a moment's notice with what there was nothing else to replace, I think the Officer Commanding the Regiment was placed in a very difficult position.
960. Let me put this concrete case;—you know when Colonel Knight was appointed? Yes.
961. Suppose those helmets were supplied to his troops, about to embark in a hurry to South Africa, would you say that the responsibility in connection with those helmets rested with Colonel Knight or with the Board, seeing that the helmet had been supplied to the troops for two years? I should divide the responsibility there. I should put it directly on the Board for supplying it, and I should put it directly on Colonel Knight for not immediately reporting it.
962. *Chairman.*] Suppose you were in command of the regiment, and were anxious to get to the front, and suppose they supplied your men with the most rotten fit-out imaginable, and it meant either that you had to go with that or stop at home? I should not do either; I should go, but I should leave a protest, as a safeguard, behind me.
963. *Mr. Garland.*] With regard to Colonel Taunton's duties, if he had not to look after these matters, what was it that bustled him when the troops departed? There was the transport. There was a great deal to do at the different camps, Kensington and elsewhere.
964. Did he go out to superintend those? He had to see that everything was done, and he had to supervise all the rations and returns, and those sort of things. He had a great deal of responsibility there, and when it came to the embarkation he had a great deal to do with that; that is all Quarter-master-General's work.
965. Take the question of transport: what would be the actual amount of time and attention which Colonel Taunton would physically give to that work? Not a single voucher could go through without Colonel Taunton's signature. I think that was a mistake.
966. Then his time was taken up in signing his name to vouchers? To a great extent it was. His time should principally have been taken up with the supply and issue of clothing and embarkation.
967. But if he was not responsible for it I do not see that it would be much use taking up his time in that way; what had he really to do with regard to the supply and issue of clothing;—he did not go and inspect himself, did he? I should not think so. I suppose he satisfied himself that everything that was being sent out was in accordance with sealed patterns.
968. You think, then, it should have been part of his duty to do that? I do.
969. It should have been part of his duty to ascertain that what was sent out was in conformity with sealed patterns? Yes.
970. And if that duty were done it would take up a great deal of his time? Yes.
971. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you remember hearing of a complaint made as to the equipment of these troops in South Africa? No, I do not; except what I read in the papers.
972. And how long ago would that be? Within the last week, I think.
973. Do you remember that, on the return of Mr. Sleath and Mr. O'Conor from South Africa, statements appeared in the paper as to the condition of certain articles supplied to the troops;—that was about seven or eight weeks ago? Yes.
974. If you carry your mind back to those statements, you will remember that the allegations were somewhat of a grave character, our troops being sent away with saddlery, for instance, in the condition alleged;—did you have a chat with the General about it? I have already been reminded that we were very weak to take any notice of paragraphs that appeared in the Press, so that it was not likely I should go and have a conversation about this. I was waiting for something official.
975. When you saw that two public men who were pretty well known, who had been on the very scene of action with these troops, had spoken of having absolutely in their possession here some of the very articles complained of which would justify the rather stringent remarks they made as to the quality of the equipment,—do you not think that when public men made those grave allegations, and they appeared in the Press, it was a very fair thing to have a chat about it? Well, I made inquiry into one case, and it broke down.
976. Which case was that? The case of a man who was taken on at the last moment—in fact, so much at the last moment that he never appeared in our first nominal rolls at all—taken on by Major Knight. Major Knight, like every other Commanding Officer, had several supernumerary suits of clothes, in case anything went wrong with a man. We did not know until after Major Knight arrived over there that this particular man was with his Contingent, and he must have been clothed and kept on board by Major Knight himself, who had an ample store to do it with. How could we go into a case like that. He was not even equipped from here.
977. *Chairman.*] Did Major Knight ever have authority to enlist men after he left New South Wales—to enlist men in his regiment? Not after he left New South Wales; he had not left New South Wales.
978. I mean, did he have authority to enlist men, say in Melbourne or Fremantle? No; I do not think so.



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979. Are you certain about it? No, I am not, for this reason: If he were allowed a certain strength, and a man fell out, say, at Adelaide. I take it it would be quite within his rights, without any special authority, if he had properly discharged that man to fill up his number to the full strength.

980. Then would you contend that in the case, for instance, of Major Lee, whose original strength of about 200 is now, I believe, reduced to about five, he would be justified now in enrolling 195 Lancers? No, because the 195 have not been struck off the strength. They are still on the strength, and the Colony is still paying them somewhere or other, either as invalids or as returning to their country. You see if you did that you would not only be having a paper strength, but you would be having a pay strength of twice your number.

981. In the case of a number of men in a contingent being killed, would the commanding officer be entitled to enrol Dutchmen, Germans, Americans, or any other nationality as New South Wales soldiers? No; you cannot take people of any nationality beyond a certain percentage, unless they are naturalised.

982. The Dutchmen in Cape Colony are, of course, naturalised British subjects;—do you think it would be an advisable thing that the commanding officer of a regiment should be allowed to do that? What would be much more advisable in a case like that, especially when serving with Imperial troops, would be for the commanding officer to go and take the advice of the Imperial officer in command before he did anything.

983. There is another matter in regard to that on which I should like your opinion;—do you think Colonel Knight was authorised, or had the power, to enrol officers from outside his Contingent altogether? Yes. I rather think there is an authority somewhere under which commanding officers where—owing to casualties or anything of that sort—officers fall out, may, up to the strength, replace them. But that I am not sure about. I do not know about Colonel Knight particularly, but I think that was a sort of general understanding with all the Contingents.

984. That they could enrol officers from outside? I do not say from outside.

985. Outside their Contingent? Oh, no, I do not think so.

986. That is the question;—had Colonel Knight authority to take officers from outside his Contingent altogether, or outside the New South Wales Forces, and place them over the officers that left here? I do not think so.

987. *Mr. Meagher.*] You remember seeing the statements in the paper on the return from South Africa of Messrs. Sleath and O'Connor, about which I asked you a question just now? Yes; I remember that on the strength of that, or mainly due to that, a Board sat on the supply of helmets generally.

988. On what date did that Board sit? I could not tell you; it must have been about a month ago, I should think.

989. Did they bring up a report? I believe they did.

990. Would you mind producing it here? If it is one of my documents, I will do so with pleasure.

991. You have known Major Knight for some time? Yes.

992. And you remember when he was in command of the Second Contingent? I remember that he was put in command.

993. Did you come in contact with him often during the period before he embarked, and while he was in command here? No; not very often. Not in the way of conversation, or anything of that sort, except in the course of duty.

994. Personally? Yes. For instance, going out to the camp, or finding out if the rations were all right, and making general inquiries, and so on.

995. On those occasions, when you came in contact with him, did you notice any change in his demeanour;—did you notice whether he appeared like a man who was suffering from big head? No; I cannot say I did. I came to the idea that he ascertained that he had taken on something that he would rather a month than a fortnight to do it in. He gave me the idea of being rather hustled and rather worried, but he certainly did not give me the idea of a man who was puffed up by his own importance.

996. Did Major Boam ever tell you that his conduct was of such a character, so self-inflated, that he was practically compelled to leave his tent? No; I do not remember that; and I should rather doubt it, because if Major Boam made such a remark as that to me—if he had made it to me in any serious way—it would have been my duty to investigate it; but I should rather doubt that.

997. You would doubt that Major Boam had ever made any statement to you? Beyond anything that might be put in a jocular way, I should certainly doubt it.

998. Personally, you saw no difference in Major Knight's demeanour or anything else? No, not a bit.

999. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did it ever occur to you, either officially or privately, that any friction existed between Major Knight and any of the staff officers during the time that Major Knight was commanding the Second Contingent? None ever came to my notice.

1000. Neither officially nor privately? No, absolutely not. I cannot think of anything leading up to it at all. I always found Major Knight very well to get on with.

1001. In reference to the helmets, what is your impression with regard to their fitness or otherwise for use on active service? I gave my opinion when previously asked. This helmet is very good for peace manoeuvres; but it is not fitted for actual service.

1002. Did you express any opinion of that character before it was ordered? I do not think I ever saw it until to-day, except when the men were going away.

1003. You are aware that in this Colony they had the field-service hats, and then suddenly the men were ordered to appear in helmets? Yes.

1004. Do you know the reason of that? Simply what I have already stated. I understood there was a communication out to say that on account of our people being mistaken for Boers, owing to these very serviceable hats being alike on both sides, the Imperial troops were being supplied with helmets.

1005. Where did you think that communication was forwarded from? I understand it came from the Imperial authorities, and either appeared officially to us, or if it did not appear officially to us, it appeared in what they call a press cablegram.

1006. You did not take any more notice of it because it did not come within your jurisdiction? Personally, I did not.

1007. We are to understand that you had full control of the administration of the local forces while the contingents were being prepared by other staff officers? Subject to the General, of course.

1008. But you had full administrative control of the local forces? Still subject to the General; the same as it is now.

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1009. You said that the special parades and patriotic functions gave you more work? Certainly.

1010. And you had other work in granting interviews? Quite so.

1011. As the medium between the General and the public? Quite so.

1012. The General told off, in the first place, the duties of the various staff officers? Quite so.

1013. If they were told off they would be in General Orders at the time? No, they would not. The duties of the different staff officers do not generally appear in General Orders. The General sends for the staff and gives them verbal intimation of what he wishes done. The General Orders simply come out to carry out the details which are necessitated by this action.

1014. Suppose the staff officers delegated their duties, would they acquaint the General with the fact? I do not think they would, necessarily. They might delegate a certain portion of their duties, where they required assistance.

1015. Would that be delegated verbally? Yes. For instance, I might delegate something to my garrison sergeant-major. I would probably delegate to him the duty of telling off so many instructors. Still that does not relieve me of the responsibility.

1016. The responsibility would still lie with the duties as originally told off to the Staff Officers? Quite so.

1017. With regard to the supernumerary suits of clothing, are you aware that Colonel Knight is reported to have had 10 per cent. of these? I do not know the quantity. I know he had a proportion. In fact they all had, I am told.

1018. Have you been made acquainted with the fact that some of the troops left with only one suit? No.

1019. And never got any more? If they had 10 per cent. more on board, and they did not get any more, then what were their Company Officers about. What was the use of their inspection on board ship? What was the use of their kit inspections.

1020. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did they have the 10 per cent.? They signed for them.

1021. *Mr. Wilks.*] The Colonel Commanding signed for the 10 per cent.? Yes.

1022. *Chairman.*] Would it not be the case that the Quartermaster of the regiment or the Commanding Officer of the regiment would be responsible? When I say they were signed for, I mean they were signed for by the Colonel commanding the unit.

1023. *Mr. Wilks.*] Suppose some of the men had only one suit, to whose neglect of duty would that be ascribable? The Officer Commanding the Company. He should immediately report, "Private Jones has only one suit of clothes by some mistake or other," and immediately take steps to get him another suit.

1024. What is your impression with regard to the clothing contract system, say, with regard to the Contingents;—is it satisfactory at all? As I said before, I think, there is this great difficulty. What would have been extremely sound would have been to have cabled over to South Africa to the Imperial authorities to provide everything ready there. But if you had done that you would have had an outcry here that you never gave your local people a chance of making things when there was an opportunity for a big order.

1025. In other words, if you had had a free hand in the matter you would have taken the course of cabling to the Home Government to have the equipment and everything else at the Cape ready for the men? I would simply have said, "We can supply so much up to a certain point, beyond that we want everything." I think you will find that was the course taken with the Imperial Contingent.

1026. *Chairman.*] Do you think that would have been a wise course? I do, if you could have got over the terrible local difficulties and troubles there would necessarily have been.

1027. *Mr. Wilks.*] The only objection would have been the local disturbance; it would be said the local people had no opportunity of supplying the goods? That would be a very serious disturbance, bear in mind.

1028. *Chairman.*] For instance, take this helmet supplied; suppose you were satisfied that this helmet was not a helmet fit for active service? Then a very simple thing would have been for the Commanding Officer, finding it out on his way across, to have gone to the Inspector of Stores at the Cape and said, "I have 400 useless helmets here; give me 400 in exchange. Here are my requisitions ready."

1029. Still a great deal of money would have been paid for something which was absolutely useless? My attention has just been called to a matter I had forgotten. I now find that by law we could not have done what I have suggested, for under Treasury instructions we were bound to call for tenders for anything that is required in that way.

1030. Do you know if the case was put either to the Minister for Defence or to the Premier, that there was a difficulty in getting the quality desired? Without knowing anything about it, my impression is this: that they say to a certain man, "Can you do this"? He says "Yes." He has about ten days to do it in; he occupies eight or nine days in doing it. Then, when it is done, it is too late to make any alteration, and neither the Premier, the Minister for Defence, or anybody else, can help you through. Nothing can be done in two days. You are landed in a very great difficulty, and it becomes Hobson's choice—take them or leave them.

1031. The Officer Commanding could have seen the character of the helmet. It does not require a man with a great deal of knowledge to see that it would not stand a campaign? I do not think it would stand another afternoon sitting.

1032. In that case do you not think it would have been advisable to consult with the Treasury if there were difficulties in the way—that the position might have been explained as to the difficulty in getting local stuff of the quality desired—or do you know that that was done? That I cannot tell you.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 14 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. MEAGHER,MR. HURLEY,  
MR. O'CONOR,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

George Arthur French called in, sworn, and examined:—

1033. *Chairman.*] You are Major-General Commanding the New South Wales Forces? Yes. G. A. French.
1034. I suppose that in the equipment and despatch of the troops to South Africa, you would have chief control? Yes; supervising everything. 14 Aug., 1900.
1035. I presume that different Staff Officers would have special work imposed upon them? Yes.
1036. That is, you gave instructions to the different Staff Officers to attend to different matters? Yes. The senior officer usually talked over anything that had to be done in a hurry, and it was settled on that.
1037. Seeing that this was a case where there was not much time for delay, did you consult and talk over matters with your senior officers? Yes; nearly always with regard to anything important.
1038. Can you tell us the date when the Second Contingent went away? About the 17th of January. I think they all got on board on the 17th, but did not leave till the 20th.
1039. If some members of your Staff say it was on the 23rd or 27th they would be making a mistake? Yes; I should say so.
1039. In regard to the equipment supplied, did you personally inspect the saddles? Yes; repeatedly. I may say that the previous Contingent were pretty well off in the matter of saddles, because we had Imperial saddles. We got about 200 when I came here first. I was never able to increase the number. Those were available. It was after the first lot that the trouble began.
1040. You had a look at the saddles supplied to the Second Contingent? Yes; but at the time they were supplied there was very little opportunity for inspection. On Sunday morning, before the Contingent left, on taking the regiments out for inspection, I had to wait to see each squadron separately, in order to let them change their saddles on to other horses. That was only three days before they embarked.
1041. So that three days before they embarked only a portion of the saddles had been supplied? I do not believe the last of the saddles were supplied until two days before they embarked.
1042. Do you know whether the Australian Horse or the Rifles were first supplied? I should rather think the Australian Horse, from a matter that turned up the other day.
1043. The Military Secretary ought to be able to give us the exact date on which delivery was taken of the saddles? Pretty nearly; but there was such a way of dropping the supplies as they could, that it was difficult to keep track of them.
1044. Would not someone have to sign for them, and make a note that they had received a certain number? Whoever was commanding the corps had to sign for them.
1045. Would not the record of them when they were received be available now as giving the actual date of the receipt? It would probably be with the Officer Commanding the corps.
1046. But, as far as the General Staff is concerned, would there be any record kept of when they were delivered? It is not likely they would have such a record if Colonel Roberts has not.
1047. But if Colonel Roberts, together with two officers of the Australian Horse, held an inspection? He would not hold an inspection of them, I think.
1048. Of the stores he did? He may have gone and looked at them; but when saddles would go to a corps the corps would inspect them.
1049. Anyhow, you had a look at some of these saddles? Yes.
1050. And what did you think of them for this class of work? With the saddles, as saddles to use about the country, I had no fault to find. The leather seemed good, and they were all right, but they were not fit for mounted work—for a mounted soldier carrying his kit, and riding about 17 or 18 stone.
1051. You think they were rather light for that kind of work? Not merely light; they had not the bearing on the horse's back which the long panels give. The result is, you get a greater weight on a smaller surface, and there is a much greater tendency to produce sore backs.
1052. Was a sample saddle supplied and approved of by you? Yes. When there was any change I usually selected a sample with Colonel Roberts or some other senior officer—Colonel Smith when he was here, and Colonel Airey afterwards. We looked into any points that should be attended to, and that was taken as a sample.
1053. And the order would be given then for a certain number of saddles of that pattern and that quality? Yes; and I think the order had to be divided out amongst as many saddlers as we could get hold of.
1054. Was that saddle available, say, to the officers of the Australian Horse, so that they could compare what they had delivered to them with the sample saddle? I suppose they could only see it by going to the Barracks, where it was under the charge of Colonel Roberts. But the Australian Horse had a few saddles of a pattern of their own, which had panels—I do not know how many. We tried to get as many of these as we could.
1055. When you approved of the sample, did you examine the tree of the saddle to see if it was satisfactory? No; except so far as it could be seen outside.
1056. Would you be surprised to learn that in a great many cases, if not in every case, the tree of the saddle has given way—has opened out? I have not heard that.
1057. And allowed the saddle to go right down on the wither? Of course, we know that even the very best saddles sometimes go down on the wither when a horse gets poor without opening out.
1058. But with the proper military saddles there is no chance of their going down on the wither? In north-west Canada I have known them go right down on the wither and gall the horses.
1059. The horses must have been very poor? Yes; mere bags of bones.
1060. How high do you think the panels would keep the saddle from the wither in an ordinary-conditioned horse? I should think fully 3 inches, or, possibly, more, if the horse were in good condition.
1061. And, in addition to that, it enables a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back? Yes; it keeps the horse's back cool. Apart from any question of opening out, the stuffing gets settled down more and more.
- 1062.

G. A. French. 1062. In a panel saddle you have not that to contend with? No.

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1063. In a great many there is really no padding at all? No; but, of course, there is something instead; they have something underneath—they would have the blanket rolled or doubled.

1064. But there is no padding to give way in the panel saddle as in the other? No.

1065. Taking it by and large, did you think those saddles would really be suitable for military work? I was very doubtful of them. We kept trying to keep down the weight of the saddles all the time. In the case of the Bushmen we kept the weight down as low as it was possible in the case of mounted men.

1066. In view of the opinion you formed in regard to the usefulness of those saddles as military saddles, did it ever occur to you that it would be advisable to try to procure military saddles from the Imperial authorities? I think we did, in the case of one of the first Contingents that went.

1067. I am talking now of what is known as the Second Contingent? I do not think any definite question of that sort was asked.

1068. In view of the unfavourable opinion held generally by yourself and the Staff as to the usefulness or fitness of those saddles for the particular class of work required, did it occur to you that it would be advisable to communicate with the military authorities at Home as to whether they could supply you with military saddles, or whether you could buy them? I do not think we liked to ask the Imperial authorities, knowing, as we did, the way they were pressed for their own supplies.

1069. Was it ever suggested to you by any of the principal officers of your staff that such a thing should be done? I do not remember. It might have been said, but I do not think there was any sort of official suggestion. It might have been said, casually, "Would it not be better to get the Imperial Government to fit them out?" or something of that sort. We tried to fit out the Contingents in every possible way ourselves, and not fall back on the Imperial authorities.

1070. Would you be surprised to learn that the saddles supplied to the Australian Horse—I mean the bush saddles, not their own military saddles—were never taken any further than Cape Town? I believe they got them replaced from the Imperial Stores at some very early period.

1071. So that the saddles that were supplied to the Australian Horse were absolutely a dead loss? I suppose the Imperial Government will either return them to us or allow us value for them. I do not think you could call them a dead loss; they would not cost this Colony anything extra from the fact of their being exchanged.

1072. You understand that the Imperial authorities are re-equipping the Colonial troops there as occasion demands? Yes; we rather inferred that in many points they would assist us in that way. They had to find arms for some Contingents, while we were all right in that respect.

1073. As a matter of fact, the Imperial authorities must have thought very little of those saddles when they re-equipped the Australian Horse with proper military saddles before they even left Cape Town? No doubt they quite saw that the Imperial military saddle would be a far more suitable saddle for the field, where a man had to carry his kit and everything.

1074. They were not highly impressed with the saddles? No; I do not suppose so.

1075. Did you have control of the equipment for the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent and the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent;—was the matter of equipment practically handed over to the military authorities in the case of the Citizens' Bushmen? Largely so, but the Citizens' Committee went into all these things themselves; in fact, they had a great deal to do with the selection. I should say they pretty well selected every saddle and bridle. I know Major Carey was very strong about it, especially the bridle.

1076. So that in regard to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, the military authorities could hardly take any responsibility as regards the equipment of that force? They, of course, discussed it with the Bushmen's Committee.

1077. I mean they could not take the whole responsibility? No, of course not.

1078. Did you recommend to the Citizens' Bushmen's Committee the same saddle as that which went away with the Second Contingent under Colonel Knight? The samples prepared were approximately the same, with some little points of difference. We tried to carry the kit in a saddle-bag at the side, instead of having those wretched little pads at the back.

1079. Whose idea was that little pad? Some saddler here in Sydney; I forget which one.

1080. Do you know if he took out a patent for that idea? I do not think so; I never heard of it. It would have done for a horse travelling slowly, I think, but was not suitable for fast work, being liable to flop about.

1081. If you were galloping under fire, perhaps in rough country, the kit, and also the little bag, might shift considerably? It is not so much the shifting as the flopping up and down on the horse, which, frequently repeated, would probably gall him.

1082. You have had a good deal of experience in different parts of the world, having been in Canada, Queensland, and, I think, India? Yes.

1083. You never saw anything like that introduced into military saddles before? No.

1084. And from what you have seen of it, do you think it likely it will ever be introduced again? I do not think so.

1085. But, with these alterations, practically it was much the same sort of saddle that was supplied to the Imperial Bushmen? Yes, there was very little difference; you might call either of them the bush saddle.

1086. Neither was much superior to the other,—they were practically the same? They got rid of those little pads at the back.

1087. Admitting that to have been an advantage, the saddles were otherwise practically the same? I think most of us considered they were very much the same saddle.

1088. You would not be surprised to learn that the Second Contingent very soon got rid of the pads when they got to the front;—you would not be surprised to hear that the troopers discarded them—slung them away? No; I heard worse than that—that the troopers got rid of their numnahs, blankets, and so on.

1089. I suppose you know that when a soldier has to shift very quickly, or else perhaps be taken prisoner, he does not wait to collect all his gear? No, of course not, and in a case of that sort it is excusable.

1090. I suppose you are aware that the First and Second Contingents on many occasions had to shift at about five seconds' notice? Yes, of course.

1091. So that they had to leave all their tents and all the paraphernalia they carried with them, blankets and all? Yes.

1092.

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1092. Such things always occur in actual warfare? Yes.

1093. How long did you expect these saddles would last on actual service? The saddles, as saddles, would, of course, see the thing through.

1094. You think they should have done so? With an ordinary bushman in the seat, and not carrying a lot of stuff, I should think they would.

1095. Would you be surprised to learn that before three months' wear the whole of them were condemned? Condemned for simply wearing out?

1096. Opening out;—that they were condemned from some cause or other, and the Imperial authorities re-equipped the whole of the force with fresh saddles;—was not that more because they disapproved of the pattern? I should like to read an extract from a letter from Major Lee, who had experience of proper military saddles. He says—

Sore backs at the commencement of the campaign gave a lot of trouble; but we had a very small percentage during the march from Bloemfontein, which proves that sore backs are preventable.

Military officers know that one of the most difficult things on service, even with the very best saddles, is to prevent sore backs when horses are run down in condition.

1097. Still, if the military saddle were not a better one, the Imperial authorities would not have discarded these saddles and substituted military saddles? The military saddle, no doubt, for that work is far better.

1098. Do you think, under ordinary conditions, these saddles should have lasted out the campaign, practically? I should think so. I mean looking simply as a saddle carrying a man; but with all the gear of a mounted soldier it is different.

1099. You even thought before they went away they would not be strong enough? They were strong enough. I looked upon them as the best we could get—not what we wanted, but what we could get.

1100. Some were condemned;—did you see any of those? Yes.

1101. What were they like? The appearance of the saddle was nothing out of the way; but when you took hold of the D's, which should, of course, be really strong—in fact, should be riveted on to the plates where you could get them—you could actually take some of the basil and tear them across. I think there were a hundred of those. We threw them all back on the contractor's hands. He was not a saddler. I understood he was a tailor, and just bought up some job lots.

1102. I understand that this Mr. Anderson is the son of the contractor? I do not know. I know the saddles were all a wretched lot. They were at once "spotted" by the Board. I went down myself and tested them, and saw they were totally unsuitable. They were all thrown back to the contractor, which was rather a strain upon us, considering we were so pushed to get any saddles on at all.

1103. With regard to the bridles, did you have them looked at? Yes; the whole set of the saddlery.

1104. What did you think of the bridles? They were fairly good bridles, suitable for our men, who did not care for the heavy military bit.

1105. But were not a great many of them fitted with these heavy military bits? I should not think there were a great many.

1106. I mean the heavy snaffle bit, with brass on each side? I should not think there were very many. I suppose some of the earliest lot might have got some of these; but I should think the supply would run out very quickly.

1107. I now come to the question of helmets. The Committee had great difficulty in getting evidence in regard to the helmets. This has been supplied to the Committee as the pattern of the helmets supplied. [*The helmet produced by Major Boam.*] Are you able to give us the history of the helmet contract;—I think you were here when we ceased to import cork helmets from England? I think that is a long time ago. I came here in 1896.

1108. In 1897 apparently they ceased importing cork helmets. In 1898 what is known as the Clothing Board adopted a pattern helmet, presumably with your approval. I presume when they adopt anything they forward it to you? Yes.

1109. Are you prepared to say what sort of helmet that was? I could not say in the least.

1110. Could we not get that pattern helmet that was sealed, and have a look at it? The sealed pattern helmet, which I produce, has just been handed to me. There is no doubt they are not the same thing at all.

1111. Whose duty is it to see that the article ordered is in accordance with the sealed pattern? Whoever takes over the clothing.

1112. Suppose a Company of Volunteers at Lithgow, or of the Partially-paid Force have ordered twenty helmets which have been forwarded to them, how would the Captain of the Company know what the sealed pattern was like? He would not have a sealed pattern. If he had any doubt as to the helmets not being good I should think he would refer the question.

1113. Back to the Staff? Yes; it would come back to the Clothing Board eventually.

1114. But he himself would not have a sealed pattern? No. You cannot, of course, supply a standard all over the country.

1115. If you have one sealed pattern it cannot be at ten places at once; so that the Captain of the Corps would only have to judge whether the articles supplied was a decent sort of article;—he would not be able to form an opinion as to whether or not it was in accordance with the pattern? He would, of course, compare it with others he had previously had.

1116. This is a cork helmet, is it not? [*The helmet just produced.*] I am not much of an expert in helmets. I should not be able to tell, unless it were opened up, whether it was cork or not.

1117. Having seen me tear some of the covering off and expose the interior, you have no doubt that it is a cork helmet? Yes.

1118. I suppose the contractor contracts to supply the helmets required of that pattern at a certain price? Yes.

1119. If the contractor contracts to supply helmets of that quality at a certain price, and, instead, substitutes a helmet such as this (*the helmet produced by Major Boam*) he would not be acting very honestly towards the Government? No, of course not. But this helmet was not supplied under that contract.

1120. We have the evidence of officers of your Staff that it was so? These helmets we got hurriedly.

1121. This class of helmet has been supplied to the forces for over two years at contract prices, and, presumably, accordingly to that sample;—if a contractor contracted to supply the forces with a cork helmet

G. A. French. helmet of this pattern (*the cork helmet produced by witness*), and instead of that, supplied them with a helmet of much inferior quality do you think he would be acting honestly towards the Military Department? Of course not.

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1122. There can be no dispute about the quality of the two helmets? I should think not.

1123. Having read to you portions of Colonel Taunton's evidence (*Questions 511 to 531*), you will see that in supplying a helmet of much inferior quality to that of the sealed pattern, without any authority or instruction and without the knowledge of the military authorities, the contractor—putting it in business phraseology—was guilty of sharp practice? I think you might put it even stronger than that.

1124. You might almost say it was dishonest? I should think so.

1125. You have had some experience of helmets in India, I suppose;—you have seen the Indian pith helmet? The pith helmet does not stand wet.

1126. Are you aware that the Imperial authorities are now providing pith helmets for the whole of their men in South Africa? No, I have not heard of it. Does it stand the heavy wet?

1127. Have you noticed any of the pith helmets brought back by the returned soldiers? I have not carefully examined them.

1128. The helmet I show you now you will see is a genuine one;—it has the stamp "Mounted Infantry, B Division, No. 235," and the name of the trooper, "Walter Kavanagh";—I may tell you I received it from the very man himself, as he took it off his head when replacing it with a new one;—you have no doubt, in your own mind, that it is the same make of helmet as this one (*the helmet produced by Major Boam*);—you can see by the frame that it has not had particularly bad usage? I should say it was damaged by water.

1129. Do you think that is the sort of helmet with which troops should be supplied;—a helmet in such condition after two months' wear? Certainly not. This accounts for it—it's not being according to pattern.

1130. You can see also that it has lost its colour and has become almost white? Yes; it is not the proper khaki colour; the colour of the pattern is darker.

1131. And it has lost its stiffening? Yes.

1132. Wearing a limp helmet like it when cantering would not give troops a specially elegant appearance? No.

1133. That is the best one after two months' wear. This I think is the worst one. I do not say that it has had the very best of treatment? (*Helmet shown to witness.*) It has been burnt inside I think.

1134. From your experience did you ever see a worse helmet? No I have never seen anything like it.

1135. When the troops were going away, although Mr. Anderson had been supplying this helmet to the partially paid and volunteer forces, did he, apparently with the object of further deceiving you, produce a pattern helmet and explain that he would supply that helmet at a certain figure? I do not know that it was exactly the same as this.

1136. That is the pattern which it is alleged you approved of. We got this from Major Boam, who had it at the School of Musketry, and the evidence is to the effect that you approved of that helmet, presumably, as the only helmet that could be supplied? So I was given to understand, that we must take this or nothing, there being no time to get anything else. I knew better helmets could have been got if there was time.

1137. At the same time Mr. Anderson did not inform you that he had been supplying this helmet to the forces previously? No; I thought this was a new thing. It was not very much of a helmet to look at, but we had to take it or leave it.

1138. It was a question, practically, of accepting this helmet or doing without one? Yes.

1139. When you looked at the helmet I do not suppose you had any idea of the sort of material it was made up of? No. I had some of them put under water to see how the water affected them, especially as to retaining the colour. That test appeared satisfactory. I suppose when this helmet you have shown me got soaked through it lost its colour.

1140. If you had had the inside turned out, and had seen the stuff of which it was composed, you would have hesitated before approving of it? I should think so—yes.

1141. How was it you came to decide upon adopting helmets? It was cabled out that some of the Victorians were fired upon by some of our own people—cabled out from London—and I went into the question with some of the senior officers, and considered that it would not be advisable to take such a risk as that in fitting out our men, and I said we had better fall back on helmets, the same as the British army had. That is how we came to get them at all.

1142. You had no official intimation from the British authorities? No; there was only just the cable.

1143. A cable appearing in the newspaper? And, of course, I considered that in adopting the headdress worn in the British army I would be on the safe side.

1144. All the information you received was a short cable appearing in one of the papers? Yes; I think it said that some of the Victorian troops were just on the point of being fired on by some of the Queenslanders.

1145. Anyhow, you had no official information? Nothing beyond that.

1146. Did it ever occur to you that you might have cabled to the Commandant at Cape Town, asking whether it was advisable that our men should be fitted out with helmets? No; because, as I say, in fitting them out with helmets, the same as the British troops, I knew there could be no serious objection to that. And then there was so little time for anything, even asking questions.

1147. Have you noticed anything in the newspaper at any other time about one regiment of British troops firing on one another by mistake? At a long distance, where they cannot see the men, that will occur at any time. But, at short range, where you can tell a helmet from a hat, it is very different.

1148. Are you aware that the Boers, generally speaking, do not wear uniforms? I understand they generally wear the wideawake hat.

1149. Are you aware that they do not adopt the khaki uniform, but fight in all sorts of clothes—plain clothes in fact; that some of them wear moleskin trousers, some tweed trousers, some black coats, some light tweed coats—in fact, just the ordinary every-day clothing that a farmer or man of any other calling might wear? Yes. A helmet would stand out in contradistinction to a hat at a moderate range.

1150. But at a short range, where you could clearly distinguish that a man was wearing a helmet, would you not also be able to tell whether or not he was wearing a khaki uniform? I think it is doubtful; because, if the men were lying down, you would only see their heads.

1151.



1151. Has it come to your knowledge, from what you have read in the papers—the same as it came to your knowledge about the hats and the helmets—that in several instances one portion of the British regiment has fired upon another portion? Yes. G. A. French.  
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1152. So that, after all, the adoption of the helmet is not always a protection against such an occurrence? Of course not; only it is a protection at short ranges, that you can distinguish in appearance between one and the other. Troops have often been fired at at long range by their friends.

1153. Are you aware that the Canadians continue to wear the soft hat? I have no particular information about them.

1154. Are you aware that the City of London volunteers, the Yeomanry, of whom there are many thousands, still continue to wear the soft hat? Yes. Our last contingent took the hat again, and we were sorry we ever left it off.

1155. In this case, I think, the Field Service hats were obtained—the hats were actually bought? I do not think we were committed to pay for them; but I would not be certain on that point.

1156. According to the evidence of Major Boam 905 Field Service hats were supplied, while the number of men was only 614? There were instructions to send spare material. I rather fancy that some of the hats remained in stock and did not go.

1157. But it seems that the hats were ordered, and were ready? That is possible.

1158. The artillery are supplied with a revolver, are they not—I mean the gunners and others? No; only a few of the mounted non-commissioned officers carry revolvers.

1159. Does not every artilleryman carry a revolver? No. The field artillery carry a few spare carbines on the limbers.

1160. If one of your staff has given this evidence,—“With regard to the ‘A’ Battery they were supplied with revolvers? Yes.”—that would not be a correct answer? It was not the custom in the Royal Artillery to supply drivers or gunners with revolvers; I could not say off-hand what number of men get revolvers, but there is a certain proportion in all mounted corps that carry revolvers.

1161. Have you had a look at the Mauser pistol? I have seen a pattern one.

1162. What do you think of it? I think the principle is very good; but in the case of the one I saw the bullet was so small that I do not think it would be effective to stop a man who was close to you. It has no stopping power. It would kill the man eventually—he would die of the wound—but that would not be much satisfaction to you, after he had perhaps returned your fire.

1163. Are you a bit of a revolver-shot yourself? Not much.

1164. Have you tried the Mauser? No, I have not; but the principle of the Mauser seems a pretty sound one.

1165. If the whole, or nearly the whole, of the British officers at the front at South Africa have armed themselves, at their own expense, with a Mauser revolver, it would appear that they believe it to be the much superior weapon? I should think it would be very much so, only my objection is, from what I saw, that it has such a very small bore.

1166. But if the British officers, who have had a great deal of experience, discarded the Webley and provided themselves at their own expense with the Mauser, it would appear that the latter is the better weapon? Yes, it has many advantages; it is of course lighter, and so on. The few revolvers we issued were of British Service pattern.

1167. By the way, how do you arrange for the inspection of revolvers, rifles, and other ordnance when purchasing from Home;—you have some sort of examination? Yes; those are all thoroughly inspected. When they arrive here a Board sits at the Ordnance Store, and examines the stores as they arrive. Then a portion of ammunition is taken from every consignment and tested on the rifle-range before it is passed.

1168. Do you have anyone representing you at Home in regard to the purchase of stores? We rarely take anything in the way of warlike stores unless it has been passed by the Imperial Inspection Branch.

1169. With regard to the question of pay—on this subject there is a General Order, No. 112, dated the 25th October;—we will take first, “Privates and Buglers”—does that mean that privates would receive 4s. 6d. per day? One way or another, yes.

1170. Did you prepare the estimate submitted to the Minister of Defence or the Treasurer on that basis? Yes.

1171. So many men at an average of 4s. 6d. and so many officers at the different rates specified? Yes.

1172. Did you then know that the Imperial authorities were going to pay Imperial rates to those men in South Africa? Yes; we took credit for that as a deduction.

1173. If you look up the papers of the 26th or 27th December I think you will find that you sent some cables to the Imperial authorities, two months after this, asking them whether they were paying the men or whether they intended to pay them? Yes—that is, if they were actually paying the men.

1174. So that on the 26th December you were uncertain whether the Imperial authorities were paying them or not? We were not certain whether the men were actually getting the money. We, of course, gave the men an advance of pay when they left here.

1175. You granted them a month's advance? I think that was it. I think it varied, but I think it ran to about a month.

1176. That would, practically, land them in South Africa? Yes, with a month's pay in their pocket.

1177. They would get the pay here, but it would take them a month to get to South Africa? They could not spend it on board ship.

1178. Do they not run canteens on board ship? Yes.

1179. The general understanding was that the whole of the men volunteering for service in South Africa should receive, altogether, 4s. 6d. a day? Yes.

1180. What do you make of this note, signed “John See,” attached as a Minute to General Order 112:—

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Officers and Warrant Officers of the General and Permanent Staff or Permanent Forces selected for service in South Africa, receiving the rates of pay which they now draw (unless employed in a higher or lower capacity), with the usual allowances, and of Non-commissioned Officers and men receiving their present rates of pay and usual allowances, with the addition, while actually on service in South Africa, of Imperial rates.

That only applies to Officers and men who were in the permanent employment of this Government—General and Permanent Staff. It would include the Permanent Artillery.

1181. So that, after all, the whole of the men did not leave here under the same payment? No; there was a distinct line of difference drawn between permanent men, who had not to chuck up work, and men who had to do so, and who would have to hunt round for work when they came back. We had to assume

G. A. French. that the Permanent men were on a better footing in that respect, inasmuch as they never lost a day's pay but stepped from one job into another, and would step back again.  
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1182. But do you think it was a wise policy that men in the same Company, fighting together in the same rank, should receive different rates of pay? It is not as bad as that when you come to look into it. That hard-and-fast rule applies to the whole of "A" Battery. Then there is the question of the odds and ends—men who came out of the Permanent Force and went into something else.

1183. A great many men of "A" Battery, including a number of your artillery drivers, were taken into the Army Medical Corps? Yes.

1184. Therefore they would only get 3s. 5d. a day—that is 2s. 3d. and 1s. 2d., while other drivers driving alongside of them would get 4s. 6d.? As a matter of fact a whole lot of them will only be drawing Imperial rates of pay, so that the actual cash drawn by them will be the same in South Africa, and when they come back—that is the point I have talked over with Colonel Roberts—we consider that that General Order is wide enough to let the Government allow these men to avail themselves of those higher rates if they wish, because they practically have allowed it in the case of returned officers. There would not be many cases of that sort; there might perhaps be sixty or seventy.

1185. It will affect the whole of "A" Battery? No; they are all working by themselves.

1186. But I mean they will all draw the lower rate? Yes; the settlement does not occur until they come back.

1187. But you only contemplate, as far as that goes, paying them, with the Imperial rate added, 3s. 5d.? I do not think they will have any further claim than that; they are not at all on all-fours with the ordinary Volunteers.

1188. Do you know the rates the Imperial Government are paying in South Africa—in Cape Colony and Natal? They are paying pretty high rates. I judge from what they paid the last Bushmen's Contingent, whom they allowed 5s. per day.

1189. Are you aware that they pay them 7s. 6d. to 10s.? I think that includes the keep of themselves and their horses.

1190. You are now referring to the Police; but take Brabant's Horse, are you aware that the Imperial Government pay those men something like 7s. 6d.? I had seen statements made but I did not know. They paid them pretty high, I thought.

1191. And Lock's Horse, Roberts' Horse, Kitchener's Horse, 8s. clear pay, everything else found? It seems a very good rate of pay.

1192. And the Yeomanry Scouts are also paid 8s.? That must compare unfavourably with their own Yeomanry out there.

1193. You are aware that this Colony has lately dispatched a small force to China? Yes.

1194. That being a Naval force, I presume you had nothing to do with it? No; we only sent some twenty-five men, whom they called Marines.

1195. Are you aware that they are receiving at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day? Yes; I saw that in the papers.

1196. From your knowledge and from reading private communications received, have you come to the conclusion that the campaign in the Transvaal has been a trying and a heavy one for both men and horses? Yes; very.

1197. One of the most trying campaigns we have ever read of? Yes; because, although the climate is fine the men have been without tents, often without blankets, and exposed in many ways.

1198. And they must have suffered much more severely than men in other campaigns, being very often short of food, owing to the great distance they had to cover, and the long lines of communication which had to be kept open? Yes.

1199. So that it has been a very trying campaign? Quite so.

1200. Under these circumstances, do you not think that, as far as remuneration to those who volunteered is concerned, this Colony ought to be something like equal to Cape Colony and Natal as regards the rates of pay? I should think so—if they wished to do it, of course.

1201. And with what we are doing in regard to those whom we are sending to China? Yes.

1202. You are in a fair position to form an opinion. Do you think that those men whom have gone to China are likely to have a more trying and difficult time than those who went to the Transvaal? No; I should think a great deal less so.

1203. That is very probable if they are on board ship? They would be comfortably housed and fed and so on.

1204. They would not have to sleep out without tents and in heavy rain? Probably not.

1205. Not if they are on board ship? No.

1206. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are they not to be used as a land force? I do not think they would be very far from the ship. Take the whole distance to Pekin—it would not be many days' march, not a hundred miles.

1207. *Chairman.*] In regard to climate, I suppose 80 per cent. of the men who have come back from South Africa suffered from enteric fever? I should think so. Of the last lot of fifty-six, only four were wounded.

1208. That shows that the South African climate is not a healthy one? The climate is always considered good enough, but enteric fever and dysentery are the curse of large camps.

1209. As far as you are able to judge, there is no reason why the men going to China should receive 7s. 6d. a day while those who have gone to South Africa only receive 4s. 6d.? I did not like the comparison, I can tell you.

1210. You see no reason why it should be so? No; I do not.

1211. You sent a letter to the Commandant at Capetown on the subject of the pay of the officers, instructing him not to pay twenty officers of the Permanent Force their field allowance, but if they chose they might be permitted to draw what is known as the South African allowance—you know the communication to which I refer? Yes; I have a copy of the letter, which I hand in. It is as follows:—

New South Wales Military Forces,  
Head-quarters, Sydney, 20 February, 1900.

From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales Military Forces, to The General Officer Commanding, Capetown.

Sir,

Subject: Pay to Officers in permanent employ, Statement *re.*

I have the honor to submit the annexed statement showing names of certain Officers in permanent employ of this Colony, whose salaries are being paid in full by the Military Department here. I

## ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

I would be much obliged by your passing on this statement to the proper quarters, so that duplicate payments may not be made. G. A. French, 14 Aug., 1900.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Imperial Government with the Government of New South Wales, it is understood that pay and allowances on the Imperial scale will be granted by the Imperial Government. It would, therefore, appear that the Imperial rates, in the case of Officers on the annexed list, should eventually be credited to this Government, and not paid to individual Officers.

I may further mention that "Field Allowance" is being paid by New South Wales to all these Officers; but if the South African "Colonial Allowance" is being paid to Imperial Officers, it may, if there is no objection, be paid direct to the Officers on the annexed list.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

## [MEMORANDUM.]

From the Military Secretary, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, to Major-General French, C.M.G., R.A.

20 February, 1900.

THE following Officers are receiving their pay and allowances as provided upon the Estimates, and it is understood that they should not receive pay or allowances from the Imperial Authorities while serving in South Africa. Should they be in receipt of any pay or allowance, other than what is provided by the New South Wales Government, these amounts should be credited to the New South Wales Government.

*Special Service Officers.*

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Bayly, Infantry.  
Major W. T. Bridges, Artillery.  
Captain H. Dangar, Artillery.  
Captain A. P. Luscombe, Artillery.  
Lieut. R. L. Jenkins, Artillery.  
Lieut. C. W. Lamb, Artillery.  
Hon. Major and Capt. P. Owen, Engineer Staff.  
Captain L. H. Kyngdon, Artillery.  
Lieut. G. J. Grieve, Infantry.  
Captain A. P. Gribben, Veterinary Department.

*Officers with Units.*

Colonel (Major) S. C. U. Smith, Field Artillery.  
Capt. (Lieut.) E. A. Antill, Field Artillery.  
Lieut. S. E. Christian, Field Artillery.  
Lieut. H. St. J. Sweetland, Field Artillery.  
Lieut. H. J. C. Taylor (attached), Field Artillery.  
Colonel W. D. Campbell Williams, Medical Staff Corps.  
Capt. and Temporary Major G. L. Lee, N.S.W. Lancers.  
Capt. J. M. Antil, N.S.W. Mounted Rifles.  
Lt.-Col. (Major) G. C. Knight, Mounted Infantry.  
Captain M. A. Hilliard, Mounted Infantry.  
Capt. J. G. Legge, Infantry.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Mil. Sec. and D. of A. and S.  
N. S. Wales, 20/2/1900.

Submitted.—G. A. FRENCH, Maj.-Gen., Commanding N.S.W. Forces, Sydney, N. S. Wales, 20/2/1900.

It applies wholly to the Permanent officers, whose pay was already provided. The object was to avoid duplicate payment. We assumed that each of these officers, unless provided otherwise, was getting the Imperial rate of pay in South Africa. Some left the whole of their pay here, and then expected to get paid there. Of course anything paid on behalf of their services should be re-credited to our Government. 1212. This communication deals only with Permanent officers? Permanent and Staff officers whose salaries were fully provided by this Government, and in most cases higher than what could be drawn there.

1213. You made no such provision in regard to the Volunteer Force? There was no liability of their being paid twice over.

1214. Could you explain what constituted the difference? The salaries of these officers were already provided on the Estimates. They were allowed to take those salaries, even though they were more than what they were entitled to on their rank there. If an officer left the whole of that money to be drawn here, he could not expect to draw it again in South Africa. All payments on behalf of the Imperial Government would be recredited to this Government.

1215. Take for instance a Captain; he gets 3s. 6d. field allowance? That is included in his pay here.

1216. But he only gets field allowance when on active service? The whole time on active service.

1217. In time of peace they do not draw this field allowance? No, they do not draw field allowance here in time of peace.

1218. Then the salaries provided on the Estimates would only provide for their salary, minus field allowance? Certain allowances are included in the salaries on the Estimates, as well as pay.

1219. I want to know what is "field allowance." Am I right in supposing that it is a special allowance provided for officers when on active service, when they take the field—when actually fighting or preparing to fight? Yes.

1220. That field allowance of 3s. 6d. would not be provided for in our Estimates for the Permanent officers? No; because their pay was supposed to be big enough to include all that.

1221. Your letter to the Commandant in Capetown provides that Imperial Authorities are not to pay to the officers the allowance of 3s. 6d. per day, say for a Captain? Which has been already paid by this Government.

1222. You gave instructions that they were not to pay that to the individual officers on service at the front? It is to be recredited to this Government to avoid duplicate payments.

1223. How are you going to pay that 3s. 6d. per day—I am talking now of the Permanent officers—in addition to their permanent salary? Their whole pay and allowances cover the field allowance as well as pay.

1224. But in time of peace we do not provide for a field allowance in their pay. While there is a sum of 3s. 6d. a day provided as field allowance for an officer going on active service, you communicated specially with the Imperial Authorities in Cape Colony asking them not to pay that 3s. 6d. to the officers? Credit this Government with it, for this Government has practically already paid it.

1225. How had the Government paid it? In the bigger salary they let them take.

1226. But they had that salary in time of peace, and there is a special allowance of 3s. 6d. per day when on active service in time of war? Put it this way: Suppose you are a Captain in the Permanent Force, going on service. We say, if you go you will get 20s. a day pay, and 3s. 6d. deferred pay, or field pay. But you are drawing your pay and allowances, worth 30s. per day—which will you take? You will naturally take the higher rate. I will always maintain that the Imperial Government should recredit this Government that amount.

1227. But you have not got the drift of my question; the higher rate was the rate which was being paid in times of peace;—is not that so? Yes.

1228. Because we in the Colonies pay a higher rate than they do in the Imperial Army? Yes.

1229. There is always a special or field allowance made to officers on active service, and, I suppose, as a matter of fact, to privates too? In some way, I suppose—an equivalent for it.

1230.

G. A. French. 1230. So that both officer and private receive something additional when on active service? Yes.

14 Aug., 1900. 1231. Our officers having received a higher rate of pay in time of peace, presumably because wages are higher in this country,—do you think that is a reason why they should not get the field allowance which it is customary to pay to all officers in practically all countries? Then you would be at once put in the difficulty that you would have two captains, serving alongside each other, one drawing a very much higher rate of pay than the other.

1232. Did you fix the pay of a Volunteer captain at less than that of a Permanent captain? The rates of pay were all settled by the Commandants' Conference which met in Melbourne.

1233. Has there been any provision made to stop the field allowance from the Volunteer officer? No; he will get it. The letter simply applies to officers of the Permanent Force and Staff who are drawing salaries from the Government here, drawing higher rates.

1234. What is this field allowance actually for? For an officer on ordinary rates of pay getting something extra to fit him out when he goes on service—really a sort of extra douceur, as it were.

1235. Is it not really for extra expenditure incurred in actual service—in actual fighting? I do not know exactly the points the Imperial Government had in view in originally fixing it. Theoretically, it is to help him to get his outfit, and so on.

1236. If it is paid at the rate of 3s. 6d. per day, it would appear that it was because he was going to incur extra expense while at the front;—if it were in order to supply an outfit, would it not be more reasonable to furnish the officer with a certain amount in actual cash, to start with? When the Imperial Government issue field allowance they usually issue about three months' allowance in advance.

1237. Although you stopped payment of the field allowance by the Imperial Government, did you make any provision here to have it paid to the officers by the New South Wales Government? It is in their salaries.

1238. Therefore, the stopping the payment of the 3s. 6d. might have left every officer practically stranded? I do not see why it should, because they were getting more pay actually than the others they were serving with.

1239. But they were not getting any—it was being kept here? Because they left it here themselves. If they had wanted their pay there, they would have got the whole of it.

1240. As a matter of fact, have you sent a single copper to South Africa to pay these men? Not unless they left orders for it to be sent.

1241. Whether they left orders or not, has one single penny gone? I should think in some cases it has, but I cannot tell you positively. That would be a matter for the Paymaster. Whatever their orders were, the money was applied for.

1242. If the Military Secretary says that not a single penny has been forwarded for their payment in South Africa, I suppose he would be in a position to speak positively? Yes; he would know.

1243. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do I understand that the Volunteer officer in South Africa draws his field allowance and the Permanent officer does not? Because the Permanent officer's salary covers, not only his field allowance, but a good deal more.

1244. *Chairman.*] Suppose a Volunteer officer left an order here to pay his money, say, to his wife; take the case of a lieutenant—an officer of the purely Volunteer Force;—his pay, with field allowance, would be 19s.? Yes.

1245. If you accepted an order from him to pay his wife 19s., I suppose you would consider yourself under some sort of obligation to pay her that sum, just the same as you would in the case of the wife of a lieutenant in the Permanent Force? I am rather doubtful if he would be allowed to do that, because a portion of that would be paid by the Imperial Government, and I think it would be less than that.

1246. But would it not apply in the same way to the Permanent officer? In what way?

1247. You allowed the Permanent officer to leave an order here for the whole of his pay, and you wrote specially to the Imperial authorities not to pay him anything? Because he had got that, and more, here.

1248. In regard to the Volunteer officer, if he left an order here for 19s., was it not just as necessary to communicate with the Imperial authorities, asking them not to pay the Volunteer officer anything, as he was getting it paid here? I should think Colonel Roberts would have done that, if there were such cases, and the whole amount was left to be paid here; but I rather think he stopped the Imperial rate, so that a man could not leave more, as it were, than the difference. In the case of a lieutenant, the amounts were 6s. 9d. and 19s.; he could only leave the difference.

1249. According to Colonel Roberts' evidence, you accepted orders leaving the whole amount? Yes. I should think all they would have in South Africa would be their Colonial allowance of 1s. 6d., which we did not take any cognizance of.

1250. Captain Hilliard is one instance;—supposing his pay were 30s. a day here on a peace footing, what would his pay and allowance be on active service at the front? He was allowed to draw his annual salary.

1251. Then his pay on a war footing at the front would be still 30s. a day? Yes.

1252. Therefore, he would not in any way reap the advantages of those field allowances which are made to officers when on active service? You would think so from that way of putting it; but as a matter of fact he is drawing, while on field service, lodging money and fuel and light allowance, stable allowance for two horses, and forage allowance, if a mounted officer.

1253. Would Captain Hilliard, on active service at the front, receive more money and allowances than when here on a peace footing, or would he receive exactly the same? He would receive the same; but he would get the South African Colonial allowance of 1s. 6d. a day in addition.

1254. Do the Imperial officers receive, in addition to their ordinary pay when on active service, 3s. 6d. field allowance per day for a captain and 1s. 6d., known as the South African Colonial allowance? I understand they do. All the details of these matters are in the hands of Colonel Roberts, and I have asked him whether any of the Permanent officers are getting field allowance, and this is his answer:—"All special officers leaving with Contingents have their pay calculated at their individual rate, with the addition of their allowance and field allowance of their rank."

1255. It would appear, then, that our Permanent officers have really not received any additional field allowance? They ought not to do so if their salary is in excess.

1256. But, as a matter of fact, did they? Not so far as I understand.

1257. With the exception of the South African Colonial allowance, they are not getting any allowance or additional pay outside of that which they would receive if they were remaining in New South Wales? They are in no sense at a loss.

1258-9. Have you a fair idea of the additional expenditure likely to be incurred by men on active service? G. A. French. I understand that in parts of South Africa where they require to buy things they have to pay very heavily for them. 14 Aug., 1900.

1260. Would you be surprised to learn, for example, that if they want a drink they have to pay 3s. for it? At some places, perhaps, they might have to pay that.

1261. At Bloemfontein, for instance, if they wanted to buy any ordinary article of food, such as tinned meat, they would have to pay about 300 per cent. more than the article would cost here? I have understood that generally the prices are much higher than they are here.

1262. Still you stopped permanent officers from getting their field allowance from the Imperial authorities by your communication dated 20th February? Only those who were drawing the equivalent or higher here. There was what we would call duplicate payment.

1263. But, as a matter of fact, you stopped all the permanent and Staff officers from drawing their field allowance from the Imperial authorities? If they were in receipt of an equivalent in pay and allowance here.

1264. Are there any permanent or Staff officers who have been allowed to draw their field allowance in South Africa from the Imperial authorities? I would not be certain, but I do not think so. The money should all be recovered and credited eventually to this Government.

1265. With regard to the Volunteer officers, they have been allowed to draw their Imperial rate of pay and their field allowances from the Imperial authorities? So I understand.

1266. Could you supply us with a list of the applications by those who wanted to go to South Africa as officers for commissions in the Second Contingent? I think you will find the whole of the names in the list I now produce (Vide Appendix B1.)

1267. Had you the recommending of officers for the Citizens' Bush Contingent? Only in part.

1268. With regard to the Imperial Bushmen, had you to do with the officers in that case wholly or in part? The work was mainly done by me.

1269. The recommendations in connection with the Second Contingent were made wholly by you? Yes mainly. Of course there were recommendations from various quarters.

1270. But you would finally submit to the Minister of Defence a list of the officers for his approval? Yes.

1271. In regard to the Second Contingent, were your recommendations generally adopted? I think so; I do not recollect any particular change.

1272. I see that Captain Anderson of the New South Wales Field Artillery was selected to go as lieutenant;—did he go? Yes. He was in the Field Battery, I think.

1273. Veterinary Surgeon Burrage went with "A" Battery? He was specially engaged for the Service, I think.

1274. Lieutenant Brace, I believe, was a Special Service Officer? Yes, he was in the Garrison Artillery.

1275. Did he go? Yes. I should point out that the list you are quoting from is a list of candidates. The particular officer to whom you now refer went, I believe, on the 17th January.

1276. Warrant Officer Drage is also in this list;—do you know what position he held? I believe he got a commission as second lieutenant, and was killed.

1277. I find also in the list the name of Captain Dibbs, of the Scottish Rifles, as a Special Service Officer;—his service, apparently, dates back to the 4th July, 1899? I believe he went with the Bushmen's Contingent.

1278. He was recommended as a Special Service Officer? I believe so. He went on the 28th February, I think—about the time the Bushmen's Contingent went.

1279. Had he been in the Scottish Rifles from the 4th July, 1899? I suppose he had, if that is the date mentioned in the list.

1280. I see in the list also the name of Lieutenant J. C. Garvan, of the Irish Rifles, whose services dated, apparently, from the 26th February, 1897? Yes; he was a young officer in the Irish Rifles.

1281. How long did he remain an officer of the Irish Rifles? He was in the Service for about thirteen months. I believe he left it in March, 1898.

1282. You are absolutely sure that he was thirteen months in the Irish Rifles? That is the information given me. I should think it would be about that time.

1283. Did he pass any examination for the position of lieutenant while he was in the Irish Rifles? I could not tell you without reference. He appears to have passed a portion of the examination.

1284. It is not shown that he passed the whole of it? No; but it is open to the officers to take a part of it at a time if they like.

1285. It is not shown that he passed the full examination? No.

1286. *Mr. Meagher.*] The whole of that officer's service was contained in the thirteen months during which he was in the Irish Rifles? Yes.

1287. *Chairman.*] In addition to the examination in military experience, are there any other tests required to be passed? Yes; the men are in camp, and, as far as possible, it is there seen what they can do.

1288. Many officers of foot regiments, such as the Irish Rifles, would not have had much experience in riding;—when they joined the Mounted Rifle Corps were they put through a riding test? Every officer was tested closely for riding.

1289. I suppose you did not put the officers through the shooting test? I do not think so, unless they wished to go through it.

1290. In selecting the officers, I suppose it was your desire to select the very best men? Yes, if possible; but, I may remark, that, after the first Contingents had been despatched, the conditions became much more difficult. It was very hard to get experienced officers, and many men who were experienced had not volunteered.

1291. Major Murray was the Officer Commanding the Irish Rifles? That was his position when he went.

1292. He went as a Special Service Officer, did he not? Yes.

1293. Was he first selected as an officer in the Mounted Rifles? He volunteered for that position, but the tests were not satisfactory for a Mounted Rifle Officer, and we let him go as a Special Service Officer.

1294. Was he going as a major of the mounted Rifles? As the captain of a company.

1295. But the tests you say were not satisfactory as regards a Mounted Rifle Officer? I do not think he himself was satisfied. He preferred to go as a Special Service Officer.

G. A. French. 1296. And he did actually go as a Special Service Officer? Yes.

14 Aug., 1900. 1297. If he had been a crack horseman he would, of course, have gone as a captain of a company? Probably.

1298. But as he was not a crack horseman, he went as a major—a higher rank? His own rank.

1299. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was riding the only test to which he was subjected? No; but he was not very well satisfied himself; he did not care to go as a Mounted Rifle Officer.

1300. *Chairman.*] In the case of an officer in the Cavalry or Mounted Rifles, riding would be a very important thing? Yes; especially in Cavalry.

1301. But also in Mounted Rifles? Yes; but there is a difference in the case of Mounted Infantry.

1302. *Mr. Chanter.*] Is it not necessary under those circumstances for an officer to have a knowledge of mounted drill in addition to foot drill? Yes; but our mounted drill is not difficult to learn.

1303. *Chairman.*] So far as mounted drill is concerned, a fairly intelligent man, if he put his mind to it, could learn it in a week? Yes; our mounted drill is very simple.

1304. Now, as regards Major Lenehan, was he first selected as captain in the Mounted Rifles? Yes.

1305. Was he afterwards selected as a Special Service Officer? He was selected as captain in the Mounted Rifles, I think.

1306. Lieutenant Mackellar was selected from the Scottish Rifles? Yes; the poor young fellow has been killed.

1307. I see he joined the corps on the 31st March, 1898;—did you select him as a first or second lieutenant? He went with the First Australian Horse.

1308. He had had no experience in a Cavalry regiment, apparently? No; he was in the Scottish Rifles.

1309. Purely an Infantry regiment? Yes.

1310. Did you know his age? I should think he was about 21 or 22.

1311. Would you be surprised to know he was only 19? I should have thought him older than that; he was a fine-looking fellow for that age. He passed the examination for an Imperial commission.

1312. When was that? Shortly before he went away.

1313. Was the examination for Cavalry or for Infantry? I think he wanted to get into the Gordon Highlanders.

1314. Lieutenant Mackellar was 19 years of age, he had no previous experience as a Cavalry officer, and he was promoted to be second in command of the Australian Horse? That is not exactly the way to put it. He was sent to a squadron of the Australian Horse under Captain Thompson. Lieutenant Mackellar's age had he lived would have been 20.

1315. But at the time he left he was a little over 19 years of age? Yes. But I should explain that there was a great deal of difficulty in getting officers to volunteer from the Australian Horse. In order to make up the squadron we had to promote two sergeants to officers.

1316. Do you not think a sergeant who had put in a number of years as drill sergeant, and that sort of thing in the Australian Horse, and who had had experience as a Cavalry soldier in the Imperial army, would have been more qualified to hold the rank of first lieutenant than would a boy of 19 years of age who had never had any previous experience in Cavalry? No doubt. But the appointments to the Australian Horse became a regimental matter. It was not an ordinary corps for which you could pick men from here, there, and everywhere. The Colonel of the Australian Horse submitted the whole list, and it was not interfered with.

1317. As a matter of fact, the recommendations of the Australian Horse were practically made by the Colonel of that regiment? Yes.

1318. And you did not interfere with them? No.

1319. In regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow, the Officer Commanding the Mounted Rifles, I see that his service dates from the 17th July, 1891; he had experience in the Chitral expedition;—it is stated in the list which you handed in that he retired, but subsequently rejoined? I think that means that he withdrew his name.

1320. What position did he apply for? He was inclined to go as Colonel of the Mounted Rifles.

1321. Was he refused that position? I think he got the offer of some other position on the Imperial staff in South Africa, and was prepared to take that.

1322. Was it not when he was trying to go as Major of the Bushmen that he got the Imperial offer? I could not be certain about that.

1323. Had you any disagreement with him? No.

1324. He commanded the Mounted Rifles here? Yes. He had a strong claim to go.

1325. If he were qualified to command the Mounted Rifles here, would he not have been equal to the duty of Commander in this case? Yes, I should think so.

1326. Did you refuse to take him for that position? No. As far as I can recollect, he retired from the position himself.

1327. If he says that the reason he withdrew his name was that he found you were not likely to treat him fairly, and that you had refused to give him fair treatment, you could not understand such a statement? No. As well as I can recollect the circumstances, speaking from memory, he himself retired from the position.

1328. So that if he now says he was jockeyed out of the command, it would not, according to your knowledge of the case, be correct? I should not think so. I recollect pointing out to him what a better position it would be to command our own men than to take a subordinate position upon the Imperial staff.

1329. Practically as a galloper? Exactly; that is just what I told him, almost in your own words.

1330. I see here also the name of Lieutenant Dowel O'Reilly, who was four years in the Infantry, and who is now in the Reserve of Officers. Can you explain why Mr. Dowel O'Reilly was not granted a position, and why Lieutenant Garvan was granted one. Mr. O'Reilly had four years' experience, and passed all his examinations. Mr. Garvan had, on the other hand, one year's experience, and passed only portion of his examination. Had you anything against Mr. O'Reilly's character? I do not know of anything. I cannot remember any of the particulars; there was such a vast number of cases to be dealt with.

1331. Still you would think that an officer of four years' experience, who had passed all his examinations, would be preferred to an officer of one year's service who had not passed a full examination, other things being equal? Quite so.



1332. I come now to the case of Major P. T. Owen, a Special Service Officer on the Engineers' Staff;— G. A. French. his service dates back to the 6th September, 1884; he must have joined the service when he was very young? My impression is that he was out of the service for some years, and afterwards came back again. 14 Aug., 1900.

1333. He is on the Engineers' Staff? Yes.

1334. How long is it since he obtained the rank of major? It was only a temporary rank. I see that the date is August, 1899.

1335. How many majors have you, generally, in the Engineer Corps here? I think there are only about three.

1336. I mean on the Permanent Staff? I think there are only Major Lee and Temporary Major Owen.

1337. Is it the custom when an officer applies for special service, or for service, that he should be medically examined? Everyone going on special service should be medically examined.

1338. Could you discover the name of the medical man who examined Major Owen? Yes.

1339. Will you make a note of it? Yes.

1340. You know Major Owen? Very well.

1341. Does he look a strong, robust, healthy sort of man—the sort of man who would stand a campaign? No.

1342. Does he, as a matter of fact, look quite the opposite? From what I know of him I should say that he was inclined to go sick very easily. I advised him against going when I knew that he wanted to go.

1343. I suppose you are aware that he has now been invalided home from South Africa? Yes.

1344. Do you know how long he stood active service there? It must have been a short time. I am not sure of the exact time, but it was perhaps not more than a couple of months.

1345. Would you be surprised to learn that it was a much less period? I have no official information as to what he went home for. I understand, however, that it was not a case of enteric fever.

1346. Do you know where Major Owen was on service when in South Africa? He had some temporary staff appointment. My instructions to him were to endeavour to pick up as much engineering knowledge as he could; but I do not think he got much chance in that direction. I think he was sent towards Kimberley after it was relieved.

1347. And remained there until he was sent home? Yes.

1348. In addition to sending Major Owen, I believe the Government sent a servant for him? I think he was upon exactly the same footing with any other Special Service Officer in that matter.

1349. What rank does an officer require to hold before he can take a servant? Every officer is allowed a servant.

1350. The Special Service Officers who went from these Colonies took servants with them? Every officer may not have taken a servant, but he was entitled to take one, if he liked. Perhaps the officer might in some cases have determined to pick up a servant in South Africa.

1351. The Government not only provided Major Owen with a servant, but they provided him also with a horse? As a field officer he would be allowed a horse. I think that in the case of Special Service Officers the Government allowed the whole of them a horse.

1352. I believe he also cost the Government his fare to Capetown;—do you know how much that would be? I should think it would be about £25. I was under the impression that he went in one of the "troopers."

1353. The fare for his servant would be £14 14s., would it not? I rather fancy the Government must have had some rate for servants. There would probably be several others going at the same time.

1354. As a matter of fact, they paid full rates. I suppose the horse would cost another £12 12s.? Yes.

1355. So that there would be an expenditure of 56 guineas to land Major Owen at Capetown, and, after something like two months' service in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, he was invalided home. Do you know what Major Owen's rate of pay, and also what his allowances would be? As an officer in the Engineers' service he would get the consolidated rate. I suppose it would come to something like £500 a year.

1356. So that, in addition to the cost of 56 guineas to land him, his servant, and horse at Capetown, his pay amounted to £10 a week, and there was pay at the rate of about 24s. or 25s. a week for his servant. There would also be the cost of the return fare of the servant, presumably? Yes, if he did not come in a "trooper."

1357. The Major was paid during the whole time he was in South Africa, and his servant was paid during the whole of the time he was there. Can you tell me how long Major Owen could remain away as an invalid on full pay? If he was certified by the doctor as ill he would continue drawing pay; but from what I have heard he is on his way out. However, I have no official information on the subject.

1358. I am anxious to ascertain the full possibilities of the affair, because they appear to me to be vast. Suppose that Major Owen were of a weakly constitution, and that he was for years unfit to resume duty, would he be able to continue drawing his pay so long as he could obtain a medical certificate to the effect that he was unable to resume duty? Not according to the Imperial regulations.

1359. But according to our regulations? Under our regulations he would be put on half pay.

1360. He is on full pay now? Yes, temporarily.

1361. For how long could he remain on full pay? There would be no urgency up to (say) six months.

1362. Could he draw the full pay after that date? After that date the Medical Board would recommend what should be done with him.

1363. The question would be decided by an Imperial Medical Board? Yes.

1364. So that if an Imperial Medical Board decided that we should pay Major Owen full pay for two or three years he would receive that full pay? They would not be likely to do that.

1365. But if they liked they could do it? Six months is as much as is ever recommended. Afterwards the man has to come up again for examination.

1366. But suppose the man keeps coming up for examination, and is found still unfit for duty? That might be the case of course.

1367. Did you recommend Major Owen for special service? The matter eventually came before me, but a good deal of pressure was brought to bear by different officers who were anxious to get away on special service.

1368. Do you mean political pressure; and, if so, who applied the pressure? That I cannot tell.

1369.

- G. A. French. 1369. If there were pressure you must know from what direction it was coming? Various officers who were anxious to go tried to pull all the wires they knew of—Ministers, ex-Ministers, and so on.
- 14 Aug., 1900. 1370. But the whole responsibility devolved upon you if you recommended the men? Did any of these wild politicians approach you as regards any of the officers? Personally do you mean.
1371. What I mean is this: Did they come along and suggest that, for the sake of old times, you ought to make a certain recommendation which you did not feel inclined to make? I cannot recollect anything of the sort. I used to get letters of recommendation.
1372. In regard to Major Owen, I presume that he put in an application for special service? I suppose he did.
1373. That is the only way in which the matter could come before you, is it not? I do not know. There was a good deal of worrying on the part of Members of Parliament in recommending certain men. I could not say whether Major Owen actually sent in an official application, but the matter could easily be hunted up.
1374. Could you tell us whether any politician—Minister, ex-Minister, or Member of Parliament—approached you in any way with regard to the sending of Major Owen as a Special Service Officer? I cannot remember at this moment that anyone did so.
1375. You do not remember any Minister approaching you? I cannot say that I do. I often received notice that such-and-such a person was an applicant.
1376. If you have no recollection of anyone approaching you in regard to Major Owen, or of any special application being made by Major Owen himself, you must have appointed him from your own knowledge of him? The matter stands in this way: Major Owen is a very good officer, and I should naturally be willing to further his interests. Many of the permanent officers were very anxious to go, and I should not be likely to stand in their way.
1377. Still, Major Owen has not been a success as a Special Service Officer. Without his taking the fever, or without getting wounded, it was necessary for him to be invalided home. He appears to have been in a condition of general breakdown? That is the practical result. I am reminded that the Chief Secretary decided that Major Owen was to go, and in effect added his name to the list of Special Service Officers.
1378. Is that fact disclosed by your papers? I cannot say at this moment, but I presume so.
1379. *Mr. Meagher.*] Would the Chief Secretary be likely to add his name to the list without consulting you? I think it is quite likely he may have spoken to me with a view to ascertain whether I had any objection. Of course I would not be likely to have any, because Major Owen is an officer who is thoroughly well up in his work.
1380. *Chairman.*] If you had any objection to Major Owen going as a Special Service Officer, I suppose it would be in the rights of your position to protest so far as you were concerned? Yes; but I do not think in the circumstances I should be likely to do so. I had no objection to him.
1381. If you had had any objection you would have entered a protest? I think I remember saying to Major Owen that I did not think he was strong enough to go, but I did not make any official protest.
1382. With regard to Special Service Officers going out, or the officers of companies going out, do they find their own equipment? They were generally given a special sum with which to find their equipment.
1383. The maximum amount being what? In the case of a mounted officer, £25; in the case of a dismounted officer, £20. There are certain exceptions to officers drawing the full amount, but I will hand in the conditions. (*Vide Appendix B2*).
1384. Do you know what has been Major Owen's experience as an engineer? He has had varied experience. He knows a good deal about electrical engineering, and having been with Mort & Co. for some years, he knows a good deal of marine architecture.
1385. I suppose that you are aware that there are certain qualifications for different branches of engineering? Yes.
1386. Do you know what Major Owen's qualifications were? I see from the Army List that he was assistant engineer for military works in January, 1890.
1387. But does he belong to the Royal Society of Engineers for example;—has he passed the necessary examination? I do not think he has passed that examination, but he passed through a long course of submarine mining at Chatham and Portsmouth in 1894. I am told that he is an associate of the Architects' Institute, and also of the Engineers' Institute.
1388. What position does that carry with it? I do not know.
1389. I notice also in this list the name of Major Lee? He also passed through a course of submarine mining at Chatham and Portsmouth. He also passed examinations in electricity and the Brennan torpedo. That is the line in which he is now engaged.
1390. Is Major Lee or Major Owen the more expert man, taking their examinations as a test? Apparently as regards submarine mining, they have passed through the same course; they are probably both good in that line. But I should think Major Lee, taking him all round, would be the better man for the submarine mining of which he is now in charge.
1391. I see also in this list the name of Lieutenant R. A. Price, of the 2nd Infantry Regiment; he was not selected. His service began on the 11th June, 1898; did he pass his examination as lieutenant in full? I do not think so. If you want the full particulars I could let you have them.
1392. How do you account for Lieutenant Garvan being accepted, and Lieutenant Price being left out? Did Lieutenant Price want to go?
1393. Was it because he could not bring the same amount of pressure to bear? That I cannot say. What I have said with regard to pressure does not apply so much to these officers as to Permanent Officers who wanted to go on active service.
1394. If Lieutenant Price had brought sufficient pressure to bear then, you think he might have managed to get away? That I cannot tell. You have in front of you a big list of officers, and each name has to be carefully examined to see how the applicant would be likely to shape at his work, and so on.
1395. I see here also the name of Lieutenant Parton. He is said to have been an Engineer in the Kaffir and Zulu Wars in 1879, in the Transvaal War of 1880–81, and in the Nile Expedition of 1884–85. This officer with all these qualifications is refused? I think you will find that he is one of the Warrant Office instructors here. He was a Warrant Officer when I came, and I had him promoted.
1396. Apparently he has had more experience than any one I can see in this list, still it was not thought advisable to send him? We had to keep a certain number here. There were many officers who might have gone, but we could not allow them to go. There is Major Lee for example.

1397. Then you did not invariably send away the best officers but rather those you could best afford to spare? We had to keep a certain number of officers. Major Lee, for example, could not be allowed to go. It would not be easy to get a man to put in his place. G. A. French.  
14 Aug., 1900.
1398. *Mr. Meagher.*] As a matter of fact you yourself were anxious to go? Yes.
1399. *Chairman.*] Major Lee is of a more robust constitution than is Major Owen; could he not have been allowed to go while Major Owen remained here, and took charge of the submarine mining, in which case he would have received more careful treatment? It might have been done, but I do not think such a change was proposed.
1400. Did you recommend Colonel Smith to go in charge of "A" Battery? Yes.
1401. I suppose that he is looked upon as an excellent officer? As one of the best officers in the Artillery.
1402. What sort of reputation does he possess among artillerists? Excellent.
1403. You would not be surprised to hear that he is regarded as one of the four or five best artillerists in the British Army? Not at all surprised.
1404. I come now to Major Savage; what rank does he hold here? He is a Major in the Garrison Artillery.
1405. Is he a young man? No; none of the Majors are very young men.
1406. How old is he? I think he will be 50 in October.
1407. Is he a slight, active, athletic kind of man? No, but he has plenty of energy.
1408. In doing what? At his own work; I call him a good officer.
1409. Do you think he could walk 27 miles a day carrying 60 lb. of swag? No: he is not at all that kind of man.
1410. If his horse died could he walk 6 miles and carry his accoutrements? I think it would trouble him. My idea in letting him go was that it was probable that a siege train would be sent up to Pretoria, in which case a garrison artillery officer would be wanted.
1411. When a soldier reaches the age of 50, it is rather to the interests of the country to allow younger men to get experience? It is more desirable, certainly.
1412. I find here the name of Captain Shipway, who has fifteen years' service, and who went through the Soudan campaign; he was apparently rejected, no reason being assigned. A man of that service is rejected while Lieutenant Garvan and others who have had twelve months' experience in a volunteer regiment are accepted? I do not think the case should be stated in that way. It is necessary in a force sent away from here to see that various interests are represented. It is not desirable to take the men all from one regiment or from one corps.
1413. I notice also the name of Captain J. F. Thomas, of the Tenterfield Rifles? He had a good claim to go. He was taken from the command of one of the squadrons of Mounted Rifles at Tenterfield.
1414. Why was he rejected? I was under the impression that he went. Now I come to think of it, I believe he afterwards found that he could not go. He is a solicitor, and he found that he could not close up his business in time. To the best of my recollection he was sent away afterwards with the bushmen.
1415. Who really was responsible for the appointment of officers for the Bushmen's Contingent? My instructions were to afford the Bushmen's Committee every assistance in my power.
1416. To give them the benefit of your knowledge? Yes; to assist them in every way.
1417. I suppose they asked for your recommendation as regards the appointment of officers? Yes. When we reached that time we could not fall back upon the Service and take officers out of it because there were not enough of them, and in connection with the force of bushmen, it was expected that those of bush experience, even if they had no military experience, should have the first show.
1418. Did you suggest to the Bushmen's Committee any test to which either the bushmen or the officers should be put? Yes, they were very closely tested indeed in riding. An independent committee was appointed to do that.
1419. You are speaking, I presume, in regard to the officers. In regard to the men, what was the first qualification decided upon before they were allowed to go into camp? The bushmen put their own conditions first.
1420. What were they? I am not certain.
1421. Are you aware that the men had, first of all, to prove that they were bushmen? I believe that that was the idea.
1422. Was the same test applied to the officers? I am not sure.
1423. Would you call Lieut.-Colonel Airey a bushman? No; he received a distinct appointment.
1424. Although you admit that no private could enter the camp to go through the necessary tests unless he could first produce evidence that he was a bushman, you say that the same test was not applied to the officers? I think it applied largely to the officers; but the question of the Commanding Officer was, as you perhaps remember, a crux for many a long day.
1425. I think that was not the only crux in one way and another. You would not call Colonel Airey a bushman? No; but he was a good rider.
1426. Have you noticed telegraph boys riding round the city? Yes.
1427. Have you noticed that some of them are excellent riders? Yes.
1428. Have you noticed also that butcher boys are sometimes excellent riders? Yes.
1429. I come now to Mr. Robertson; was he a bushman? No.
1430. What was he? An Officer of Marines on one of the ships. His ordinary drill would be the Infantry Drill.
1431. He was put second in command? He was in command of one of the squadrons.
1432. You certainly could not call him a bushman? No; but he was understood to be a good rider and a good officer.
1433. Then there was Lieutenant Westgarth; was he also a bushman? I should not think so. He was a smart young officer in the permanent force, and a good rider.
1434. Could you give the Committee a list of the officers you recommended in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent? I am not sure that I could. As a matter of fact, every name was talked over by myself and a representative of the committee. There was a very long list.
1435. I believe a gentleman named Allen went as Lieutenant? I cannot place him just now.
1436. His father, I believe, is a manufacturer of soap at Paddington? I cannot place him.
1437. Could you tell me of one officer in the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent who was really a bushman? The bushmen had largely the selection of officers, especially those who did not belong to the service. I conferred with the committee in the way I have explained to you.

G. A. French. 1438. Was Major Randall Carey a member of the committee? Yes.

14 Aug., 1900. 1439. What is his special line in military matters; of what is he a Major? He was Captain in New Zealand, and in consideration of his assistance in all matters in connection with the bushmen, I recommended that he should be given the rank of Major here.

1440. Of what was he a Captain in New Zealand? The Auckland Cavalry, I think.

1441. Where did you get that information from? I suppose from himself.

1442. You have nothing else to show that he was a Captain in New Zealand? No; I do not think it was considered a very serious matter.

1443. Is it not rather a serious matter to appoint a complete outsider a Major? Not if he had been a Captain in a volunteer corps some years previously; I do not see any objection to it. Besides he was not employed as a Major in any way. The conferring of the rank was intended as an honor, more than anything else. I thought in the first instance that Major Carey had not military experience, but he said that he was ten years in charge of a cavalry corps in New Zealand, and that prior to that he had been connected with the Victorian Volunteer Cavalry.

1444. If he held a position for ten years in the cavalry in New Zealand, it is to be presumed that he would be able to produce a commission? Yes, I suppose so, if he took care of it.

1445. You say that he also took a position in the Victorian Cavalry? I understand that he was associated with the Victorian Volunteer Cavalry in the Werribee encampment in the early fifties, but he may not have had a commission then.

1446. Did Major Carey volunteer to go in charge of the Bushmen's Contingent? Not at any time that I know of. I should like to state for the information of the Committee what my instructions were as regards this Bushmen's Contingent. They were as follows:—

Mr. J. R. Carey, who will hand you this note, is the gentleman who originated the movement for sending a contingent of bushmen to South Africa, and I shall be glad if you will associate yourself with him in matters relating to the organisation, equipment, and despatch of the force.

As Mr. Carey is not a military man, the Government will be glad if, with his assistance, you would undertake the control of the arrangements.

Those were my instructions from Mr. See.

1447. Could you give us a list in connection with the two Bush Contingents, such as that which you have handed in to-day? Yes; but it would be a very long list. A number of men were rejected, because they could not pass the riding test. In the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, the committee would have the list.

1448. You wrote a letter, or a letter was written by your instructions, to the chief military authorities at Capetown as to the pay of permanent officers; did you receive any reply to it? I suppose it was acknowledged; I know that it was acted upon.

1449. Will you endeavour to produce the reply which you received? Yes.

1450. Can you tell us anything of Major J. J. Walters, late officer commanding the Lancers, and now in the reserve of officers. He seems to have sent in an application? I cannot remember the particulars; I recollect his being retired from the Lancers some time ago.

1451. When you were short of mounted officers, one would have supposed that he would have been the man for you? There may have been some objections. I do not recollect just now what they were.

1452. I am referring now to the Second Contingent—the Mounted Rifles. Did Captain Larkin volunteer for that contingent? I do not think that he volunteered for the Second Contingent; my opinion is that he volunteered for the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

1453. Do you know what reputation he had as an officer in the Mounted Rifles? Very good. I look upon him as a capable officer. That is why I think I asked him to go.

1454. Has he the reputation of being one of the best officers in the Mounted Rifles? Yes; that is why I was so anxious to get him.

WEDNESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,

MR. MEAGHER.

MR. PIDDINGTON,  
MR. WILKS,

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., in the Chair.

Major-General George Arthur French recalled and further examined:—

G. A. French. 1455. *Mr. Chanter.*] Referring to your evidence given yesterday with regard to military appointments, did I at any time approach you personally, or by letter, or in any other form, to seek any favour whatever for any officer or man in the Contingent? Not at any time that I am aware of.

15 Aug., 1900. 1456. *Chairman.*] This is a sample of the overcoats supplied to the Second Contingent (*overcoat shown to witness*);—what do you think of the material and finish? I am not an expert in this line.

1457. Still, how would you like your best coat made like that? It does not seem to be finished off as well as it might have been.

1458. If you feel the material you can see what it is made of? I should judge it to be wool, or mainly wool; but I am not sure that my opinion is worth much on the matter.

1459. Do you think that would be capable of resisting (say) a heavy rainfall? I suppose for a certain time it would. I do not know whether it would be waterproof or not. I should not think so.

1460. Do you think that men sleeping out, without tents, in such an overcoat as that would be protected from heavy rain? I should not think so. I suppose there are waterproof sheets to protect the men from the damp of the earth, and I suppose they should have a tent over them to keep off the damp from above; but I understand that these men very rarely had a tent.

1461. With regard to the waterproof sheets, can you tell us anything about them? It has been our custom to let every man have a waterproof sheet, even in our own camps here.

1462. Could you tell us anything about the quality of them, or had you any personal knowledge of them? I had no personal knowledge of them, beyond seeing them in camp at times; but I did not hear any complaint of them.

1463.

1463. Would you be surprised to learn that some of the waterproof sheets supplied to the troops going *G. A. French.* away had been in stock for ten or eleven years? I had no idea of that.

1464. And would you be surprised to learn that, after being used for a week or two, they all blistered, and the rubber material came off? I have not heard of it. *15 Aug., 1900.*

1465. Do you think that waterproof sheets that had been in stock for eleven years would still be of sufficiently good quality, and would not be injured by being kept that length of time? I suppose they would, but I am not an authority on those points.

1466. This matter would come more particularly under the control of the Quartermaster-General? Yes.

1467. You, as Commanding Officer, did not consider it your special duty to go into details; in fact, it would be impossible for you to go into the examination of details? I look to the officers at the head of the different branches to see to those things; at the same time, wherever I possibly can, I give some attention to such matters myself.

1468. But it is the special duty of your Staff Officers to attend to these matters—that is what they are there for? Yes.

1469. *Mr. Wilks.* I understand from your evidence that you were hurried in your operations, and that accounted to a great extent for the want of inspection? Yes.

1470. Did you write to the Government informing them that, owing to your being hurried in your operations, a thorough inspection of equipment could not take place? Yes; in fact, I specially asked that there might be a delay of three days to give further time.

1471. So as to provide the necessary inspection? And generally in the interests both of the men and the material. We should have liked to have had three days more instruction, because the men were not mounted until a few days before they left; we had not got the saddles for them.

1472. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a close inspection of clothing and equipment by the Assistant Quartermaster-General? The clothing is issued direct to the corps; they must bring to notice anything incorrect with regard to clothing.

1473. But Colonel Taunton is held responsible for the clothing—as Assistant Quartermaster-General, that is his duty? Looking after the contracts connected with the matter; but the clothing does not come into his hands to be reissued again.

1474. I suppose you are of opinion that where troops are going on active service there should be a closer inspection of clothing and equipment? Yes.

1475. We have had evidence from Colonel Taunton, who is generally held responsible for that sort of work, that he excused himself by reason of pressure of other work on his shoulders—are you aware of that? In connection with the Clothing Board work, I think it was arranged that Major Boam was to take up that. He was out at Kensington looking after it. I understand that that work was carried out by Major Boam, and I think he took a great deal of trouble in the matter too.

1476. Major Boam, then, would be answerable at the Camp, and the other authority would be the Officer Commanding the regiment who should report? He should at once report as to any supplies that were not good.

1477. Major Knight had charge of this particular Contingent? Yes; at least the Mounted Infantry portion.

1478. Have you been made aware of the friction that existed between your Staff Officer, Major Boam, and Major Knight? I never knew that there was anything more than a little professional jealousy.

1479. We had evidence that Major Knight refused to recognise Major Boam's authority—so much so that the latter said he would have to leave the tent? That has not come to my knowledge.

1480. In regard to the saddles supplied to the Contingent, you said that at first you were very doubtful as to their usefulness? For military purposes, and carrying such a heavy weight with equipment.

1481. Did you urge any objection to the Government in regard to the saddles then? No. In conversation, I suppose, I let the Minister understand that we were doing the best we could.

1482. You would have preferred to send the men away and obtain the saddles at the Cape? If we were perfectly certain we could have been supplied with saddles; but we should have looked very foolish if we had landed a lot of men there without any equipment, and we knew that the Imperial Government were very much pressed owing to the immense number of men they were sending out beyond the number originally intended.

1483. You could have discovered by cable whether they had the necessary stores there as regards saddles? We did; we got some in that way. For instance, we got certain things we could not make here—mess-tins and so on; but naturally we wished to get things here if we possibly could.

1484. Your opinion from the first was that panel saddles, the saddles used by the Imperial Military Authorities, were the correct saddles to obtain? If possible. Our First Contingent had them; in fact, in that respect, I think our First Contingent were the best equipped troops that left Australia.

1485. We have evidence that in the case of the First Contingent you drew 180 saddles from the Military store? Here is an extract from the report on the matter:—

One of my early acts after arrival in this Colony was to order 200 sets of military saddlery, and 1,000 numnahs. These came in well for the Mounted Rifles and Lancers of the First Contingent, but afterwards only "Bush" saddles were obtainable.

So that the First Contingent were very well equipped.

1486. In the case of the Second Contingent, the matter of the saddles was not hurried, because of a desire to hold a parade of the Mounted Forces—a public parade? No; I was very anxious to hold a parade, but, as I told you yesterday, I could not get the men on parade until three days before they left, and then I had to change the saddles from one squadron to another, so as to parade them.

1487. The only local trouble you had in regard to saddles was as to those supplied by Mr. Anderson? Yes; they were all rejected.

1488. This Mr. Anderson was not in the saddlery line? Not at all. You asked me just now about delaying the departure of the troops. Here is an official letter, in which I asked that their departure should be delayed; it is dated January:—

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Minister the desirability of deferring the departure of the troops till Saturday, the 20th.

In submitting this suggestion, I do so mainly in consequence of the delays with regard to the supply of harness and saddlery, and the inferiority of workmanship. These have been of such a nature that the Mounted Infantry have not yet been able to have a mounted drill, and the Australian Horse have had to condemn a large portion of their supplies of saddlery. The time thus gained will be of great value in giving extra training to these hastily-raised forces.

1489.

G. A. French, 1489. In regard to the supply of helmets by Mr. Anderson, the contractor, we have it in evidence that  
 15 Aug., 1900. you had a sealed pattern, and that he substituted a pattern of his own, which was used by the Partially-paid Forces, unknown to the authorities? I understood that he used to supply the Partially-paid Forces under contract with helmets direct. Then, when the change of system came, he went on supplying them, and, as I understand, the Quartermaster-General did not know that the change had been made.

1490. In other words, the Quartermaster-General was of opinion the helmets were being supplied to sealed pattern, whereas we discover now by evidence that it was not so—that he substituted a pattern of his own? Apparently.

1491. And that the pattern that he substituted was a helmet similar to the one used by the Contingent? I believe it was.

1492. The specimens shown to you in the course of this inquiry by the Chairman prove how flimsy these helmets were? I should think in dry weather they would do well enough; but continued drenching in wet weather would no doubt reduce them to the condition of those shown by the Chairman.

1493. Still those are contingencies you have to provide for in actual service? Yes. At the same time, in India, where the pith helmet is really a protection against the sun, it will not stand the wet.

1494. At 6s. apiece you would naturally expect these helmets to have a longer life than two months? I thought they would last a reasonable length of time.

1495. Although not an expert, you did not think they were made of the material of which those shown by the Chairman are composed—calico and glue? Certainly not.

1496. Do the authorities intend to take action with regard to this contract? I do not know.

1497. Are they considering the matter at all? I cannot tell. I should think the report of this Committee would give them grounds on which to take action.

1498. We have evidence from Colonel Taunton that within the last fortnight a Military Board has been sitting on the matter of the helmets? A Board has for some time been inquiring into different matters. I suppose that is what he refers to.

1499. It is probable they will make some recommendations? No doubt.

1500. And the recommendations are likely to be of a character to cause action to be taken by the authorities? I should think so.

1501. This is part of Major Boam's evidence:

811. And Major Knight, being an Imperial officer, you naturally thought he would be more rigid in his inspection? I do not think Major Knight being an Imperial officer would make any difference. So long as an officer understood what his duty was, I do not think it would matter much whether he was Imperial or Colonial.

812. In your opinion, there would be no shirking of his duty? I have very strong reason to believe that Major Knight did not carry out his duties.

Do you consider that professional jealousy, or do you think it was an exact account of what took place? I cannot tell.

1502. It has never been reported to you? No.

1503. The evidence goes on:

813. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to what? In this way: when Major Knight was there, and I tried to make certain suggestions to him in his tent, he simply told me that he was a big-bug now, and, therefore, I thought it was time for me to leave the tent.

? I should think that was purely a jocular matter.

1504. Major Boam did not treat it as a jocular matter? I think he might have done.

1505. If it were taken seriously by Major Boam, would it be his duty to report it to you as General Commanding? It would, if he thought there was any idea of directly insulting him in that way; but I should look upon the whole of it as jocular.

1506. There is this further evidence:

814. *Mr. O'Connor.*] What did you make suggestions about? Several little things.

815. Clothing? Not only that, but the selection of the men. I thought it was time to leave the tent.

816. *Mr. Wilks.*] The impression you would get from that conversation would be that he was very lax in his duty? I consider Major Knight was very lax. I consider Major Knight lost his head entirely when he was in charge of the Contingent.

Upon that has any report been made to you? I know that a man who would go out tiger-shooting on foot would keep his head level at that sort of job.

1507. Was your experience of Major Knight such as to lead you to believe that he was a good administrator? As to administration I do not know that I have had any experience of him. But he was the Adjutant of his regiment, a man naturally accustomed to a certain amount of administration. I am talking of the regular Service, and I knew him to be a very cool officer in every way, and a good drill. But as to practical administration, I never had any opportunity of judging. This would be the first instance.

1508. You said just now that Colonel Taunton delegated his duties to Major Boam with regard to clothing? That I think was provided for in the General Order. I used to see Major Boam on the Rifle Range at Randwick attending to the issue of clothing, boots, and so on.

1509. I am to understand that Major Boam was the authority responsible for the proper clothing of the Contingent? Yes; clothing and boots.

1510. We have evidence that Major Boam was practically baulked in the administration of his duties by Major Knight, the Officer Commanding the Contingent;—is that as it ought to be? No; it would not be right for any officer, above or below, to baulk another in the execution of his duty.

1511. This is the first you have heard with regard to this matter? Yes. I knew there was some professional jealousy between those two officers, but I never knew the Public Service was suffering from it in any way.

1512. You were never of opinion that the clothing of the men and the men themselves were made to suffer by their professional jealousy? Certainly not.

1513. You are surprised that there has been no report made to you verbally? I have not heard of it.

1514. Later on Major Boam gave this evidence:

819. *Mr. Cook.*] In replying to Mr. Wilks, you said that Major Knight was very abrupt, and ordered you out of his tent? No; he did not order me out of his tent. I said it was time I left his tent.

820. You also said you regarded him as a man who had lost his head, and as being in an inextricable state of muddle, did you not? I said things were in a state of muddle down there.

You see the importance of this evidence? I was repeatedly in camp day after day, and nothing of that sort was brought before me then.



1515. Did you recognise any state of muddle? No, I did not. Of course, I knew there was great delay in getting supplies; but nothing whatever was brought to my notice to show that the state of affairs to which you refer occurred. G. A. French.  
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1516. You were not under the impression at the time that owing to jealousy between these two officers the whole camp was disorganised? No. Of course, where two senior officers are disagreeing like that, it is likely that the camp may suffer, though I may not hear of it.

1517. You changed the hats to helmets in consequence of reading a cable report in the *Herald* in regard to a certain action in which our men were mistaken for Boers? Yes, the Victorians, I think.

1518. Upon which you issued a minute to the Under Secretary? I notified the Under Secretary so that he should understand, because it was supposed at the time that the Colonies, as a whole, would send a general Australian Contingent, and it was desirable that they should be dressed alike.

1519. By that minute you wished the Under Secretary to intimate to the Premiers of the other Colonies what we were doing? Yes.

1520. Are you aware of any action having been taken by any of the Premiers of the other Colonies in response to that communication? I do not know that they did take any action, because I think the idea of an Australian Contingent fell through, and each Colony went on its own.

1521. You are not aware whether they all wore similar helmets? No, I am not.

1522. Referring not only to the Permanent Staff and Special Officers, but also to the Volunteer forces, did you have a free hand in the matter of selection? Generally, yes; especially in the case of the earlier Contingents.

1523. I am not going any further than the Second Contingent now? I do not think I was in any way seriously interfered with in the case of the Second Contingent. Of course, I recognise the claim that any Government would have to see that certain interests were represented. It would not follow, for instance, that if I took five of the best officers from the 1st Regiment, and none from the 2nd Regiment, that they would approve of that. In fact, I had a complaint from one regiment that they did not get their share when officers were appointed.

1524. Then you consider that the only interference was of a regimental character—that is to say, in the interests of certain regiments, and not in the interests of individuals? I would not put it altogether as in the interests of regiments. For instance, suppose that in a Contingent there was no representative of the Irish Rifles or the Scotch Rifles, I should think that would be a very reasonable ground for the Government to say, "We think these interests should be represented, and you should make a change."

1525. *Chairman.*] If capable men were available? Of course.

1526. *Mr. Wilks.*] Am I to understand that representations were made to you not to neglect certain regiments, but to see that they were represented? No; I do not say exactly regiments, but, we will say, nationalities.

1527. Would not that be regiments—the Scotch Rifles and the Irish Rifles? Yes; but of course there are plenty of Irishmen and Scotchmen in other regiments.

1528. The desire was to see that certain national characteristics were observed? Were not neglected.

1529. Do you think any more pressure was brought to bear on you than upon the various officers commanding in the other Colonies? I do not suppose so; I should not think so.

1530. Have you been advised, privately or officially, that the Commandants in the other Colonies had equal trouble with yourself in the matter? I have seen it stated, but I have never made any inquiries.

1531. You have seen it stated that they had? In the Press, yes.

1532. That they were brought under pressure? Yes.

1533. You have had experience in Canada, and also in Queensland? Yes. As regards Canada, I can tell you there is interference there, if you like.

1534. The interference is great in Canada? Yes.

1535. And in Queensland, was it greater or less than here? I was very much surprised in the change from Canada to Queensland—very much surprised to find what a very much better feeling there was amongst political parties in that way, and that military matters were left pretty much altogether to the Military head in Queensland.

1536. Then we are to understand that in Canada the Commandant would be interfered with to a greater extent than you are interfered with here? Yes; it is carried to a shocking extent in Canada.

1537. In a matter like the despatch of the Contingent, you think that more interference would be exercised in Canada? Yes. I should think they would keep up to their level at such a time as at others.

1538. With regard to clothing for the Contingent, the general order was that every man should have two suits? Yes.

1539. Have you been made acquainted with the fact that many men did not have two suits? No; I have not, because I have always held that even in camp time here, every man should have a complete change in case he should get wet.

1540. *Chairman.*] We had evidence that in the case of the Mounted Rifles under Colonel Knight it was not so? It was a shocking irregularity if they had not—a most improper thing. Any man when he gets wet should be in a position to have a complete change at all times.

1541. In addition to that, of course, you know that on active service material will not last very long—say, the material in pants? But over and above the two suits they had a percentage of spare material.

1542. In the case of a trooper receiving only one pair of pants, and being allowed to wear them until they were worn right out, with only small portions of them hanging round him, and not having another pair to replace them? But he should have two pairs.

1543. The responsibility of his not having them would rest upon whom? I should think upon the Captain of the Company and the Colonel; they ought to know. If the Staff take all precautions to see that a full supply is sent in bulk, it is for the officers commanding corps to see that the individuals get the clothing. On that point, here is an order of mine of the 12th January:—

Officers commanding units of the Contingent will send to the Assistant Quartermaster-General by 12 noon to-morrow statements showing deficiencies in clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c. Similar returns to be furnished daily until embarkation.

I was continually rubbing it in that they should see what was deficient, and that any deficiency should be made good. They had to send a return in daily, so that I should know day by day what was still deficient, in order that it might be obtained from the contractor.

1544. As far as you were able, you exercised every power to see that the troops went away properly clothed? Certainly that was my intention. 1545.

- G. A. French. 1545. The Officer Commanding was responsible if that were not so? Yes.
- 15 Aug., 1900. 1546. The Officer Commanding this Contingent was Colonel Knight? Yes; the officers commanding companies would be responsible to him, and he to us.
1547. If what the Chairman has stated is true in regard to clothing, it would be owing to the apparent neglect of the Officer Commanding the regiment, Colonel Knight? Yes. I should hope there were not many cases of men who went away without two suits.
1548. And there should not be any cases if they had the 10 per cent. surplus? That 10 per cent. should be to spare in case any man had his pants torn to pieces by an accident or lost them. They should have had two complete suits, and the 10 per cent. as well.
1549. Assuming that they had not the two complete suits, they would have had the extra 10 per cent. to supply the deficiency? Immediately it was represented to the Officer Commanding, yes.
1550. If the captain of the company did not report to his Commanding Officer that would be neglect of duty on his part? Yes.
1551. If he did report to the Officer Commanding, and the latter did not issue the stores, it would be neglect of duty on his part? Yes. I should think the Colonel would direct the Quartermaster to issue another pair of trousers or coat, or whatever might be deficient.
1552. Did you have any difficulty with regard to forage or produce for the Contingents—either for use in the camp or on board ship? No, we had no difficulty; there was a plentiful supply.
1553. Would you mind furnishing, for the information of the Committee, a return giving particulars of the tenders, including the names of the tenderers and those that were accepted? Yes.
1554. Did Colonel Taunton represent to you that he was unable to carry out the duties of his office, owing to the extra clerical work put upon his shoulders? I knew he had a tremendous lot to do. Everything in connection with the ships was in the nature of extra work.
1555. You knew he had a lot of work to do? Yes, a tremendous lot. The work in the twelve months was more than doubled, with fewer officers to do it. At that time the pressure was enormous.
1556. Is it a fact that your instructions, in the first instance, as to their duties in connection with the Contingent, were verbal;—that you simply called your Staff together and delegated to them certain duties? Each to look after what would fall in with the line of his particular duty. Of course, with regard to the A.Q.M.G., his special work would be in connection with transport, whether by land or sea; that would be an ordinary duty.
1557. If he were unable to carry out his duties, you would naturally expect him to report to you? Yes; but he is a hardworking officer, and would do his best to carry them out. He would not cave in before he had done his utmost.
1558. You received no report to the effect that he had shirked any of those duties? He certainly would not shirk a duty. He is not the officer to do so.
1559. And you are of opinion that he carried out his duties faithfully and well? Yes; I am certain he would so carry out any work he was given to do. He is one of the finest officers I have got.
1560. He is a gentleman of rather a nervous disposition, and probably would not show to advantage under examination? No, I daresay he would not. He means always to do the right thing, and he is an officer I have a very high opinion of.
1561. I believe that in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent and the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, a new order of things was established in the shape of a Military Committee? In regard to the Bushmen's Contingent, I was to work in concert with the Bushmen's Committee, which practically resolved itself into Major Carey. That was the first Bushmen's Contingent. Working with him, he referred to his Committee from time to time.
1562. What was the personnel of the Committee as first established—the Committee that was to work in concert with you? Major Carey represented them.
1563. Was not a Committee appointed of which the Governor and Colonel Mackay were members? That was something to do with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent. That was afterwards.
1564. Did they work in concert with you? In regard to that Committee, I could not exactly make out where the duties were divided.
1565. You were at a loss to understand why they were appointed, practically? I did not quite understand.
1566. Can you understand now why they were appointed? Not very well.
1567. The Minister of Defence was a member of that Committee? I think he was; but I would not be certain.
1568. Do you remember how many members were on the Committee? Of the Committee originally appointed, I was President; but I got an instruction that His Excellency the Governor was to take that position.
1569. Did His Excellency the Governor ever occupy that position? He sat once.
1570. Officially? Yes.
1571. Who were the other members? Colonel Mackay was on the Committee; but I think he was there in his capacity as a Minister.
1572. *Mr. Cook.* Was Mr. See on that Committee? I do not think he was. At the one meeting that was held I do not think he was present. There was a Mr. Thomas Watson on that Committee—I think specially in regard to horses.
1573. How many members do you think there were, speaking from memory? I think five was the outside number.
1574. *Chairman.* Did they ever sit as a full body? Once.
1575. Was the fifth member Major Thompson or Major Carey? I cannot recollect now; I do not think the fifth was present on that occasion.
1576. Was not Major Thompson, the Imperial officer who was here buying horses? I rather think he was invited to be on, but I doubt if he sat on that particular occasion.
1577. *Mr. Wilks.* What were the duties of that Committee? I cannot bear in mind now exactly what they were. I have not been looking up that point. I can give the Committee more information later on if I have time to look up the papers. At the present moment, I think it was mainly to do with the purchase of horses, material, and so forth.
1578. It had nothing to do with the officering of the Contingent? I am not quite sure. I know I did not feel happy over it.

1579. You were rather surprised at the innovation in the shape of a Committee, semi-civil and semi-military, of which you were President? Yes; to begin with.

1580. Did you end as President? No.

1581. How was that? As I told you His Excellency the Governor came on.

1582. He occupied the position on one occasion? Yes.

1583. Did they work in harmony with you or at variance with you, or how did they work? Well, I think there was only that one meeting after the Committee was formed.

1584. After having been given a free hand in the case of the other contingents, as Commandant of the Colony, you were naturally surprised at the introduction of this new body? I was; yes.

1585. Did you take it as a reflection on yourself? Well, it looked in that way to me; I do not know whether it was intended or not.

1586. Of course you have no reason to know whether it was intended or not, but still that was the impression any man in your position would have had? I had that view; I do not know that I expressed it in any way.

1587. Would a matter of that kind be likely to tend to the discipline and good order of your staff under you? No, certainly not.

1588. The introduction of a new body like that would not raise the Commandant in the respect of his Staff officers? I suppose that is a reasonable view of the case.

1589. *Mr. Meagher.*] You implied in your evidence yesterday that great pressure was brought to bear in regard to the appointment of officers, and in illustration you said that the Minister added the name of an officer who did not meet altogether with your concurrence, I refer to Major Owen;—did you say yesterday that Major Owen's name was added to the list by the Minister? Yes, that is correct. Probably the Minister did not add that name to the list without talking over matters with me.

1590. *Chairman.*] I think you also said that you entirely approved of Major Owen, except as regards his health? Exactly. It was only on the question of his health that I was at all doubtful.

1591. *Mr. Meagher.*] I understood that the whole trend of the examination yesterday was to show that Major Owen was a man of a physique so poor that it was a waste of money to send him and his servant to South Africa, and that he was invalided Home to England after seven or eight weeks' work, and the trend of the inquiry I think was that there being healthy men who were capable of standing the hardships of a campaign, and intelligent men, they should have been sent where available? Yes.

1592. I suppose I may take it now, shortly, that there were capable men available of more robust physique and more likely to stand an arduous and continuous campaign than Major Owen? If you mean generally in the force that is not altogether to the point. When it came to the question of Special officers going, it was important that the men selected should be those whose salaries were provided, so as to cause no extra expense to the State; therefore officers of the Permanent Force and Staff were sent because their going would not cost this Colony any extra expense.

1593. But could not officers of stronger physique have been selected; for instance, take the case of Major Lee; according to the schedule furnished yesterday, was not Major Lee a man whose employment in the military service was in the same groove as that of Major Owen—was he not senior in rank in the same line of service, and undoubtedly a man of robust physique? Yes, but Major Lee could not have been replaced. Major Lee I think had a strong claim to go, but the difficulty in his case was in replacing him.

1594. You see, General, you were prepared to go yourself as head of these forces? Yes. The Government would have had to consider whether there was someone to replace me in that case. In fact I have reason to believe that was why I was not able to go—because the Imperial Government said it would be inconvenient to replace me.

1595. In regard to this pressure you referred to, in order to be clear about it, was there any political pressure brought to bear? I should not call it political pressure. These officers, it must be remembered, were connected with the Permanent Force and the Permanent Staff. Their friends and relatives were at Ministers and others all the time. I could sympathise with an officer trying to get on active service, but unfortunately it did not always confine itself to that. I have known cases of wives, who thought their husbands should be promoted and so on, going worrying Ministers on the matter. Eventually some of these papers get to me, and I make pretty straight minutes on them, when I get them, in regard to promotion, because I think it a most unfair thing that any indirect influence should be used to get, unfairly, promotion over others. In fact I have at this moment in my mind papers of that sort sent on to me by the Minister, and I thanked him for giving me the opportunity of protesting officially against such back-door influence being employed.

1596. Were you approached personally by Members of Parliament to get certain individuals sent away? No; I do not think so. They might perhaps have spoken to me casually on behalf of a friend and so on.

1597. But you could not say there had been any pressure? No, not on me. I think the pressure was on the Ministers, not on me. Of course, some of the letters and papers would come on to me—say a recommendation that so and so was the finest fellow they ever knew.

1598. Can you say that any Ministers of the Crown ever asked you to take certain officers? I could not say that they directly asked me to take certain officers.

1599. What do you mean by "directly" asked you? Saying plainly "you are to do so and so."

1600. You know that, without directly asking a man for a favour, a very pressing suggestion has often more efficacy than a specific request? I should think when it came to a matter of that sort Ministers would take the responsibility of Ministers by putting the name on themselves, and I think in some cases they did that.

1601. Can you tell me from memory any particular officers whose names Ministers put down without reference to you? Yes.

1602. And you felt in rather a delicate position as to wiping those names out when a Cabinet Minister had put them down? I do not think I was afforded the opportunity of wiping them out.

1603. They were gazetted, then, practically without reference to you? Yes, that is what it came to. May I ask whether in putting these questions you refer to any particular contingent?

1604. I include Permanent officers and volunteer officers in connection with all the contingents, including the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? It was in connection with the latter that some of the cases occurred.

1605. *Chairman.*] Did anything of the sort occur in connection with the other contingents, or only in regard to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? I do not think any cases occurred right up to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

1606.

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- G. A. French. 1606. *Mr. Cook.*] You are quite clear about that? I cannot think of any cases that occurred except in connection with the Imperial Bushmen.
- 15 Aug., 1900. 1607. *Mr. Meagher.*] In the schedule produced yesterday, giving the names of applicants for appointments, you find on casually looking over it men who were senior in rank, longer in service, and apparently of superior qualifications, passed over for men, some of whom had only thirteen months' experience;—can you tell me if this apparent disparity was due to the fact that pressure was brought to bear? I should not think so.
1608. Take the case of Major Walters, who at one time was the Officer Commanding the Lancers. He appears to have been refused an appointment, when a lad of 19 years of age, of only thirteen months' standing, is appointed to the position of first or second lieutenant. Did you know Major Walters when he was in charge of the Lancers? Yes.
1609. Did you observe the discipline of the Lancers and its efficiency as a military body, and did it strike you that Major Walters was a capable man? As an officer with men there was no objection to Major Walters.
1610. You say that as a military man Major Walters is a capable man? Yes.
1611. He was replaced by Colonel Burns? Yes.
1612. *Chairman.*] Do you hand in, for the information of the Committee, a list of applicants for appointments in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? Yes. [*Appendix C.*]
1613. *Mr. Meagher.*] What was the first notification you got in regard to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent;—was it a suggestion that sprung from yourself or from the Government? I think the initiative came from the Imperial authorities, who asked if the Government would permit of a force being raised here and paid for by the Imperial Government.
1614. Then you were communicated with? Yes.
1615. What was the first intimation you got that the matter was not to be decided by you as the controller of the forces here? I do not think I ever got an intimation in that bald fashion.
1616. What was the first intimation you got that your discretionary power, or, at any rate, some of your functions, were trespassed on? I cannot remember the particulars of that, but I can have the matter looked up.
1617. Was it intimated to you by any member of the Government that you were one of the committee;—how did the committee originate—you must have got some formal notification of it? Yes; that can be looked up.
1618. How many men were there on this committee;—the Governor was present at one meeting, you say? Yes; that became a new committee then. I was President of the committee, and made arrangements to start certain work. Then I was instructed that His Excellency the Governor had been appointed President.
1619. *Mr. Cook.*] Appointed President of the same committee, or another one altogether? One in substitution of that. Of course, I had to disappear when His Excellency was appointed.
1620. Was the personnel of the committee changed at all? I think not, except to that extent.
1621. *Mr. Meagher.*] When the committee met first you were President, and I suppose you formulated a line of action? Yes. I at that time assumed that the committee was meant to assist me and to see about the purchase of horses, and perhaps the engagement of bushmen out in distant parts, and so on. It was an idea I thought should be carried out—to go away out to the end of the railway track and engage bushmen there. We arranged for carrying that out, and certain officers went out to get horses, and to get bushmen too—away out of the towns.
1622. That was on your suggestion? Yes.
1623. Having formulated your suggestion, and it apparently having been acted upon, you were then notified that in your position as head of this committee you were supplanted by His Excellency? Well, I would not say that, but that His Excellency was nominated President.
1624. That was practically supplanting you—you had to step down I suppose? I would not like to put it that way.
1625. By whom was His Excellency nominated President? I suppose by the Governor-in-Council.
1626. Who communicated the fact to you—the Minister for Defence? Yes; the Principal Under Secretary was the actual channel of communication.
1627. When you found that after formulating a scheme and acting upon it the Governor was brought in and placed at the head in an executive position, did you see the Minister of Defence in regard to it to know the meaning of it? I cannot remember whether I spoke to the Minister for Defence, but I put something in writing which I can look up.
1628. You put something in writing to the Minister for Defence as a protest against your treatment? I do not think I put it that way; you will probably be able to see from the papers exactly what it was.
1629. Were you consulted in regard to the appointment of the officers for the Bushmen's Contingent? I submitted a certain list of officers.
1630. Practically it ought to have been the reverse way, and the list should have been submitted to you as the officer who should determine the appointments? No; I submit a list for the approval of the Minister—the approval of the Government.
1631. You submitted a list of officers for approval—were they approved? No, that list was not approved.
1632. Have you a copy of the list you submitted? Yes.
1633. Will you produce that this afternoon? Yes.
1634. How many officers were there whose names were submitted? There would be over thirty altogether, I think.
1635. You submitted that list to the Minister for Defence? Yes; he is my head.
1636. Before you submitted a list for approval to the Minister for Defence, were any lists submitted to you by any one? I made up a list from the applicants—those who were tested in camp and reported on—and talked over with the senior officers.
1637. Is it usual for the officer in command to submit a list to you in the first instance—say Colonel Mackay, who was in charge of the Imperial Bushmen? I submitted a list before ever Colonel Mackay went into camp.
1638. Did Colonel Mackay ever submit a list of officers to you? Yes.
1639. When was that? That was after my first list went in. I modified mine, to some extent, on that.
1640. Could we have a copy of Colonel Mackay's list? Yes. 1641.

1641. First of all you submitted a list of thirty officers to the Minister for Defence? I would not say *G. A. French.* that that was the exact number, but approximately.

1642. What became of that list—did the Minister act upon it in any way? No; it was held over; I had <sup>15 Aug., 1900.</sup> to write about it once or twice.

1643. To whom? The Principal Under Secretary—the usual channel for correspondence.

1644. Will you produce that correspondence as well? Yes, if you wish.

1645. Can you tell me whether Colonel Mackay was appointed after other officers had been appointed? I do not think they were actually gazetted. Many of them were in camp and doing duty weeks before Colonel Mackay came.

1646. But were they approved of? They were not gazetted.

1647. They were officially approved of—all prepared to be gazetted, I suppose? They were there, and they were under observation, as it were. In the case of a number of them their names had been forwarded by me before Colonel Mackay ever came into the camp.

1648. Was Major Carrington one of the officers in camp? He was in camp assisting in the training of the men.

1649. I take it, then, to be correct that you sent in a list which you will produce; but that list was not acted upon, and certain correspondence supervened between the Principal Under-Secretary and yourself, which correspondence you will produce; that then Colonel Mackay sent in a list, and your original list was then modified—was that so? Yes.

1650. How many officers of your original list were eventually approved of—what percentage, 50 per cent. or 75 per cent? I think there was only a difference of about five or six. Of course, their positions were different.

1651. As a matter of fact, were not nearly all the officers of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent men without service? To a large extent, yes. That was the last of the Contingents; most of the others had been worked off, and it was very difficult indeed to get officers.

1652. You say that most of these men were without service;—did you see the application of Captain M. Gibson, who had been a captain in the Imperial Army, and had seen service in the Zulu, Boer, and Egyptian wars, and whose application was refused? I cannot tell from memory what the particular reason was.

1653. *Chairman.*] Can you furnish information as to whether you recommended Captain Gibson; and, if so, what objection was offered to him? I can probably find out.

1654. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to equipment, as an organiser, and as head of the department, considering the extremely short space of time you had within which to equip these troops with saddles and clothing and various other matters, there was great danger of an inferior article being placed upon you, and where that occurred there was no opportunity of remedying it in any way; I mean that the time was so short, and the emergency so pressing, that there was a liability of a bungle being made in the quality of the article or in its manufacture? Yes.

1655. Such being the case, the Imperial Government having large quantities of these equipments always in store, did it not strike you, as we were paying the piper, because we offered these troops with equipment, that instead of taking the risk of bad equipment being supplied on such short notice, it would have been far better to communicate with the Imperial Authorities with a view to having the men equipped at the Cape? What special equipment are you referring to?

1656. I am referring, for instance, to the saddles, which you say were brought up by young Anderson and were rejected? Suppose we take saddles; if we had carried out your idea and depended on the Imperial Government for a supply we should have been left helpless here in the first place—we should have had a lot of men and a lot of horses, and no saddles to use for the purposes of drill, or anything else, and that is a very serious objection.

1657. *Chairman.*] But I think you said in your evidence yesterday that, as a matter of fact, you did not have any drill? We had scarcely any mounted drill with the Second Contingent, because no saddles were supplied until the last few days.

1658. You only had the men out one Sunday, I think you said? Yes.

1659. And then you had to take out one squadron at a time? Yes.

1660. *Mr. Meagher.*] So that, practically, the men would not have been handicapped in that way;—they would not have had to lean idly against posts at Kensington without a saddle to exercise in, for according to your answer to the Chairman they had only a few days here within which to exercise? Yes. We had a difficulty at first in getting enough saddles to have the riding test carried on; we had to borrow people's saddles.

1661. Seeing that there would have been no great advantage gained as the men had only a few days in which to accustom themselves to these saddles, did it strike you that, instead of all this rush and emergency, it would have been far better to have communicated with the Imperial Authorities with a view to their equipment at the Cape? It did not seem to me as if it would be quite the thing for us to admit that we had no equipment.

1662. But we were paying for it; we were under no compliment; we would have paid the Imperial Authorities, I presume, whatever the equipment came to; but could the Imperial Authorities have furnished it? We were not certain on that point.

1663. The Imperial Authorities have a large amount in stock, have they not? There is no comparison between their military stores and those of a small colony like this? They have large quantities in store. That is where our difficulty is. We have nothing in store. Our stores have been starved for years.

1664. The Imperial Government having large quantities in store, seeing the great emergency and the risk you were running in putting a great tax upon contractors for the supply of equipment, do you not think it would have been better to have had these men equipped at the Cape by the Imperial Authorities. Colonel Roberts gave this evidence:—

18. Would it not have been advisable, when you could not get a proper stamp of saddle here, to have cabled to the Imperial War Authorities, asking them to provide saddles? Yes, it would.

19. Whose duty would it be to suggest that? I suggested to the General that we should ask for these and several other things we could not supply; and his reply to me was that he thought the Imperial Government had quite enough to do in supplying their own people.

20. As an old military authority, do you know that in the matter of saddles, and all that sort of thing, the Imperial Government always have any amount in stock? I naturally thought they would have, or else I should not have made the suggestion.

Is it correct that Colonel Roberts made that distinct and specific suggestion to you—that, in view of the rush and haste, it would be advisable to have these men equipped at the Cape by the Imperial Authorities? He may have done so; I do not recollect it. I do not suppose it is in writing. 1665.

G. A. French. 1665. You have no reason to believe that what he specifically swears to here is not correct? No.

15 Aug., 1900. 1666. *Chairman.*] He may have made a verbal suggestion? He may have made a verbal suggestion. I know we did apply for certain things which we could not possibly get here. I should like to draw attention to the fact that, so far as we know, the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand started their men off with such saddles as they could get. I believe in the matter of saddles our troops were as well off as those of any of the other Australian Colonies, and in one respect a great deal better, for we had some good saddles to start with—panel saddles.

1667. You have sworn that you recommended certain officers, approximately thirty, to the Minister for Defence, and that that recommendation was postponed as far as consideration or approval was concerned, and that in the interval Colonel Mackay had also submitted the names of certain officers, and that eventually the list was gazetted with considerable modifications upon that contained in your original recommendation;—you now produce the list? Yes, as gazetted.

1668. But the Committee would like first to have the list you sent in to the Minister for Defence? On the 2nd April I addressed to the Principal Under Secretary the following letter:—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for approval and publication in the *Government Gazette*, appointments to the "Imperial Bushmen's Contingent" as per the accompanying schedule.

The enclosed list will not govern the order of seniority, which will be forwarded for approval later on.

I should be glad if the above could receive early consideration, as it is desirable that the gentlemen concerned should know of their appointment as soon as possible.

Appended to that letter was this list:—

*New South Wales Defence Force Gazette,*

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney,

•, 1900.

Hrs Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following officers of the New South Wales Military Forces, &c., proceeding to South Africa with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, with rank as stated against their respective names while on service, viz:—

*Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.*

To rank as Captain:—

Captain and Honorary Major Granville John Burnage, 4th Infantry Regiment.

To rank as First Lieutenants:—

Captain Ernest William Reading Soane, Reserve of Officers.

Captain Thomas Walter King Waldron, 3rd Infantry Regiment.

First Lieutenant Harry George Grace, 3rd Infantry Regiment (seconded).

First Lieutenant Robert Henry Beardsmore, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Albert Christian Muhs, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

Mr. William Oswald Hodgkinson, gentleman.

Mr. Stuart Leopold Mackenzie, gentleman.

Mr. Arthur Pigou Rainey, gentleman.

Mr. Henry Hamilton Brown, gentleman.

To rank as Second Lieutenants:—

Mr. Charles Mark Clement Rudkin, gentleman.

Mr. Vincent Wallace Ryrie, gentleman.

Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth, gentleman.

First Lieutenant David Frederick Miller, Army Service Corps.

Mr. Cyril Tracey Griffiths, gentleman.

Mr. Samuel Edward Morris, gentleman.

Second Lieutenant Alan Lloyd Maclean, 5th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (Scottish Rifles).

Mr. George Rich Irving, gentleman.

Mr. Keith Douglas Mackenzie, gentleman.

Mr. Allan Essington Gidley King, gentleman.

This notice will not govern the order of seniority, which will be published in a future *Gazette*.

(Sgd.) G. A. FRENCH, Major-General.

Commanding N. S. Wales Military Forces.

Head-quarters,

Sydney, 2nd April, 1900.

1669. This is the list you sent in officially on the 2nd April to the Minister of Defence? Yes. On the 5th April I wrote to the Principal Under Secretary, as follows:—

Sir,

With reference to the list of names of officers submitted for commissions on 2nd instant, I have the honor to point out that it is very important that they should be gazetted at earliest possible date, so that they may settle their private affairs, and obtain uniform before embarkation.

I would also point out that we have already suffered owing to our officers being gazetted after those of other colonies.

1670. Have you the list sent in by Colonel Mackay? I forwarded, on the 10th April, a complete list of recommendations. I had then had the recommendations of Colonel Mackay before me. My recommendations on the 10th included all the recommendations up to that date. I received, on the 8th April, the following letter:—

Camp, Rookwood, 8th April, 1900.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Mackay, Commanding Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, to The General Officer Commanding N.S.W. Military Forces.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, after the most careful investigation, and a personal inspection at drill and in the lines, of the officers and gentlemen attached to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, I have selected those named in the accompanying schedule, and beg to recommend them for approval and publication in the *Government Gazette*.

As regards the subalterns, I desire to have them under further test till the end of the week, when I will intimate the names of those whom I recommend should be 1st Lieutenants.

In case of a vacancy occurring from any cause (at present unforeseen), I have submitted the names of two gentlemen as emergencies, who have consented to remain in camp upon that distinct understanding.

I have, &c.,

KENNETH MACKAY, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

The enclosed list contains the following minute:—"Original taken to Principal Under Secretary by special messenger (Mr. Deering) at 11.50 p.m. this day, under special instructions from the Minister.—W.G., 11/4/1900." The list is as follows:—

#### SCHEDULE A.

LIST of Officers and Gentlemen attached to the Camp at Rookwood who are recommended for Commissions in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

Staff.—

Major David Miller, Commanding Army Service Corps, to be acting Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

Captain Haviland le Mesurier, Royal Australian Artillery, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain.

First Lieutenant Arthur Holmes, Permanent Staff, to be Quarter-master, with the rank of Captain.

To



G. A. French.

15 Aug., 1900.

## To be Captains :—

First Lieutenant Granville De Laune Ryrie, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Captain William Edward O'Brien, Mounted Rifles.  
 Second Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie Wray, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Captain Ernest William Reading Soane, Reserve of Officers, late 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Captain Thomas Walter King Waldron, 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Henry Hamilton-Browne, gentleman.  
 with seniority as above written.

## To be Subalterns :—

Captain Alfred Ernest Chapman, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
 Lieutenant David Frederick Miller, Army Service Corps.  
 Lieutenant Herbert Caines, 6th Infantry Regiment.  
 Lieutenant Albert Christian Muhs, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
 Lieutenant George Richard Irving, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Lieutenant Alan Lloyd Maclean, 5th Infantry Regiment.  
 Robert James Leslie Little White, 1st Australian Horse.  
 John Evelyn Oxley, gentleman.  
 Charles Mark Clement Rudkin, gentleman.  
 Richard Dines Doyle, gentleman.  
 Thomas Edward Thomas, gentleman.  
 Graham Ernest Mylne, gentleman.  
 Charles Hanly, gentleman.  
 Keith Douglas Mackenzie, gentleman.  
 Vincent Wallace Ryrie, gentleman.  
 Arthur Pigou Rainey, gentleman.  
 Clarence Montrose Macpherson, gentleman.  
 Alan Essington Gidley King, gentleman.  
 Clarence Hyne Gibson, gentleman.  
 Arthur Raymond Cosgrove, gentleman.  
 Maxwell Learmonth, gentleman.  
 Henry Carhayes Mitchell, gentleman.  
 Fitzwilliam Wentworth, gentleman.

## Extras :—

Stewart Leopold Mackenzie, gentleman.  
 Harry Fletcher Robinson, gentleman.

(Signed)

KENNETH MACKAY, Lieut.-Col.,  
 Commanding Imp. Bushmen's Contingent.

Camp, Rookwood, 8th April, 1900.

## SCHEDULE B.

List of gentlemen whose services are no longer required :—

Mr. Meyer.	Mr. Tweedie.
Mr. McKinnon.	Mr. Healy.
Captain Grant (Scottish Rifles).	Mr. Wooldridge.
Mr. Denehar.	Mr. Hodgkinson.
Mr. Sheriff.	Mr. Weaver.
Mr. Greig.	Mr. Robinson (X).
Lieut. Beardsmore (2nd Inft. Regt.).	Mr. Lindsay.
Captain Newman (Reserve of Officers).	Capt. & Hon. Major Burnage (4th Inft. Regt.).
Mr. Rowlandson.	Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Norris.	Mr. H. S. Robertson.
Mr. McGrigor.	Mr. Ford.
Lieut. Roberts (Gar. Arty., Newcastle).	Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Gould.	Mr. Childs.
Mr. S. Mackenzie (X).	

(X) Remaining in camp as emergency officers.

My letter of the 10th April to the Principal Under Secretary was as follows :—

Sir,

In reference to my letter of 2nd April, I have the honor to forward herewith a complete list of recommendations of officers for commissions in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

In view of the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay has little experience as regards the Imperial Service, it is very desirable that he should have the assistance of an officer who has, and I therefore recommend that the Imperial Authorities in South Africa be asked to nominate a suitable officer as Major of the regiment.

It has been most difficult to obtain officers at all qualified to fill the more important positions owing to the Forces having already been picked over several times, as well as the fact that of those still available here many could not give up their private businesses. I have consequently submitted the names of certain "Special Service" officers now serving in South Africa. I should think that in any case these officers should have a preference.

If the position of Major cannot be filled by the Imperial authorities, I would advise the promotion of Major Burnage; his place in the command of a company being offered to Captain J. M. Antil, Mounted Rifles; Captain Cox, Lancers, or Captain R. R. Thompson, 1st Australian Horse, now in command of mounted men in South Africa, the place vacated being taken by the promotion of the next senior.

I would urge that the officers on annexed list be gazetted with least possible delay, as they have to obtain their outfits and arrange their private affairs in the next ten or eleven days.

Then follows the complete list of recommendations to which I have already referred.

*New South Wales Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.*

## Staff—

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Kenneth Mackay, Commanding First Australian (Volunteer) Horse, to command 1st Regiment, Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

## To be Major—

## To be Adjutant—

Captain Alexander Popham Luscombe, Royal Australian Artillery.

## To be Paymaster (temporarily)—

Major David Miller, Commanding Army Service Corps.

## To be Quartermaster—

First Lieutenant Arthur Holmes (from Adjutant, 7th Regiment), Permanent Staff.

## To be Medical Officer—

George Lawaluk Bell, Esq., M.B., Ch. M. (Melb.), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), to have rank of Lieutenant.

## To be Veterinary Surgeon—

Estean Barbeta, Esquire, G.M.V.C., to have rank of Lieutenant.

CAPTAINS

G. A. French.

15 Aug., 1900.

## CAPTAINS—

Captain and Honorary Major Granville John Burnage, 4th Infantry Regiment.  
 Mr. Graham Ernest Mylne, late Lincolnshire Regiment.  
 Captain Henry Paul Ramsay Copeland, Reserve of Officers.  
 Captain Ernest Wm. Reading Soane, Reserve of Officers.  
 Captain Thomas Walter King Waldron, 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Mr. Henry Hamilton Browne, formerly N.S. Wales Lancers.

## To be First Lieutenants—

Lieutenant Wm. Ed. O'Brien, Mounted Rifles.  
 Lieutenant James Macdonnell Conroy, Corps of Engineers.  
 Lieutenant Granville DeLaure Ryrie, First Assistant (Volunteer) Horse.  
 Captain Alfred Ernest Chapman, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
 First Lieutenant Harry George Grace, 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Second Lieutenant Albert Christian Meeks, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
 Mr. Oswald Hodgkinson, gentleman.  
 Mr. Stuart Leopold Mackenzie, gentleman.  
 Mr. Charles Mark Clement Rudkin, gentleman.  
 Mr. Arthur Pigou Rainey, gentleman.  
 Mr. Charles Hardy, gentleman.

## To be Second Lieutenants.—

Lieutenant David Fredk. Miller, Army Medical Corps.  
 Mr. Arthur Raymond Cosgrove, gentleman.  
 Mr. Thos. Ed. Thomas, gentleman,  
 Second Lieutenant Hubert Cains, 6th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment.  
 Mr. Markwell Learmonth, gentleman.  
 Mr. Richd. Dines Doyle, gentleman.  
 Second Lieutenant George Michael Irving, First Australian (Volunteer) Horse.  
 Mr. FitzWilliam Wentworth, gentleman.  
 Mr. Keith Douglas Mackenzie, formerly New South Wales Lancers.  
 Mr. Vincent Wallace Ryrie, gentleman.  
 Mr. Henry Carnayes Mitchell, gentleman.  
 Second Lieutenant Alan Lloyd Maclean, 5th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (Scottish Rifles).

## Emergencies :—

Mr. Clarence Montrose Macpherson, gentleman.  
 Mr. Allan Essington Gidley King, gentleman.  
 Mr. Albert Clarence Morton Gould, gentleman.

I received from the Principal Under Secretary on the 20th April the following communication :—

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20th April, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following gentlemen as Officers of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, viz. :—

## Staff—

Major David Miller, Commanding Army Service Corps, to be Acting Paymaster, with the rank of Major.  
 Captain Havilland Le Mesurier, Royal Australian Artillery, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain.  
 First Lieutenant Arthur Holmes, Permanent Staff, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

## To be Captains—

First Lieutenant Granville de Laure Ryrie, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Captain William Edward O'Brien, Mounted Rifles.  
 Second Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie Wray, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Captain Thomas Walter King Waldron, 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Captain Ernest William Reading Soane, Reserve of Officers, late 3rd Infantry Regiment.  
 Henry Hamilton-Browne, gentleman.

## To be First Lieutenants—

Lieutenant Herbert Caines, 6th Infantry Regiment.  
 Graham Ernest Mylne, gentleman.  
 Lieutenant David Frederick Miller, Army Service Corps.  
 Lieutenant Albert Christian Muhs, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
 Keith Douglas Mackenzie, gentleman.  
 Charles Hanly, gentleman.  
 John Evelyn Oxley, gentleman.  
 Richard Dines Doyle, gentleman.  
 Charles Mark Clement Rudkin, gentleman.  
 Lieutenant George Richard Irving, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Edward Haslam Thomas, gentleman.  
 Arthur Raymond Cosgrove, gentleman.

## To be Second Lieutenants :—

Robert James Little White, 1st Australian Horse.  
 Vincent Wallace Ryrie, gentleman.  
 Clarence Montrose Macpherson, gentleman.  
 Allan Essington Gidley King, gentleman.  
 Lieutenant Allan Lloyd McLean, 5th Infantry Regiment.  
 Fitzwilliam Wentworth, gentleman.  
 Henry Carhayes Mitchell, gentleman.  
 Maxwell Learmonth, gentleman.  
 Clarence Hyne Gibson, gentleman.  
 Arthur Pigou Rainey, gentleman.  
 Stewart Leopold Mackenzie, gentleman.  
 Harry Fletcher Robinson, gentleman.

In order of seniority as above shown.

2. I am to add that the necessary notification has been published in a *Supplementary Government Gazette* of the 12th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under-Secretary.

Upon receipt of that letter I put upon it this minute for the Principal Under-Secretary : " This list did not emanate from me, but apparently from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay. The list that I am responsible for differed very considerably both as regards names and order of seniority." That terminates the correspondence as to the appointment of officers of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

1671. The documents you have produced show that you compiled a list which you submitted to the Minister for Defence. When you originally compiled your list, which you submitted to the Minister, had you all the applications named in the list already submitted as containing all the applicants for commissions in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? Yes; all received up to the date of my recommendation. I believe I had them all. G. A. French.  
15 Aug., 1900.

1672. In the selection of officers, would experience and military service be one of the essential considerations? It would be a very important one.

1673. You know that among the volunteers there was a great number of persons whose previous military experience was nil, and that among them also there was a number who had had considerable military experience;—is that so? Yes.

1674. Glancing casually at the list of applications, I take, for instance, the name of Mr. Brooks, who is stated to have had experience in the Zulu war and in the Soudan expedition; he was refused? Yes.

1675. You omitted him from your original list? I presume so, if his name is not in it. All the names were gone over by myself and some of the senior officers, and we considered the whole of the reports which were available concerning each of them.

1676. Then there is Lieutenant Chapman, who is stated to have had experience with Methuen's Cavalry, the 6th Dragoon Guards, in the Zulu war—he is not in your list? No.

1677. Can you say whether Captain M. Gibson, who is said to have had experience in the Zulu, Boer, and Egyptian wars, is in your list? No.

1678. I suppose you saw most of these applicants? I could not say that I saw them all, but the case of every one of them was thoroughly gone into.

1679. Do you remember seeing Captain Gibson? I cannot say I do, but I know that there was some unfavourable report connected with him. I have made inquiry since I was here this morning, and I have discovered that to be the case.

1680. Did the report affect his military qualifications? Incidentally, yes. But, if I may be allowed to say so, I do not think the merits of officers should be canvassed in public in this way, a report of what is said appearing, perhaps, in the press.

1681. The position of the matter is that the members of this Committee, having had no experience in military matters, are in doubt as to why men who have held positions in the Imperial service, and who have had large experience, should have been passed over? The fact is, I believe, that Captain Gibson—since the Committee insists on my giving the information—wrote a very insubordinate letter in reference to his Commanding Officer. It was not considered that an officer who would take that course would be likely to promote discipline. It is not at all desirable to have in the junior ranks a man who would take a stand against his Commanding Officer.

1682. We, of course, are only civilians, and we should like to know what would be considered by the military authorities an insubordinate letter? The letter can be produced if the Committee wish it; but I am averse to confidential communications concerning officers being made public here.

1683. But the Committee understand that it was in consequence of the writing of the letter to which you have referred that this man's application, notwithstanding all his military experience, was thrown aside. I think it would be only just to the Military Authorities, as well as to Captain Gibson himself, that we should have the letter. We could not accept it as an excuse unless we had an opportunity of judging for ourselves upon a knowledge of the contents of the letter? If the Committee wish it, of course the letter can be produced.

1684. *Chairman.*] To whom did the letter refer? To Colonel Airey.

1685. Was he Commanding Officer at the time Captain Gibson wrote the letter? At that particular time I believe he was simply an applicant for the command. He was out at the range looking after the mounted drill of all the different officers.

1686. Was Captain Gibson at the time he wrote the letter enrolled? I do not think so.

1687. So that really at the time neither Captain Gibson nor Colonel Airey were members of the Contingent? The letter was not a military offence in the strict sense of the term, if you put it in that way.

1688. Could you ascertain for the Committee whether Captain Gibson was enrolled as sergeant or sergeant-major under Colonel Airey after writing the letter of which you speak. Would he have been allowed to go as sergeant, if he had desired to go? I will endeavour to obtain that information for the Committee.

1689. *Mr. Meagher.*] I have asked you questions with reference to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Gibson, the whole of them men of military experience in different portions of the globe, and you say that none of them were in your original list of recommendations? No.

1690. In that list was there a recommendation in favour of Mr. F. B. Carnell, who is said to have had experience in the Frontier Light Horse in South Africa? No.

1691. Then I observe in the list of applicants the name of Mr. C. Hill, who is stated to have had experience in the Kaffir and Boer wars and in the Moirisi campaign; was his name contained in your list? I think not.

1692. Was the name of Mr. L. M. Webster, who is set down as having had experience in the Zulu and Boer wars, in your list? No.

1693. Then there is Mr. J. B. Young, who had four years in the Second Life Guards in Egypt; is he in your list? No.

1694. The whole of these gentlemen were applicants? I presume so, if they are in the list from which you are quoting.

1695. Can you assign any reason why men of experience in military affairs, such as those whose names I have read out to you, especially a man of the rank of Captain Gibson, were passed over in favour of a man like Mr. F. Greig, who was made a Lieutenant having had no previous military experience? I should prefer to put the matter in another way—that is as to why those who had apparently such good qualifications were not appointed.

1696. I will put it in this way: why were these gentlemen, whose qualifications are set forth here, not in your list of recommendations? They were rejected, I presume, as the result of discussions I had with the senior officers, and of the reports of those who had to attend to the riding tests and other matters. I did not know any of them individually.

1697. I suppose you would imagine that a man like Captain Gibson should be able to pass the riding test? It is probable; but I do not remember at this moment what the report was. 1698.

G. A. French. 1698. Some of the men whom you recommended for appointment belonged to infantry regiments;—did they also pass the riding test? They all had to pass in riding.

15 Aug., 1900. 1699. Would you be prepared to say that a disqualification in riding affected any of these men? I could not be certain.

1700. Would you not think it probable that men who had served in the Zulu War, in the Kaffir War, and in the Boer War, and who had had general military experience, would be able to pass the riding test? I think it is very likely.

1701. Yet the whole of these men were rejected, while you recommended that Mr. F. Greig, who had no military experience at all, should be appointed as lieutenant. I notice also that Mr. G. R. Irving, who had had no military experience, was also recommended as lieutenant? A large proportion of those recommended had not had military experience.

1702. What qualifications had Mr. Irving, for example? I cannot recollect the particulars, but a large proportion of those who were appointed to the Bushmen's Contingent had no military qualifications at all.

1703. You did not recommend Mr. Greig in your first letter? I do not know.

1704. Did his name first occur in Colonel Mackay's list? That I cannot say.

1705. Can you say whether the name of Mr. Irving, who was made a lieutenant, appeared in your first list? It is possible; I cannot remember.

1706. Can you say whether the name of Mr. A. E. G. King appears in the first list? Yes. With regard to Mr. F. E. Greig, it appears that he was appointed by the Government to be a transport officer, with the rank of second lieutenant. I do not know whether I made a recommendation to that effect or not. I received a notification to that effect from the Chief Secretary's Office on the 23rd April. I do not think I made any recommendation in connection with the Transport Department, but the letter which I received on the 23rd April is as follows:—

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd April, 1900.  
I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers of the New South Wales Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, shortly proceeding to South Africa, with rank as stated while on service:—

Medical Officer—

Francis William Kane, Esq., L.R.C.P., Ed., L.F.P. et S., Glas., L.R.C.F., Ed., to have the rank of Lieutenant.

Transport Officer—

Francis Ernest Greig, gentleman, to have the rank of Second Lieutenant.

2. I am to add that notifications of such appointments have been published in *Supplementary Government Gazettes* of the 21st instant.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

1707. *Chairman.*] Is it customary for you to recommend transport and medical officers? They should all be submitted by me ordinarily.

1708. But you would not decide yourself as to the qualifications of a medical man? No. I should look to the Principal Medical Officer to inquire as to that. Of course if we were taking a man from the country our own medical department might not know anything about him, and in that case inquiry would have to be made.

1709. But if it were the case of a medical man in the city, you would not consider that you were straining your position in recommending him? No, subject of course to the opinion of my Principal Medical Officer.

1710. Do you recommend chaplains? Yes, they are all submitted by me. We have a senior chaplain.

1711. You do not pose as a judge as to whether their theology was sound or not? No.

1712. In your first list, did you recommend two Mr. Mackenzies—Mr. S. L. Mackenzie, and Mr. D. K. Mackenzie—one having had military experience in the New South Wales Lancers, and the other having had no experience? Yes.

1713. Can you tell me if these men, gentlemen, are related to any officer upon your staff? The young fellow in the Lancers is the son of Colonel Mackenzie. The other, I think, is a bushman.

1714. What rank did Colonel Mackenzie's son hold in the Lancers? I can remember him only as a trumpeter; I do not think he became an officer.

1715. But you do remember him as a trumpeter in the Lancers? Yes; he went Home to the Jubilee celebrations; he was in England for some little time.

1716. You recommended him as second lieutenant? Yes; he is a smart young fellow.

1717. Then Mr. S. L. Mackenzie appears to have had no experience at all, but you recommended him as first lieutenant? He had bush experience, perhaps. But I cannot at this moment remember all the circumstances. Of course, where other things were equal, I should be prepared to put the older man in the higher place.

1718. *Mr. Meagher.*] Then there is another lieutenant, Mr. H. C. Michell, without any experience;—is he in your first list? No.

1719. Can you say how Mr. Michell's name came up;—was he one of Colonel Mackay's nominations? I cannot say at this moment.

1720. Out of this list of twenty officers whom you first recommended, eight had some previous military experience and twelve had none;—is not that so? I have no doubt it is the case if it is so stated in the papers.

1721. I take it that the previous military experience of the eight men would be confined to the Colony? I should think so.

1722. Does the name of Mr. J. C. Oxley appear in the first list? I think not.

1723. At any rate, without going categorically through the whole list, it appears that the names I have read are those of men, not only of colonial military experience, but of experience in different portions of the globe, and you say they had been passed over as the result of conferences with the senior officers, and probably on account of their failure to pass the riding test? That might be one of the reasons, but there were general reports concerning them.

1724. Would those reports be recorded with their applications? No.

1725. How many officers altogether were appointed to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? The total, I think, was forty.

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1726. I see that Mr. Oxley was one of Colonel Mackay's recommendations? That may be so.

1727. In regard to one of these officers, although he had had considerable military experience, you put your hand upon him at once as an officer who should not be appointed on account of some communication he sent, when he was not an officer, concerning a man who was not himself an officer of the Contingent at the time? I have already said that, since you examined me this morning, I have made inquiries as to that case. Whether the reason I have assigned was or was not the only reason why he was not appointed I cannot now say; it is the only reason I can give at this moment.

1728. Do you know that, after the writing of the letter to which you have referred, this man was in camp taking part in the drill? I think he was instructing some men; but whether it was on his own account or not, I do not know. I gather from the remarks of the Chairman that he was employed as a sergeant; he may have been.

1729. *Chairman.*] I saw him drilling some men, and he could not have gone into camp and drilled men unless he was appointed to the position. I am speaking now of a time after most of the officers were appointed in connection with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? That may be so; I cannot remember all the circumstances at this moment.

1730. *Mr. Meagher.*] Can you say how many of your recommendations were knocked out when the final *Gazette* appeared? I could not say, but I should think about half a dozen. There were officers in South Africa I wanted to join. Captain Luscombe had been sent to South Africa as a Special Service officer, and I thought he would be a useful man, but he was not approved.

1731. Captain Copeland was also in South Africa, I believe? Yes.

1732. And Lieutenant Conroy? Yes. They were both in South Africa, and I wished them to be attached. Then there was Lieutenant Grace, a plucky fellow who took a position as Corporal in the First Contingent. He had had useful experience. And I recommended also that Captain Antill, Captain Cox, or Captain Thompson should have a show, but none of those recommendations were approved.

1733. Neither Captain Antill nor Captain Cox appears in your final list;—I presume their names were submitted later on? Yes.

1734. These men were already in South Africa? Yes.

1735. They did not volunteer for this Service, and you had no authority from them to submit their names? No.

1736. If they had been approved and gazetted, they could, if they had felt inclined, have refused to join? One does not expect that when a soldier is appointed to a position, especially a higher position, he will refuse to take it.

1737. In the case of Captain Copeland, who held a position in South Africa as second in command of the pioneer corps;—he was one of those you recommended? Yes; but I had no information of his being second in command of the pioneer corps at that time.

1738. Would you expect him to throw up such a position in order to take the position of Captain in a bushmen's contingent? Probably not.

1739. Captain Copeland is an engineer, and he was employed as a Special Service Officer in the work of his own profession; he had not had any experience in a mounted corps, and his military experience consisted in engineering work? He was an engineer here.

1740. But he had never had any experience as a mounted officer; yet you made this recommendation in regard to him? I understood him to be a good rider, and accustomed to bush work.

1741. But the whole of his service here was in connection with the Engineer's Corps? Yes.

1742. So that the chances are that Captain Copeland would not feel flattered at being removed from his own particular work to take a captaincy in the Bushmen's Contingent? When I made the recommendation I did not know that he was in the position you refer to. I knew he was a Special Service Officer, and I thought that, perhaps, he might know what to do with himself.

1743. Captain Luscombe was entirely an Artillery Officer? Yes.

1744. So that he would not be likely to feel too much at home in the position of Adjutant of a mounted corps, although he was an officer in his own department? He is an officer I thought a good deal of.

1745. I also think him a very excellent officer, but he would feel more at home, would he not, in his own branch of the Service? Possibly; but, as a matter of fact, another Captain of Artillery has been made Adjutant of the Corps. It is an advantage to get a Permanent Force officer for the position of Adjutant.

1746. You say that there were about six names struck out of your list; four of these had proceeded to the front in South Africa, and were at the front at the time, having never volunteered for the Bushmen's Contingent? That is so.

1747. There is one officer here concerning whom I should like to ask you a few questions;—you recommended to be Quartermaster Lieutenant Arthur Holmes;—what is the position of Quartermaster in a corps? Usually a Quartermaster has the rank of a second lieutenant; and, taking the case of a Quartermaster in the regular service, he would, probably, be a man of a good deal of experience in a regiment, having been Quartermaster-sergeant, and promoted up.

1748. He is on the staff of the Officer Commanding the regiment, is he not? You would call him one of the regimental staff. His duty is to look after everything connected with the stores of the regiment.

1749. The Adjutant, the Paymaster, and the Quartermaster constitute the regimental staff? Yes.

1750. You recommended that this officer should go with the rank of lieutenant? Yes. I did not see that he had any claim to a higher rank.

1751. He was Adjutant of the 7th Regiment? Yes.

1752. That is a permanent position? Yes.

1753. In connection with a certain inquiry into the working of the 7th Regiment, did you practically recommend his withdrawal from the position? Here is another case in which you are dealing with an officer's character. As a matter of fact, I made a certain recommendation. I do not know whether it is right to mention what it was, because the matter has not yet been settled by the Government.

1754. While in matters of policy and administration the Government have the right to rule, it is the people who find the money with which to carry on the Military Department, and they have the right to know whether the Government or the military authorities are expending the money voted for military purposes in a proper way? I quite see that, but my position is this: I make a certain recommendation with which the Government have not yet dealt. Is it fair for me, under those circumstances, to say what the recommendation was.

1755. I think it is perfectly fair? I will mention it if the Committee think that I should do so.

1756.

G. A. French. 1756. I do not want you to go into the whole matter, but I think it is perfectly proper for any question such as that I have asked to be answered? I am perfectly prepared to answer it if the Committee say that I am to do so. I recommended that he should be withdrawn from the position of Adjutant of the Regiment.

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1757. *Mr. Chanter.*] As far as you are aware, no decision has yet been arrived at by the Government in that matter? It has not been communicated to me.

1758. *Chairman.*] A decision was arrived at by the Military Court which sat in the matter? Yes, as far back as last January.

1759. The particular recommendation which went through you from the Military Court was, that Lieutenant Holmes should be withdrawn from the position of Adjutant of the 7th Regiment? I would not say that the Court reported adversely upon him, but upon their report I made a certain recommendation.

1760. That he should be removed from that particular position? Yes.

1761. A Military Court having sat and taken evidence in regard to Lieutenant Holmes, and their report being unfavourable to him, did you think he would be an excellent officer to send away on active service in the important position of quartermaster? As quartermaster he is a very good officer and could attend to the work. What I objected to was his being promoted under the circumstances.

1762. You thought that although the Court or Board has reported adversely upon him, it was still quite proper that he should be sent away on active service as quartermaster? I did not think the report was of such a nature as to throw doubt upon his proper performance of the duties of quartermaster. Colonel Mackay was anxious to have him, and I think he recommended him. It was probably one of the recommendations in which I concurred.

1763. *Mr. Meagher.*] With regard to the difference between the rates of pay, concerning which the Chairman examined you yesterday. I believe there was a conference of Commandants in Melbourne? Yes.

1764. Did that matter crop up there? Those matters were all settled by that conference. That was the decision upon which we were acting.

1765. It was in consequence of the resolutions of that conference that the difference referred to by the Chairman occurred? The rates have been adhered to. The point raised I understood was as to the method of payment.

1766. I understood the Chairman to speak of the inequality which existed when one man in receipt of 3s. 5d. a day was fighting alongside and doing the same work as a man in receipt of 4s. 6d. a day? That inequality applies to our permanent battery which was sent. It was approved that they should receive only the pay they got here, plus the Imperial pay in South Africa.

1767. Approved by whom? By the Government. It was submitted by me, and gazetted. Some men being in permanent employment were going to give up that employment in order to take a temporary service, whereas the men in the permanent force were not giving up anything, and would not have to hunt for work when they came back. It was considered that those who gave up work here in order to volunteer had some claim to higher pay.

1768. Had you at Melbourne under consideration a communication from Mr. Chamberlain as to the status of officers of the contingent—that is to say, that you should not take officers higher than a certain rank? That communication arrived at the conclusion of the conference.

1769. You know that we sent four times as many men as were sent by Victoria? We sent considerably more, especially at first.

1770. Yet you have noticed this anomaly—that the New South Wales men were subservient to the Victorians? Yes, and I was not at all pleased at it either.

1771. Could you have obviated it in any way? I do not think so. We adhered to the orders we received not to send any officer of a higher rank than Major.

1772. Seeing that in the First Contingent the Victorians acted in the face of their orders, why did you not send an officer of higher rank, taking a leaf out of their book? They did not send with their men an officer of higher rank than they were entitled to, but they sent a senior officer as Special Service Officer. There was a certain amount of trouble on the "trooper" between the men of the different corps. There was some disagreement between the South Australians and the Tasmanians as to who should command, and the Victorians sent a colonel who relieved the difficulty, and he gradually got command of the whole body.

1773. *Chairman.*] Did you receive a communication from Captain Legge to the effect that he was under the command of an officer who, in his colony did not hold the rank which he himself held prior to his departure? I have complaints of that sort—that is, as to the men being commanded by men from other colonies.

1774. Do you think you could have obviated the difficulty by gazetting an officer of a higher status here? I might have done so, but I do not think it would have been wise to set to work a spirit of opposition in which each colony would be gazetting an officer of a higher status than an officer gazetted in another colony; it would not have been fair generally; it certainly would not have been fair to the Imperial service.

1775. Lieut.-Colonel Bayly held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel here for some years? Yes; while he was in the volunteer forces.

1776. He having been sent to South Africa as a Special Service Officer, and being still there, could you not have cabled asking him to take the command of our forces if advisable? I do not think so, and for this reason: In the first place we sent two units of a totally different nature, one mounted and the other dismounted. You could not appoint one commander of two such discordant elements.



THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. O'CONOR,  
MR. COOK,MR. PIDDINGTON,  
MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. WILKS.

R. SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French recalled and further examined:—

1777. *Mr. Meagher.*] I think you said yesterday that the reason which actuated you in not dealing with Captain Gibson's appointment, was the fact that he had written a note which you regarded as an act of insubordination;—have you got that note? I said that was one of the reasons; not necessarily all. I have the letter here. G. A. French.  
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1778. You have heard the Chairman read the note; it is the document which you told us yesterday you considered as an act of insubordination;—at the time that was written, Lieutenant-Colonel Airey was not holding a commission in connection with this Contingent, neither was Captain Gibson? No. I should say the language was insubordinate.

1779. Leaving the language out of the question, the position of the parties at the time was this: that neither Lieutenant-Colonel Airey nor Captain Gibson was holding a commission in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? No.

1780. In that document, allegations are made against Lieutenant-Colonel Airey—first of all, of insulting language to Captain Gibson, and, secondly, of assault;—did you make any inquiries to see whether those grave allegations which Captain Gibson made against Lieutenant-Colonel Airey were true? From inquiries I made I had reason to doubt Captain Gibson's statements—not alone in that respect, but in every other.

1781. When you received that document containing those serious allegations against the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, did you call on that officer for an explanation? I do not think so. I do not remember anything of the sort.

1782. Would you not think that would be the fairest and most direct way of arriving at the truth, when the conduct of a person was impugned—instead of going to outside quarters, to go direct to the individual and say, "Here are two very grave allegations made, not by an outsider, but by a man who has had a commission in the Imperial Army; are they correct"? I did not attach any importance to the allegations.

1783. Therefore you did not make any inquiry of Colonel Airey? I do not think I did; I do not remember.

1784. What portion of the letter do you consider insubordinate? I do not think this proper language towards a superior officer: "If those are the actions of a soldier, all I can say is that he never was taught the same in the British Army."

1785. *Chairman.*] Do you think a soldier would be taught in the British Army to insult a man by telling him he could not speak English, and hitting him with the crop of his whip—it would be the truth, but insubordinate,—is that your explanation? I consider the language used improper language to apply to a superior officer. Perhaps "improper" would be a more correct word than "insubordinate," as the latter would apply more to officers in their relative positions in an organised force.

1786. Neither of these gentlemen held a commission or were enrolled in the Force at the time? No; "improper" would be the better word.

1787. Do you believe an officer is taught in the British Army to treat a subordinate officer in that way? Certainly not.

1788. Then it would be the truth, but improper,—is that so? If Colonel Airey struck him I presume he only tapped him lightly, and told him to stand up.

1789. Had any officer the right to tap another officer in that way? No, of course not.

1790. If Colonel Airey did that, he was practically exercising a tyranny that he had no right to exercise? It was not a proper thing for him to do, of course.

1791. And if he did do it, you think it was improper for this officer, who had the service which he has proved he possesses, to complain of it? No; I do not think that. I think it improper of him to write of his superior officer in that way.

1792. But if it is true, is it improper for anyone to write the truth? If it is true that he struck him, of course he would be perfectly justified in reporting the circumstance.

1793. He was not under you—he was not enrolled—but, as a citizen of the country, he wrote to the Minister for Defence, complaining of the action of Colonel Airey? Yes.

1794. And you think it was improper for him to do that? I think his method, or his means of expressing it, did not show proper respect for superior authority.

1795. Suppose you are in a superior position; if you behave in a way you have no right to do, do you still maintain that your position demands respect if you yourself do not show respect for it? Perhaps not.

1796. Suppose you yourself were a few years younger, or even now, and in the position of this man, if Colonel Airey came round and started to tap you with his riding-crop, and told you you could not speak the Queen's English, simply because you might carry a little of your national accent with you, you would be inclined to hit him under the ear, would you not? I might, but I should endeavour to restrain it.

1797. But a fairly quick-tempered man might probably hit him in the ear? Yes.

1798. So that this man must have had a great deal of restraint not to do that, and, instead, to complain to the Minister for Defence;—do you not think so;—assuming that the statement is true, did not Captain Gibson show a great deal of restraint in not hitting Colonel Airey under the ear, and, instead of doing so, calmly writing a complaint? Yes; if this were done in any rough way I should think so, but I should rather infer that he merely tapped him.

1799. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose you will admit that the composition of the note written by Captain Gibson and read by the Chairman is not that of an uneducated man? No.

1800. Recognising the position this man held in the British Army, and the credentials he had personally from Mr. Cecil Rhodes and also from the South African Chartered Company, can you give any explanation why you made no inquiry as to the truth of his statements before you practically punished him by

G. A. French. keeping his recommendation back? I did not attach much importance to his letter; but, of course, I was up to my eyes in business at the time.

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1801. Do you say you consider that where a superior officer grossly insults a man by telling him he is an ignorant lout and cannot speak the Queen's English, and assaults him, that it is a matter to which no importance ought to be attached? As I say, in connection with other statements, I do not believe those statements to be correct.

1802. At the time you received that, you considered that it was incorrect,—is that so? I did not attach much importance to it.

1803. Why? Because, from conversations, I understood that it was doubtful, as well as a whole lot of his statements, and that he never occupied the position he alleged he had, and so on—that his statements were not entitled to very much credence.

1804. At the time you received that note, you had made inquiries as to his alleged position; you say now that the reason you attached no importance to that note was because you had found out that some statements, as to his status, were not correct;—being in possession of the fact that this man had masqueraded, apparently, under false colours as to his military status, you therefore treated his letter as of no importance? I did not attach much importance to it.

1805. Being satisfied at the time you received his note that this man was simply masquerading under false colours, would you mind telling us from whom you made inquiries as to the bogus nature of his military status? I cannot remember many particulars about it at all. Of course, that must have come about at the same time that he applied for a position in the Force, and my inquiries would have been made then.

1806. But this man alleges that he was an Imperial captain, and had served in responsible positions in British campaigns; he also alleges in his note two very serious allegations against Colonel Airey; your reply is that you made investigation into the character of this man, and you found he had made bogus statements as to his military status;—can you tell us in what quarter you made those inquiries? I cannot tell, and I am not certain that I made them at the same time, because I can remember nothing whatever about this man myself, individually.

1807. I can take it, then, that at the time you recorded that note you knew nothing detrimental to his military status? I would not be certain; I cannot remember.

1808. You would not be certain that you had heard anything against the man's military status when you received that note, and when you received it you made no inquiry as to the truth of it? I made no inquiry about it, as far as I can remember. I did not attach very much importance to it.

1809. You did not attach importance to it, not on account of the seriousness of the allegations, but of the unreliability of the man? I would not like to say about that. I cannot remember.

1810. You received a letter from Captain Gibson, making grave allegations against Colonel Airey; do I take it that you made no inquiries, on account of the unreliability of Captain Gibson, in regard to the statements he made as to his military status? I am satisfied I made no inquiries. I cannot remember having made any.

1811. Therefore, having made no inquiries, you simply punished this man for the note he wrote, because you considered it was an improper thing for him to do? I would not be certain about that,—that it depended solely on that note; I should not think so. That note would in itself be sufficient to make me object to his having a commission.

1812. Is it a usual thing when a complaint is made showing two grave charges against a superior officer to punish the man making those charges without making inquiry as to the truth of his allegations? Certainly it is not usual.

1813. Did you consider his note from Cecil Rhodes a bogus one, too? As well as I recollect, it was nothing particular. I think he had been employed in the Company or something. I do not remember the particulars of it.

1814. You know that the South African Chartered Company is a very large one, with a great staff of officials, and it is not a very usual thing for a man in the position of Cecil Rhodes to write a personal note to one of the many hundreds or thousands who are employed in that Company? I cannot remember what was in it. I do not think it was more than just a few lines.

1815. *Chairman.*] Are you sure about its not being more than a few lines? That is my impression; but it would come in I suppose with 100 other applications, and I cannot remember.

1816. Would you be surprised to know that it covered over two sheets of memo. paper about that size? Indeed; I had no idea.

1817. Would you be surprised to know it was so? I would, very much.

1818. And would you be surprised to learn that Cecil Rhodes says in that letter that he regrets the cause which necessitated Captain Gibson severing his connection with that Company—namely, the death of his father—and states also that if at any time he should come back to South Africa his position in the Chartered Company would always be open to him;—would you be surprised to learn that that is in the letter? Yes.

1819. Did you read it at all? I probably read it at the time.

1820. You do not recollect? I do not recollect anything about it.

1821. *Mr. Meagher.*] That is a pretty high credential for an unreliable man to have—a note of that character from such a source? From what the Chairman says, of course it was.

1822. There was one from the Secretary of the Chartered Company too, was there not? I do not know; I cannot remember.

1823. *Chairman.*] Would you be surprised to learn that the note from the Chartered Company, written, on their official paper, with their official seal attached, in which many complimentary things were said about this officer, was accompanied by a cheque for 100 guineas? I recollect there was a cheque or a payment of 100 guineas for some service.

1824. A sort of free gift for the excellent service he had rendered? Yes; I think it was an honorarium.

1825. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you not think it rather an extraordinary thing that an unreliable man should receive 100 guineas honorarium from the Chartered Company, and yet that his word should not have been investigated in regard to that complaint;—would you not think that the complaint of a man who held such high credentials in any portion of the world would be worth while investigating? I apparently did not at the time.

1826.

1826. In regard to the equipment of the troops, when statements appeared in the paper by Mr. Sleath G. A. French. and Mr. B. B. O'Connor, on their return from South Africa, as to saddles and helmets, and to which much publicity was given in the papers, did you call for a report, or have any investigation made, shortly after they appeared in the paper? I do not remember that there was any formal investigation. 16 Aug., 1900.

1827. Or informal? I may have asked some officers if they could give any information about the matter, but I do not think I called for any report.

1828. This evidence was given by Colonel Mackenzie :

987. *Mr. Meagher.*] You remember seeing the statements in the paper on the return from South Africa of Messrs. Sleath and O'Connor, about which I asked you a question just now? Yes; I remember that on the strength of that, or mainly due to that, a Board sat on the supply of helmets generally.

988. On what date did that Board sit? I could not tell you; it must have been about a month ago, I should think.

989. Did they bring up a report? I believe they did.

990. Would you mind producing it here? If it is one of my documents, I will do so with pleasure.

Apparently, according to Colonel Mackenzie, over a month ago, before this Committee was appointed, a Board sat to investigate this question of the helmets;—do you know anything about the Board, or did you ever see their report? They sat and took evidence from some gentlemen here in town about helmets, I recollect. I am not sure that it was solely on account of these statements that had been made in the paper.

1829. You see that Colonel Mackenzie says that he remembers seeing the statements in the paper on the return of Messrs. Sleath and O'Connor, and he remembers that on the strength of that, or mainly due to that, a Board sat;—did you see the report of that Board? I think it was the Clothing Board which made the inquiries. I would not say it was a Board regularly told off to do so; I think the members of the Clothing Board went into the question.

1830. You do not know what evidence was given at that inquiry by the Clothing Board? I find it was not a special Board, but the Clothing Board; I have here the minutes of its proceedings, which the Committee can see.

1831. *Mr. Cook.*] You stated on the first day of your examination that some pressure had been brought to bear in connection with these appointments? Yes.

1832. The list I now hand you is Colonel Mackay's list? Yes.

1833. With regard to those recommendations, was the list compiled by you? My first list was.

1834. After consultation with your officers? Yes.

1835. What officers? I talked with the senior officer in camp, Colonel Mackenzie, and with others—with anyone who could give me information about any of these officers. Some of the gentlemen who were candidates did not belong to the force, and I had to get information where I could.

1836. At the time you presented the list you had not had any talk with any members of the Government—in other words, had they made any representations to you in regard to the selection of officers prior to your presenting your list? No; none whatever.

1837. And this is the list that originated with you? Yes. This is the first list.

1838. *Chairman.*] When you presented that first list was it a list of officers simply to carry on the camp for the time being, or was it a list of officers whom you specially recommended to go to South Africa? To carry on with the view of their going later on—most of them.

1839. If they were found satisfactory? Yes.

1840. The original list that you submitted was more with the intention of having officers to carry on the camp for instruction—was that so? And with the view of eventually going to South Africa, of course. We wanted officers to go on with, practically.

1841. *Mr. Cook.*] How was it that you did not submit a list, to begin with, of officers to completely officer the Contingent? We had to pick up officers and send them to camp, put them under instruction, get them reported on as to whether they could ride, whether they knew anything about drill, and so on, to gradually see what they were worth. They were not all officers who had been in the force and knew something about military matters, but mostly private gentlemen—people from the bush, from the back blocks.

1842. Those were selected by you with the view of their ultimately going to South Africa? Yes; and most of them, I think, did go.

1843. Did you recommend Lieutenant Caines? Yes; he was recommended by me in the final list.

1844. Not in the first? No; he was not in the list of twenty first recommended.

1845. Was his name in the list submitted to you by Colonel Mackay? Yes.

1846. What was the date of your final list? 10th April.

1847. And the date of Colonel Mackay's list? It came to me on the 8th. I had Colonel Mackay's list before me before making up my final list.

1848. Was the name of Lieutenant Gregg on your completed list? I think he was appointed transport officer at a date later than any of these lists.

1849. Appointed by whom? By the Government.

1850. Was Lieutenant Irving on Colonel Mackay's list? Yes.

1851. *Chairman.*] Was he also on your list? Yes; he was in both the first and the second lots submitted by me.

1852. *Mr. Chanter.*] Is it the practice of the Department to obtain written reports from officers commanding regiments as to the distribution of clothes? I think not. The clothing is in many cases issued to the company, and not direct to the Colonel of the regiment.

1853. In your opinion, would it not be an assistance if a system were in force demanding, from officers commanding regiments and companies, a statement or report that the distribution of clothing had taken place in accordance with the wishes of the staff? I think it would be a very great safeguard.

1854. Who had the final recommendation of the officers in charge of the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent? They were every one discussed by myself in consultation with the representative of the Citizens Bushmen's Committee, and then submitted to the Government.

1855. Were you aware that some of those officers commanding squadrons had no previous military experience? Certainly. It was understood that people from the bush were to be selected—to some extent. I tried to work in as many as I could with military experience.

1856. Have you had any reports from South Africa in reference to those officers? No.

1857.

- G. A. French. 1857. Have you heard anything concerning them from any other source? Nothing. They had not been landed very long. They went to Rhodesia, and we have not heard very much about them.
- 16 Aug., 1900. 1858. Are you aware if there is any friction between General Pole-Carew, an Imperial officer, and the officers commanding squadrons of that regiment? No; I have not the slightest information of that sort.
1859. The Imperial officer I speak of was in command of the squadrons at Buluwayo—have you heard anything with reference to the officers there? Nothing.
1860. It has been stated on pretty good authority that the officer to whom I refer lined the men up and told them in the presence of their officers that their own regimental officers were entirely responsible for the men not having been supplied with full rations, of which there were plenty at the base? I heard nothing of that.
1881. It has also been said that this Imperial officer told the men, or some of the men, that their officers were not fit to be troopers, let alone officers in command? I do not think a British officer would make such a statement to men, degrading the position of the commissioned officers in that way.
1862. *Chairman.*] Unless under very great provocation? No; I have heard nothing at all of the kind.
1863. *Mr. Chanter.*] Recognising the gravity of the statements, would you undertake to obtain, if possible, a report as to the truth or otherwise of those statements? Certainly; if I can do so, I shall be very happy, if you will give me information to go upon.
1864. *Mr. O'Connor.*] The troops going over in the "Surrey" had issued out to them a pair each of khaki pantaloons. The Officer Commanding compelled each man on board that boat to pay 6s. or 6s. 6d. for the pantaloons—have you any information in regard to that matter? None whatever. You mentioned this to me the other day, and I took a note of it, and I have ordered inquiries to be made from some of the men who have returned who can give us some information.
1865. *Chairman.*] That would be a most extraordinary proceeding, would it not? Very. Every man is supposed to have had two suits complete.
1866. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Has the Officer Commanding the Australian Horse sent in a report to you about this matter? No, I have seen nothing about it.
1867. Has any of the money which was collected by him been returned to the Colony? I do not think so.
1868. Did he have any authority to issue those pantaloons and charge for them? Not that I am aware of.
1869. If such authority had been issued you would know of it? Yes, I should think so.
1870. You can understand that there was a good deal of complaining about the matter and much irritation amongst the men at being charged 6s. 6d. for this pair of khaki pantaloons? Yes.
1871. If the Officer Commanding had no authority to issue them and charge for them, would you see that every man in the Contingent had returned to him the money paid for those pantaloons? I shall make a note of it, yes.
1872. Have you had any reports at all from Captain Thompson? Yes.
1873. Have you any idea of the date of the last report you got from him? I could not tell.
1874. Have you had any report from him since he arrived in South Africa? Yes, describing affairs at landing.
1875. There was no mention made of the issue of these pantaloons and the charge made for them? I do not think so.
1876. You have had inquiries made into this matter, which I mentioned to you before? I am having an inquiry made now. I can only inquire, of course, from one or two men who have returned.
1877. There was no official report made to you by Captain Thompson of his having issued the pantaloons, and having charged for them? No, I do not think there was. I do not remember anything of the sort.
1878. I suppose you have had no notification of Captain Thompson's conduct towards Lieutenant Wilkinson—I forget whether it was at Driefontein or Abraham's Kraal? Was it ever reported to you that on the day when young Bonnor was killed Captain Thompson, who was not present at the actual occurrence, rode up to Lieutenant Wilkinson and publicly stated that the blood of that young man was on Wilkinson's head? I have never heard any such report.
1879. That would be a very improper thing for a Commanding Officer to say to an officer commanding a squadron in the presence of his men? Very improper.
1880. When Captain Antill, of the Mounted Rifles, was going away, I believe he absolutely refused to take the Colonial made saddles—do you know whether he did or not? I do not recollect; but I do not think he had many Colonial saddles.
1881. It was intended that he should take them at first, but he refused to take them, did he not? I do not think so. I think at that time I had sufficient cavalry saddles to give the men.
1882. Captain Antill told me at Bloemfontein that he was offered these Colonial made saddles and he refused to take them, and he said there were 100 saddles used for escort purposes for the Governor? We had 200 cavalry saddles—100 for the lancers and 100 for the mounted rifles.
1883. For escort purposes? No. For the corps close to the city—complete cavalry saddles.
1884. I will put the question in a specific way—Did Captain Antill insist that in place of the Colonial made saddles there should be issued to him these Imperial made saddles? I do not think so; I do not think he was asked to take them.
1885. Was he refused the Imperial saddles by the military authorities here? I do not think so.
1886. Did the Military Secretary say to him, "These are issued for escort purposes, and if we issue them to you we will have none to escort the Governor up to Parliament House with"? I cannot tell if the Military Secretary said that. He had no authority from me to say it.
1887. Captain Antill is not a man given to imagining things? No.
1888. He is a pretty level-headed man, is he not? Yes. As a matter of fact, those cavalry saddles were with the First Contingent. What they did not use they took to the Lancers at the Cape.
1889. Captain Antill went with the first lot? Yes.
1890. *Chairman.*] With regard to the appointment of officers, did you object to any of the officers recommended by Colonel Mackay? No, I did not object to any of them. I may say that they were gazetted before there was any time.
1891. You told us that Colonel Mackay supplied you with a list before you gave in your final list;—did you object to any of the officers on the first list supplied to you by the Colonel of the regiment? I did not, as far as I can recollect, object to any one of them.
1892. With regard to Lieutenant Caines, against whose name is written "Mackay," did you recommend him because Colonel Mackay recommended him? Very probably, yes.
- 1893.

1893. Did you or did you not;—did you make any inquiry about it yourself? I should say it was because Colonel Mackay recommended him that I did. I do not think he is among the first lot of twenty that I sent in, and probably it was because Colonel Mackay recommended him that I recommended him. Of course Colonel Mackay would have a great say in those things. G. A. French.  
16 Aug., 1900.
1894. You understood you were taking the responsibility of your recommendations? Yes.
1895. Would you recommend a man without knowing anything at all about him, simply because Colonel Mackay recommended him? I would, of course, go greatly by Colonel Mackay's recommendation.
1896. But would you not make some inquiries yourself? No doubt we did. We inquired into the case of every man.
1897. And if you found he was unsuitable, in your opinion, would you still recommend him because Colonel Mackay had recommended him to you? I would go by Colonel Mackay's recommendation if I was not myself perfectly well satisfied he was not a fit officer.
1898. Suppose something arose which made you aware that this man, in your opinion, would not be a competent man for the position, would you still recommend him? Not if it was a very definite thing that I was certain about. These things are all questions of degree.
1899. I want to know where the degree comes in; you threw one man out because he wrote a letter complaining that Colonel Airey had used insulting language and hit him with his whip? Not solely on that account.
1900. What was the other account;—you said you never made any inquiries about anything? The inquiries with reference to that gentleman's statements were not satisfactory.
1901. In what way? He represented himself as a Captain of a certain regiment, and we could not find his name, and then he had to admit that that was not correct, and so on. Those were the reports I got.
1902. Who made those inquiries? I should think that inquiry would be made by Colonel Mackenzie.
1903. How many officers did you recommend in your final list? Thirty-nine, with the Major left blank; that would make forty in all.
1904. There were thirty-nine names on your final list, as submitted to the Minister of Defence? Yes.
1905. And how many were there on Colonel Mackay's list? Thirty-four.
1906. Did all those on Colonel Mackay's list go, or did some of them not go? I think everyone of those thirty-four went.
1907. And in addition Colonel Mackay himself? Yes.
1908. That would make thirty-five? Yes.
1909. I think you told us yesterday that there were five or six of the officers, whose names were submitted on your final list to the Minister for Defence, who did not go? I think there were about five or six; I would not be certain about that.
1910. And the difference between thirty-nine and thirty-five would account for four? The thirty-nine included the Doctor and the Veterinary Surgeon, who were not included in Colonel Mackay's list.
1911. You have in your hand, I think, the final gazetted list by the Government; how many commissions are there there? Thirty-three.
1912. So that if that is the final *Gazette* notice, only thirty-three commissioned officers went? I do not think the Medical Officer, the Veterinary Surgeon, or Colonel Mackay himself, are included.
1913. So that that would bring the list up to thirty-five? Colonel Mackay himself, one Medical Officer, and one Veterinary Officer would be three more, or a total of thirty-six. Two Chaplains and a Transport Officer were added afterwards.
1914. Did you have the two Chaplains in your final list? No.
1915. Did you have the Transport Officer in your final list? No.
1916. Did you have the Veterinary Officer in your final list? Yes; one Veterinary Surgeon and one Medical Officer.
1917. You say you recommended thirty-nine officers in your final list? Yes.
1918. And Colonel Mackay recommended thirty-four? Yes.
1919. What officers have you got in your list that Colonel Mackay has not got in his? The Veterinary Surgeon, the Doctor, and Colonel Mackay himself.
1920. That would bring the number up to thirty-seven, and you recommended thirty-nine;—if thirty-nine were recommended, and only thirty-seven were sent, it is clear that the two were not dropped out in order that somebody else should be put in their places? Yes.
1921. You recommended Captain Copeland, Lieutenant Conroy, Captain Luscombe, and Lieutenant Grace? Yes.
1922. Are there any other officers of the Bushmen's Contingent at the front whom you recommended? Without a very careful comparison I cannot tell you right off what the differences were.
1923. You know that you did recommend those four? Yes.
1924. Did you have any authority from those men to recommend them for service in the Bushmen's Contingent? No.
1925. They would have been perfectly within their rights in refusing to serve in the Bushmen's Contingent if they so desired? Yes; it would have been an unusual thing for an officer to do.
1926. That accounts for four you recommended? Yes.
1927. And in sending thirty-seven instead of thirty-nine, that would account for two more? Yes.
1928. So that that accounts for the whole six of your recommendations that were not adopted? In number; I do not know that the names are all quite the same.
1929. But that accounts for the number? Yes.
1930. You say that only five or six of the men you recommended did not go; I want to account for those in a reasonable and proper way, and I ask you now whether four of them were at the front who had never volunteered—is that so? That is correct.
1931. And instead of the authorities sending thirty-nine officers they only sent thirty-seven? Apparently so.
1932. So that that accounts for the six of your recommendations who did not go? Yes.
1933. You said just now it would be rather an unusual thing for an officer not to accept any appointment he might be asked to take up? On service it would be an unusual thing.
1934. Do you remember recommending to the Colonial Secretary Captain Onslow Thompson? Yes.
1935. And Captain Larkin? Yes.
1936. And Captain Thomas of Tenterfield? Yes.
1937. Did any of those three officers volunteer? Captain Thomas did. 1938.

- G. A. French. 1938. Did Captain Larkin or Captain Onslow Thompson? Captain Onslow Thompson and Captain Larkin were supposed to have done so in the First Contingent, but apparently they did not. It was assumed they would go, when they could not go.
- 16 Aug., 1900. 1939. Apparently they did not volunteer? No.
1940. Still it was supposed they would go? Yes.
1941. And you handed in a recommendation for their appointment to the Minister for Defence? Yes.
1942. Did they go? No.
1943. So that your experience in recommending men who did not volunteer was quite opposite from what you supposed it would be? Yes. Of course they were not on active service. They could not go on account of their private business.
1944. It was very trying for them, was it not, to have their names published in the paper as having volunteered and being accepted, and then having to remain here on account of their own business? Yes; they said that we acted without official information.
1945. And you think it would be rather trying on those men, and that they would be apt to be twitted with it? I am afraid they might.
1946. That they had not the courage—that after volunteering they had drawn out of it? Yes; that would be an unkind way of putting it, of course.
1947. But is not human nature very often unkind? Yes.
1948. Here is a Mr. Brodie, "Commission in the late Campbelltown Rifles";—you did not recommend him, did you? I do not recollect anything about him.
1949. Are you surprised to learn that though he was a young, active, smart man—an engineer by profession, who had great experience travelling all over the country following his profession, and also experience in the Mounted Rifles,—he was refused? For which Contingent?
1950. The Imperial Bushmen's Contingent;—you do not recommend him, do you, in any of your lists? No; I do not think he is recommended by me in any of the lists.
1951. There is Lieutenant Chapman, of Methuen's Cavalry and the Dragoon Guards? I was asked a question with reference to him yesterday.
1952. What was the answer? That I could not recollect.
1953. Then Major Cotter, "twenty-four years in the Royal Marine Light Infantry";—what sort of an officer is he? As far as I know, a very good officer, and one who takes a great deal of interest in military work.
1954. How old is he? I should think about 43.
1955. Practically in the prime of life? So I should think, at my age.
1956. And he was left out? We could not well take him.
1957. Then we have Colour-Sergeant Dransfield and Sergeant-Major Daly, of the Permanent Staff;—I suppose those are instructors? Yes.
1958. Before a man attains to the position of instructor he must have had considerable Imperial experience? Not necessarily Imperial; he must be a good instructor, and acquainted with military matters.
1959. But you generally get men from the Imperial service? Largely.
1960. Do you know if either of these men had any Imperial service? Daly I know had, and probably the other also.
1961. They must have had a number of years' experience? Yes.
1962. And would be thoroughly competent men? Yes.
1963. Did they instruct the young officers as well as the rank and file? Yes, any young officers joining.
1964. Both were refused—you recommended neither? I do not think they were recommended. As to Daly, I doubt if he was medically fit for active service, but I am not certain.
1965. And Hill? He was mentioned yesterday.
1966. Did you recommend him? I do not think so.
1967. Did you have his application before you? Every application was considered.
1968. Would you be surprised to hear that this is his record—"Six months under Commander Lexie Maclean, 1st Peddie (Native Levies); Transkie Peri Bush, Debs Nek, Chichaba Valley; rank of Lieutenant. Served five months under Commander Joe Wood, Moirisi Campaign, Drakensburg Mountains; received bonus of £25 for efficient services. Eleven and a half months in Basutoland, from relief of Mafeteng to end of war. We lost seventy men in this campaign under Colonel Brabant and Colonel F. Carrington. Sergeant, 1st Cape Yeomanry. [Offered to verify by cable to A. Douglas, M.L.A., Grahamstown, late Captain 1st Cape Yeomanry.] Age 38, born in Grahamstown, South Africa; speak Dutch and well up in management of natives and Cape boys, and can make myself understood in Kaffir; lived two years in Kimberley, and know the Orange Free State and Cape Colony well";—did you have that application before you? No doubt.
1969. And you did not recommend that man? Apparently not.
1970. Could there be any reason or anything against him? I do not know; I cannot remember.
1971. But you did not recommend him? No.
1972. Did you recommend Lieutenant Irving? Yes; he is in both my lists.
1973. You recommended him before Colonel Mackay recommended him? I think so; he is in my first list.
1974. He is one of the first twenty you submitted? Yes.
1975. What is his experience? I do not know; he had probably some bush experience.
1976. Are you aware he had none? I do not know what his qualifications were.
1977. Somebody has marked "Mackay" against his name? That probably means that he was also recommended by Colonel Mackay.
1978. But you told us just now that you recommended him in your first list of twenty? Yes; and I suppose he is in my second list too.
1979. And you thought that this Mr. Irving, without any experience, would be a better qualified man for fighting and having command in South Africa than a man with the experience of Mr. Hill, whose services I have just read out? I do not exactly know what the reasons were for Mr. Irving being recommended.
1980. Does it not seem strange that in preference to a man 38 years of age, a native of South Africa, with experience in all the different parts of South Africa, who knew the country well and had had a good deal of



of active service there, you should have taken this Mr. Irving with no experience at all? Of course Mr. G. A. French: Irving was put in a very junior position. The other man, 38 years of age, you could not put at the end of the Second Lieutenants, if you gave him a commission at all. 16 Aug., 1900.

1981. Take "A. Gidley King," who recommended him—is he on your list? He is put at the end of everything in my first list—junior of the lot.

1982. But he is on your first list? Yes.

1983. What experience has he had? I should think very little.

1984. It says here absolutely none—never belonged to a corps or anything of the sort? I think he is quite a young man. I rather think in his case he was given a show to go as a junior officer just to take his chance—that his name was that of an old identity in New South Wales, and that might be considered in connection with an appointment as a junior officer.

1985. Is that how you considered it? I think that had something to do with it. I rather fancy that was a matter I talked over with the Chief Secretary.

1986. But you are not very positive about it? No, I cannot be very positive.

1987. You submitted King's name simply because his people were old identities here? That probably had something to do with it. He was put in a very junior position—at the end of everything.

1988. Did you discuss any of those first twenty appointments with the Chief Secretary? I think it is quite likely I may have spoken to him about some of them.

1989. Is it customary for you to do so? Being in the office talking to him about matters, this would come up.

1990. Just casually? Yes.

1991. Do you know if anyone brought any pressure in regard to King? I do not think so.

1992. Did any one point out to you that he was the descendant of an old family or anything of that sort? I think it would probably be mentioned in the papers in connection with his application.

1993. Although you must admit that, on the face of it, Hill had far higher claims than either Irving or King, you recommended them in the first list in preference to Hill? Yes; I do not remember why Hill was not recommended. I can see a distinct objection to putting him in at the end of the lieutenants, he being 38 years of age.

1994. Then again, "S. L. Mackenzie," a lieutenant appointed, with no experience—do you know anything about him; was he on your first list of twenty? Yes.

1995. Is he a son of Colonel Mackenzie? No.

1996. He has no military experience, and he is also placed in before Mr. Hill? I think the "no experience" in that list refers to military experience; he may have had experience in the bush.

1997. Here is another man—H. C. Mitchell, a lieutenant, do you know anything about him? No.

1998. Was he on your first list? No.

1999. Was he on your second list? Yes.

2000. Was it on account of his name being in Colonel Mackay's list that you placed him there? I should think it very probable he was recommended by Colonel Mackay.

2001. That is the reason why you recommended him? Very likely.

2002. Lieutenant D. H. Mackenzie—who is he? That is a young fellow, a son of Colonel Mackenzie, to whom I referred in an answer to Mr. Meagher yesterday.

2003. Was he on your first list? I think so.

2004. Had he any previous military experience? He was in the Lancers as trumpeter, and went to the Jubilee, and so on—that is all.

2005. I see, also, in this list the name of Mr. Oxley. Was he one of your recommendations? I do not think so; I do not recollect the name.

2006. Would you say that you adopted in this case the recommendation of Colonel Mackay? It is very likely. I had no personal acquaintance or knowledge of many of these gentlemen. I had to act upon the reports of different persons.

2007. It would appear from this list that Mr. Hill had high qualifications; yet he is passed over, and Mr. Oxley, who had no previous military experience, is appointed lieutenant? I do not think he was one of my original recommendations, nor do I think you will find his name in my second list. My impression is that he was recommended by Colonel Mackay.

2008. You never recommended him? I think not.

2009. We now reach a very interesting stage. If you recommended these other men purely on account of their recommendation by Colonel Mackay, why was it that you did not recommend Mr. Oxley. You have led the Committee to believe that on account of Colonel Mackay recommending a certain number of these men you accepted their nominations and forwarded them to the Minister for Defence? I would not say that I did so purely on that account.

2010. Did you make any inquiry yourself? Of course I made inquiry as to all the cases, but no doubt the recommendation of Colonel Mackay would weigh very greatly with me.

2011. Do you remember making any inquiry as to Mr. Oxley? I have no doubt I did. That is probably one of the cases in which I did not concur with Colonel Mackay. Probably the putting in of Mr. Oxley would have involved the striking out of someone else.

2012. If you did not concur in the recommendations of Colonel Mackay, you would have struck out the names would you not? Yes; but there were not many of such cases, I think.

2013. The fact of your having struck out Mr. Oxley, although he was recommended by Colonel Mackay, shows that you were not guided entirely by Colonel Mackay's recommendations? Not wholly.

2014. Had you anything against Mr. Oxley? There was probably something. His qualifications perhaps did not appear to be the same as those of others on the list.

2015. They were exactly the same as those of many others who had no qualifications at all, and you struck him out of your list. You did not recommend him to Colonel Mackay, it was Colonel Mackay who recommended him to you? Apparently.

2016. That being so, you cannot place the responsibility on Colonel Mackay for the officers who are recommended in your officer's list? Not where there is any difference between us.

2017. With regard to the officers recommended in your final list, you cannot in any way place the responsibility upon Colonel Mackay? I do not seek at all to place the responsibility for that list upon him.

- G. A. French. 2018. You take absolutely the whole responsibility for all the officers submitted in your final list? Certainly, yes; but I do not think there were many points of difference between Colonel Mackay and myself.
- 16 Aug., 1900. 2019. Then the supposition that Colonel Mackay's recommendation had any influence upon you falls to the ground? I do not think that is entirely the case. Colonel Mackay's recommendations had great weight with me in many cases, but they did not weigh with me absolutely.
2020. If you felt that anyone whom Colonel Mackay had recommended was not fit for the position, it would have been your duty to strike out this name? Yes.
2021. And as a matter of fact, in the case of Mr. Oxley, you did do so? Mr. Oxley may have been suited to the position to a certain extent, but I probably thought that someone else was better suited to it.
2022. Did you recommend Mr. Rainey? Yes.
2023. Had he any previous military qualifications? Not according to the list before you. A number of the men recommended had no military qualifications.
2024. I see that Lieutenant Rudkin also had no military qualification;—did you recommend him? Yes; he is in my first list. I rather think he had some volunteer experience in the Old Country.
2025. It does not appear officially? No.
2026. I come now to Squadron Sergeant-Major Richards of the Permanent Staff;—he was not selected? He was one of the instructors, I think.
2027. To the Mounted Rifles? To some mounted corps.
2028. So that he would have rather high qualifications, in order to be an instructor? Yes.
2029. In fact as an instructor he would have to teach young officers as well as men their duty? He would have to do a good deal in that direction.
2030. But, in matters of drill, the Sergeant-Major in a mounted corps must be a really first-class man? Yes.
2031. He must be acquainted with the duties of officers up to the rank of Squadron Officer anyhow? Yes.
2032. A Sergeant-Major must be able in drill to do the duties of Captain of a squadron? He ought to be able to do so.
2033. If he were not able to do so, he would not be qualified for the position of Instructor? No.
2034. Is there any reason why Mr. Richards was not selected? I cannot remember at this moment, but I should think it probable that his age would be against him.
2035. How old is he? I should think he would be about 35 or 40, is he not?
2036. Would you consider the age of 35 or 40 too old for active service? No; but for a junior Commission. It is not usual in the Imperial Service to give a Commission from the ranks to men over 24 or, under certain circumstances, over 26. The idea is not to have an older man serving under a younger one.
2037. That brings me to this point: that age apparently is just as much a test as ability for a Commission? For a first appointment age would be a rather serious bar.
2038. Are there not some who never have a Commission before they are 35 or 40? I am speaking now of junior Commissions.
2039. Lieutenants? I do not know of any men of the age you mention appointed to a junior Commission. I have always endeavoured to arrange that age should receive due credit apart from other qualifications.
2040. Do you think it would be more advisable to put a boy of 18 or 19, without any military experience at all, or without any bush experience, in the position of troop leader in preference to a man like Mr. Richards, whom you must know to be capable of taking charge of a squadron, he being a man of considerable experience? I should not think it would be.
2041. Let me put the matter in this way: Take a squadron of Mounted Rifles; they would probably be divided up into three or four troops, so that a Subaltern would be in charge of each troop;—suppose the Captain at the head of one squadron were killed, or dangerously wounded, the Senior Lieutenant, or the Senior Troop Commander, would take charge of a squadron? Yes.
2042. Suppose the Senior Troop Commander were a boy, 19 or 20 years of age, and that the squadron consisted principally of men of 35 or 40 years of age, who had long and varied experience in actual warfare; do you think it would be a proper thing to put a boy in charge of such a squadron;—would it be advisable to place a boy of that age, whose brain had not fully matured, over the heads of veterans? It would not be expedient, perhaps, but it is a possibility which might occur. The boy would be appointed really at the bottom rank. He would be a Junior Second Lieutenant. But there is always the possibility of not only the Captain, but the Senior Lieutenant being knocked over.
2043. But in the case which occurred the other day—that of young Mr. Mackellar, who was appointed at the age of 19 a First Lieutenant—if he had remained in that position he would have been in full charge of the Australian Horse when Captain Thompson was invalided? Yes; but as a matter of fact, he was passed into the 7th Dragoon Guards.
2044. But as a Second Lieutenant far down in the list? Yes.
2045. Whereas you sent him as First Lieutenant? Quite so; but as I have already explained, the Australian Horse were peculiarly situated. They were a complete unit of their own. The Colonel practically nominated the whole of the officers. They were not necessarily my nominations. I merely concurred in them.
2046. Then we have Mr. V. W. Ryrie, a lieutenant? I cannot remember his case particularly.
2047. Did you recommend him? Yes; he is in my list.
2048. Had he any bush experience at all? I think so; the Ryries are a bush family; they live in the country.
2049. I suppose he has some military experience also? I am not certain about this particular man, but his two brothers had.
2050. *Chairman.*] Had you anything to do with the recommendation of Dr. Lawson? Quite formally. He would be recommended by our own branch medical officer, or by some medical gentleman of standing in the Colony.
2051. *Mr. Cook.*] Would you have selected these same officers if you had had the selection of them in the first instance? A very large number of them are the same as my recommendations.
2052. How large a number? As a matter of fact, I think there was a difference of opinion in only four or five cases as between my list and that sent in by Colonel Mackay.

2053. You take the full responsibility for the selection and the sending away of that Contingent? I G. A. French. take the full responsibility for the names I put forward. With the limited amount of knowledge I could obtain as regards the different officers, I could not possibly take the view that a man was necessarily the right man simply because I had recommended him. I could not take up such a position, because in regard to many of these gentlemen my personal knowledge of them amounted to nothing. I should not know one-half of them if I saw them. I had to be guided by the reports I received.

16 Aug., 1900.

2054. On the whole, you approved of the whole that was done concerning that Contingent? Yes; there are only a few points of divergence between myself and Colonel Mackay.

2055. *Chairman.*] You told us that you were appointed Chairman of the Imperial Bushmen's Committee? Yes; I was Chairman in the first instance.

2056. By whom were you appointed? By the Minister, and I presume with the approval of Government. The first official information I received on the subject was from the Chief Secretary. I should explain that a meeting took place before the receipt of his communication, in which he says, that His Excellency, myself, and others were appointed members of the Committee.

2057. Have you any document showing that you were appointed Chairman of the Committee;—have you any official document? No. As a matter of fact, I took the chair at the first meeting.

2058. You considered that you, being the highest military authority there, in virtue of your position you were entitled to take the chair? That is what occurred.

2059. That is practically all that was done? At the first meeting. I should like to say at this stage that, as far as I can see, this matter will resolve itself into an entirely personal question. I cannot see at this moment that it is a matter of interest to the public.

2060. But it has been dealt with by other members of the Committee, and a certain impression has got abroad, and I desire to see whether or not it is well founded? I have the correspondence here in its proper order, and I had perhaps better lay it before you if you insist on going into the matter, although, as I say, it does not appear to me to be a question of public concern. The following paragraph appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Saturday, 10th March:—

## OFFICIAL NEWS.—FORMATION OF A SELECTION COMMITTEE.

THE Premier states, in connection with the Australian Bushmen's Contingent, that it was decided at a Cabinet Meeting yesterday that a Committee of about half a dozen in number should be chosen to make the necessary selection of officers, men, and horses; in fact, the Committee will do everything that is necessary in relation to the formation of the Contingent. Mr. Lyne is not in a position to give the names of the members of the proposed Committee, as he has not yet communicated with the gentlemen in question. Major-General French, however, will be one member, and Colonel Mackay, Vice-President of the Executive Council, will be another. There will be another military man on the Committee, and the remaining members will be civilians.

On the 10th March Major Boam wrote the following memorandum:—

Having in view the reorganisation of the infantry and mounted infantry units of the Third Contingent, may I be informed what steps are to be taken as regards uniform already ordered, and subsequent supplies?

I may inform you that the men of the Mounted Infantry have all been tested as regards their shooting and riding; but as I am led to understand from the newspaper reports this morning that a Committee is to be appointed for final selection, I should think it would be inadvisable to continue clothing the men until such selection has been made.

Upon that I wrote this minute:

As it seems that a Committee has been formed to raise and equip the Bushmen's Contingent about to be formed, I presume that the Military authorities can take no action in the matter.

That minute is dated 14th of March, and probably the letter I am now about to read crossed it:—

My dear French,

I am desired by Mr. See to say that His Excellency the Governor will form one of the Committee to raise and equip the Bushmen's Contingent.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1900.

Yours faithfully,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Major-General French, C.M.G., R.A.,

Commanding Military Forces.

I received on the same date, also, the following letter:—

Dear General French,

Chief Secretary's Office, 13 March, 1900.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to say that the Government has decided to appoint a Committee to take such steps as they may consider necessary in connection with the raising and equipping in this Colony of the troop of "Bushmen" to proceed to South Africa at the instigation of the Imperial authorities, and I am to inform you that you have been appointed a member of that Committee, in conjunction with His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Colonel Mackay, Major Thompson, Major Carey, and Mr. Thomas Watson.

Yours faithfully,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., &c.

From personal instructions—no official instructions were issued that I am aware of—I presided at the Committee meeting on the 13th, and those present arranged to proceed with the purchase of horses and the enrolment of bushmen. I jotted down some notes of what occurred at that meeting, and I will read them to the Committee:—

NOTES of first meeting of the Imperial Bushmen's Committee, held at Victoria Barracks, New South Wales, on 13th March, 1900.

Present: Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.;  
The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. K. Mackay;  
Major J. R. Carey;  
Mr. T. Watson;  
And later Major Thompson, 7th D.G.; and  
Colonel H. D. Mackenzie, A.A.G. and C.S.O.

It was understood that the meeting was appointed with Major-General French as President, but no special instructions were furnished.

Arranged, on suggestion by Major-General French, for certain districts to be visited by various members, for the purpose of provisionally enrolling men (bush) and possible purchase of horses. Men to be locally medically examined, subject to further medical examination in camp, and tested in riding by the Enrolling Officer; other conditions, on form attached, being observed. The signature of the Enrolling Officer, on the form signed by the doctor, to be guarantee as to riding, possible fitness, and character.

General Order, showing districts to be visited, attached.

Average price per horse, about £15.

Forms and railway passes to be issued.

An Orderly Sergeant to attend each Visiting Officer.

It was arranged that Major J. R. Carey and Mr. T. Watson should be a sub committee to test the riding of the mounted men in camp at Kensington, and to proceed at once with this duty.

It



2069. I believe you received a further communication from the Principal Under Secretary? I received, G. A. French. on the 19th March, the following letter:—

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request that you will be so good as to state for his information whether the inference to be drawn from your communication is that you decline to assist the Government in the raising and equipping in this Colony of a troop of Bushmen?

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., &c., &c., &c.,

Commanding the Military Forces.

2070. Did you write any reply to that? As a matter of fact, there was a misunderstanding as to what was intended by the terms of the letter I had received as to the appointment of the Committee. I attended the meeting in due course, and His Excellency was present. I do not think any record of the proceedings was kept; but I made some notes of what occurred. They are as follows:—

NOTES of a Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with the raising of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor.

Lieut.-Col. The Hon. Mackay, M.L.C.

Major-General French.

T. Watson, Esq.

AFTER some conversation between Colonel Mackay and His Excellency, Mr. Watson was asked to withdraw temporarily.

Lieut.-Col. Mackay then made a statement to the effect that he had just been talking over with Mr. See (Chief Secretary) the fact of Major-General French having requested to be allowed to resign from the committee, that it was a surprise to him, as Major-General French had had a meeting of the committee (as originally formed), and the work of the members was laid out and going on, that he quite understood that the work of the committee was to see to the purchasing of suitable horses and the enrolment of *bona fide* bushmen.

In reply, Major-General French pointed out that that was his view from the instructions personally given to him by Mr. See, but as he subsequently received two official memoranda from the Principal Under Secretary to the effect that the committee was to "raise and equip" the force, he did not see how he could act on a committee which would practically usurp the functions of the military authorities.

His Excellency requested Mr. See's attendance, and placed before him lucidly the remarks made by Lieut.-Col. The Hon. Mackay and Major-General French; Mr. See confirmed the statement made by Lieut.-Col. Mackay, expressed the great satisfaction felt by the Government at the thorough manner in which previous Contingents had been organised by the military authorities, and his pleasure at knowing that Major-General French would continue to act on the committee.

The incident ended.

In consequence of members of the committee having to be away purchasing horses, it was thought desirable that another gentleman of bush experience should be employed to carry out riding tests at Kensington. Major-General French stated that Mr. Fetherstonhaugh had taken much trouble with the previous Bush Contingent, and it was agreed that he should be asked to undertake the work. Owing to members being so much on the move, no date was fixed for next meeting.

G.A.F., Noon, 19/3/1900.

The whole matter, as I said at the outset, was a personal one, and it does not seem to me to be of much public interest.

2071. It cannot be a purely personal matter when you found it necessary to go so far as to practically tender your resignation from the Committee, which simply meant that you were simply placing yourself above the Civil authorities—that you were so annoyed at what you considered a usurpation of your functions as head of the Military Department that, as I say you, practically tendered your resignation, and declined to do the work you had been asked to do by the Civil Head of the Military authorities? I still think that the whole matter might be dropped from the record of these proceedings as being purely a personal matter. There was a misunderstanding. It was a question of what was intended and what was written. It was intended that the Committee were to assist in the matter.

2072. Before you tendered your resignation, did you see the Civil Head of your Department, and inquire whether or not a mistake had been made? I had seen the Chief Secretary originally, and he had told me about the matter, and I afterwards received the official communication.

2073. Then I understand that you did not see him again, but that you at once tendered your resignation? Yes.

2074. When you received the letter to which you have referred, although you were satisfied in your own mind that it did not convey what had been conveyed to you by the Chief Secretary verbally, and although you saw that it was written by the Principal Under Secretary, and not by the Chief Secretary himself, you still thought fit to tender your resignation? As I say, I had had an interview with the Chief Secretary, but the letter I took to be official, receiving it afterwards.

2075. But you did not take the trouble to see the Chief Secretary personally, and ascertain whether or not any mistake had been made? No; I took the letter as official.

2076. Still you saw that it was signed, not by the Colonial Secretary, but by the Principal Under Secretary, and although Mr. See had previously told you that the Committee was to assist the Military authorities, you did not take the trouble to see him again? No; I took the letter to be a subsequent official settlement of what was done.

2077. And accordingly you tendered your resignation from the Committee? Yes.

2078. Would that not be held to be insubordination on your part? I do not think so. I did not see how I could serve on a Committee which was usurping the duties of the General Officer and his Staff.

2079. You understand that you are a public servant? Yes.

2080. The highest civil authority in your Department is the Minister for Defence, and the highest military authority is the Governor? Yes.

2081. From the civil and military standpoint, those are the two chief authorities? Yes.

2082. Suppose you asked Major Boam to serve on a Clothing Board, for example, and he thought that Colonel Knight, for instance, was also to be upon that Board, and considering himself a "big bug," he tendered his resignation to you, what action would you take;—in that case you would have deputed to him the duty of attending the Committee, and he would have refused to do so? He would have to give reasons for his action, I should think.

2083. But would he be expected to give reasons for disobeying the orders of a superior officer? I do not think that service upon a Committee of this kind can be looked upon as an order. In the case of service upon a Committee it is not an uncommon thing for persons to write a letter requesting that they may be excused from service.

2084. In that case there would be absolute freedom; but this Committee was in connection with your employment as a public servant? But I did not see that I could carry on duties on a Committee over my own head, as it were.

2085.

G. A. French. 2085. As a matter of fact, has there not been some friction for some time past between yourself and His Excellency the Governor? I do not think that question comes in in any way. It was a question of the whole Committee—not His Excellency the Governor. On the 5th April I wrote the following letter to the Principal Under Secretary:—

Letter from Principal Under Secretary, of 19th March, 1901, *re* General Officer Commanding assisting the Government in the raising and equipping of a troop of Bushmen.

To the Principal Under Secretary, —

With reference to the above communication, this matter was disposed of verbally by the Honorable the Chief Secretary, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, on the 19th March, by pointing out that his wishes were misunderstood, that he had no intention of the Committee in question usurping the functions of the General Officer Commanding and Staff, and that it was mainly intended that the Committee was to assist the military authorities by purchasing horses and testing bushmen. This statement, of course, disposed of any objections I had to being one of the Committee.

In any case it would have been my duty to assist the Government in every way in my power in the raising and equipping of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, and, I believe, I have so far succeeded.

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N.S.W. Military Forces.

With all the facts before you, you will now see that it was really a question of misunderstanding, and I think if the Committee have no objection the record might very well drop out of the proceedings.

2086. It seems to me to be in the nature a storm in a teapot;—had you seen the Colonial Secretary instead of sending in your resignation, there would not have been all these papers, and all this trouble about the matter? I had seen the Colonial Secretary only the day previously.

2087. And it appears that he told you on that day something different from what was contained in the letter? I received the letter officially, and I took it to be final.

2088. When you next saw the Colonial Secretary you discovered that he intended by the letter exactly what he had first explained to you, and the whole matter was then fixed up? Yes.

2089. I suppose you would not have considered your dignity hurt in any way by ringing up to the Colonial Secretary, and saying to him, "Do you really intend that this Committee is to take the whole of the business in connection with the arranging and equipping of bushmen out of our hands; if so, I think I might be allowed to resign from the Committee?" that would not have infringed your dignity, would it? No, probably not. It will be understood that I did not introduce this matter at all; but some members of the Committee asked me yesterday to get the papers. It does not appear to me to be a matter of any public interest whatever. It is merely a misunderstanding, and I do not think it should appear on the record of these proceedings.

2090. Now, in the despatch of any of these Contingents, did any Minister of the Crown hamper you in any way? I do not think so. Of course, they were anxious to get them off quickly.

2091. It was, practically, a necessity, I suppose;—but what I mean is, that they did not tell you that you should not spend too much money? Not at all.

2092. They did not limit you in your expenditure? No; they wished that everything should be done, and that it should be done well.

2093. They practically gave you *carte blanche*? Yes; I was to do everything in reason.

2094. There was no reason for your complaining, and, as a matter of fact, you did not complain that you were not getting all that you required? No. The Minister's wish was that the men were to be well fitted out and were to get plenty of extra food on board ship, and so on. Everything was to be done well.

2095. The Colonial Secretary himself, on visiting the camp, gave certain instructions that extras should be issued—that bread, meat, and pickles should be available for men who might come into the camp late? Yes.

2096. So that, as far as the Minister was concerned, he did all he could to make the conditions as reasonable for the men as they could be made? Yes.

2097. Did you yourself offer a Contingent quite recently? There was a misunderstanding about that. I sent a private cable mentioning the bald fact known to all here that a couple of thousand men had volunteered, and I said I thought that 5,000 could be raised in Australia. It was an expression of my military opinion to another military man. As to my offering a Contingent, I do not know how such an idea could crop up. What authority could I have for offering five men, to say nothing of 5,000? I do not know how that matter comes into this inquiry, but I have given you the facts.

2098. The scope of the inquiry is very wide;—it takes in the whole administration of the Military Department? I perhaps ought to mention that the cablegram was private; the public did not pay for it.

2099. I am not questioning that;—I wish to know whether it was sent by you in your official capacity, and to whom it was sent? It was sent by me as an Imperial officer giving my opinion of the military situation to another Imperial officer in England.

2100. Do you know if any reply was received? I did not receive any reply direct.

2101. But a reply reached you? A reply came asking if I had sent the cable by the authority of the Government, or something to that effect? Of course, I had not done so.

2102. So that they must have taken it for more than a private cable in order to have cabled back again in that way? Probably.

2103. They would not have taken that course had they thought the cable merely an expression of your private opinion? Probably not.

2104. From whom did the cable come;—did it come from some officer? I think it was from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2105. So that the officer to whom you cabled must have thought the matter pretty public in order to have forwarded it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies? I suppose he must have considered that it was a matter of perhaps some importance.

2106. But you did not intend it to be taken in that way;—you intended it as your private opinion of the military situation? Yes; I worded the cablegram very carefully. I sent with it a letter stating that the cablegram was sent on my own responsibility, that there was no enthusiasm on the matter, and that if any men were raised, they would have to be raised entirely by the Imperial authorities.

2107. That was the letter covering the cable? Yes; I do not know whether it is necessary to bring such a matter as that into this inquiry. What connection has it with the matter under review?

2108. It has to do with general administration? It does not appear to me to have anything to do with the general administration.

2109. Suppose that Major Lee of the Lancers wished to send a cable to you from the Transvaal, not marked private, and I presume that in this case your cable was not marked private? No. 2110.



2110. Very well; suppose Major Lee had sent a cable to you not marked private, affecting the interests of the Forces in this Colony, would you take it as a private cable? Do you mean simply because it had not come through an official channel? G. A. French.  
Aug. 16, 1900.

2111. Yes? I might not; it would depend upon the tenor of the cable.

2112. The fact that Major Lee did or did not pay for the cable, would not make it private, or not private, as the case may be? No; but I should like to put this view of the matter before the Committee: Supposing that in this particular instance I did something which amounted to a mistake, why should it be held up to the public in a Parliamentary Blue Book for generations to come? It is not directly connected with this inquiry. How does it come before this Committee? Where, for example, did you get your information in the matter?

2113. I did not get it; I asked for it, and you gave it to me? But who gave you the information in the first instance?

2114. No one told me to ask you the question, if that is what you mean? Might I ask, how did you know anything about a private cable sent by me to anyone else?

2115. Apparently it had ceased to be a private cable? I cannot understand how you could come to know, because, as far as I am aware, nothing concerning it appeared in the Press. But supposing, as I say, that I had made a mistake, why should it be held up for generations to come in a Parliamentary Blue Book? As a matter of fact, the cable was military information, which I thought might be useful. Since this matter has been brought out, and possibly will be made public, I should like it to be known that I had not the slightest suggestion from any quarter to send such information. The next thing I may be told is that some one in England requested me to give the information without it going through the proper head of the Department. Nothing of the sort occurred. I sent the cable entirely on my own responsibility. Those who received the information never asked me to cable any information. I really do not think, however, that the matter should be brought up here.

2116. *Mr. Wilks.*] With reference to Lieutenant Holmes, I notice that he is marked in the list as not selected—I am referring now to the general list? He applied in connection with various Contingents which left this country.

2117. He is marked in the general list as not selected? He may have volunteered to go as an officer of the Forces. He has gone on the Staff; but originally he may not have been selected as a lieutenant, in which capacity he perhaps volunteered.

2118. He was not accepted in any prior Contingent? No.

2119. There was no previous recommendation from you, so far as he was concerned, in connection with any other Contingent? No.

2120. Was the recommendation yours or Colonel Mackay's? Colonel Mackay made the recommendation, and I supported it.

2121. You did not raise any objection to it? I did not raise any objection to his being made Quartermaster. I objected to his having the rank of Captain.

2122. This officer was Adjutant to the 7th Regiment? Yes.

2123. There was a Court of Inquiry in regard to the affairs of that regiment some time back? Yes.

2124. The Court brought in certain findings? Yes; but in connection with those findings, I raised the other day the point that the matter had not been dealt with by the Government; therefore, I should prefer not to go into it at all.

2125. You concurred in the findings of the Court generally? Yes.

2126. Has the Lieutenant-Governor approved of your recommendation? He sent the matter on to the Government, with a certain remark which I do not remember. If I did remember it I do not think it should be made public in any way at present, because, as I say, the matter has not yet been dealt with by the Government.

2127. *Chairman.*] There was a meeting of the Clothing Board on 20th June, 1900? Yes.

2128. They took evidence as to the supply of certain clothing and equipment? Yes; in regard to helmets particularly.

2129. You now produce a copy of the evidence submitted to the Board? Yes. [*Vide Appendix D.*]

2130. Was the evidence taken on oath? I do not think so. I do not think the Board had authority to take evidence on oath.

TUESDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. HURLEY,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. GARLAND,

MR. PIDDINGTON.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts recalled and further examined:—

2131. *Chairman.*] You tender a sample "kit," as supplied to the various Contingents? Yes. I may mention that the kits supplied for the different Contingents were not all exactly the same. The Bushmen and the Imperial Bushmen did not, for example, have the same kits; they had fewer articles. C. F. Roberts.  
21 Aug., 1900.

2132. You also submit a "kit" bag? Yes. I have not submitted a section bag, which would take four of the kit bags. They are made of the same material.

2133. You also hand in samples of saddles? Yes; several samples. You will find them enumerated in the following abstract:—

Saddle .....	1	Reins, bridoon .....	1
Iron saddle-tree .....	1	Bit, Portmouth .....	1
Breastplates .....	5	Chain, curb .....	1
Head collars, with brow band and throat lash .....	5	Bit, bridoon .....	1
Saddle (damaged by water, recovered a few days after departure of s.s. "Southern Cross") ..	1	Rope, head—white cotton .....	1
1 bag, containing the under-mentioned articles received after six months' immersion in salt water. They were also issued to Contingent on "Southern Cross":—		Saddle (branded "Weckes") .....	1
Head collar, with brow band and throat lash ..	1	Leathers, stirrup .....	2
Reins bit .....	1	Irons, stirrup .....	2
		Breastplate .....	1
		Bucket, rifle, and straps .....	1
		Case, shoe, with strap .....	1
		Pad, harness, with three straps .....	1

I

C. F. Roberts. I should like to submit, in addition to the above-named articles, some articles of saddlery showing what can be made by the Ordnance Department if sufficient time be allowed. The work is done by day-labour, not by contract. The exhibit includes a carbine bucket, a lance bucket, a rifle bucket, a saddle-bag, and a bandolier with straps.

21 Aug., 1900.

2134. You observe the make of the saddle-tree in Exhibit No. 1? Yes.

2135. I mean particularly with reference to the joint? Yes.

2136. Is that the same pattern as the sample saddle-tree which we will call Exhibit No. 2? There is no material difference, I think.

2137. There would appear to be a difference in the gullet plate—the metal bar in the case of the sample saddle-tree is carried right across the gullet; but it may be, after all, a question of opinion whether one is stronger than the other? I think you will find, if you look at Exhibit No. 3, that the saddle-tree is identical with the sample saddle-tree.

2138. *Mr. Piddington.*] When you were giving evidence before the Committee on a former occasion, you said that you would have a return prepared with regard to the payments? It is now being made out. We had to ask for some information from the Treasury, and this has not yet been received. The return is practically ready.

2139. How many paymasters were sent with the Second Contingent? None.

2140. How many were there in that Contingent? I am not sure of the number at this moment, but there were over 400.

2141. And no paymasters were sent? No.

2142. Nevertheless two paymasters were sent with the much smaller force despatched to China the other day? I believe there were three altogether, but I do not know. I had nothing to do with the Naval Brigade Contingent, except that we had to supply them with some stores.

2143. *Mr. Meagher.*] Among the exhibits of saddlery you have produced, some are apparently new, whilst others have been used? There are some head-stalls and breast-plates which were over and above the supply necessary for the Second Contingent. Some of the exhibits were picked out of the Harbour, having been immersed in the water for six months. In other cases the exhibits were immersed for three or four days. You will find among the exhibits also a sample saddle similar to which the saddles were made.

2144. I believe that the whole of the saddles made by Mr. Higson were rejected? Yes.

2145. I believe they supplied 100, and fifty were rejected? Mr. Anderson was the tenderer. He tendered for 100, and submitted fifty, which were rejected; and we refused to take the balance of the 100.

2146. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, Mr. Anderson did not finally supply one saddle? No.

2147. *Mr. Hurley.*] Is it always necessary to supply breastplates? It is advisable, especially if the troops are going into hilly country. They ought to have cruppers also.

2148. Cruppers were not supplied in this case? No.

2149. Do you think the metal plate with the bolts and screws in the breast-plate are necessary? Before that would be used it would be slightly padded and covered up. The exhibits are the unfinished article.

George Whittington called in, sworn, and examined :—

G. Whittington. 2150. *Chairman.*] You went to South Africa as a member of the First Contingent? Yes; in "The Kent."  
2151. With the Lancers? Yes.  
2152. You were supplied with kits? Yes; the Government supplied us with full kits.

21 Aug., 1900.

2153. What were the provisions on "The Kent" like? They were very good.

2154. You went to Capetown? Yes.

2155. And where did you proceed to from Capetown? To Naauport.

2156. From there you went to Arundel? Yes; it is 18 miles away, towards Colesburg.

2157. After some considerable time there, you were taken prisoner? We occupied Rensburg, and went from there to Slingsfontein, where we were taken prisoners.

2158. You are referring now to the incident in which Lieutenant Dowling was also taken prisoner? Yes.

2159. You then went to Pretoria? Yes.

2160. How were you treated while prisoner? Pretty well in the Orange Free State, but up in Pretoria we were not treated well. There was no distinct ill-treatment, but the food was pretty scarce. The sanitary arrangements were very bad, and the medical attendance was also deficient.

2161. The hospital arrangements generally were bad? Yes.

2162. After being there some time, you decided that you would leave? Yes; we did not care about it.

2163. The conditions were not sufficiently attractive to offer you any inducement to stop, so you escaped and made your way to Delagoa Bay? Yes.

2164. From there you came on to Capetown and thence returned to Australia? Yes, arriving here about three weeks ago.

2165. I should like you to examine the articles as I hand them to you out of this kit, and tell me if you received the whole of them in your kit; there is a horse rubber,—did you receive that? Yes.

2166. Did you receive a dandy-brush like that? I did not receive any, but there were some on the ship.

2167. Were you supplied with these articles for polishing buttons? Yes.

2168. Did you receive the articles which are contained in the "housewife"—the knife, fork, spoon, razor, and other things? Yes.

2169. Did you receive two pair of socks and a pair of drawers of the quality of those produced? Yes.

2170. Did you receive a tin of blacking? Yes.

2171. Did you receive a loose suit of dungaree, and a cholera belt? Yes.

2172. Did you receive any sandshoes? Yes; we got those on board the ship.

2173. Did you receive two towels of this quality? The towels I received were rather hard, and not of the same quality as those produced. I received two of them.

2174. Do you say that they were not of as good quality as those produced? They were not.

2175. Did you receive this article? I do not recognise it.

2176. It is a fly-veil—you did not receive that? No.

2177. Did you receive any braces? Yes.

2178. You received also a cap and shirt? Yes.

2179.

2179. You got also your ordinary uniform—boots, leggings, spurs, and so on? Yes. We received also the kit-bag.
2180. Do you think this full bag is the sort of article a man going on active service should be supplied with? I do not see what use it would be.
2181. The fly-veil, for example—of what use would that be? I should think it would be in the road. Men going out on patrol as we used to do would sometimes find it in the road, I should think.
2182. Sometimes you would not have time to adjust them properly? No indeed, you would not.
2183. So that you would not think that was altogether a necessary article? No.
2184. Were you able to take all the contents of this bag through to Rensburg, Colesburg, and Slingersfontein? We got them as far as Arundel, and then we had to put them in kit-bags and give them to the Quartermaster. He took charge of them and sent them down to the store in the main barracks at Capetown.
2185. Judging from your experience in Capetown, would you be able to carry round all these articles with you; would any of them be of any use to a man on active service? You could not carry them. I do not see, either, what a man would want with so many brushes. What a man would really want would be trousers, drawers, shirt, and a cholera belt.
2186. You never saw anyone at the front carrying round a collection of articles such as that which I have produced? No; they are right enough for barracks and camp, but you could not carry them round on horseback with you. What we generally carried was a pair of socks, a shirt, a pair of drawers, and a little bit of soap and a towel. When we arrived at Capetown all the bright buttons were either painted or dirtied over.
2187. So that the buttons-cleaning implements, with which you were supplied, were not of much use? No.
2188. Were not many of the six brushes with which you were supplied useless? Yes.
2189. I suppose that you had your doubt as to what some of the brushes were really intended for—what, for example, was this brush intended for? I take that to be a hair-brush.
2190. Take the next one—what was that for? That I should say would be intended for scrubbing clothes.
2191. And this one? That is a blacking-brush.
2192. And this one? That is also a blacking-brush.
2193. And that? That is another blacking-brush.
2194. Would you want three blacking-brushes? We used them on the trip going over; but afterwards they were of no use.
2195. What would the other brush be for? That is a clothes-brush, I think.
2196. You yourself are not sure of the purpose for which the whole of these brushes were intended? No; they were of no use after we landed—many of them.
2197. Did you use them on the trip over? We had to muster every Sunday morning, and there was a certain amount of cleaning to be done.
2198. But with what sort of saddles were you supplied? We were supplied with Imperial saddles. They were all right, but they were not fitted to the horses. In the Imperial regiments all the saddles are fitted by the Commanding Officer. He comes round and fits them on to the horses. If one saddle does not fit a certain horse, he takes it off and fits it to another. The saddles are changed round till each horse gets a proper fit; but we were not treated in that way.
2199. You did not see any “bush” saddles which were sent from here? No.
2200. You can speak only of the equipment which you yourself had? Yes.
2201. Were you supplied with a carbine bucket like Exhibit No. 4? Yes; we had practically the same.
2202. And a lance bucket? Yes.
2203. And a bandolier resembling this one? We received shoulder bandoliers, which I think are better than the pattern you produce.
2204. You did not receive saddle-bags? No; there was quite enough on the horse without them.
2205. You carried in the Lancers a lance, sword, and carbine? I was there a month before I got a carbine. I left here without a carbine, and I went as far as Arundel without one. There I got one belonging to one of the men on the Staff. The Sergeant-major went round and got me one. I had previously to go round and to borrow one from some one else every time I wanted to go out.
2206. When you were going out to fight you had to borrow a carbine to arm yourself? Yes; they wanted me to go out several times without a carbine, and with only a lance and sword, but I wasn't having any. I had been in the country before.
2207. They wanted you to go out with only a lance and a sword? Yes; but I thought it was not good enough.
2208. You do not use a lance and sword at one and the same time? No; you cannot do that.
2209. Do you know whether the N.S.W. Lancers had occasion to use either the lance or the sword? Not up to the 16th January, the date on which I was captured. Up to that date we had used only the carbines.
2210. Do you, as a trooper of some experience, think it advisable to arm Lancers with both lance and sword? I never had any experience in the use of the lance or sword—the Lancers may have had occasion to use them after my capture, but up to the date of my capture they had only used the carbine.
2211. You could not use both the lance and the sword at one and the same time; of what use would both of them be? Generally, when the lance becomes useless—when it is no longer possible to use it with any effect—it is slung in the lance bucket, and the Lancer then uses the sword.
2212. As far as you have been able to gather from your reading, were there any charges in which the Lancers used the sword or the lance? I heard of only one, and that was in Natal, before we landed. It happened to the 5th Lancers at either Elandslaagte or Glencoe. At Kimberley, also, I believe there was a charge; but I could not say what actually occurred.
2213. I believe you are mistaken in regard to Kimberley? I could not say; I merely heard it reported.
2214. Suppose you had to face a man who had a Mauser rifle loaded up to the chin—what chance would you have with a lance? If the man were a good shot, we should not have any chance at all.
2215. You would rather be the fellow with the Mauser rifle than the fellow with the lance? Yes; I would rather have a rifle of any kind, especially when dealing with the Boers, because they will not stand up to the lances; immediately they see the lances, they are off like a shot.
2216. Do you not think that carrying both a lance and a sword makes the accoutrement rather cumbersome? I will tell you of an incident which occurred after we had been captured. They took our saddles off the horses and laid them on other horses, and they commenced to feel the weight of the bits and

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and the saddles, and they also wanted to know the use of the lance and the sword. I noticed some of them lifting up the saddles and saying: "What a weight." They ride with stripped saddles—with almost nothing. They take as little clothing as possible, and they have only just enough "tucker" to keep them going.

2217. Their riding so lightly might account for their being able to get away so quickly? Yes; that in my opinion is why they are able to get away as they do.

2218. That would be one reason for it? Yes; it stands to reason that men burdened with useless kits and all sorts of things on the saddle would be handicapped.

2219. Coming to the question of pay—you belonged to the Lancers before you went to South Africa? I joined them in Sydney in order to go away.

2220. You had previous experience in South Africa? Yes. I was in two campaigns. I have had altogether nearly twelve months of active service.

2221. What were your expectations in regard to pay when you went away from here? I went away thinking that I should receive 4s. 6d. per day from the New South Wales Government, and that as soon as I landed at Capetown I should receive, also in addition to the 4s. 6d., the Imperial pay.

2222. Before you left did you assign your money to anyone? No.

2223. You left here expecting to be paid 2s. 3d. per day at first and 2s. 3d. deferred pay by the New South Wales Government alone? Yes; altogether 4s. 6d. from the New South Wales Government.

2224. You understood that you would receive 2s. 3d. pay while you were in South Africa, and that when you returned you would get the 2s. 3d. deferred pay? That is what I understood.

2225. That was to be in addition to the Imperial pay, you thought? Yes.

2226. Did you as a matter of fact receive any pay from the New South Wales Government while you were in South Africa? No; the only pay we received there was from the Imperial Government.

2227. *Mr. Piddington.*] Did you not get an advance when you left here? We got an advance from the latter end of October to the latter end of November. We received altogether £8 2s. That was paid to us on board the "Kent," by Major Lee when we were about five days out—before we reached Albany.

2228. *Chairman.*] Have you received any of your deferred pay yet? I have drawn a few pounds of my pay in advance since I have been back in Sydney.

2229. Have you been paid right up to date? No.

2230. When you last drew money, you were not paid up to date in full? No.

2231. How is that? I cannot say. When I came back to Sydney they wanted to know what money I wanted. I put down the money I required and got it.

2232. You have some pay in arrear? Yes; I had pay in arrear from since last December up to the day I landed here. I had drawn only a few pounds out of it. They simply asked me what money I wanted and then gave it to me.

2233. *Mr. Piddington.*] You did not apply for the full amount due to you? No; I did not ask for the full amount due, because I was afraid that if I did they would pay me only part of the amount due from New South Wales, whereas I wanted to draw the full amount I thought myself entitled to draw when I went away.

2234. *Chairman.*] I suppose you are aware that in the case of men coming back here invalided from South Africa, if they had no pay to draw, the Government are making provision for every man in that position? I was not aware of that.

2235. I suppose that when you reached Delagoa Bay you had a rough time? Yes; we could hardly walk when we arrived at Delagoa Bay.

2236. Did you see the alleged photographs of you on your arrival as they appeared in the newspapers? Yes, but we felt a great deal worse than the photographs would lead you to suppose.

2237. You went to the British Consul? Yes.

2238. Did he assist you? He gave us a thin suit of khaki, one shirt, a pair of boots, and a hat. He sent us to the best hotel there. We were stopped at Delagoa Bay for ten days; we wanted another change of clothes.

2239. I suppose you also required a spell? Yes. When I arrived at Durban I had to go ashore and buy more clothes. I bought there the suit in which I am now dressed. It was absolutely necessary to buy more clothes at Durban, because one could not wear the one shirt for three weeks on board the vessel.

2240. When you got to Capetown, were you resupplied with uniforms? No; we were there a month without uniforms.

2241. Did you finally get uniforms there? Yes, a few days before I came away.

2242. During the whole of the time you were in Capetown, I suppose you had to wear your own clothes? Yes, the suit I have on now. I know that Captain Bailey, the Commandant in charge of the Australians, put in a requisition for clothes.

2243. He is a Queensland officer? Yes. He treated us well, as far as was in his power. I know that he had to put in a requisition for clothes; I do not blame him in the least. He was very good to us as far as I could see.

2244. *Mr. Meagher.*] Beyond the incumbrances of which you complain in the kit, as regards the number of brushes, which would be of use only in a civilised place where men were going out to balls and parties only every second night, you have nothing to complain of—as to the quality of the harness and equipment of your horse or of yourself? No. I might mention, however, that we wore soft hats all the time. A short time before we were captured they were talking of giving us helmets. Once we were fired upon, and it was said to have been due to our wearing soft hats. It was proposed to substitute helmets. I do not know whether, after we were captured, the men actually received the helmets, but up to the time of our capture we wore soft hats.

2245. *Mr. Hurley.*] By whom were you fired upon? By the Carbineers—the 6th Dragoon Guards. They mistook us for Boers in the early morning.

2246. *Mr. Meagher.*] How far off were you when you were mistaken for the Boers? About three-quarters of a mile. They were going to give us helmets at once, but they had not the khaki covers. The men themselves would rather have the soft hats; they are more comfortable, and are better for them in every way.

2247. With regard to any portion of the clothing supplied to you had you any complaint to make? No.

2248. How long were you on active service before you were captured? Just seven weeks. 2249.

2249. I suppose I may take it that during that seven weeks you were moving about a good deal? Every day. G. Whittington.
2250. Was the weather fine all the time;—did you have different kinds of weather to contend against? Yes; it was wet and dry. 21 Aug., 1900.
2251. Notwithstanding that test, as far as you could see, there was no ground of complaint in respect of the clothing? No; not as regards the clothes. I have heard that others have made complaints; but I could not speak as to them.
2252. *Chairman.*] Your saddles were of the ordinary military type? Yes, they were good saddles. The second lot of Australian Horse who came with us had different saddles; their saddles had knee pads. I believe they were the saddles they took away with them. We had Imperial saddles, and they were the best sort there.
2253. Who were the Australian officers under whom you were? I was under Major Lee.
2254. Was Major Lee under any of the Victorian officers there? No.
2255. *Mr. Meagher.*] Who was the person with whom you were in communication as to the amount of money you were to draw? The Paymaster.
2256. The conversations to which you have referred, in answer to questions by the Chairman, were with the Paymaster, then? Yes. He did not say anything about the amount. I was asked to state what money I wanted, and was told that it would be given me.
2257. *Mr. Piddington.*] Did you ask for any advance at Capetown? Yes. I got my Imperial pay there; but it cost me all the money I drew there to live—to get something to eat.
2258. Was there no person there to whom you could apply for an advance of pay upon New South Wales? No.
2259. There was no provision there at all for the payment of any returning soldiers who might be wanting a few pounds? No. We got the Imperial pay of 1s. 2d. per day. We were told that if a man were unfit for further service and wanted his discharge, he could get his discharge there and his money. I should have liked to get my discharge there, but I could not because of my Colonial pay. I should have liked to stop, but I could not afford to do without my Colonial pay; so that I could not take my discharge.
2260. No provision was made in South Africa for the Colonial troops to be paid there any portion of the pay coming to them from this Colony? No.
2261. The only money you got there was the Imperial pay? Yes; that was the only money we were told we should get in South Africa.
2262. You did not leave any order here for the payment to anyone else of any money due to you? No.
2263. You allowed your pay to accumulate here? Yes. As I say, I wanted to stop there, but I could not get my Australian pay; therefore, I came over here. They would not send me to the front again, so that I had to come on here in order to get my pay. Now I shall have to go back to Capetown and pay my own fare over there. It does not seem to me to be at all fair.
2264. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were you invalided home? Yes.
2265. Have you made any application for assistance from the Patriotic Fund? Yes; I received a few pounds from it.
2266. Did you have any difficulty in obtaining it? No; still I should like to have received my money from South Africa, and so saved the money I shall have to spend upon my passage back. There should have been a Paymaster there to make up the accounts, and to pay off the men who wanted to be paid off there.
2267. What are they giving to the men from the Patriotic Fund? Some are getting £5 and others £10—they are getting chiefly £10.
2268. *Chairman.*] Did you draw it through the Treasury? No; Mr. Mitchell, I think, gave me a cheque.
2269. You say you believe that some of your fellow-men were fired at by the Carabineers on one occasion? Yes; one of the patrols we were in.
2270. Have you heard of other bodies of men on our side being fired upon by our own side? Yes. We, ourselves, fired on a small patrol of Carabineers one morning, although they wore helmets; but it was very early in the morning.
2271. From what one sees in the newspapers, one would imagine that that was quite a common occurrence? Yes, it is, according to what I heard.
2272. Therefore, the wearing of soft hats or helmets did not seem to stop it? No; in our case I was with Lieutenant Dowling one morning, and we saw three Carabineers leaving a farm-house near Slingsfontein. We thought they were Boers. It was in the grey dawn. Some of us dismounted, others held the horses, and we fired upon them. The officer in charge of the other patrol came up waving his handkerchief; but we had fired, I should say, about twenty shots. Lieutenant Dowling was in charge, and will remember the occurrence very well.
2273. Did you yourself see anything of the Boers showing the white flag and afterwards firing? I believe that one day at Colesberg they hoisted the white flag and took advantage of the opportunity to remove some guns. They got an armistice for a few hours while the white flag was hoisted, and they then shifted a pom-pom and a big gun. We heard all this afterwards from an officer who spoke to us about it.
2274. I suppose that in your experience at the front you found a few shillings very handy? I did. It bought a tin of jam occasionally when one could afford to pay for it.
2275. I believe that on some occasions you were pretty short of provisions? Yes.
2276. And if you had had a shilling or two in your pocket you would have been able to get them sometimes? We should have been able to get them when we came back to the base camp. We never got any advance from the day we landed up to time I was captured.
2277. I suppose that the price of provisions was pretty high? Yes; you would have to pay 2s. 6d. or 2s. for a small tin of jam, and that meant very nearly a day's pay gone.
2278. Any necessary that you wanted to buy you would have to pay an exorbitant price for? Yes; we had to pay three times the price here.
2279. Do you know what the pay of the Irregular Forces in South Africa would be? From 6s. to 10s. per day.
2280. Are not there many thousands of South African colonial soldiers? Yes; I believe there were 15,000 irregular troops there.
2281. There were a good many Australians among them? Yes. Immediately you get the corporal's or sergeant's stripes you would get more pay. 2282.

- G. Whittington. 21 Aug., 1900.
2282. Kitchener's and Roberts' Horse were getting more than 6s. a day—were they not? I cannot say definitely, but I believe so.
2283. What were Loch's Horse getting? I do not know; but I know that French's men were getting 10s. a day.
2284. What were the Rimington Scouts getting? 10s. a day.
2285. And the Montmorency Scouts? The same.
2286. And the Ycomanry Scouts? I do not know; I remember that in Matabeleland we used to get 10s. a day, and in Bechuanaland, in 1897, we were getting 6s. a day. In the irregular troops, troopers would get 6s. a day, and a corporal 7s. a day. In the case of our troops, a trooper would get 4s. 6d. a day, and a corporal 7s. a day. There is a big gap between 4s. 6d. and 7s.
2287. How would you like to wear a helmet in the shapeless condition of that which I now produce? I have seen a number in quite as bad order as that, down in Capetown. They are more like bits of bagging than anything else.
2288. *Mr. Garland.*] Have you seen many Australian helmets in that condition? Yes.
2289. *Chairman.*] Did you see many men with helmets like that when they came down from the front? Yes. The Indian helmets appeared to be made of cork; they are very strong, and they are also taller than the helmets our men wore.
2290. You wore a soft hat all the time? Yes.
2291. You would prefer it to a helmet? Yes.
2292. As being much more comfortable in every way? Yes.

Alfred Cook called in, sworn, and examined:—

- A. Cook. 21 Aug., 1900.
2293. *Chairman.*] You left Sydney with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.
2294. On what ship? On the "Atlantian."
2295. Where did you join the Contingent? On board the transport on the 1st March.
2296. The day on which the vessel left Sydney? Yes. Just as she got outside the heads.
2297. Who enrolled you? Captain Thomas.
2298. Were you supplied with a uniform? Yes.
2299. And all the necessary equipment? Yes.
2300. The "Atlantian" called at Hobart? Yes.
2301. And proceeded direct from Hobart to Capetown? Yes.
2302. How did you fare on board the transport in the matter of provisions? Very badly indeed.
2303. Was there not some fruit supplied for the use of the troops? Yes, by the public of New South Wales.
2304. Did you get any of it? We got a few cases.
2305. What became of the remainder? They were flung overboard.
2306. Had the fruit gone bad? The officers could not eat it themselves, and they would not give it to the men. They would rather see it go bad first.
2307. What squadron were you in? I was attached to B squadron.
2308. What was the bread like? It was very bad indeed on two or three occasions.
2309. Did the men complain? They did, after a lot of trouble.
2310. Was any alteration made? They substituted biscuits for bread.
2311. Was the meat good? The fresh meat was very good; but the salt pork and the salt beef on one or two occasions were so bad that the doctor belonging to the regiment condemned it after a lot of persuasion from the men.
2312. But the fresh meat you say was all right? There was no fault whatever to be found with the fresh meat.
2313. How did the officers generally treat you? Some of the officers treated us right enough, but others did not treat us as bushmen ought to be treated.
2314. Did Lieutenant-colonel Airey sail on board the "Atlantian"? Yes; he commanded the regiment.
2315. How did he treat the men? He said he was proud to have such a good lot of men under his command.
2316. Was he specially kind to you? Yes; I have no fault to find with him for his conduct on board the ship.
2317. He had a son on board? Yes; Sergeant Airey. He was made sergeant; what for I do not know; it was done through influence I suppose.
2318. Did he exhibit the same kindness towards the men as was exhibited by his father? He did not.
2319. Was his behaviour in any way unpleasant to them? It was.
2320. Did any of the other officers exhibit carelessness or disregard of the men's comfort or well-being? Warrant-officer Hallett was very discourteous to the men, and he had word passed to him that if he did not behave himself he would be flung over the ship's side on the first dark night.
2321. He was not particularly courteous to the men until he received that hint? No; afterwards he drew in his horns a bit.
2322. He was a little more considerate? Yes; and so was Sergeant Airey.
2323. Did he also receive the hint? Yes; and another sergeant, since dead—a man named Myers, who died of enteric fever at Beira.
2324. Did Myers also get the hint? Yes.
2325. And any other officer? Sergeant Hurley.
2326. *Mr. Garland.*] All the sergeants, apparently? I might state that all the non-commissioned officers were far worse than some of the officers were. The non-commissioned officers were to blame for the whole of the trouble.
2327. *Chairman.*] You have not had much experience of soldiering? No, and I do not want any.
2328. Would you not think it the duty of the commissioned officers to see that the non-commissioned officers did their duty in a proper way? I should think so.
2329. So that if the non-commissioned officers were allowed to tyrannize over the men it would be the fault of the commissioned officers, and would be due to their not keeping the non-commissioned officers in their proper place? Yes.
2330. So that the commissioned officers would be actually responsible? Yes.
- 2331.



2331. Is the exhibit produced a sample of the biscuits with which you were supplied? That biscuit is one of them. It is one which I brought back from Cape Town. Some other biscuits were also sent back to the Colony by a late comrade of mine, a man named Marks. A. Cook.  
21 Aug., 1900.
2332. That biscuit was actually supplied on board the "Atlantian" in the place of bread? Yes. There was good flour on board the ship, but they would not use good flour; they used flour of an inferior quality. There were several bakers on board. I myself offered my services in that line.
2333. You are a baker? Yes, and I know what good flour is. A baker can use a certain quantity of inferior flour if he uses it properly; but the baker did not belong to the regiment; he belonged to the ship, and he did not care.
2334. You did not think much of the biscuits? No.
2335. When you got to Capetown what happened? Before we got to Capetown Dr. Meredith—I think that was the name, but I might be mistaken—ordered myself and the late comrade of mine named Marks, to come up in front of him, and he told us that we should have to go ashore at Capetown for not being vaccinated; and in my case also because I was suffering from an unpleasant complaint.
2336. So you went ashore? Yes.
2337. And you did not get anything for the time you were on board? Not a halfpenny.
2338. They did not put you through any test before accepting you? They had no occasion.
2339. They did not put you through a riding test on board ship, of course? No; they took my word that I was a good horseman and a good shot.
2340. Did they take your uniform from you when they put you ashore? They let me go ashore in a suit of dungaree, a pair of regimental boots, and a pair of drawers and a shirt belonging to the New South Wales Government. I could not do without the drawers. The "Atlantian" went alongside the South Arm at Capetown to take in stores, and I went ashore there.
2341. Did you stop at Capetown? No; I received work from the Imperial authorities.
2342. Where? In the Orange River Colony. I was employed as a baker at 7s. 6d. a day, and full rations. After being there some time I became ill and returned to Capetown, where I consulted a doctor. He eventually advised me to return home.
2343. *Mr. Meagher.* Were you taken on the boat as a trooper? I was taken on as a trooper.
2344. And you say you were enrolled on board? Yes.
2345. How did they come to be so late in the matter? Did they take you at the last moment? I was an emergency man. I went on board partly at their wish and partly at my own. I was anxious to go, and I went on board of my own free will, as the others did.
2346. Were others accepted on board without any test as emergency men? Yes; they took my word for my capabilities.
2347. How many men like yourself were accepted on board without any test at the last moment? As far as my recollection serves me there would be five or six. There might be less or there might be more; I did not keep any account of what occurred.
2348. You know that the public of Sydney extended to the regiment a great ovation, and gave them a great send-off? Yes.
2349. I suppose that some of the officers must have had swollen heads, since they behaved as you say they did? Yes. There is one matter which I should like to mention if I may be allowed to do so. Two letters have appeared in the newspapers—one from a trumpeter and one from a trooper—about the non-commissioned officers being fed on everything good, while the men had to do on anything.
2350. Putting that aspect of the case aside, a section of the public very generously sent a large consignment of fruit on board the boat for the use of the men? Yes.
2351. I think you said at the commencement of your evidence that the men received a very small quantity of that fruit, and that the rest was thrown overboard? Yes.
2352. Do you say that the fruit which was thrown overboard was in sound condition? It was rotten.
2353. Where was it thrown overboard? It was thrown overboard between Hobart and the Australian Bight; it was done very late at night.
2354. How many cases of fruit did the men receive? We received altogether, to my knowledge—I could not be exact—about twenty cases.
2355. Between how many men would that fruit be divided? Between 300 and 400 men.
2356. Did you receive some fruit every day? Every other day.
2357. The officer, I suppose, had it every day? Yes; each man would receive—say, three apples, or one apple, and one pear, as the case might be. I remember that, on one occasion, there were some cooking pears which no one could eat.
2358. Did the men make any complaint about not receiving the fruit? Yes.
2359. To whom did they complain? To the officer of the day. I told the officer myself that I was not receiving my just rights, and that I demanded them. I told him afterwards that whatever happened to me when I landed in New South Wales again I would let the public know what had happened.
2360. Do you not think you take an extreme view when you say that the officers prevented the men from getting the fruit, and, that sooner than see them get it, they would allow it to go rotten, and throw it overboard? I do say so, and I keep to my word.
2361. Was there any other present to the men of the Contingent which, according to you, was confiscated by the officers? Well, there was the tobacco.
2362. Mrs. Foster, of the Tivoli Hotel, sent some tobacco; and Mrs. Usher, of the Metropolitan, also sent some tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes? Those were sold to us.
2363. Who sold them to you? The man who sold them said he did so under orders from Captain Baker, of the canteen.
2364. Did you pay for any of the tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes? No; I do not smoke.
2365. Do you know that any of the men paid for them? Yes; all the men that smoked, excepting one or two men who would not do so. They were put ashore with me at Capetown. They said that the tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes were given to us, and they demanded them as a present.
2366. If, as you say, the men were so dissatisfied with the way in which these presents by the public of New South Wales were withheld from you, did they not, as a body, make any representations to Colonel Airey who was in command. Did you not represent to him that you were being asked to buy certain luxuries which were presented to the Contingent for your consumption? We made a complaint to that effect, and Colonel Airey said he would remedy it on the following morning; but the remedy was never carried out.

- A. Cook, 2367. Did that occur before the ship left the mainland? It was while we were on the high seas, half-way between Australia and Africa.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2368. After the ship had left the mainland? Yes.
2369. Were there any other presents besides the tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars of the use of which you were deprived? Well, some beer and spirits were given to us, and that was also sold. In fact, we paid for everything which was given to us, as a present. Some tea, for example, was given to us by Mr. Inglis.
2370. *Mr. Garland.*] But you did not pay for the tea? I will not say anything about that.
2371. *Chairman.*] You did not pay for it? I took very good care that I did not.
2372. *Mr. Meagher.*] You are quite clear that the men never received the tobacco, cigarettes, or cigars, or the wine, spirits, or beer presented to them, except they paid for them? Yes.
2373. What would Captain Baker, of the Canteen, do with the money? He said that the proceeds of the sale would be used to buy the men extra food when they reached Capetown, and that it would also be used to buy them tobacco, with which they would be presented when they left Capetown.
2374. The money raised from the sale of tobacco on board the ship you were told was to be put into tobacco again at Capetown? Yes; and into the purchase of other provisions.
2375. *Mr. Garland.*] What officers or non-commissioned officers did you get into trouble with on the voyage? With Sergeant Hurley, with Sergeant Myers, and Sergeant Airey—more so with him than with the others.
2376. Did you get into trouble with any commissioned officers? With none whatever. I was well liked by them.
2377. Have you any complaint to make against any commissioned officer for the way in which he treated the men? I have against one man.
2378. Who is that? Lieutenant Zouchs.
2379. Was he Captain of your troop? No, Lieutenant.
2380. Who was Captain of your troop? Captain Thomas.
2381. What trouble did you have with Lieutenant Zouchs? I refused duty when sick. I told him I was unable to do duty, and he said I was able; I said I would not do duty until I was able, or until I had seen the doctor.
2382. What happened then? I was placed in the guard-room by his orders.
2383. Did that happen more than once in the course of the voyage? Twice; not only to me, but to others.
2384. He had you placed in the guard-room, you say? Yes, on that occasion.
2385. Why were you placed there on the second occasion? For creating a disturbance about the food.
2386. When was that second occasion? It was about a week later.
2387. How long before you were put ashore at Capetown? It was almost the last week of our being at sea.
2388. You say there were other men put in the guard-room during the voyage? About eight or nine.
2389. By whose orders where you put ashore at Capetown? By the doctor's.
2390. *Mr. Chanter.*] You have told the Committee about the bad bread which you say was served out to the men;—how long after you left on the "Atlantian" was the quality of the bread complained of? It occurred shortly after we left Hobart—I think on the Thursday morning.
2391. Was the bread of very bad quality? It was.
2392. What steps were taken by the officers and men on board to correct it? We were all brought up—all the cooks' mates—that is to say, the messmen who waited on the mess for the day, taking it in turns—and each man lodged a complaint. I think Lieutenant Lynch and Captain Dibbs, who went over as a special service officer, attended to the matter. We were told they would remedy the complaint by giving us biscuits in the place of bread.
2393. Were the complaints by the men specially lodged against the officers or the captain of the "Atlantian"? The complaints were lodged against the officers of the regiment.
2394. Did the Colonel Commanding the regiment wait on the captain in reference to the matter? Yes.
2395. Do you know the reply which the captain gave? No, I never heard of it.
2396. Did Colonel Airey state to the men that he was aware that their complaint was a just one? We never heard one word from the Colonel.
2397. Did any of the officers make that statement to the men in his behalf;—did Captain Dibbs or Lieutenant Lynch, for example, say that the complaint of the men was a just one? Yes.
2398. Did you hear whether Colonel Airey had waited on the captain in reference to the matter? Yes.
2399. As a consequence of that was the bread afterwards better? The bread afterwards went on very well until the last week—until we were nearing Capetown when it went back again into the same old style.
2400. The week previous to your reaching Capetown were you supplied with bread or biscuits? With biscuits.
2401. You said that some of the officers treated the men badly;—who were those officers? Lieutenant Zouchs, Lieutenant Allen, Captain Robertson, and Warrant Officer Hallett.
2402. To what squadron was Lieutenant Zouchs attached? To Captain Thomas' squadron.
2403. To what squadron was Lieutenant Allen attached? To D squadron.
2404. And Captain Robertson? I could not be sure about his squadron. I think it was A squadron. Warrant Officer Hallett was a staff officer attached to no squadron.
2405. To what extent did Lieutenant Zouchs treat the men badly? He treated them well on the first part of the voyage, but afterwards he got led on by his brother officers to act in the same way as they did.
2406. How did they act? They acted very discourteously to the men on one or two occasions. They spoke in a very rough unmannerly way to myself, and I would not put up with it.
2407. Will you tell us something that Lieutenant Zouchs said to you? He started calling me a bloody dog and a bloody mischief-maker. I told him I would make him prove his words if ever he came back alive.
2408. What warrant had he for saying those things? I do not know.
2409. What had you done? I had done nothing. I spoke for my rights, and complained about the way in which things were carried on aboard the boat; that is all.
2410. We want to get at the truth of this matter; you have made a very serious statement;—what did you consider were the rights of which as a trooper you were deprived? I wanted to be treated as a soldier ought to be treated.
- 2411.

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2411. How do you think a soldier ought to be treated? Well, if the fruit was put on board for the men, why not give the men the fruit to eat? I do not see why the men should be allowed to starve while the officers had the whole of the supply, so to speak.
2412. Did you say that to Lieutenant Zouch? I told him that we were not getting treated properly. I told him that the officers were living on the fat of the land, and that the men were almost starving. Those were my words.
2413. While you may have had a just complaint, do you think that it was in accordance with the discipline of a soldier to make the complaint in those terms? We Australians have more military privileges than ordinary soldiers have.
2414. Do you think that Australians should have more privileges than other soldiers have? They have always been treated with that respect as long as I can recollect.
2415. You thought you had justification for the complaint about the way in which you were treated, you say? Yes.
2416. Was it not a breach of discipline to tell an officer in command that he was living on the fat of the land while the men were almost starving? I did not say so until after he had treated me with discourtesy.
2417. Before this trouble arose between yourself and Lieutenant Zouch, did you make any special request from him? None whatever; there was not a word spoken by us.
2418. Then, how did all this matter come out; how did all this heat arise, causing you to make such a remark to Lieutenant Zouch;—what led to it? It was after he had called me a bloody mischief-maker that I made the remark to him which I told you of.
2419. Had you made any complaint to any junior officer? None whatever.
2420. Did you make your complaint direct to Lieutenant Zouch that the present given to the Contingent by the citizens had been withheld from the men? No.
2421. Did you make it to anyone else? All hands did.
2422. Did you yourself make a complaint to anyone? If you press me for it, I suppose I must give it to you: I believe the Government of this country gave the troops some live stock—some cattle and pigs—on board the boat, and the chief steward of the boat took it upon himself to claim ten sheep that did not belong to him, and I spoke about the matter to him; and that caused unpleasant words between us. When he found out that I was not going to give in to him, he admitted afterwards to me and others that he had done wrong, and asked me not to say anything about it at all as he would only get into trouble.
2423. That was the chief steward, you say? Yes.
2424. From whom did he claim the ten sheep? On behalf of the ship. He said they belonged to the ship's company.
2425. *Mr. Meagher*] He claimed them for the ship's crew? Yes.
2426. *Mr. Chanter*] Had Lieutenant Zouch any cause to resent that? That was the cause of the whole trouble between myself and Lieutenant Zouch. He found out that I had a few words with the chief steward.
2427. Would not your protest against the illegal claiming of these ten sheep for the use of the crew be in the interests of Lieutenant Zouch and the men of your regiment? Certainly, my action was approved of; but when Lieutenant Zouch found out that I was a very determined man, and that I would have what was given to me and my late comrades, he turned on me.
2428. But surely you do not mean to say that he would turn upon you for claiming that which belonged to the regiment? No; they all gave me credit for that.
2429. Then what caused Lieutenant Zouch to turn upon you for what was a commendable action? I will tell you how it occurred: The Lieutenant himself was down below one morning while we were feeding the horses. He was not at the time in the best of humours. He happened to knock against me, and he said, "There is that bloody mischief-maker again." Then I told him what I had said—about the officers living on the fat of the land.
2430. You accidentally jostled against him? Yes. I do not suppose for a moment that Lieutenant Zouch did it on purpose any more than I did.
2431. How long would that be after the sheep episode? I should say it would be about eight or nine days after we had gone to sea.
2432. What had happened in the meantime;—did you take any other action, or interfere with anyone else on board? No.
2433. Can you give the Committee any idea, then, why this spirit of resentment on the part of Lieutenant Zouch should have been exhibited against you, after your doing a commendable action in saving ten sheep for the regiment? I suppose he had had some glorification the night before, and got up in the morning with a bad head.
2434. How many others did that? All the officers.
2435. Did the men have it too? No—only the officers and non-commissioned officers; the men had not a chance to get a bad head.
2436. *Mr. Meagher*] You did not get enough to drink? They took very good care of that.
2437. *Chairman*] I suppose the officers would have a good time in the evening? Well I know it. I had not my eyes at the back of my head.
2438. *Mr. Chanter*] Did you have any difference with the non-commissioned officers of your squadron? Only with the three men I have named. They acted very spitefully against me.
2439. Were you reported at all by any of the Sergeants or Corporals for any alleged offence? I was only reported once.
2440. To whom would that report be made? To the Adjutant, and then it would go to the Colonel.
2441. Would Lieutenant Zouch be called upon to deal with that report? No; it would go to the Colonel, I think.
2442. What were you reported for? For misbehaviour; for disobedience of orders.
2443. It was after the report for disobedience of orders that this little fracas took place between Lieutenant Zouch and yourself? Yes.
2444. What action did Lieutenant Zouch take after the stable episode, when you say you gave him your mind? After I had been put in the guard-room and had been liberated by the Colonel he came up on the following day and apologised to me for what he had said.
2445. That was after you had been put in the guard-room? Yes; and I also apologised to him.

2446.

- A. Cook. 2446. Is it not usual when a soldier has been put in the guard-room for a certain offence for an inquiry to be made into that offence? Yes.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2447. By whom? By the Colonel.
2448. Was your offence inquired into? Yes. I was discharged on the following morning with a caution.
2449. A caution against what? I was told not to do it again.
2450. After you had been discharged with a caution you say that Lieutenant Zouchs apologised to you? Yes, and I apologised to him, and he said that the matter must be allowed to drop.
2451. What were your relations after that? We were on very good terms.
2452. There was no further trouble? No; he always found me do my work well. He never had any trouble with me after that.
2453. You named Lieutenant Allen as one of the officers with whom you had trouble? Yes.
2454. What was the nature of your trouble with him? He did more in the exercise of his duty than he ought to have done. He was too extreme in his orders, and was very unfair to the men.
2455. Will you give us an instance of his extremities? Lieutenant Allen never seemed to be satisfied with the men's discharge of their duty. Whatever had been done he always found fault with, and the men were much annoyed about it.
2456. Was there anything objectionable in his manner when he found fault? Sometimes the horses would not suit him, and he would then take his handkerchief and brush them down, or make the men do them over again. On another occasion he would find fault with the way in which the men had washed out the stalls. Then he would say again that the horses were not fed properly.
2457. *Chairman.*] Did he complain in a pleasant way or was he gruff and offensive in his manner? On one or two occasions he was very gruff. On other occasions he seemed to pass the matter off as a joke.
2458. *Mr. Chanter.*] Do you mean that his manner of addressing the men was objectionable? On two occasions, but not on the last occasion.
2459. On the two occasions to which you refer how did he address the men? He came down below, where the horses were, and as soon as he got to the top of the stairs he let us know that he was coming. He said "Now then you bush rats, get ready and go to your horses."
2460. *Mr. Meagher.*] That would be jocular I suppose? Not out of his mouth.
2461. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did the men respond and obey orders by going to the horses? No. They all grouped together under the hatches, consulting about the matter.
2462. They objected, you mean, to being termed "bush rats"? Yes.
2463. Were there any other words used by him to the men to which they objected? No.
2464. Did he call them any other names? No.
2465. But you are sure that they resented being addressed as "bush rats"? Yes.
2466. So far as you are aware that is the only cause of objection they had? That was all.
2467. Was not Lieutenant Allen within his rights in taking exception to the cleaning of the horses and their stalls? No; I do not think so—not in the way he did so.
2468. Was there any regimental order as to how and when the horses should be cleaned? There was an order that the horses were to be cleaned every morning, and to be fed and watered and exercised. If a horse was sick or lame, a man was specially told to look after it well.
2469. Was each trooper in charge of his own horse? He was. If a trooper was sick himself, someone else would consent to do half the work, and someone else to do the other half—to help one another along.
2470. Did you make any complaint to Lieutenant Allen that his manner of addressing the men was objectionable? I did not.
2471. Did anyone make such a complaint? Not that I know of.
2472. There was no particular trouble as between Lieutenant Allen and yourself? None whatever; I know him too well.
2473. Warrant-officer Hallett was named by you as one of the officers who was objected to by the men. What men objected to him? He took a position on board the boat that he had no right to take. He took command as a boatswain.
2474. Were not the captain and crew of the boat including the boatswain completely separated from the military authorities? Yes; but Warrant-officer Hallett took the place of boatswain when he had no right to do so under the military rules. It was not his place to do so. What his men objected to was that he used to give orders for the men to wash down in the morning—taking that position out of the boatswain's hands. It was the place of the boatswain and the seamen belonging to the ship to do that.
2475. Did he ask you to do that? Yes; he acted in that capacity.
2476. You objected to wash down the decks? We did not object to do a little work in that respect, but Warrant-officer Hallett used to come in such a bullying manner to the men that they did not like it. Some of the men had never been on a ship before.
2477. Did the men object to being called upon to do this duty of swabbing the decks? No; they did not. I myself half liked it.
2478. Then what did it matter to you whether Warrant-officer Hallett or the boatswain of the ship asked you to do the work. If the boatswain of the ship had asked you to do it would you have raised any objection? We should have refused.
2479. *Chairman.*] It was not so much the work as the manner in which you were asked to do it in that you objected to? Yes.
2480. *Mr. Chanter.*] In what way do you mean? We used to get up to reveillé, and, before the men had had time to put on their boots and pants, Hallett used to run us up on deck to wash down.
2481. At what time did the bugles sound for stables? Half-past 5.
2482. From half-past 5, from the sounding of the reveillé, what time was permitted to the men to dress and get to stables? Half-an-hour.
2483. Was that not sufficient—was there any hurry under those circumstances? It was sufficient for me; but some of the men would take an hour.
2484. Do you yourself think there was any reasonable ground for objection when half-an-hour was allowed to elapse between the sounding of the bugle for stables and the lining up of the men at the stables for duty? The men who went to the stables did not object; it was the men who washed down the decks, who objected. They had only from five to twenty minutes to get up on the deck and be ready with the hose.
2485. Was there any order from the time of the sounding of the reveillé to the time when the men would be called upon to line up for swab duty? No.
- 2486.

2486. Was the time in that case left entirely to Warrant-Officer Hallett? Yes.
2487. In the event of some of the men being in his opinion not sufficiently smart, how did he address them? He would sing out in a very abrupt manner, which some of the men were not used to.
2488. Will you for the moment put yourself in Warrant-Officer Hallett's place, and tell us actually what took place? He would come along and sing out, "Now you lazy dogs, it is about time you showed up to wash down the decks. If you do not come up, I shall put you in the guard-room." The men would rush up then, and he would pick out those who were to wash down decks.
2489. Did you personally resent this manner of addressing the men—did you personally raise any objection to it? No; I was never called upon to wash down the decks.
2490. Are you aware that any of the men resented it? Yes.
2491. How did they address him in reply. They told Hallett that he had better treat them with more civility, and that if he did not, on the first opportunity that occurred he would have to take a sea grave. It is what he would have got too.
2492. That threat was also issued to Sergeant Airey, to Sergeant Myers, and to Sergeant Hurley? Yes.
2493. Did they report it? No; there was never a word said about it. After that order went round they did not know what to do.
2494. *Mr. Garland.*] They saluted you I suppose? No; and we never saluted them—they were not worthy.
2495. *Mr. Chanter.*] Are we to understand that, in consequence of the objectionable manner in which the men were addressed by the officers you have alluded to, they were threatened that if they did not desist they would be thrown over the side of the ship? That they would have a sea grave.
2496. And you say they made no retort? None whatever, so far as I am aware.
2497. Who took command after that before you reached Capetown—the officers or the men? The threatened officers.
2498. Were they obeyed? Yes, in every respect.
2499. Are you aware of any complaint having been made by any of the officers you have named to their superior officer? No.
2500. With regard to the tobacco which Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Usher presented to the troops;—you say that it was sold? Yes; Derby tobacco was sold at 4d. a cake, the cigars at 1d. the cigarettes at 1d. The whisky was also sold at 2d., and the beer at 2d., and the lemonade and ginger-beer and so forth at 1d. a bottle.
2501. Was the beer and spirit also presented to the Contingent? Yes. Some flour was put on board for the troops at Tasmania, but we were not concerned in that—that affected the Tasmanian Contingent.
2502. You say you were put into the guard-room after this little fracas between yourself and Lieutenant Zouchs? Yes.
2503. You said you were put in twice during the voyage;—what was the other offence for which you were put in? For refusing duty while I was ill.
2504. Was that inquired into? It was.
2505. By whom? By the doctor. He found out that I was ill.
2506. You were brought before Colonel Airey? Yes.
2507. And he inquired into the matter? Yes.
2508. What was his decision? He sent for the doctor. The doctor examined me, and told the Colonel that I was ill.
2509. Were you discharged? Yes; I was excused from duty for the rest of the voyage, and I was told that I should have to go ashore at Capetown. Colonel Airey also issued an order on the night the boat went alongside at Capetown that anyone who failed to answer the roll-call would be left behind.
2510. *Mr. Meagher.*] You were put ashore on account of ill-health, and not on account of misconduct? It was not on account of misconduct. Some of the officers after all the trouble reckoned that I had taken an extreme view, and that I was the only man on board who had spoken up for his rights—that I was the only straightforward man they had on board.
2511. *Mr. Chanter.*] What do you say you were put on shore for at Capetown? Through my being in ill-health, and through refusing to be vaccinated.
2512. Did you get your discharge papers? I got nothing.
2513. Is it not usual for a soldier who is invalided, and who is put on shore from a troopship, to get a certificate? Yes; but it was not done in my case, and it was not done in the case of another young fellow who came back suffering from rheumatism. In his case I know that Captain Dibbs arranged for an ambulance to come down and take him to the hospital.
2514. Who was the doctor? I think his name was Meredith: I think he came from Raymond Terrace.
2515. You have received no discharge papers up to the present time? None whatever.

Samuel Duncalfe called in, sworn, and examined:—

2516. *Chairman.*] What are you? A hat manufacturer.
2517. You did not supply any helmets to the military authorities? No.
2518. Have a look at that helmet (*scaled pattern cork helmet*)? That helmet is all right; it is a solid cork helmet of English make.
2519. It is of good quality? Yes; of good quality.
2520. Suppose you had contracted to supply a helmet such as that, and you supplied one such as this (*the gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam*)? I should say it would be an imposition.
2521. Just have a look at that helmet? It is a badly-constituted gossamer helmet.
2522. Is it one that would be likely, in your opinion, to stand the wear of a soldier's helmet on active service? No; it could not stand, for the simple reason that there is no proofing between it, and it is not made of the right calico.
2523. Would you be surprised to find that a helmet like that, after two months' wear, had become an article like this (*one of the returned helmets*)? This has been continually saturated with water, and there has been no proofing to resist the water. The proofing consists of shellac, and shellac is an expensive article in the manufacture of a gossamer helmet, and if the shellac is not there, there is nothing to hold the two calicoes together. In a properly constituted gossamer helmet, you could hardly separate the parts one from the other.

S. Duncalfe.

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2524.

- S. Duncalfe. 2524. Here is another one, not perhaps quite so bad (*returned helmet*)? This is constituted in the same manner; it is the same class of helmet.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2525. Did you ever see a worse helmet than that? No; I did not. I did not think there was anything in the world like it.
2526. I suppose, in your profession as a hat manufacturer, you have seen all sorts of things got up, like the man's razor, to sell, and not to shave? I have been all my life, as my father and my grandfather were before me, continually handling this class of goods in particular, and I never saw anything in Petticoat-lane to equal it.
2527. It is certainly got up for sale, and not for wear? That is all. You can see here the raw calico; that is the white calico; that is where there is no proofing. This material is butter cloth—ordinary cloth they roll butter up in. Instead of that it should have been composed of twill, the cost of one being 1½d., and the other 4½d. There should be about 4-ply of that material to make a good sound gossamer helmet, and 4-ply would hold fully four times as much shellac as this could possibly hold. The crown of the helmet should have been almost as strong as the peak.
2528. Taking the sample helmet (*the gossamer helmet*) do you think it is of a quality that could be reasonably supposed to stand the usage of a campaign? No, because it is not made of the right material; it could not possibly stand. It has not got even 1-ply twill; it has not even received the labour. If this were put together with the proper amount of stuff, and properly ironed and blended together—this being the labour portion—you could not pull the stuff apart. Instead of pulling apart, it would tear away.
2529. Do I understand you to say that, apart from its being made of the worst material, there has not been even sufficient labour bestowed upon the helmet to make it as good as it might have been? Right through there is neither the workmanship nor the material in it to make a helmet—what we call a gossamer helmet—to stand any wear such as this helmet is supposed to stand.
2530. As an expert in helmets what would you consider the value of that helmet (*the sample cork helmet*)? It would be very hard for me to give you the value of that helmet, but I know what it could be made for in the Colony at the present time, without the ornaments.
2531. What do you think it could be made for? 6s. 3d. is the price I would quote for this in the Colony.
2532. And what do you think this helmet could be made for (*the sample gossamer helmet*)? This helmet runs about 5s. 6d. or 6s. complete.
2533. Then there would only be a difference of 9d. or 1s. in the cost of the two helmets? Yes; there is more labour in the gossamer helmet than in the cork helmet, but the material in the latter costs more.
2534. Taking the respective values of the two helmets for wearing purposes? There is no comparison.
2535. The cork helmet, although the cost is only a little more, would wear many times longer? This cork helmet could be kicked from here to the Victoria Barracks and it would be just as good when you got it back. This thing (*the gossamer helmet*) would not stand kicking down the stairs. With ordinary wear a man could never wear the cork helmet out; he could lie on it, and sleep on it. You cannot hurt it.
2536. The cork could not wear out anyhow? No, not under ordinary circumstances; you cannot break it. Of course you could chop it up, but you cannot break it by any ordinary method. You could hit it with a stick, or kick it from here to the barracks, and you would not hurt it.
2537. So that, from an economical standpoint, it would be much better to give the small additional cost for a cork helmet? The gossamer helmet is not supplied anywhere else that I know of for military purposes, nor for any work. Even the police will not use that helmet—they refused it; it has been tried on them several times, and they would not take it.
2538. Is there any great difficulty in manufacturing cork helmets here? The difficulty simply is that there has been no work done here of the kind, and consequently there have been none made here, and there has been no possible chance of getting an order for the manufacture of cork helmets.
2539. If you did get an order, say for 1,000? There would be no difficulty whatever.
2540. In making them at the price you stated? No difficulty whatever. In fact, they could be made at less cost if there were 1,000 required. My quotation is made without any number being given.
2541. *Mr. Piddington.* Even if you got an order to supply them in a hurry? You could not get them in a hurry, simply because you could not get the cork here; it would have to be imported.
2542. *Chairman.* If a manufacturer were in possession of the plant and material requisite for the manufacture of cork helmets, do you think they could be turned out quicker; because there is less labour in their manufacture than in the case of the gossamer helmets? Yes.
2543. I think you gave some evidence before a Board at Victoria Barracks? Yes.
2544. And you had various samples of helmets submitted to you? Yes.
2545. Were they any different from the sample gossamer helmet now before you? Yes.
2546. And were they all supposed to have gone away with one or other of the contingents? We had a bushman's helmet shown there.
2547. A different class of helmet? Yes. This is one of the bushmen's helmets after six weeks' wear in camp. It has inside the name of the man from whom I brought it, and who is now in South Africa.
2548. This is altogether of a different pattern, and of different material from the one we have previously shown you? Yes.
2549. What sort of a helmet would you call it? It could be made out of an old felt hat. That is what it is constituted of.
2550. Would the material in this helmet be superior to that in the alleged gossamer helmet? No.
2551. Is it worse again than that? It would not stand any wear. It would not stand looking at. It is impossible for it to stand.
2552. Did you tender for the supply of any of those helmets? I gave a price, not for that helmet, but for making a gossamer helmet for the bushmen. I endeavoured to get some of that work, but have not had the pleasure of doing any.
2553. Was your price much in excess of the price given? That is more than I can tell. I am never told other people's prices.
2554. Take the gossamer helmet, what would you produce an article like that for, if you had an order for a few hundreds? I will give you what I quoted for an emergency case. We were prepared to execute 250 helmets in three weeks, or 500 in five weeks, at 6s. each—helmets of the shape of the pattern gossamer helmet.
- 2555.



2555. Would your helmet have been of superior quality to that of the one produced? I have a sample of the kind, which I can show to the Committee, so that they can see the class of work and the material of which such a helmet should be made. S. Duncalfe.  
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2556. Did you tender for a helmet of this description (*the pattern gossamer helmet*)? I would not attempt to tender for a helmet of that kind. I never saw such a helmet turned out in my life, except for stage purposes, and that sort of thing.

2557. And you might never see one again? I never shall see one turned out like it again.

2558. Are those the only two samples of helmets you had before you at the meeting of the Clothing Board, held at Victoria Barracks? No; I was also shown the ordinary cork helmet and the original sample of the Bushmen's helmet.

2559. Looking through the evidence taken by the Clothing Board, there would seem to be an impression abroad that Mr. Anderson is in the habit of taking old helmets and recovering them, and supplying them as new helmets? Yes, that is a fact; that has been known for the last three years.

2560. I think Mr. Anderson admitted that? He admitted the fact by my examination. I take that to be so, and I think Colonel Roberts would also take it to be so.

2561. When tenders were called for the helmets, three years ago, did you then make any inquiries or tender? No; it is an impossibility for any hatter to tender under the present system.

2562. How is that? Because hatters are hatters, and not coat-makers, tailors, or bootmakers. At the present time they have separated the boots. But as tenders are called for even now, with the present schedule, it simply means that a man must tender for helmets, clothing, and caps, and the whole thing right through, and there is no such thing as a man, who is a practical man at his particular trade, in a country like this running a business of that description. If I were to take the whole of the contract, I should have to do as the present contractor does—I should have to sweat the clothing. I understand helmets, and I could take that portion of the contract myself. The present contractor is in the same position—being a clothier, he has to sweat the helmets.

2563. You are of opinion that it would be much better, in the interests of the Military Forces, and also of manufacturers, that tenders should be called for each particular section of trade by itself? Yes. We have been trying to bring that about for the last three years. We waited upon the former Premier, Mr. Reid, over and over again, to try and get it done, but we could never get any satisfaction. Perhaps I may be permitted to read an extract from a newspaper as an explanation of what took place three years ago, when the whole of this thing could have been stopped. This was done by the men who were working at the trade, and were trying to get the trade brought to its proper basis. This is from a report published in the *Australian Star* of an interview with Mr. Anderson, the contractor:—

"They have informed certain Members of Parliament that helmets which had been used were recovered and sent back to the regiments," was remarked. Mr. Anderson replied, "It is true old helmets have been recovered and sent back, but there have been only a few hundred. It is specified in the Government contract that the helmets shall be of cork. They are heavier than the gossamer pattern, but are more durable, and, as the Government demands them, we have to supply them."

"They would, of course, be obtained with Government knowledge?" "Yes; the old helmets are put up at public auction. I have bought some at the Stores Department, and some from the regiments, the officers of which have so much capitation allowance. The old ones I have in stock now cost me about one shilling apiece. The regimental funds would, I suppose, receive the benefit of the old helmets of the troops."

"Do you mean that the helmets are old by having been in use?" "No; they are condemned because the helmets have become moth-eaten, and for other reasons. The cork underneath is quite good, and we simply strip them, put new coverings on, and they are as good as ever. I have hundreds of them in stock, but with the men on strike, and no hope of getting other tradesmen, we shall have to abandon that part of the business. There are not half a dozen practical hatters in the Colony, but we can fall back on imports. The contracts have still three years to run."

"The men say that the stripping tears out the softer parts of the cork," was added. Mr. Anderson answered that he was not acquainted with the intricacies of manufacture, but he was aware that there was a compound for filling up and smoothing."

As an expert in cork helmets, I say it is impossible for any man to pull the cover off without pulling pieces out of it. Under these circumstances it is impossible for us to tender. I should be actually afraid to put in a price against that man, simply because I would know that I could not get the contract. He can tender at a most ridiculous figure, because he can go and buy these old helmets and recover them, as he says, and sling them in and get paid for them. We have failed to find any record at the Stores of this class of helmet being sold by public auction. I have a witness who has seen them come in a dray to Mr. Anderson's. I have an apprentice at the present time who has seen these helmets coming to Mr. Anderson's in dray-loads at a time.

2564. So that you consider that the competition would not be fair if Mr. Anderson had an opportunity of getting the old helmets and refixing them up? Most decidedly.

2565. But if you all started fair—if the old helmets were sold by public auction, and you had the same opportunity of purchasing them that Mr. Anderson has, and the same opportunity of resupplying them, then the competition would be perfectly fair? It would be fair in one sense, but I should not like the risk. I should be very dubious myself about sending second-hand helmets in to the authorities. If it were an understood thing, and they received them as such, I could understand it. If they sent them out and asked us to recover them at a price, I could understand it, and would be prepared to do any amount of that work.

2566. What would be the cost of recovering a cork helmet? The thing would not really pay a manufacturer who was making the right article. They are not covering them for the sake of saving the stuff; they are covering them for the simple reason that the man does not know how to make them.

2567. If it would be as cheap for Mr. Anderson to supply new cork helmets as to recover the old ones, then it is not of much advantage to him to recover? The advantage to him is that he cannot make them. The authorities want a solid cork helmet. When they send to him for 100 solid cork helmets, and he cannot make them, and has not time to send home to get them, he has to make some sort of a thing, and he fixes up these second-hand helmets, and sends them in in the ordinary way. They have never made a solid cork helmet in this country. Then again, instead of sending solid cork helmets, they are getting gossamer helmets, such as those sent away with the Second Contingent. That helmet, I can prove, should have been a solid cork helmet if the Government contractor had carried out his contract with the authorities. The Government contractor had an order to send so many helmets to the Second Regiment. All the helmets for the partially-paid men are supposed to be of solid cork. The Government contractor was hurriedly asked to make, I think, 500 helmets for the Second Contingent. They were to be made in

S. Duncalfe. three weeks. It was impossible in this city to get 500 helmets turned out in three weeks by one contractor or any one particular firm at the time. Instead of the men going without, the authorities said, "We will have to find something else," so Mr. Anderson's idea was: "I have the white helmets on hand to be issued to the Second Regiment. They want khaki helmets, and the only thing to do is to stain the helmets that we were going to give to the Second Regiment—stain them a khaki colour, and let them go with the men." The helmets were stained with saffron water. It can be seen that this helmet on the table has been stained with saffron water, and I am quite satisfied that it is one of those that was issued to the Second Contingent. According to the Government contractor's contract, the helmets to be supplied by him to the regiment of partially-paid men should have been solid cork helmets. If he had white solid cork helmets, and had stained them, he would have performed his contract satisfactorily—he would have issued the right helmet; but they were supplied instead with the gossamer helmet. You can see how unfair it is to any would-be contractor who, going up to the barracks, would be shown a helmet which the authorities say is the helmet they want, and for which he is asked to give a price. He accordingly gives a price, and loses the contract, and the man who gets the contract supplies this gossamer helmet. I ask, is that fair to anybody who wants to get a share of that work?

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2568. Would you be surprised to learn that the weight of the pattern gossamer helmet is 7½ lb., and the weight of the cork helmet is 6½ lb.? I do not doubt it; I think the cork helmet is the lighter. The helmet on the table (*the pattern gossamer helmet*) is a *fac simile* of the helmet substituted for the cork helmet which should have been supplied to the regiments of the partially-paid men. The cork helmet is the one the contractor tendered to supply. I would call attention to the inside of that helmet, and the quality of the leather of which it is composed. No man can import that leather under about 4s. a dozen. On the other hand, the material used in the gossamer helmet is of the commonest basil that could possibly be got—easily obtainable at 10s. a gross. If I had been the contractor, and had got an order to make cork helmets, and I had sent in such a helmet as this, I should have expected to have it thrown at me. It is impossible for any honest man to tender while this is allowed to go on. He could not possibly tender with safety. The difference in the green "unders" would alone condemn the gossamer helmet as compared with the sealed-pattern cork helmet. The cork helmet, in its entirety, could not be turned out in this Colony, because the original cork helmet was a patent helmet. When the patent died out, they found some other method of extending the patent by making an improvement, and they introduced a piece of velvet, and substituted indiarubber ventilators for cork ventilators.

2569. *Mr. Chanter.*] Could not these cork helmets be turned out in the Colony? You could turn them out, but you would be liable to be sued for the infringement of patent rights.

2570. Would it not be possible for the military authorities to have an arrangement with the patentees for the use of the patent? That is more than I can say; but the patentees would not accept any royalty.

2571. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, if the sealed pattern were altered so as to have the ordinary cork ventilator, and so as to dispense with the velvet, the helmet would be just as comfortable, and equally as serviceable? Yes.

2572. The inside of the gossamer helmet (*produced*) is quite as comfortable as the other, though not as expensive? More so, as there are no stitches to rub against the head.

2573. Still, after all, this is a very small matter? It is a matter of about 3s. a dozen in the price of the helmets.

2574. You would say, then, looking at this sample cork helmet, that in calling for tenders for a helmet to be manufactured in the Colony it would be a mistake to have this costly inside, when it does not give either added strength or comfort? Yes. It would reduce the price per helmet at the present time to the extent of 2s. or 3s. a dozen. I gave a price to the authorities, but I never had any reply. I do not know whether I was giving a price for the benefit of any one else, but it seems like it.

2575. Being in the trade, do you think if tenders were called for cork helmets of an approved pattern, not necessarily with this expensive inside, there would be fair competition amongst the hatters in Sydney, if they could see their way to get a fair order in the event of their tender being successful? The competition could not be great in this Colony, for the simple reason that it is a line of article that has never been manufactured here in any style at all. It would be entirely a new industry in this country. It is only within the last twelve months or two years that cork helmets have been made in Victoria. The same thing applied in Victoria, and the helmets are being made there. The Government contractor is a man named Ramsay, I think, and he is making solid cork helmets under the same conditions that would be imposed here. If the military authorities were to call for a price they would get the Victorian price, and they would compare that with the imported article, and if it would suit they would give the order. If we came within a reasonable figure, we should naturally like to see the helmets supplied from here, but as to competition, there could not be competition.

2576. But what I mean is this: Suppose the military authorities were calling for tenders for the supply of helmets for the whole of the forces—some 10,000 or 12,000 men—(say) for a period of three or five years, would there be, amongst those connected with the trade, a fair competition to get that order, and start the industry in the event of the order being secured? I could not say what other people would do; I have no means of knowing. I say it is entirely a new industry. Possibly the firm in Melbourne would go for it. In Victoria they would have every opportunity of going for it.

2577. If the Government were to call for tenders for the supply of helmets over a period of from say, three to five years, so many being supplied per month, or so many hundreds or thousands per year, would it pay you to get the proper blocks and material, and tender for the supply of the helmets at something like a fair rate? I have so much interested myself in the matter that at the present time I have on the way from Spain 500 sets of cork, purely on spec, on my own responsibility; so that I had some idea of going in for it. I have been trying all I know to get this work, or else I should not have placed the facts before the Military Clothing Board as I have done. Although I am a gossamer hatter, as well as a solid cork hatmaker, I should certainly go in for the thing, which I could make here without further trouble.

2578. *Mr. Chanter.*] In regard to your answer to one of the chairman's later questions, is it not a fact that competition could be secured from the whole world at the present time? Certainly.

2579. There is no duty on bats at the present time? No.

2580. Therefore Victoria could compete at the present time? The whole world can compete at the present time.

2581. I think I understood you to say when describing certain parts of the cork helmet, especially the inside, that there was a patent in regard to that portion? A patent band.

2582.

2582. That would be an objection to anyone here, as they could not use that patent? No doubt the manufacturer of the helmets could sue them if they used it. S. Duncalfe.
2583. Do you not know that the Crown can use any patent? I am not aware. 21 Aug., 1900.
2584. I think you said in reply to the Chairman that you were placed at a disadvantage, owing to the present method of calling for tenders, as a number of other articles were embraced in the tender besides helmets? Yes.
2585. Did you at any time when tenders were called for—say at the time you mentioned, three years ago—obtain a copy of the contract and schedule? Yes; I obtained such a document from the military authorities.
2586. Did you notice that, included in the contract form or schedule, were Treasury instructions to the effect that a tenderer could tender for any of the articles, or for the whole of them? No. On making personal inquiries at the barracks I was told that such was not the case.
2587. Did you get a copy of the contract and schedule? I got the ordinary schedule form, issued when tenders are called in connection with the different regiments.
2588. Did that schedule or contract form tell you that you could lodge a tender for any item separately? We went to the barracks and made inquiries several times, and we were plainly told that such was not the case—that we must tender for each or any section in its entirety.
2589. Did you ask for separate schedules? We got the usual lists—one for the 1st Regiment, one for the 2nd, and one for the Mounted Rifles, and so on.
2590. You say that tenders were invited for helmets, jackets, boots, and so on; that these were all on the one form, and you, as a bidder, were thus placed at a disadvantage;—could you not have procured separate schedules, and have tendered for any of the items, or for the whole of them? I was told I could not; I was told that I could only tender for the one section.
2591. Would not that one section deal with helmets alone, if you choose to tender for helmets? No. We waited upon Mr. Reid three years ago, with a view to obtaining an alteration in the system, so that we might have a chance of tendering solely for the articles in our own particular trade. At present the schedule includes a number of things. The only schedule which deals with one class of article alone is Schedule 5—boots and leggings. I believe Mr. McGowen got these separated from another section.
2592. Did you notice that on the tender form there was a special sheet of white paper pasted on, indicating to you that you could tender separately? No, I never saw one. The form I had was like the one produced. It was given to me by Colonel Roberts when we waited upon the Colonial Secretary, Mr. See.
2593. I suppose you applied to the Clothing Board for these particulars? I applied myself personally. A deputation from the society waited upon Mr. See, who referred them to Colonel Roberts, and Colonel Roberts was then under the impression that what you state was the case; but we found out that it could not be done.
2594. *Mr. Piddington.*] How long is it since they called for tenders? I suppose it is two years ago now. I do not believe that they have ever received a tender for helmets from anybody but the one person. They have never had a tender from a manufacturer; no man would tender.
2595. You made the same statement with regard to helmets before the Clothing Board, and Major Boam said that tenders had been called for helmets before the Contingent came into the question? Tenders had been called long before. I will tell you how that came about: Helmets were wanted for the Second Contingent, and the first attempt to get them was through a drapery firm in the city. A draper was asked if he would make 500 helmets in three weeks.
2596. Was that Hordern? Yes. Hordern's firm asked me if I would manufacture them for them. I said, "No, I would not even give a price, for the simple reason that I had been caught once over railway matters in the same way." The railway people came the same game on another firm in the town, and it was of no use for me to make an article and to have it sweated through a drapery shop, and I would not give a price to a draper for any contract work. The authorities said there was not time; but I said, "If you had called for tenders I would have given you my price, which will always be considerably lower than that of a drapery shop." Instead of calling for tenders when they knew they wanted helmets, they wasted a fortnight running about to different people, and then they came to me afterwards to make them in three weeks. They should have called for tenders when they wanted them. If anybody else wants work he has sense enough to put in a shilling advertisement, and, as a result, gets plenty of applications. They wanted 500 helmets in three weeks, and if they had come to me I might have said, "I can make 250," and other manufacturers could have said the same, and they could have got the helmets.
2597. *Chairman.*] Could you have made them during the period from the 20th December to the 17th January, which would have been twenty-seven days, including holidays? It was on the 29th January that I saw Major Boam about the Bushmen's helmets. That was the only chance I had. It took me about a week to find out who to go to then. I could not tell who to go to. You would have thought if you went to the Secretary you could have got the information. I went to the Secretary, and he said, "I have nothing to do with it; go to Mr. Carey." I went to look for Mr. Carey, but could not find him. I went to the *Daily Telegraph*, but could not see him there. It took me four days to find out, and at last I got so disgusted that I said to Mr. Carey's clerk, in Bridge-street, "It looks to me as if there was some sort of fiddling about it." Eventually I ascertained that I had to write to Colonel Taunton, and Colonel Taunton then sent a letter to me to go and wait on Major Boam, which I did. It would not take an ordinary business man that time; it would not take him five minutes to find out where to get them made. A shilling "ad." would fetch me quickly. I read them every night.
2598. *Mr. Piddington.*] Did you say that to your knowledge Mr. Anderson had been supplying the Partially-paid Forces with second-hand helmets? Mr. Anderson admits that in his evidence.
2599. Do you know that of your own knowledge? Yes; we have men who have seen it done.
2600. And got the full price for them? As far as we know; we have no knowledge of the price. Mr. Anderson knows what I can make a solid cork helmet for; I do not know what he can turn one out for.
2601. *Chairman.*] In the evidence you gave before the Clothing Board at the barracks you were not on oath? No.
2602. You would be quite prepared, if called upon, to give the very same evidence on oath? Yes.
2603. Looking at the gossamer helmets, you are satisfied that, after two months' wear, they are the worst helmets you ever saw, with the exception of the ones supplied to the Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.
- 2604.

- S. Duncalfe. 2604. Did you ever see a helmet like this before (*helmet supplied to Bushmen's Contingent*)? Yes, I have seen a helmet made like that.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2605. I mean of that material? Yes, I have seen them made for stage purposes. If a theatrical manager were to ask me to make him 500 helmets for stage purposes, and he wanted them very low, he would get them at 42s. a dozen.
2606. But outside of stage purposes, they do not generally make this sort of helmet? No. I do not know how they could have the cheek to send it out at all. The sealed pattern I saw at the barracks is equally as bad, and it has not been worn at all.
2607. Then they have a sealed pattern of this helmet? Whether it is sealed or not I do not know, but it was submitted. This helmet, produced by me, was the helmet supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, and I understand that a similar helmet was supplied for the Imperial Bushmen, but the attention of the Military authorities being called to it and strong objections being raised against it, it was condemned. I do not know whether the contractor got paid for it or what became of it.
2608. Do you know what sort of helmet the Imperial Bushmen went away with? I think it was a soft felt hat; they could not get helmets in time. I gave a price for a helmet for the Imperial Bushmen, and I was told that I would hear further of it. A statement appeared in the *Evening News* that I had received an order for 250. I could not guarantee to make more than 250 in the time given—three weeks. They wanted more for the Imperial Bushmen than 250. A statement appeared in the Press that I had a contract from General French to supply 250. I was glad to think that I was going to get a chance at last, and I went down, but could not get any information. I went to the *Evening News* and I was told they got the information from the barracks. I said, "I had received no intimation and that unless I heard something about it, they would have to contradict the statement." I went up to the barracks and made inquiries, and found out that the General had altered his decision, and was going to give the Bushmen soft felt hats, so that I did not get the order. People still think I made some of the helmets, and I have made nothing whatever for the Military authorities.
2609. As a matter of fact, you felt that it would be rather a reflection on your firm to have it publicly stated that you had supplied some of those helmets? I should "go" for anybody who said it.
2610. And you took the trouble to write a letter, which was published in the *Evening News* of 20th March, asking them to contradict the statement, and pointing out how unfair it was to your firm that it should be saddled with the responsibility of turning out a helmet of that quality? Yes; I asked the *Evening News* people to contradict the statement and I could not get them to do so, so I wrote a letter to the paper.
2611. Will you furnish the Committee with a sample of a first-class gossamer helmet? Yes; such a helmet as it should be.

John Dunkerley called in, sworn, and examined :—

- J. Dunkerley. 2612. *Chairman.*] What are you? A hat-maker, and secretary to the Hatters' Union.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2613. Therefore you are a practical man in regard to helmets? Yes.
2614. Would you mind looking at this helmet, which is the sealed pattern of the helmets supposed to be supplied to the New South Wales troops? (*The cork helmet.*) Yes; that is a very good helmet, a solid cork helmet.
2615. Of good quality? Of good quality.
2616. And a helmet which would stand a good deal of knocking about without injury? Yes.
2617. A helmet you could safely recommend for troops going away on active service? Certainly.
2618. Would you mind having a look at this helmet—a pattern of those supplied to the Second Contingent;—what sort of a helmet would you call that? A very poor one; it is what they term a gossamer helmet.
2619. Is it a gossamer helmet of the best quality? It is of very poor manufacture.
2620. Do you think there is a sufficient quantity of shellac in its manufacture? There is not.
2621. As a practical man, looking at that helmet, you would say it is not capable of resisting water? Not for a time; it would, perhaps, just for an hour or two.
2622. A shower? Yes. It might do for a holiday hat, but it would not do for wear.
2623. Have a look at that helmet—one of the returned helmets;—does that seem to be of the same pattern and make as the gossamer helmet you have just been looking at? Yes; it is the same hat—it is one of the stained hats that went to the war.
2624. It is the same as the pattern you have been looking at? Yes; it is the same.
2625. Are you surprised to see it in that condition after two months' wear? Certainly not.
2626. You could not say that that is what you would call a piece of elegant head-gear—take it as it is now? No; it is not.
2627. Would you mind having a look at that helmet (*the other returned helmet*)? This is one of the same class and of the same make.
2628. Are you surprised to see it in that condition? No, because there is nothing in it except calico.
2629. It is even thinner than calico? Yes.
2630. It is more like butter-cloth? Yes; if butter-cloth is filled with shellac and welded together, it will stand, but this has never been filled. This is what is termed gossamer, but it is actually butter-cloth.
2631. Suppose any firm contracted to supply that pattern cork helmet and supplied instead those gossamer helmets you have just been examining—do you think that would be doing justice to the people of this country who were paying for them? No; decidedly not.
2632. As a practical man, what do you think would be the difference in the life of those helmets—the cork helmet and the gossamer helmet? The cork helmet after going through the wear that those returned helmets have gone through would be much better than the gossamer helmet when new. That is all on account of the make; there is nothing in the gossamer helmet.
2633. I suppose it would not add to the appearance of troops to see them marching along with head-gear like that? I should think not.
2634. Would you have a look at this helmet supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? That is worse than all—that is felt.
2635. It must be pretty bad then, I suppose? Yes.

2636.

2636. How do you think it would turn out after going through the wear this returned helmet has gone J. Dunkerley through? It would not be even so good as that; it would be a pulp.
2637. As a practical man, do you think that any of those helmets, with the exception of the cork one, 21 Aug., 1900. ought to have been adopted for wear on active service? No, decidedly not.
2638. If they had been submitted to you or any other practical man? They would have been condemned.
2639. You would have been able to point out that they would not stand for any time on active service? Yes.
2640. The gossamer helmet might do for what you might call Sunday soldiering? Yes.
2641. But would the felt hat stand even that? No, not in the brim; it will not bear its own weight now, and would not at any time, it being made of felt alone.
2642. So that it would be no good even for a peace parade of volunteers? No.
2643. It seems rather a big pattern of helmet for a soldier to wear? It seems like a block made for the purpose, or a block that has been used.
2644. You gave evidence before the Clothing Board at the Victoria Barracks? Yes.
2645. You were not on oath then? No.
2646. Would you be prepared to swear on oath the whole of the evidence you gave there? Certainly.
2647. You did not take an oath there, because there was no one who was empowered to administer the oath to you? Yes.
2648. Otherwise you would have been pleased to give your evidence on oath? Certainly.
2649. Have you any idea of the relative cost of those helmets, or what they ought to cost—I mean the value of them? The value of them is nil, but the cost is another thing. You can see that I can separate the stuff quite easily. If those different layers of material had been properly filled with shellac, I would not be able to separate them so easily.
2650. The stuff seems rather white and clean and dry? Yes; there is nothing in it. It is not filled, you can see that. Every one of the pores ought to have been filled.
2651. Apart from the fact that the material is not of a quality likely to last long, the workmanship, in your opinion, is also defective? Certainly.
2652. There should have been more shellac and more labour? Yes; more shellac would have necessitated more labour to properly consolidate the material.
2653. Are there many hat-makers in the city of Sydney—I mean those engaged in the trade? At the present time there are only about sixteen belonging to our society. A few years ago there were about seventy.
2654. There may be some outside of your society? Yes; there are a few outside the society. Many have had to take to other work. Some have gone cutting wood, and others as musicians, or anything they could get.
2655. *Mr. Chanter.*] How many were there three years ago? About fifteen waiting for the Government to give work, besides those who were in work.
2656. How many were there in Sydney when the last contract was called for the supply of helmets for the military forces? Between thirty and forty I suppose.
2657. How many helmet makers do you think there are in the city whether connected with the society or otherwise at the present time? About twenty I should think in the trade and out of it—working at the trade.
2658. *Chairman.*] You say that some of them went wood-cutting, and some took to music, so that if there was a rush in the trade, and a big demand for competent helmet-makers, there would probably be more than twenty? I could bring thirty together next week.
2659. How many competent helmet-makers are there in the Colony altogether working at the trade, or working at anything else? There are some a long distance away, but from the suburbs and Sydney I could bring thirty together in a week's time.
2660. Does Mr. Anderson run a helmet or hat factory? Yes.
2661. Do you know how many employees he has? He has three in what is termed the gossamer line—men, not women?
2662. Do they belong to your union? No.
2663. Does female labour come in in the manufacture of these helmets? Yes, to do the trimming and binding, and sew the straps, and to put the patent ventilators in.
2664. If a big demand were to arise for a good class of helmet, to be manufactured in the Colony, there would not be much difficulty in getting men? No. I will tell you where the difficulty would arise, and it ought to be obviated. These trimmings and army fixtures ought to be supplied by the Government.
2665. But you do not think that any difficulty would arise in finding the men? Not the slightest.
2666. In regard to the manufacture of cork helmets, I understand there is no such industry in this city at the present time? No.
2667. Would it be more difficult for the employee to manufacture a cork helmet if he had material than to manufacture the other class of helmet? No; he would simply have to learn the different method, and he would very soon drop into it.
2668. Are you satisfied in your own mind that if an order were given for a quantity of cork helmets, you would find employers here prepared to take it up? Certainly.
2669. I believe you have repeatedly lodged complaints with the Colonial Secretary and others about the supply of these gossamer helmets? Yes.
2670. Were you aware that the sealed pattern with which they were supposed to be supplied was a cork helmet? No.
2671. What then is your objection to the gossamer helmet? The manner in which it was made.
2672. You complained because the gossamer helmet was not the best of its kind? Yes. I said it was a disgrace to allow them to go out, because it would bring discredit on makers in New South Wales.
2673. It was before the troops went away that you made that statement? Yes.
2674. After you had had a look at the helmet that had been supplied? Yes. I saw the hats that were made for the First Contingent, and I said to Mr. See that it would bring discredit upon the hatters of New South Wales if an article such as that were allowed to go, and I asked that there should be open competition for the next lot.
2675. And what did Mr. See say to that? He sent me up to Colonel Roberts.

- J. Dunkerley. 2676. And what did Colonel Roberts say? He said he thought that such a thing could be done—that anyone could compete.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 2677. Did they call for tenders then for the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? No; they never called for tenders at all.
2678. So that no one outside Mr. Anderson had an opportunity of competing? Yes; they wrote, I believe, to Hordern Brothers, the drapers, and they wrote also to Mr. Duncalfe.
2679. Do you think they wrote to Mr. Duncalfe? I am not certain about that. We had an interview with Mr. See about the goods that were going away, and pointed out that if two or three or more of us wished to supply such an article we were not able to do so, though perhaps walking about the streets waiting for work. The only outcome of this was that one of the men forming the deputation which waited upon Mr. See had a wife and daughter working for Mr. Anderson, and their services were not any further required.
2680. I suppose the fair deduction was that Mr. Anderson dispensed with their services because the husband had been on the deputation? Yes. He was walking about the streets himself for want of work.
2681. This cork helmet you recognise as the sealed pattern of the military authorities? Yes.
2682. What experts are there in the Colony to supply a helmet of that character? There are many; they have been making those for thirty years in Melbourne. But the difficulty is getting the knowledge that these are required, and getting the material from the old country, and from Spain.
2683. *Mr. Chanter.*] The military authorities invited tenders to make a certain number of helmets, to be delivered in a certain time, according to that pattern; is not that so? I never heard of it.
2684. Did you at any time tender or apply for tender forms? No. I have asked that they might be tendered for separately, but I have never seen a separate tender called for helmets; clothing and helmets have always been together.
2685. Did you tender? No.
2686. Did you apply to the military authorities for any forms of tender or contract? Yes.
2687. Did you receive them and look over them carefully? Yes.
2688. Did you notice a special schedule attached to the tender form giving you the opportunity to tender for that item alone? No; not in any of the forms I received.
2689. Did you ask for or receive any special instructions from any officer or authority that you could tender? No; I said I could not, and Colonel Roberts said I was mistaken, and gave me the papers to look through. When I came to look through them I found that the tenders were in certain schedules, and the one schedule included helmets and clothing. A hatter cannot tender for clothing, nor can a tailor tender for a hat.
2690. Is there anything about the cork helmet which would prevent it being made in the Colony? Nothing whatever.
2691. *Chairman.*] Will you have a look at that printed form? This is exactly the same thing.
2692. Was there a white sheet of paper on the forms you got. No. Section 1 is the nearest approach to our trade. It includes caps, hats, helmets, puggaries, and chin-straps. We are not cap-makers—that is a distinct trade of itself.
2693. So that the caps and the hats would be out of your line? The caps and the felt hats, yes.
2694. And the helmets and the puggaries for the helmets, and the chin-straps would be in your line? Yes.
2695. Do you know of your own knowledge that until quite recently what they call the field-service hat, or the soft hat, was presumably the largest item? Yes.
2696. That all the mounted Forces, and a great many of the foot, used to wear the field-service hat until quite recently? Yes.
2697. And everyone uses a service cap? Yes.
2698. So that either of them would be a bigger item, perhaps, than the helmet? Certainly.
2699. And a firm like the one you are employed with would have to farm out the hats and the caps? Certainly they would.
2700. Therefore, if they have taken a contract for the helmets, and for the hats and caps, they would have to farm out practically two-thirds of their contract? Yes!
2701. *Mr. Chanter.*] What quantity of helmets could a successful tenderer supply? It would all depend upon the number of men he employed.
2702. With the available assistance you could obtain? I suppose we could easily get the number of men who would turn out 200 a week.
2703. According to the sealed pattern? Yes; if we had the material.
2704. *Chairman.*] And if they were the class of helmets supplied to all our troops here? You would only want new helmets once in five years.
2705. Would not the successful tenderer have the material on hand then? Certainly. If once it was known that these were in future to be of solid cork, the material would be imported by the warehouses for the hatters straight away. There would be no difficulty in getting material if it were known. Of course it would take four or five or six months.
2706. The reason the material for cork helmets is not available is because there has never been a demand for that class of article? They have never been required. It appears to me that the one man has had it in his hands all through.

WEDNESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1900

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,

MR. WILKS.

MR. HURLEY,  
MR. MEAGHER,

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Anderson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- C. Anderson. 2706½. *Chairman.*] You are a master tailor? Yes.
- 22 Aug., 1900. 2707. You have supplied certain clothing to the Military Forces—helmets, amongst other things? Yes.
- Before replying to any further questions, I would ask that I may be allowed to read the statement which



I have very carefully prepared. It embodies the whole history of my transactions with the Military C. Anderson.  
authorities in connection with the supply of helmets. If, afterwards, the Committee care to ask me any questions, founded upon the statement, I shall be very glad to answer them. The statement is as follows:— 22 Aug., 1900.

In very respectfully submitting this statement, I am desirous of furnishing such information on the question of the supply of helmets as will remove the false impression conveyed to the public on the matter through the Press. At the same time, the Committee will observe that I desire to give them every information at my disposal that may aid them in their inquiry. In support of this latter, I attach herewith all documents to which I refer, and, further, am prepared to submit evidence to the Committee on all questions involved.

As the matter of the endurance of a helmet may be considered from the properties of its foundation, I give below a short description of helmets known in the military world, viz.:—

- (a) *The Cork Helmet*.—Cork in sections, united by rubber solution.
- (b) *The Gossamer Helmet*.—A combination of cotton fabric and chemical solution producing a material, light, pliable, and waterproof.
- (c) *The Felt Foundation Helmet*.—This foundation is of the best wool felt, brought to perfection by the most modern machinery.
- (d) *The Pith, or Indian Helmet*.—The manufacture of this is not known here.

The following are the weights of the helmets referred to:—

Cork .....	6½ oz.
Gossamer .....	6½ „
Felt .....	7½ „
Imperial Pith .....	14 „, with cover 16 oz.

(This Imperial pith helmet was the helmet supplied in South Africa to the Second Contingent from New South Wales. One brought back I had specially weighed.)

I now proceed to give the history of my dealings with the Military Department in the matter of helmets:—

(1.) Previous to my contract, commencing in June, 1898, I held no specified or definite contract for Infantry helmets. Prior to this date the Military authorities imported from England quantities of helmets for issue. As there is always a difficulty in gauging the proportion of sizes, it was found that certain sizes ran short, and, to meet the difficulty, I was called upon to alter sizes—that is, where possible, to reduce or make large existing sizes as required.

Following this, and for “sizing” up purposes, I was asked if I would make helmets as used by the Infantry. I replied in the affirmative, but with the distinct intimation that the helmets I would supply would have gossamer bodies, not cork. This reservation was made only because I had no stock of cork, and it is obvious it would be commercially injudicious to keep a stock on the off-chance of sizes running short in military imported stocks of helmets.

An order for fifty helmets was duly received on the 29th March, 1895, and these were supplied, being made on gossamer bodies. They proved satisfactory, and from that time forward I have continually received orders for Infantry helmets, which have been supplied in all cases as on gossamer bodies. I have never at any time, or under any circumstances, represented these helmets to be other than “gossamer,” nor had I any object in doing so, having regard to the admitted satisfaction they had given.

(2.) *First Tender for Infantry Helmets*.—Tenders for clothing, including helmets, were publicly called for in May, 1898. The advertisement in the daily papers stated that sealed patterns of all articles could be inspected at Victoria Barracks. I attended and examined the patterns exhibited, but found there was no sealed pattern helmet for Infantry on view. On drawing attention to the matter I was informed that although no pattern was shown, the supply for Infantry was to be made in accordance with the quality and sample I had been supplying for over three years previous.

Here I would respectfully draw attention to the fact that in the schedule attached to the contract setting forth in detail the description of articles to be tendered for, there is no mention made of a helmet of cork foundation.

My tender was accepted, and shortly after I was directed by the A.Q.M.G. to supply helmets for sealed patterns. This was done, but the samples were kept some time at the Staff Office, and although subsequently they were not held as sealed, I can produce one of them which was returned to me, and which bears the official seal.

Some eight months after the acceptance of my tender, in conversation with the A.Q.M.G., this gentleman informed me that he had sealed an imported helmet, and he pointed it out to me, lying on his office table alongside one which I had made for a sealed pattern—to which reference is made above. I distinctly told him there and then that the imported helmet was not that for which I had tendered, and that I would not supply that pattern.

During the currency of my contract for these eight months, I had supplied the gossamer helmet, and it had given every satisfaction. Having thus put it plainly that I had tendered for the gossamer pattern, I quite expected that if the authorities decided to reject that pattern, they would send me official notification, in accordance with clause 18 of the contract. I heard nothing further in the matter, and doubtless would not, but for recent public statements.

(3.) The following are the contract prices for helmets:—

Infantry (gossamer bodies) ... ..	5s. each.
Artillery (cork bodies) ... ..	5s. 9d. each.

A consideration of the difference in these rates will go to show that, when quoting, I distinctly meant gossamer helmets for the Infantry, as previously supplied, before the actual contract was entered into.

Here I may mention that the margin of profit is so small, in the matter of helmet manufacture for military purposes, that of itself it would be poor encouragement to me, in a freetrade community, to go to the great expense I have incurred in providing modern appliances for hat and helmet production. On the other hand, it has been a source of business trouble totally out of proportion to the remuneration derived.

(4.) *Helmets for Second New South Wales Contingent*.—It was originally intended to issue hats to the Second Contingent. I received the order for these, and had them prepared with special puggarees, ready for delivery. Owing to some cable advice as to the hat being objectionable, the military authorities decided at the last moment to substitute a helmet for a hat. The order for the hats was countermanded, and these, with the puggarees, were thrown on my hands, which meant a serious loss—especially as the puggarees, being of a special colour, were useless for other purposes.

I was asked to supply helmets in lieu. The time available was ten days—actually about six working days—to supply 640 helmets. The time was so limited that it was impossible to produce the quantity; but I suggested that I had a lot of infantry gossamer helmets with white covers in stock, which, I suggested, would be suitable if khaki covers were put on them, as used by the Imperial troops. It was decided to accept them, but instead of the suggested cover they were to be stained a khaki colour. Samples duly stained were submitted and approved.

It is apparent that the helmets could not be properly dyed, as the process of manufacture was complete, and the consequence was that the stain had to be brushed on externally. Invalided men, returned here, have informed me that the rain washed this stain out, and the men were ordered to restrain the helmets with “potash of Cond’s Fluid”—permanganate of potash. (See letters of Privates M. Healy and S. Bird attached.)

The rain would appear to have destroyed the virtue of this stain also; and in order to keep up the staining order, the process to meet it developed into dipping the helmets in water and plastering them with mud or clay. I need hardly point out that this latter process of itself is enough to destroy the good appearance of any helmet, apart from the consideration of the damage it would certainly do to the material employed in its construction. Referring to the use of permanganate of potash as a stain or dye, I have the written opinion of the leading wholesale druggists in this city that the use of such a drug in staining will not alone damage but rot the cover of the article, such as a helmet, upon which it is used.

(5.) The “gossamer” helmet has been worn by the Infantry for the past five years, and has been generally preferred to the imported helmets, and I have never heard a word of disapproval as against them, either for wear or appearance, until the matter was mentioned in the public press.

(6.) The adoption of the “gossamer” helmet for the Infantry did not, as has been asserted, make my contract the more lucrative, as my tender was based on the supply of that class of helmet. I may mention that after the matter, amongst others, was publicly threshed out before the Military Central Clothing Board in June last, I officially intimated my willingness to allow the Infantry contract for helmets to be cancelled, so that public tenders could be again invited. This shows what importance, from a monetary point of view, I attached to the contract. (7.)

C. Anderson.  
22 Aug., 1900.

(7.) Before leaving the question of the gossamer helmet, I would respectfully point out that the helmets supplied to the Second New South Wales Contingent were not *condemned* by the Military authorities in South Africa because of their being unserviceable, nor because of faulty manufacture, but were ordered to be discarded on account of their colour. Some men have informed me that they regretted having exchanged their Colonial helmets for the Imperial ones, as the latter were so much heavier.

#### WOOL- FELT HELMETS SUPPLIED TO THE THIRD CONTINGENT AND NEW SOUTH WALES BUSHMEN.

(8.) The process of manufacture of this helmet is:—The bodies are made of wool felted, and undergo the same treatment as a felt hat up to the "hardening stage," after which they are lined, covered, and finished with waterproof solution in the same way as cork or gossamer. The process requires the employment of expensive machinery, and the cost of production is greater than gossamer, and equal, if not in excess of, that of cork; in fact, the helmets I supplied to the above Contingents were of such good quality felt that they cost more than cork helmets. They are, however, slightly heavier than the gossamer and cork helmets—1½ ounce.

(9.) When I was approached as to helmets for the Third Contingent and New South Wales Bushmen, I found that the time allowed was *again very limited*. The number required was about 800, and it was impossible to turn out gossamer bodies for that quantity in the time allowed. Fortunately I had in stock a large quantity of felts used by me in the manufacture of hats, and I also possessed the necessary machinery for the production of a felt helmet. At the request of the authorities I submitted a sample wool felt helmet, which was approved. The supply was duly made in accordance with the approved sample. The helmets were honestly manufactured, the best felt was used, and I considered, as I do now, that they were fit for the service they were intended for. There is no suggestion of my having taken advantage of the situation. I felt rather that I had put forth an effort to satisfactorily cope with very urgent Military requirements.

(10.) The whole question of helmets was inquired into before the Military Central Clothing Board on the 21st June last, and two gentlemen engaged in the hat trade in Sydney were present, admittedly as hostile to me. These gentlemen boldly asserted that the wool felt helmet was useless, but were unable to adduce any technical objections to it. One of them, a hat manufacturer, produced a gossamer helmet made by himself, and submitted it to be tested. This helmet "was placed under a shower bath with the water turned slightly on; it had not been there for more than an hour when the water went right through it, and lodged under the band, and it went quite soft. Mr. Anderson's helmet had been under the water twenty-four hours, and withstood the test." (Extract from evidence given before the Board.)

This test speaks for itself, and the result is a tribute to the good quality and sound manufacture of the wool felt helmet. The opinion of this manufacturer as to this helmet may be discounted, when it is considered that he is not in a position to produce it, but he can produce the gossamer pattern.

(11.) I have heard no complaints from South Africa as to the helmets in question, but I am quite confident that they were thoroughly fit for field service, and will collectively stand the test of the campaign as well as any other pattern helmets—much better, I should say, than the pith helmets supplied by the Imperial Government.

(12.) Any unbiased expert in helmet manufacture will express a favourable opinion on the quality of these wool felt helmets.

#### CORK HELMETS FOR R.A. ARTILLERY.

(13.) Public statements have been made that I supplied gossamer helmets to the R.A. Artillery instead of cork. I desire to emphatically state that this is a gross misstatement. I tendered for cork helmets, and I imported and supplied them. I may, however, add that I find on reference to my books, that on one occasion some ten gossamer helmets were substituted for cork under the following circumstances:—In the imported cork helmets certain small sizes ran short, and they were urgently required. I had no stock of cork, and, with the concurrence of the authorities, and, as a matter of expediency and urgency, I supplied the ten above referred to.

(14.) In addition to this statement, I respectfully submit copies of certain documents, to which reference is made, and which are set forth on Schedule attached herewith.

I also beg to submit samples of helmets, as follow:—

- No. 1. Submitted for sealed pattern, Infantry—F.
- No. 2. Gossamer helmet body supplied to Second New South Wales Contingent—G.
- No. 3. Gossamer helmet supplied to Second New South Wales Contingent, unstained—H.
- No. 4. Second Contingent helmet returned from South Africa—I.
- No. 5. Felt helmet body supplied to New South Wales Bushmen—J.
- No. 6. Felt helmet supplied to New South Wales Bushmen—K.
- No. 7. Felt helmet body supplied to Irish Rifles—L.
- No. 8. Felt helmet supplied to Irish Rifles—M.
- No. 9. Solid cork helmet, hand-made—N.
- No. 10. " " machine-pressed—O.
- No. 11. Imperial pith helmet returned from the front; weight, 15 oz—P.

In conclusion, I would very respectfully request the favourable consideration of your honorable Committee of the facts set forth. I feel that I have been grossly libelled in the public Press and by certain rival traders in the matter of the supply of helmets. My transactions in this respect with the Military authorities were thoroughly straightforward. I contracted to supply the helmets in question to sample approved, and I did so—delivering sound, reliable goods, honestly manufactured. Inquiry will elicit the fact that I stand in high repute in the business world of the colonies and London. My commercial honesty has been the life and impetus of a successful business career, and to preserve it makes me earnest in approaching you for that opportunity of defence which will remove the wrong impression conveyed to the public.

Since preparing the above statement, it has occurred to me that I ought to submit to the Committee the following statement, which may be taken as supplementary to that which I have already read:—

- (1.) As a manufacturer, I purchase the best material in the market.
- (2.) I also employ the best mechanics to produce the best work; but, as you are aware, manufacturers do not always get it, although they may pay for it.
- (3.) Mr. Duncalfe, who has appeared before you, is a manufacturer, and, as shown in my principal statement set forth above, it is to his interest to condemn my work, in anticipation of orders for himself. (See report of test of helmets made by myself and Mr. Duncalfe, at the Victoria Barracks, referred to in para. 10 above. Mr. Duncalfe is the manufacturer referred to).
- (4.) Helmets, as shown in my statement, were made from new felt bodies which I had in stock for making hats for civilian wear.
- (5.) The shellac was the best to be had for the purpose, and properly treated in process.
- (6.) As to the quality of the gossamer helmet made by Mr. Duncalfe, I would refer the Committee to the test at the Victoria Barracks (Military Central Clothing Board Report of proceedings, 21st June, 1900).
- (7.) As gossamer helmets, those produced by me are as good as can be made by the best manufacturers.
- (8.) The question of the supply of stripped cork helmets was before the then Premier, Mr. Reid, and was fully investigated, and to my entire exoneration.
- (9.) I have no objection to the tenders being invited separately for helmets and hats.
- (10.) I offered to cancel my infantry contract for helmets with the above view, as stated in para. 6 of my principal statement.
- (11.) I can manufacture cork helmets.
- (12.) As to Mr. Dunkerley, I would respectfully remind the Committee that he approaches the question with an amount of hostile feeling towards me. He was once in my employ, but as I had occasion to discharge my then foreman, he and others left in sympathy with him. I discharged him, strange to say, for slumming helmet work.

I received the following letter, under date of July 27th:—

Dear Sir,

Valley-street, Bega, 27 July, 1900.

Your letter of the 17th to hand. I was very sorry I was not at home when the letter came, as I was away for a few days.

You said in your note that you would like to know about the uniform that was supplied to the troops that went to South Africa. I think that the clothes that were supplied to us in Sydney were the best in South Africa. They were very warm, and they lasted as long as any other clothes would have done in the same place. From the time we put them on they were very seldom off the whole time we were there.

As

As regards the helmets, they were condemned at the Modder River. Before we went into any engagement we were ordered to dye them with potash of Condry's Fluid, to make them a chocolate colour. But that was no good, for the rain used to bleach them white again. Well, after our first engagement, we met Lord Roberts' column, and we travelled all the time, and wore the helmets up to Bloemfontein. About fifty of us came back as an escort to a convoy of sick and wounded to Kimberley, and then to Naauppoort. It was at this place, on the 26th March, 1900, that we had our helmets served out to us. I was very bad with the fever at the time, and had a terrible headache, so I asked Lieutenant Newman if it was compulsory to take one of the helmets, and he said "No." So I kept the helmet that I brought from Sydney, as it was very light, and as the helmets that were served out were very heavy, I did not take one. My helmet came back again with James Symonds, one of the first batch of invalids. If you want to know any more about the helmets I would try and get the one that came home from James Symonds.

I cannot say at present when I will be in Sydney again, possibly not for a month or two.  
I will now bring my letter to a close, hoping, &c.

I am, &c.,  
MICHAEL HEALY.

2708. The writer speaks of having received your letter;—did you ask him for these credentials? I saw him in Sydney, and having heard about the helmets wearing badly, I asked him how his own wore, and from what he told me, and after hearing what was likely to occur, I thought it well to get his evidence in writing.

2709. Is he an old friend of yours? I never saw him before.

2710. How did you find him in Sydney? He and another man came into my shop to buy some badges, and I met him at the counter. I have not seen him since he left my shop when I took his order. I received this letter under date of 28th July last:—

Mr. Chas. Anderson,

Dear Sir,

Marrickville, 28th July, 1900.

Re the matter of uniform and helmets, of which you were speaking to me about.  
I herewith give you my opinion of same as I found them in South Africa.  
I may state that the uniform was in every way satisfactory, and stood the wear and tear very well indeed, and, in fact, at the time of my being invalided it was in very good order, and fit to do a few months' more active service.  
Touching on the matter of helmets, I may state that, up to the time of exchanging for the Imperial helmet, mine was in very good order. The reason for exchanging was, as I understood, that our helmets, by reason of their colour, appearing too conspicuous. But since having worn the Imperial helmet, I, myself, would have preferred to have continued with my own, provided it had been covered with a khaki cover, as our own helmets were ever so much lighter than the Imperial. However, I, like the majority when new helmets were mentioned, was quite anxious to obtain one, contending that it was advisable to obtain new articles whenever the opportunity occurred, which, I can assure you, was, in the majority of cases, not too frequent.

Now, sir, trusting I have given you an idea of how these things served us, I will conclude, having the honor to ascribe myself,

Yours most respectfully,

Private S. BIRD.

(No. 361, 2nd Contingent, N.S.W.M.I.)

2711. How did you come across Bird;—is he an old friend? No; he called upon me as a matter of business, as any other person would do who wanted to buy something at my establishment.

2712. Did he pay cash for what he had? Yes.

2713. He did not ask you if he could write? No.

2714. You just casually entered into conversation and then Private Bird sent along the letter which you have just read? Yes.

2715. Do you know when the Second Contingent left here? I think it was the 17th January.

2716. But if the authorities say that the "Southern Cross" left on the 21st and the "Surrey" on the 20th, you would not dispute the point with them? No.

2717. Do you remember when they arrived at Capetown? No.

2718. I suppose that you are aware that neither steamer is an ocean greyhound—they do not travel fast? I suppose not.

2719. Would you be surprised to learn that it was the 20th February before they arrived at Capetown? That would not be a very quick passage.

2720. The vessels, of course, had to call in at Hobart and also at Western Australia; but I suppose you are aware that the soldiers do not wear their helmets while at sea? No; but I am told that they were not improved while they were on board from the way in which they were stored.

2721. We are told many things, but we cannot get anyone to come here and say them. It is always a question of someone else having told a person such-and-such a thing, and we cannot admit that as evidence. You know that the Contingents were provided with caps for wearing when in undress uniform? Yes.

2722. Private Healy goes into ecstasies over the quality of the helmet, yet it has apparently had only a month's service. He is quite surprised that it is not shattered to atoms after a month's wear. After all, it is not much of a recommendation to say that a helmet stood a month's wear. You would not take that as much of a recommendation; that a helmet lasted a month and was then in wearable condition? No.

2723. Apparently Healy quite forgot the date. He must have thought that it was January in the year before that he left here with the helmet, in order to feel warranted in giving it such a reputation? I believe he belonged to the Mounted Rifles.

2724. Have you the helmet with you? Yes; that is the one returned to me. It is the helmet which Healy said he sent back with Symons, who says he brought it back.

2725. Beyond that we have no proof before the Committee that it is the helmet. But admitting that it is, do you think that it is in excellent condition after only a month's wear? It depends upon the wear it received. If a man were to lie in a gutter and put the helmet under his head, of course, in a very short space of time it would become damaged.

2726. Mr. Meagher.] Who handed you that helmet? Symons.

2727. Has Healy seen it since it has been in your possession, from Symons? No, but he sent me Symons' address, and I went to Symons' house and got the helmet from him. He is quite prepared to come here and give evidence in the matter.

2728. Chairman.] But according to Healy's statement, this helmet has been worn a little over a month? Yes.

2729. Are you aware of what kind of weather they had in South Africa, between the 23rd and 24th February, and, say, the 26th March, that is in the portion of South Africa where our troops were? No.

- C. Anderson. 2730. If Healy says that he used to get the helmet drenched when it was raining, and it is discovered that there was no rain at all during that period where our troops were, his evidence on that point would not be very reliable, would it? No.
- 22 Aug., 1900. 2731. You say that the wear of a helmet depends upon the use it receives;—do you think the helmet you produce has been badly used? I think there is no doubt about it.
2732. In what way do you suppose it had been badly used? Unless it had been badly used it would not be broken down in that way at the crown.
2733. Is it not possible that the wearer may have bumped his head against the top of the tent and things of that kind? Yes. But it has been badly treated in other respects, I think the man was probably lying upon it.
2734. Do you think it likely that if he wished to lie upon it he would place the helmet upright on the ground and rest his head upon its crown, or do you think he would be likely to put it sideways and rest his head on the side? He might do that perhaps. In any case the helmet does not appear to me to have received fair treatment.
2735. As a matter of fact, the frame of the helmet is not injured, it is only the stiffening which has gone out of the top? Purely the stiffening.
2736. Is that a thing which is likely to occur from anyone merely lying on the helmet? It is hard to say. The helmets were made rather light, because the men like light helmets.
2737. There does not appear to be much blemish about the helmet except that the stiffening has gone out of the crown of it; yet you appear to think that it has been badly used? I think so, considering that it was worn for about a month when it ought to have been worn for twelve months. Our postmen wear the same description of helmet for a long period.
2738. The helmet I now produce was brought back by me from South Africa;—what do you think of it after two months' wear? Well, I could hardly express an opinion.
2739. You would not call that an elegant article of clothing, would you? No.
2740. Have you examined the material of which it is composed? No.
2741. You have no doubt that that is one of your helmets? I could not identify it. I would not say that it was not one of our helmets; it looks very much like one of them.
2742. Will you do me the favour to look at the gossamer of which it is composed? This helmet has evidently been in the fire, and gossamer and shellac, as you are perhaps aware, will not stand fire. The helmet does not appear to me to have been subjected to a fair test.
2743. The helmet was cut as you now see it in the presence of the Committee;—do you think the material disclosed by the cut has been in the fire? I was not referring to that part of the helmet; but I have no hesitation in saying that it has not been fairly used.
2744. Do you think that the material I now show you has been in the fire? No, not that portion, but a portion of the lining of the helmet has evidently been burnt; it bears marks of fire.
2745. Will you look at that piece of material which I have just cut out of the helmet with my knife? Yes.
2746. Do you consider that that material was properly treated with shellac before it was put into the helmet? I am not able to say.
2747. Does it present to you the appearance of having sufficient shellac upon it? There does not seem to be much upon it now.
2748. Does it not appear to you to be perfectly dry? It does.
2749. The pores, or openings, of the material are quite clear;—they do not present the appearance of ever having had any shellac upon them? It may have been rubbed out to some extent.
2750. But I have just cut out that piece of material now? I mean that it may be rubbed out inside the helmet. The helmet, for example, has been wet, and has evidently been heated by fire afterwards.
2751. But would the water be likely to wash the shellac out of that piece of material when it was inside the hat? I think a certain amount of heating would take the nature, as it were, out of the shellac, and it would then probably crumble to pieces.
2752. But do you think the small trace of burning exhibited by the helmet would be sufficient to take the stiffening out of the shellac right round on the other side? I am not an expert in these matters, and it is very difficult to say what application of heat would be necessary to destroy the shellac.
2753. Here is another helmet brought back by me from South Africa;—does that present any appearance of having been damaged by fire? I think not.
2754. Do you think it has had bad usage? I do.
2755. Is the frame or lower portion of the helmet broken in any way? It does not appear to be broken.
2756. The leather binding seems to be perfectly sound; it does not seem to have been damaged to any great extent? The binding looks to me as though it has had two or three years' fair wear.
2757. But you would not take off an old binding which had been worn for two or three years and put it on a new helmet? No.
2758. Does the band appear to have been knocked about or damaged? No.
2759. I have just cut the material in the crown of the helmet, and I now hand you a piece of the gossamer which I have taken out;—you yourself saw me cut it from the helmet? Yes.
2760. Do you think that that piece of gossamer has been properly treated with shellac? I think it very possible that it may have been.
2761. But do you not see that it is quite open? I can of course see the state of the helmet, but I could not tell you what sort of treatment it has had. I should imagine that a helmet of this description would never present that appearance with fair treatment. If you compare it with the sample which I now produce you will see that it cannot have received fair treatment and present such an appearance.
2762. You have no doubt as to this being one of the helmets which you supplied? I have no doubt it is.
2763. I may tell you that I got both of these helmets from the heads of troopers when they were getting them replaced; you would not doubt my word I suppose? I quite believe that; but that does not touch the question of the treatment which the helmets have received.
2764. You cannot imagine anyone, even Mr. Healy, being anxious to retain a helmet like that in the place of a new one? No.
2765. You have produced a helmet which you say is not at all in a bad condition? I am told that it is about a fair specimen of the helmets. It certainly looks a good deal better than those which you have exhibited.

2766. The helmet you produce has been in wear only one month; the others have been in wear two months? Yes. C. Anderson.
2767. You have no objection to my cutting the helmet which you have produced in order that the Committee may see the state of the fabric inside? No. 22 Aug., 1900.
2768. You see that I have cut it, and that all the different layers of gossamer come loose of their own accord; they do not adhere to one another, as they should do? I see that that is the case, but I do not know what treatment the helmet may have received. When a helmet has been washed several times with Condyl's Fluid, and has been rubbed over with mud, which is said to have been done, you could hardly expect it to present a decent appearance.
2769. Would you say that a helmet which would get into that condition after a month's wear was a proper helmet for soldiers on active service? It is certainly not the best of helmets, and I may say that I am rather surprised to see them in that state.
2770. You do not profess to be an expert in the matter of helmets? I do not.
2771. You submit a sample pattern of the gossamer helmets you supply to the military authorities? I do.
2772. The authorities approved of that pattern? They did.
2773. You supplied the helmets to that pattern? Yes.
2774. They were of equal quality with the pattern? Yes.
2775. Therefore you do not hold yourself responsible as to how they would wear? No.
2776. Your contention is that you supplied the article which you guaranteed to supply? Exactly.
2777. You never had an opportunity to see them under ordinary wear except on Sunday parade, and that sort of thing? That is all.
2778. When you see the helmet cut you naturally come to the conclusion that that class of helmet would not be suitable for active service? Just so.
2779. When you see it in that state after practically a month's wear? Yes.
2780. You quite understand that this Committee is not here to blame you because the helmet is not a good one? I quite understand that.
2781. You think that if the authorities state that the helmet will do, and supply you with a pattern, and if you supply helmets to the pattern, it is their business and not yours if the helmet does not answer? Quite so.
2782. Here is a piece of gossamer foundation for a helmet; can you split it into separate fabrics as you have seen me split the foundation in one of the helmets which you supplied? I think that if this foundation were subjected to the same treatment as were the helmets from which you have cut the material I should be able to do so.
2783. But the helmet from which I cut the material just now has been hanging on a nail, and has not received any rough treatment at all. I cut it from the helmet which you supplied to Major Boan as a pattern. You see how the fabric comes asunder in the foundation; but in the piece of foundation which I hand to you you will find it impossible to pull the pieces of fabric asunder. You cannot pull them asunder, can you? No.
2784. As a matter of fact, the fabric will tear before you can pull it apart? Yes.
2785. The foundation which comes to pieces is taken from the sample helmet supplied to Major Boan;—do you still maintain that the gossamer in that foundation has sufficient shellac in it for water-resisting purposes? I may say that the great resisting medium is on the outside, and is contained in the rubber, as it is called. The foundation is covered with rubber, and is then dried and covered again. When the foundation is treated in that way it ought certainly to resist moisture. The inside of the foundation is also covered with rubber.
2786. *Mr. Meagher.*] But are you not surprised that in the case of a helmet in such good condition the gossamer material should be so easily separated? I cannot very well understand it. There is something in it I cannot quite account for.
2787. *Chairman.*] I will now ask your opinion of a piece of fabric which I will cut out of the sample pattern; you can then compare the two pieces of fabric—one, as you see, has been cut out of the sample helmet, and the other has been cut out of the helmet supplied by you;—do you see any difference in the material? Yes; one is a twill.
2788. You see that the twill is thoroughly filled with shellac while the gossamer is not? Yes; one would carry more shellac than the other.
2789. But you notice that one piece of material is perfectly dry and open;—should not all the holes be filled in with the shellac? Yes.
2790. But you see that they are not? Exactly; but the lower portion of the helmet you have there is of the same material as the lower portion of the other helmet—it is twill in both cases. The two helmets—the pattern and the one which was sent to South Africa—were made by the same workmen.
2791. You have seen me cut this gossamer material from the pattern helmet which has never been used, and you see that the material is quite open;—is it not the fact that in manufacturing helmets you have to use sufficient shellac to fill up the openings in the material, and so to thoroughly consolidate the different pieces of fabric? That is so.
2792. Is it not evident then that in the case of this pattern helmet an insufficient quantity of shellac was used, otherwise the different pieces of fabric would not come asunder;—I do not see that you need have any difficulty in answering the question; it does not appear to me to affect you in the least; the military authorities have passed a certain helmet, and if those which you supplied were up to that pattern your responsibility ends. Do you not think yourself that insufficient shellac is used? There does not seem to be much shellac in the material which you have cut out of that pattern. Perhaps I ought to explain that the material is dipped in a solution of thick-liquified shellac. It is then wrung out and put one piece on the other and dried in the sun. I do not see how, under those circumstances, one piece should carry more shellac than another.
2793. *Mr. Meagher.*] But the two pieces of material put before you do not appear to be the same? No, one piece of material is twill; but, as I have already explained, the twill in each case comes out of the lower portion of the helmet. The gossamer is in the crown, or upper portion.
2794. *Chairman.*] Is it not the fact that if you used more shellac and less water it would require more labour to consolidate the fabric and to press it? Yes, I have no doubt it would.
2795. But in this case you had not very much time—you were pressed for time, and you had not as much time as you would have liked to produce the article required? That is quite true. The helmets also improve by keeping for a time. They get harder, and last much longer. 2796.

C. Anderson, 2796. You see the two samples of stuff which I produce? Yes.

2797. You know what they are? Yes.

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2799. Did you yourself ever pay much attention to the different kinds of material? No.

2800. You see the effect of my pressing my thumb across the gossamer; it goes away to nothing. If I press my thumb across the twill in the same way it opens up a little, but the fabric remains comparatively solid? I see that.

2801. What do you think would be the difference in price between the twill and the gossamer? One would be about 2d. a yard and the other about 3½d.

2802. You see this third material: it is a thin twill or a thick gossamer, and you see the way in which it is affected by my thumb; it is not affected so much as a thin gossamer. Would you be surprised to learn that this is similar to the material in the helmets? Yes, I should.

2803. Would you be surprised to learn that the thin gossamer is 1½d. per yard, and that this thicker material is 3½d.? I think they would be about the prices, but I am not an expert in these matters.

2804. Are you aware that the twill is 4d. per yard? I dare say; but that is a branch of the business I leave entirely to my sons.

2805. Are they experts? Yes. I have also a foreman who will be able to give you the information you want on that point.

2806. Suppose anyone were to allege that the material at 1½d. per yard were not gossamer at all. Have you seen in your domestic experience such material used for anything but helmets? I do not know what it would be used for.

2807. Have you ever seen it wrapped round butter? I have seen material like it wrapped round butter, but I cannot say whether it is quite the same material.

2808. As a matter of fact it is alleged that this is not gossamer at all? I do not think it is. I do not know what you would call it. I know that in the manufacture of gossamer helmets plain muslin and twill are all used.

2809. It is said that you cannot make gossamer out of this material—that it is too thin—although you may make something and call it gossamer? I cannot tell you about that.

2810. Just as margarine might be made out of dead cats and sold for butter; nevertheless, it would not be butter. You could not call any material made out of butter-cloth gossamer? No.

2811. Would you be surprised to learn that the piece of material I now produce is genuine gossamer? It looks to be so.

2812. But it does not resemble the stuff which you have in your helmets? I do not see why the one material should not hold shellac as well as the other.

2813. It would appear from the portion of the sample helmet which I have cut out that it does not hold the shellac? I do not know that it is altogether a disadvantage to have the material loose. I fancy it is rather an advantage to have it loose, for the purpose of holding the shellac.

2814. But do you say that experience shows that loose material does hold the shellac like the piece of stronger fabric which I have cut out of the sample helmet this morning; compare the two pieces? Apparently the piece of gossamer you show me has not as much shellac upon it as the piece of twill.

2815. The helmet I now produce was supplied to the Citizens' Bush Contingent. Can you identify it as being one of your helmets? It is one of them, I have no doubt.

2816. What sort of helmet do you call it? It is a helmet with a felt body.

2817. You see that a piece has been cut out of the crown of this helmet. Apart from that, what sort of wear do you think the helmet has had? It has had a good deal of wear; there is no doubt about that. It would stand a lot of knocking about.

2818. You see how the frame or lower portion of the helmet bends? That is a fault in those helmets.

2819. Is it not a marvellously shaped helmet? It is.

2820. What pattern is it;—it is from the Chinese army? No; but it was considered that the pattern, gossamer helmet, supplied to the troops did not sufficiently cover the ears.

2821. Who discovered that the ears were not sufficiently covered—was it yourself or the Military authorities? It was not I; I was asked if I could produce a helmet which would protect the ears.

2822. I suppose from what you have seen you thought it entirely unnecessary to get a helmet which would cover the eyes of the Staff officers? I hardly understand the meaning of your question.

2823. Would you be surprised to learn that the helmet, now in your hands, was worn only for a few days? I should indeed.

2824. That helmet was supplied to Private Hutchinson of "A" Company, number 379—you think it a good substantial sort of helmet which should wear pretty well under fair conditions? It should do.

2825. The piece of material I now produce you recognise as felt? Yes.

2826. Will you look at this piece which I have taken out of one of the helmets, supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, which you have just looked at. You see that it tumbles to pieces quite easily. It is quite soft—almost like compressed dust? It is strongly felted wool; if you were to get a piece of cork, about the same size as the piece you have crumbled, you would find that it would break away quite as easily, and cork is supposed to make the best of helmets.

2827. When this piece of felt has been in water for half-an-hour you can institute a comparison between it and a piece of cork which has been in water. Suppose a manufacturer swore that these felt helmets were never made for any other than stage purposes? I have heard that stated, But it is a very much better material than that which is used for stage purposes. The helmet you produce is made exactly of the same material that is used for making hard felt hats.

2828. Who approved of this pattern? I believe the General.

2829. This pattern was only sprung upon us the other day by an outsider, and so far as the Military authorities are concerned they have failed to recognise that such a helmet was ever supplied. It is purely by accident that we are in possession of it. Which are the Committee to understand will stand the most wear—the felt helmet or the gossamer helmet? The felt helmet, I should think, would be very much stronger.

2830. Did any of the men go away with helmets like that produced? Yes, the Bushmen's Contingent.

2831. You mean the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.

2832. With what head covering were the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent supplied? They had felt hats.

2833. Did you get an order for the supply of helmets for that Contingent? No.

2834.



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2834. You did not supply them? No.

2835. It was never contemplated, as far as you know, to supply them with helmets? No.

2836. You are positive about that? It was not contemplated to my knowledge.

2837. Suppose Colonel Taunton swore that an order for some hundred helmets was given to you for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, and that afterwards the order was withdrawn because objection had been taken to the quality of the helmets supplied—would he be telling the truth or otherwise? This is the first I have heard of it.

2838. Surely if you supplied 700 helmets for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent you would have some record of it? We supplied helmets to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

2839. But if you supplied any quantity of helmets whatever for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent you would have some record of it? I have already told you that we did not supply that Contingent with helmets.

2840. If you had supplied the Contingent with helmets, and they were returned, you would have a record of it? They were never supplied. I do not think we ever had the order. If we had I never heard of it. I ought to explain perhaps that the Military authorities had the sealed pattern of the felt helmets like those which you have produced.

2841. They had that pattern when you supplied the helmets? Yes. I have already said that the material in the felt helmets is exactly the same material as is used in an ordinary hard felt hat. Everything of course depends upon the usage to which the felt is subjected; but I should think that under any conditions it would last much longer than would gossamer. I will produce now a pattern of the helmet which we supplied to the Irish Rifles. It has been adversely commented upon, and I thought I would like to have one before the Committee so that they might see it.

2842. I notice that the sizes of the specimen helmets submitted are very small. One is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and the other  $6\frac{3}{4}$ ? The specimens are not very big helmets.

2843. The helmet you produce as having been supplied to the Irish Rifles is practically of the same material as the helmet you supplied to the Second Contingent? No, there is a difference. The body of the helmet supplied for the Irish Rifles is made of felt, and the brim of gossamer.

2844. How long have you been supplying these felt helmets to the Irish Rifles? They have been supplied lately in a great hurry.

2845. Previous to that, with what sort of helmet did you supply them? This is the first helmet they have had.

2846. Then you have not had an opportunity to test how they might eventually wear? I had no doubt about their wearing qualities.

2847. But you had no opportunity to test them? No.

2848. Will you look at the sealed pattern of cork helmet I now hand you;—you see the seal upon it? Yes.

2849. Do you understand what it means? Yes. It appears to have been sealed on the 23rd August, 1899. It is a sample of the helmet supplied to the Partially-paid Engineer and Infantry Forces. It bears the signature of Colonel Taunton as a sealed pattern.

2850. Did you supply the Forces with helmets according to that sealed pattern? No.

2851. Did you contract to supply helmets of that pattern? No.

2852. Then can you arrive at any conclusion as to why the authorities had it sealed? The object of putting the seal on a pattern, no doubt, is to have helmets made in accordance with that pattern.

2853. Yet you say that you never tendered for helmets in accordance with that pattern? I had no sealed pattern in my tender. My contract started nearly twelve months before the date on that sealed pattern.

2854. The authorities apparently sealed it up afterwards? Yes.

2855. Is not that very much like the Municipal Council accepting a tender and then drafting a specification;—the military authorities in this case accepted a tender for a helmet; and some eight months afterwards they sealed a pattern;—does not that seem to you a most extraordinary way of doing business;—would you, as a business man, do anything like that? I would not.

2856. If 100 helmets were wanted, would you let your men make them first and then supply them with a pattern to show the sort of helmet? No.

2857. Presumably the Military authorities were not gifted with second sight—they could not foresee what you might do eight or twelve months afterwards? This is the matter in contention between the Military authorities and myself at the present time.

2858. Have you not anything in writing as to the contract, was it not signed in the proper way? Yes.

2859. You have the contract with you? Yes.

2860. What is the date of the contract? My signed contract was dated 15th June, 1898, and the helmet was sealed as a pattern on 23rd August, 1899. There is a longer interval than I thought. The helmet appears to have been sealed not eight months after my contract, but fourteen months afterwards.

2861. I do not suppose the Military authorities allow you to put up sealed patterns for them? No.

2862. The handwriting upon the sealed pattern produced is not yours? No.

2863. It is Colonel Taunton's handwriting, is it not? Yes.

2864. Then how can there be any dispute in the matter. I thought you said there was a dispute? I simply say that no sealed pattern was submitted for inspection of tenderers when tenders were called for infantry helmets.

2865. Do they deny that? I believe they were not aware that there was not a sealed pattern for the Infantry helmets. From what I now know I think they could not have been aware that there was not a sealed pattern.

2866. Would you be surprised to learn that Colonel Taunton swears that there was a sealed pattern when your tender was accepted? How could that possibly be, when the pattern was not sealed until fourteen months after the signing of my contract.

2867. Would you be surprised to learn that Colonel Taunton says he did not know that you were supplying a gossamer helmet until a little while ago—that he swears, in fact, that you, on your own responsibility, changed the helmet from cork to gossamer? That requires a little explanation.

2868. Are you aware that Colonel Taunton has sworn, in answer to a question by Mr. Cook, that you, on your own responsibility, without the knowledge of the authorities, changed the cork helmet, as per pattern provided, to one of gossamer? I was not aware of that. I should like to explain that until this contract was entered into under the Clothing Board, under date of 1st June, 1898, the Officers Commanding the Regiments made their own contracts. This cork helmet, the sealed pattern, had been supplied to the partially.

- C. Anderson. partially-paid infantry forces. Previous to that the authorities had got out about 5,000 of them. That, I believe, was the number, and they were divided up amongst the various regiments. After a time, they ran out of certain sizes, and they asked me if I could alter the sizes for them; I did so for a considerable time, but ultimately they had to get some helmets made to make up some sizes of which they were short. When I was asked if I could make a helmet like the one produced, I said I could not, because I had not any cork in stock. I said that I could make a nice serviceable helmet of gossamer, and I made one as submitted. It was submitted either to the officer commanding the 2nd regiment, or to the adjutant, I could not be sure which, and that helmet was the same as those supplied to the Second Contingent. This took place about four or five years ago. They were running short of sizes in the helmets they had imported, and I was asked to supply the sizes of which they were short. I told them I could not make the helmets in cork, because we had not any cork in stock, but that I could make them in gossamer and I supplied samples. They liked them very much, and I have gone on supplying the same thing ever since, and no fault has been found until the present time. As there was no sealed pattern for infantry exhibited amongst the sealed patterns when tenders were called for, I thought that what I had been supplying, namely gossamer, would give every satisfaction, and I tendered for gossamer. My price for gossamer was 9d. less than the price for the Partially-paid Artillery sample which was exhibited, and which was of cork. I have been supplying these cork helmets to the Volunteer Artillery ever since, and charging 9d. more than for the infantry gossamer. So that I think that will go to show that, whatever they meant, I thought what was wanted was what I was supplying. If the sealed pattern had been there of course that would have settled the question. The specification does not say "cork" helmets.
2869. You say that when you tendered some years ago you did not see a sealed pattern of a cork helmet? For infantry regiments, I did not. The artillery helmet is of a different pattern.
2870. But for the infantry? There was no sealed pattern; for the artillery there was.
2871. They did not supply helmets for the mounted rifles or the lancers? No; I do not think I ever supplied them.
2872. I think they used to wear field service hats? Yes.
2873. When you undertook to supply the Second Contingent with a certain number of helmets you furnished a pattern? Yes.
2874. Which was approved of? Yes; it was taken up and stained or coloured.
2875. Do you or do you not know that that was the pattern? (*The sample gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam*). That might be the pattern.
2876. If it is sworn to as the pattern you would be quite prepared to accept it as such? Yes; it looks very much like it.
2877. When you submitted this pattern and it was approved, I suppose you tendered or gave a price? Yes.
2878. What officer carried out the negotiations leading up to the contract, or whatever it might be? I should think the order should come from the D.A.Q.M.G.'s Office, or it might have been Major Boam. I do not remember now.
2879. Has it been customary when helmets have been ordered from you to give the order verbally or in writing? Very often verbally.
2880. Was it customary for the military authorities to cover any verbal message by letter afterwards? Yes.
2881. Have you any of the orders that you received—say, especially, the order for the helmets for the Second Contingent;—do you think you could produce the covering letter in that case? Yes; I have no doubt we have it.
2882. I suppose if any dispute arose it would be a question of documentary evidence more than mere verbal statements. In business you would not risk a difference of opinion involving you in a serious loss? It would be much more satisfactory to have it in writing.
2883. From a business point of view? Yes.
2884. And you say you always received covering letters when you were given a verbal order? I have frequently been asked to put something in hand that was wanted in a great hurry, and had been told that a requisition would be sent along.
2885. The requisition would be in writing? Yes.
2886. Do you think you could produce any of those requisitions so that the Committee might see what form they take? Yes.
2887. You saw me put this piece of felt in a glass of water? I did.
2888. It has been in water probably an hour and a half; would you look at it, and compare it with the piece of felt that has not been in the water? Yes.
2889. How has it stood the test of an hour and a half in the water? There is very little difference I think. If you were to put cork in the water like that it would swell.
2890. It has got rather limp, though, has it not? It is not so hard as when it was put in the water, naturally.
2891. Have you got a pattern of the helmet supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.
2892. Would you mind producing it? This shows the body (*produced*), and this shows the helmet finished (*produced*).
2893. You say that the military authorities decided the shape? Yes.
2894. Did you submit a pattern sample to start with? Yes.
2895. And they approved of it? Yes.
2896. And you then supplied a helmet of equal quality to the sample you submitted? Yes.
2897. In the helmet just produced you see the quality of the material of which the lining under the brim is composed? Yes; it is cashmere.
2898. Is the quality and finish of the cashmere equal to that in the sample cork helmet? I should say the expense of the one would be about as much as that of the other; but I take the lining of the sample cork helmet to be composed of cotton, and it is thicker; it makes a very suitable lining.
2899. Have you seen Indian pith helmets? Yes.
2900. Do you claim to be an expert in helmets? No.
2901. So that you would not be in a position to give an expert opinion as to the quality of that pith helmet? No.
2902. Would you have any objection to produce a sample pith helmet? I produce a sample pith helmet.
2903. This was brought back from South Africa by one of the invalided soldiers, was it not? Yes.

2905. Do you see the pliability of it, and how it springs back again, practically into its original shape? Yes. C. Anderson.
2906. Do you think, looking at it, that it is a helmet that would stand a good deal of kicking about? Yes. 22 Aug., 1900.
2907. Of course, you have had no experience in the manufacture of those helmets here? No.
2908. Have you any other helmets you would like to submit for inspection by the Committee? I brought down some of the various sorts we have been supplying, so that the Committee might see them. This is a solid cork helmet (*produced*), made of the same shape as the Citizens' Bushmen's helmet. It is made partly by hand and partly by machine. It is not an imported article, but is a cork helmet made at our factory.
2909. Would you have been in a position—I mean had you the material convenient—to have made cork helmets. Not in that number.
2910. You had not the material? We had not the material, and, if we had, I do not think we could have done so; it would have taken a longer time to make cork helmets than those of felt, which were partially made at the time of the order.
2911. Is this a helmet generally supplied to military bodies, or is it more a civilian's helmet? I think it is more a military helmet. I next submit for the inspection of the Committee a cork helmet all made by hand (*produced*).
2912. Do you consider the hand-made article the better of the two? No; the machine-made article is the better. In the case of the hand-made article you cannot get the same pressure that is used in the manufacture of the other helmet, which is put into a press and immense pressure is employed so that the solution thoroughly consolidates the different parts.
2913. Have you anything else you would like to hand in to the Committee? This is the body of the helmet made for the Irish Rifles (*produced*). I have also the unfinished portion of the gossamer helmet supplied to the Second Contingent (*produced*). After the contracts had been signed I had a requisition to send up to be sealed as pattern helmets, and this is one of those sent up. These were for the regular contract for the supply of helmets to the Infantry.
2914. This apparently was the sealed pattern? Yes; it was sent back many months afterwards. That helmet and the sample cork helmet were in Colonel Taunton's office. He called my attention to the sealed pattern cork helmet and to this one of mine that he was sending back, and he said he did not like it so well as the imported helmet.
2915. So that over 12 months after you had really taken your contract you explained that you did not contract for cork helmets? Yes, and I pointed out to Colonel Taunton that this was the helmet I had contracted for—this gossamer helmet.
2916. Was this then sealed? No; he had not sealed it then; he said "I have sealed this instead; I like this better; it is an English helmet"—meaning the cork helmet. "I said this is what I contracted to supply"—the gossamer helmet.
2917. But there has been a seal on this gossamer helmet? It was prepared for Colonel Taunton to put his name on, the same as in the other case, and I suppose before it was sent back to me they pulled that off.
2918. There is no doubt that this gossamer helmet had been prepared ready for sealing, and for Colonel Taunton to attach his name to; but he then, some fourteen months after you had taken the contract, decided to seal the cork helmet, as he liked it better? Yes, and in the meantime I had supplied a good many of those gossamer helmets.
2919. Clause 3 of the conditions of contract says:—"The clothing to be supplied to be similar in every respect to the sealed patterns on view at the Headquarters' Staff Office, Victoria Barracks; and, in those instances in which sealed patterns are not exhibited, the clothing must, as regards material, manufacture, and workmanship, be to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the regiment or corps for which such clothing is supplied, and such clothing must be of the best quality of its several kinds." For the first fourteen months of your contract there was no sealed pattern? No.
2920. And during that period of fourteen months you were supplying helmets to some of the Infantry corps? Yes.
2921. Did any of the officers of the regiments or corps find any fault with them? No.
2922. When did the first objection to this gossamer helmet arise—I mean of a serious character? At the time some reference was made in the newspapers to the helmets not giving satisfaction in South Africa.
2923. Presumably coming from certain statements that I, myself, had made? I believe so.
2924. Or, at least, about that time? Yes, about that time.
2925. And you had been supplying this gossamer helmet to the Infantry for how long previous to that? About four or five years.
2926. And no objection had been taken to it by any of the officers either of the regiments or of the Headquarters Staff? No.
2927. But after certain statements appeared in the newspapers, quite recently, inquiries were instituted in regard to the matter? That is so. At this stage I might call attention to the fact that my price for the Infantry helmet was 5s., whereas my price for the helmet exhibited for the Partially-paid Artillery was 5s. 9d., showing that I did not reckon them of the same class.
2928. I think it is generally admitted by those in the trade that the cork helmet is more expensive than the gossamer? Yes.
2929. Could you tell us from memory the price you received from the Military authorities for the helmet you supplied to the Second Contingent? I think it was 6s. 6d.
2930. And what was your ordinary price? 5s.
2931. And you charged the additional price, I suppose, on account of the little time at your disposal? Well, we had to stain them, and for the additional price we supplied a chin strap.
2932. You did not supply a chin strap with the others? No; that was an extra. And another thing is that we had hats and puggies ready to supply to the Contingent just at the point when it was found that hats were dangerous to wear in South Africa.
2933. And then you had to substitute helmets? Then the question came as to whether it was possible to get helmets ready for them.
2934. The chin-strap in itself would not cost very much, would it? No.
2935. And the dyeing or staining would not be a very expensive matter? No.
2936. The additional 1s. 6d. charged would be greater than the value of the chin strap and the staining of the helmets? We had to employ labour and work overtime.
2937. That is exactly what I asked you just now, and you said no. Is it a fact that owing to the limited time at your disposal within which to fulfil the order you required an additional price? Yes. 2938.

- C. Anderson. 2938. That accounted in a great measure for the additional price? Yes.
- 22 Aug., 1900. 2939. And having had the order for the field service hats, and practically having them ready to supply, you naturally considered you were entitled to a full price for the helmet on account of having the service hats thrown on your hands? Quite so.
2940. You see this overcoat (*produced*);—that is one of your make? Yes.
2941. You are an expert in regard to that material? Yes.
2942. Would you mind just feeling that cloth? Yes.
2943. Do you think that material would resist water? I think so—a heavy shower.
2944. Has it any water-proofing in it? Yes; it has been put through a solution of proofing material.
2945. Do you think there is any proofing in that? I should prefer that the manufacturer of the cloth should answer that question. I understand it was put through some solution of water-proofing.
2946. Is the finish of that overcoat what you would call good? The finish is not particular; but, as a rule, they are not particular in great-coats of this description.
2947. Is it not customary to hem them round the bottom? No.
2948. Have you seen any of the Imperial overcoats? Yes.
2949. Have you not found that they are carefully hemmed? I never saw one of them hemmed.
2950. What material were they made of? A material like this—grey Infantry overcoats—only much thicker, more like a felt.
2951. Where did you see the grey overcoats being used in the Imperial service? In the Old Country.
2952. Was that some time ago? Yes; twenty years ago.
2953. Would you be surprised to learn that they are now supplying the whole of the Infantry with blue overcoats? I have not heard of that.
2954. With a layer of water-proofing fixed in the centre of the cloth? I have not heard of that.
2955. Is there a sealed sample for overcoats? Yes; the sealed sample is like this. If the edge of the coat were turned up and hemmed, it would look rather unsightly. It is not usual to do that, even with private overcoats.
2956. This overcoat, you claim, is according to sample? Yes.
2957. What sort of stuff do you call this (*sample of material produced*)? This is a Bedford cord.
2958. Who is the manufacturer of that? I think this was imported.
2959. Do you think this was imported also (*sample produced*)? This is locally made.
2960. Who made it? I fancy Messrs. Vickers.
2961. What do you think of the respective qualities of the two cloths? There is a good deal of linen in the imported material, and the colonially-made cloth is all wool.
2962. In a cloth such as that, do you think the addition of linen would make it more serviceable, so that it would wear longer in rough work? It would not be so liable to break.
2963. It would be tougher? Yes.
2964. Of course this locally-made cloth, manufactured by Messrs. Vickers, was approved by the Military authorities before you had it? Yes.
2965. And they were satisfied? Yes; they had to be satisfied.
2966. They did not say, “I think that is no good; cannot you get better”;—did they say that? Well, it was the best we could make, so that it was no use of them to ask for better.
2967. They accepted it as such? Yes.
2968. This is an ordinary tunic (*produced*)? Yes.
2969. Do you consider that of fair quality? Yes.
2970. I suppose in tunics they have a sealed sample also? Yes.
2971. And this is in accordance with the sealed sample? Yes.
2972. You have a contract for the clothing, have you not? Yes.
2973. Have you a contract for boots? No.
2974. Did you offer to supply any saddles to the Second Contingent? No; I had nothing at all to do with the supply of saddles. I was asked if I could supply any, because I had some splendid saddles; but they were only officers’ saddles—very expensive ones. I had them all sold in a very short time.
2975. You are in the habit of supplying outfits for young officers? I am.
2976. I suppose that is probably on account of your being what might be termed the military tailor;—you make a special line of it? I make a special line of it.
2977. Of uniforms and equipment of officers? I daresay I supply 90 per cent. of all officers’ uniforms in the Colony.
2978. Those officers pay for the uniforms themselves? Yes.
2979. Must they be supplied according to a pattern, or can they have, say, helmets of different qualities? They have to have the same pattern.
2980. I mean the same quality of material;—for instance, can one officer order a cork helmet and another officer order a gossamer helmet? I think so.
2981. As far as you know, there are no restrictions in that way? No.
2982. And the Military Staff has nothing to do with the supply of officers’ uniforms? No.
2983. That is purely a question for the officers themselves? Exactly.
2984. If it were hinted that you gave special concessions to officers—concessions which they could not get anywhere else,—would there be any truth in that? I think not. I have made an offer in this way: Where there are a number of officers—regimental officers—if they send all their orders in together and pay cash, I take 10 per cent. off.
2985. That is an ordinary thing to do in trade, is it not;—where you are able to get, say, twenty orders instead of one, and to be paid cash instead of supplying the goods on credit, is it not usual to allow a certain percentage? It answers my purpose better than taking off 2½ per cent. in three months.
2986. Still, it may be done, and practically is done in many cases in the ordinary way of trade? Yes; I dare say it is.
2987. What would be the cost of a uniform and equipment for a young officer—from £40 to £60? About £60; it might be more. They are not all obliged to go in for the full rig out.
2988. Mess uniforms, I suppose, run into a good deal of money? Yes.
2989. In the case of young officers, you fully equip them, do you not—I mean in regard to belts, swords, and all those little showy nick-nacks? Yes.
2990. Is it customary for a military tailor to supply officers with their full equipment? It is. 2991.

2991. So that the allegation, if made, that you did that and got them in your debt, so that they might C. Anderson. use their influence to give you concessions that no one else could get, would be practically groundless? 22 Aug., 1900.  
It would not be true.

2992. Because you claim that it is customary for military tailors to fully equip young officers with all they require? Exactly.

2993. How do they pay, as a rule—not too bad? Not too bad.

2994. Some of them, I suppose, just as in any other walk in life, do not part too freely? That is so.

2995. Do you do other tailoring outside military tailoring? Yes.

2996. I suppose even the civilians do not all rush you with the cash immediately it is due? No.

2997. On a fair average, are the military officers worse or better payers than the civilians, or are they much about the same? Possibly they are about the same.

2998. I suppose you look upon every man who gets a commission as having some little standing in the country? I do.

2999. And I suppose you consider that it would not add either to his honor or glory to try to do the tailor out of his uniform? That is so.

3000. Do you think a young man would become an officer in any volunteer regiment simply for the purpose of getting a uniform, and then not paying the tailor for it? I should hardly imagine so.

3001. The inference would be that if he did not intend to pay for his uniform he would not join? Yes.

3002. Beyond that little concession you make to them of 10 per cent., on condition that they all club together and give you the order and pay you cash, you do not give them any more favourable conditions than any one else would get? No.

3003. If twenty or thirty civilians clubbed together, and all ordered dress suits from you and paid you cash, you would probably allow them a percentage also? Yes.

3004. So that you would not consider that in allowing this percentage in the case of a number of officers giving an order and paying cash there was anything out of the way? No, nothing out of the way; it is almost like a wholesale order.

3005. Did you have anything to do with the supply of leggings to the Contingent? No.

3006. You supplied the boots? No.

3007. *Mr. Wilks.*] The concession of 10 per cent. you spoke of in regard to clothing is an ordinary business arrangement, and nothing more? Exactly.

3008. The reason that young officers come to your place for their outfit is that you have charge of the sealed pattern, is it not? No; anybody can have the pattern.

3009. You have no special monopoly? No; the description of patterns is given in the general orders.

3010. Put it in another way: I suppose the reason they come to your place for clothing is that very few other tailors direct their attention to the making of uniforms? I dare say that is it.

3011. And as you import largely material for making uniforms, you are able to do the work cheaper than any one else? Yes.

3012. That is really the reason? I should think so.

3013. You are able to import more cheaply, being in that particular line, and are able to fit them out more cheaply than any other tailor; that being so, they naturally go to your place? Yes.

3014. Are you interested in the firm of Vickers & Co.? No.

3015. The commissioned officers on the staff purchase their own uniforms, do they not? Yes.

3016. They invariably obtain them from you? Yes.

3017. For a similar reason that the volunteer officers do—that you are able to do the work cheaper? Yes.

3018. You make no special concessions to them for it? No.

3019. There are no relations between you and the staff officers of a monetary character? No, none at all.

3020. If it were stated that you obtained contracts simply because there were monetary relations between you and, say, the D.A.Q.M.G. or any other responsible officer passing the clothing, it would not be true? It would not be true.

3021. Have the Clothing Board ever penalised you at any time for breach of contract or supposed breach of contract? Yes.

3022. Have they done so at any recent date? Not recently.

3023. Have you found them strict in the matter of contracts? Yes.

3024. You must be surprised, then, to hear the evidence we have before us in regard to the substitution of a helmet; the statement that the helmet referred to as the sealed pattern cork helmet was removed and your gossamer helmet substituted? I never heard that.

3025. That gossamer helmet you have been supplying to the Partially-paid Forces for several years? They never had a sealed pattern at all. This (*the cork helmet*) is the first sealed pattern they had, and it was sealed twelve months or more after I took the contract.

3026. They produced the sealed pattern twelve months after the contract had been in existence? Exactly. They might have sealed a helmet worth a guinea. It was not business.

3027. And it would not have interfered with your contract? No.

3028. Colonel Taunton gave this evidence:—

517. But when he brought this helmet to you and said he could supply it for the men going away, you say that was the same pattern of helmet that he had already been supplying to the Partially-paid Forces, and for some time previously? Yes; so I have found out since.

518. And who originated this pattern? He himself. He evolved it out of his own brain, I believe, before the Clothing Boards of the regiments made their own contracts.

519. It is quite clear that the Staff had nothing to do with the making of the pattern? No.

520. It is not a thing of your own invention or derivation? Certainly not. Our own helmet is a cork helmet. But during the time the regiments made their own contracts—which was before the Clothing Board was appointed—we had certain helmets which they used to get through the store. The patterns could not be supplied, and they went to the contractor, and the contractor then changed the pattern. I did not know it; no report was made of it till afterwards, and the whole thing has only just cropped up now.

I believe that is true. I do not suppose he knew of it—not till I pointed it out to him.

3029. And that Board of Inquiry was practically the result of Mr. Sleath's ventilating in the Press the state of the helmets in South Africa? I believe so.

3030. Who do I understand you to say was not aware of it—Colonel Taunton or yourself? Colonel Taunton. I fancy he was not aware there was no sealed pattern for infantry helmets.

3031. How was it he held the sealed pattern? He had not the sealed pattern. I do not think he knew that he had not a sealed pattern.

3032.

- C. Anderson. 3032. Where has the sealed pattern been all the time—the sealed pattern of the cork helmet that he presents now? That was not in existence until fourteen months after the tenders were called for and the contract accepted.  
 22 Aug., 1900.
3033. Was there any discussion about the introduction of the sealed pattern then—fourteen months after the contract? The only discussion was this: I sent a lot of helmets up to be sealed as patterns. They were there I believe for a long time before he sealed them, and in the meantime I was supplying helmets according to this one that I sent up. About twelve or fourteen months after the contract had been in existence I was in his office one day, and he said, "I have not sealed this sample of yours, Anderson; I have sealed an English-made helmet."
3034. *Chairman.*] Is it not a fact that there was always a sealed pattern? No.
3035. Was there not a different shape of helmet from this cork helmet always as a sealed pattern? That was for the old pattern, but there was a new pattern adopted for the infantry.
3036. Then the old pattern would be the sealed pattern until the new pattern was adopted? Exactly.
3037. So that really during the fourteen months there was a sealed pattern, although at the expiration of the fourteen months it was altered? No; that was a sealed pattern until the alteration of the shape was adopted. After that they had no sealed pattern for the new pattern helmet.
3038. Did not the old sealed pattern hold good until this new sealed pattern was adopted? No; because it was a different pattern helmet.
3039. But did not the old pattern hold good until the new one was adopted? I would not take it so.
3040. When you tendered for those gossamer helmets, did you see any sealed pattern? There was a sealed pattern there for the Volunteer Artillery.
3041. But this was a helmet for the Infantry? Yes.
3042. Was there any sealed pattern when you tendered for the helmet for the Infantry? No.
3043. *Mr. Wilks.*] Again, in Colonel Taunton's evidence this occurs; "He changed the pattern of a helmet of an Army at his own sweet will? Apparently so."? It would have been as easy for me to tender to supply cork as to supply gossamer if tenders had been called for cork helmets.
3044. Then the tenders were not called for cork helmets? To my thinking. I had been supplying this helmet for three or four years. It was always a nice smart helmet, and I believe it is in wear now, and has been in wear for five years, and is liked, I think, better than the cork helmet, because it is a smart, light, nice helmet.
3045. What was your contract price? 5s.
3046. What would have been the price if the helmet had been a cork one? My cork helmet for the Volunteer Artillery was 5s. 9d.
3047. And what would be the price for the helmet you have been supplying for the Infantry? 5s. 9d., if of cork.
3048. You are of opinion that Colonel Taunton was not deceived by the pattern you worked upon? Oh, no.
3049. He was fully aware of it? Yes.
3050. And was there any discussion when he sent down this sealed pattern fourteen months after the contract? Yes.
3051. What was the nature of the discussion? I told him that the sealed pattern—the pattern I tendered for—was what I had been supplying. He said what they wanted was cork. I said they had not had a sealed pattern, and what I had been supplying for years was what they now wanted, and I tendered for that.
3252. How long ago is it since that conversation took place with Colonel Taunton? Nearly twelve months ago.
3053. Then he must have been labouring under a mistake when he said that he only recently knew of the change? I told him at the time that this was the helmet I tendered for, and I was not going to make the cork helmet at the same price at which I was making the gossamer helmet.
3054. That is, it would have been at variance with your contract? Yes.
3055. Then it must be a surprise to you to find Colonel Taunton saying, in answer to a question, that it was only recently that he discovered there was a change of pattern? I am rather surprised at that.
3056. That would be practically since Colonel Taunton heard of the information published through the Press on Mr. Sleath's representation of the alleged bad character of the helmets in South Africa? Yes.
3057. *Mr. Cook.*] Did you state this morning that you had supplied this gossamer helmet since 1895? Yes.
3058. You told Mr. Wilks that Colonel Taunton was not misled, and that he knew the pattern you were supplying? Yes.
3059. Does that relate to five years ago? He had nothing to do with it five years ago, because at that time the officers commanding regiments made their own contracts; but at the time I mentioned they had run short of certain sizes in helmets, and I was asked if I could supply them and make helmets like this. I said I could, but not of cork; I had not got the cork. So I supplied a sample, and that sample was liked very much, and it has gone on ever since like that.
3060. How long ago was that? I think that was about five years ago.
3061. At that time Colonel Taunton had nothing to do with the clothing? No.
3062. You submitted a pattern at the beginning of the Contingents going away? Yes.
3063. They asked you if you could give them a helmet for the Contingent? Yes.
3064. You supplied a pattern; you said, "Yes, I can give you this"? Yes.
3065. Did they understand that the helmets you then presented to them was the same helmet that you had been supplying to the Forces previously? Yes; I told them I had been making it for the 2nd Regiment—that I had a quantity ready, or nearly finished, for the supply of the 2nd Regiment.
3066. Then, why would they ask you to submit a pattern? They wanted the helmet to be coloured. They wanted to see a sample. The helmets I had been supplying were white, and I suggested that they should have a khaki covering, the same as the Imperial ones. The General thought it would make them too heavy. Then I was asked if I could stain them, and I said I would try. I stained several samples; I took up two or three, and they ultimately decided upon one.
3067. Were those several patterns which you suggested different in quality? They were all of the same quality.
3068. In what did they differ? In nothing but shade; they were made of gossamer.

3069.



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3069. I thought you said you submitted several samples? Yes; for the shading, or staining.
3070. I think you said, in answer to Mr. Sleath, that you had never heard of any complaints until recently? Yes.
3071. I suppose the helmet ordinarily supplied to our home forces does not get very much knocking about? I think not.
3072. Not to the extent as in the campaign? No.
3073. Do you still think the helmet you have supplied is good enough for the wear and tear of a campaign, after seeing the specimens which have been produced? I think not; I do not think it is strong enough.
3074. And you would not pretend to submit a similar pattern again for a helmet to stand a campaign? Not for a campaign, I think. They are very good for local work, as long as the men have not to sleep out, and use them as a pillow, and all that sort of thing.
3075. I think you said you had letters from some of the soldiers in South Africa, or were informed by some of the returned soldiers, that they regretted having to exchange their helmets in South Africa owing to the Imperial helmet being very much heavier? Yes.
3076. Do I understand from that that they were compelled to exchange the helmet? I should imagine they would be on account of the colour. One of the men who writes to me says that when he was sick he asked his officer, Lieutenant Newman, that he might retain the helmet he took out from New South Wales because it was much lighter and more comfortable for him, and his officer said, "Yes." If he had continued with the force I think they would have insisted upon his having the heavier helmet on account of the colour.
3077. What is the difference in the colour? There is a great difference, as will be seen by comparison of the two helmets. Our helmet, which is lighter in colour, is, I believe, rather conspicuous at a distance.
3078. That would be the only reason for insisting upon the change? Yes.
3079. What is the difference in the weight of the two helmets? The helmet supplied to the men in South Africa by the Imperial authorities is about twice the weight of the helmet they took with them.
3080. *Chairman.*] We have had the helmets weighed, after being stripped: the pith helmet weighs 11½ oz.; the hand and machine-made cork helmet weighs 7 oz.; and the felt helmet, as supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, weighs 8½ oz.;—it will thus be seen that the pith helmet is much the heaviest? Yes.
3081. *Mr. Chanter.*] You have had several transactions with the Military Department in the way of tendering for supplies? Yes.
3082. Do you recognise that document (*handed to witness*) as a true copy of the tender forms issued to you? Yes.
3083. Are you aware that at any time any other tenderer received any similar document from the military authorities, with the white paper attached? I am not aware.
3084. Did you always understand that in tendering for military stores you were privileged to tender for the whole or any part of them? Yes.
3085. Do you know a gentleman named Duncalfe, engaged in the hat business? I do.
3086. Was he ever in your employ? No, not to my knowledge.
3087. Do you know a gentleman named John Dunkerley? Yes.
3088. Is he also engaged in the helmet business? Yes.
3089. Was he ever in your employ? He was.
3090. What were your relations together during the time he was in your employ? I never interested myself very much in the helmet business; I left it principally to my sons. But we had a foreman, whom we looked upon as the responsible man, to see that everything was turned out properly.
3091. Did Mr. Dunkerley leave your employ of his own accord? He did.
3092. Was there any friction between you during the time he was in your employ, or afterwards? Not while he was in my employ.
3093. Afterwards? Well, afterwards the friction was something like this: I discharged my foreman because he had been passing work that was not properly turned out. Dunkerley was then in my employ, and I think about four others. They took umbrage at my discharging my foreman. I do not know why, but they left, and I had to make application in Melbourne for men to take their places. The society in Melbourne were informed that my men were out on strike, and until the strike was settled they could not send me any men, according to the rules of the society. I wrote back to my friend in Melbourne, saying that there was no strike, no question of wages, but that these men had cleared out because I had discharged my foreman for not turning out the work properly, and that if the society supported men who were not capable or not disposed to turn the work out properly, I thought it was a bad case. I ultimately got men over from Melbourne. After that these men lost no opportunity of trying to discredit my work. They also wrote to the papers here at that time, saying that I had been supplying the military authorities with old helmets—old helmet bodies.
3094. Was that true? That was true; but their object was to do me an injury. It did not do me an injury, because the bodies that I supplied were good and serviceable. A new pattern had been adopted for military service, and the old helmets—they were called old, though they had only been worn a day—were sold.
3095. How were they sold? I bought some from the regiments, and I bought some from dealers in town. Amongst others, were helmets that had been imported for the rifle brigade that was in existence some years ago—the Reserves, I think they were called.
3096. Did you at any time purchase any of these so-called old helmets by auction from the Government store? No; but I bought them from a man who purchased them there. There was an investigation into this matter at that time. I interviewed the then Premier, Mr. Reid, on the subject, and explained what was done, and the class of article I was supplying. He sent a confidential man to my place. I wished him to do this, and to see the whole thing—to see how the old helmets were stripped, the state of the cork, and how they were finished. He saw all this, and I believe his report to Mr. Reid was that he considered I was carrying my business on in a thoroughly legitimate manner.
3097. Have you any objection to give the name of the gentleman who so reported? I do not know who he was.
3098. Do you know whether he is connected with the military authorities? No, I think not.
3099. Did you look upon him as an expert? I do not know who he was.

- C. Anderson. 3100. He had free ingress to your establishment? Yes.  
 3101. And he reported to Mr. Reid? Yes.  
 22 Aug., 1900. 3102. Was that report made public? I think not.  
 3103. Did Mr. Dunkerley take any further action against you? No.  
 3104. What was the result of your letter to the society where they intimated to you that they could not allow any of their body to work for you? I wrote to a friend of mine in Melbourne, who saw the secretary of the society there. The secretary said that according to the rules of the society, while there was a strike on in my place, they could not send any men.  
 3105. And were you thus prevented from obtaining sufficient hands from carrying on your work? From their society.  
 3106. Did you obtain them from any other source? Yes; I got men over from Melbourne. I am not quite sure whether they were members of the society or not; they do not belong to the union here, I know. There are about seven in the union here, I think, and Mr. Dunkerley is secretary. That is what I have heard.  
 3107. Was the only cause for discharging your foreman the fact that he was not supervising the work you placed in his hands properly and turning out the articles up to sample? That was it.  
 3108. Did Mr. Dunkerley ever at any time allege any other cause of offence against you besides the discharging of the foreman? No.  
 3109. Would it be possible for you to produce for the inspection of the Committee one of the helmets that you recovered and which have been spoken of as old helmets, and to explain to the Committee how they were recast? Yes; I shall do so with pleasure. A very uncalled for remark was made, according to the report in the paper, by one of these men yesterday, to the effect that my helmets were made of old hats.  
 3110. Would one of the helmets referred to, after being recovered, be as good as if it were made new? It would be.  
 3111. Were the helmets supplied by the Contingent a true sample of the so-called sealed pattern—I mean the gossamer helmet? Yes.  
 3112. Did you submit that gossamer helmet to the military authorities as a sample? Yes.  
 3113. Did they accept it as a sample? Yes.  
 3114. And the orders they gave you were supplied by you to that sample? Exactly.  
 3115. It has been stated by two gentlemen in evidence before the Committee, Messrs. Duncalfe and Dunkerley, that they were debarred from tendering for helmets alone; during the whole course of your dealings with the Military Department have you seen any other class of tender form with schedules attached than the one now shown you? No.  
 3116. Have you at any time heard of any other being issued? No; I think the one I brought down to you to-day is a duplicate of this.  
 3117. This specially notifies to tenderers, does it not, that they can tender for any item or for the whole? Yes; that is how I take it.

THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—  
 MR. CHANTER, MR. GARLAND,  
 MR. COOK, MR. MEAGHER,  
 MR. O'CONOR.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Brush called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. Brush. 3118. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of John Brush & Co.? Yes.  
 23 Aug., 1900. 3119. You trade in saddlery and harness and leather goods generally? Yes.  
 3120. Do you remember whether you were asked to tender for saddles for any of the Military Contingents leaving for South Africa? Yes; for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent. We also supplied some saddles for the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.  
 3121. Can you give us roughly the number of saddles which you supplied in both cases? I suppose there would be between 400 and 500.  
 3122. Will you look at this saddle (*Exhibit No. 4*) and tell me whether it is one of your make? It is not.  
 3123. Will you examine it carefully and tell the Committee what you think of it? As the saddle now is it would be impossible to tell what kind of work there is inside. It would be like valuing a watch by looking at the case. If you allow me to take the panel away from the saddle I can give you some idea.  
 3124. You are quite at liberty to do so;—having now had an opportunity to examine carefully the work inside the saddle, what is your opinion? We should call it about a third-quality saddle.  
 3125. *Mr. Cook.*] Is that the lowest quality? No, there are other qualities. But excepting those intended for the island trade, this would be about the lowest-quality saddle which we should make. It is what you would call a good ordinary stock saddle—nothing out of the way.  
 3126. *Chairman.*] What do you think of the panel? It is a fair ordinary panel.  
 3127. Will you look at *Exhibit No. 3*—the saddle-tree? It is a good tree.  
 3128. Does the carrying of the piece of plate right across the gullet to the tree points materially strengthen the tree? I think so.  
 3129. If the plate did not extend to the points of the tree the gullet would be liable to go? Yes; even with the lightest of race-saddles, say only 2½ lb., we always put in the plate across the gullet to the end of the tree points.  
 3130. Is that saddle (*Exhibit No. 1*) much the same as *Exhibit No. 3* in quality? I should think it was about the same quality. The knee-pads and thigh-pads of *No. 4*, however, are covered with hogskin, while in *No. 3* they are covered with bag-leather.  
 3131. With that exception you see no difference between the two saddles? No.  
 3132. I want you to have a good look at *Exhibit No. 4*. I wish you to look at the D's, because they are an important feature in saddles to be used for military purposes. They are quite different from the saddles used for ordinary purposes in that respect. Do you think that these D's, fixed as they are, are strong enough to carry a fair weight? No, they are not; they would carry a pannikin or a pouch, or anything of that sort, but they would not do for military purposes.  
 3133.

3133. The D's are fixed in the case of Exhibit No. 3 in a much better way? Yes; they are put in with iron clamps and screws. J. Brush.
3134. In the case of Exhibit No. 4 they are fixed on with bridle leather which would not stand any great strain? Just so. 23 Aug., 1900.
3135. Any considerable weight would be liable to tear the D's right out? Yes. The saddle is an ordinary bushman's saddle—it is not fit for military work.
3136. The D's are fixed on with pieces of bridle leather nailed to the cantle with three tacks? Yes.
3137. Take the panel from Exhibit No. 1—is the stuffing and the covering equal to that of the panel in No. 4? No; the panel in No. 4 is superior to that in No. 1.
3138. Is it much superior? Yes. The panel in No. 4 is faced with hogskin, while panel in No. 1 is faced with only bag-leather.
3139. The panel in No. 4 is superior in quality and in workmanship? Yes.
3140. You think that both the workmanship and material in the panel of No. 1 is inferior? Yes.
3141. Will you examine the stuffing in the panel of No. 4? All saddles ought to be half-lined when they have been in use a fortnight or three weeks. The stuffing of No. 4 is decidedly superior to that of No. 1.
3142. Is the covering of No. 1 of equal quality with that of No. 4? No; the serge in No. 4 is also superior to that in No. 1.
3143. Will you look at the panel of Exhibit No. 3? That is beyond expressing an opinion upon—it appears to have been wet.
3144. Will you look at Exhibit No. 1—the saddle—is it your make? No; I do not think it is.
3145. How does it compare with the saddle No. 4? No. 1 is a stronger saddle than No. 4.
3146. In what particular? The trees in each case are of equal strength I should say, but the D's are put in stronger in the case of No. 1.
3147. Do you remember reading in the newspapers some months ago an account of some inquiry made in regard to the saddles supplied to one of the Victorian Contingents? I remember seeing something of it.
3148. Do you remember that, as the result of the inquiry, it was said that although the stirrup-irons looked splendid they turned out to be made of pewter, or some such material? I do not remember that.
3149. In order to form an opinion as to the strength of the trees, I suppose it would be necessary to know how the metal in them was fixed up? It is branded steel.
3150. If it turned out to be pewter, it would not, I suppose, be very strong? It is branded steel in this case. I expect it would be iron—but it would amount to much the same thing.
3151. You think, then, that the trees of the two exhibits would be about on a par? Yes.
3152. In the case of No. 1 the knee-pad and the thigh-pad are of bag-leather, while in No. 4 they are of hogskin? Yes; there are also heavier D's in No. 1.
3153. You see this exhibit—No. 2—a saddle-tree, will you compare that tree with the tree in Exhibit No. 4? They appear to be of the same make. They are what you would call serviceable stock-trees.
3154. Would you be surprised to hear that many of these trees have opened out? I suppose that a certain number in each hundred would be liable to do so.
3155. When you say that that is a serviceable stock-tree, you mean that it is serviceable for bush work, I suppose? Yes. It would be useful for a stockman's saddle.
3156. But when one has to ride 17 or 18 stone, that weight would be a bit rough on the saddle? Yes; you mean carrying a lot of swag.
3157. So that considering the weight at which one would have to ride at the front, you would not be surprised to learn that a good many of the trees opened out? I should be rather surprised to learn that a good many of the trees had opened out, but I know that sometimes they do open out.
3158. Even the best trees do that? They are all liable to spread a trifle, but you would not put a tree like that into the best make of saddle.
3159. I suppose you understand that for service purpose it is rather a serious thing if a saddle opens out? Yes; it would be liable to come down on the withers, and might bring on a fistula.
3160. And I suppose that when a horse gets damaged in that way it takes some time to get him well? Yes.
3161. Of course, the condition of the horse would have something to do with the matter? Yes. If it were a poor-conditioned horse, the withers would be more likely to get damaged without the tree opening at all.
3162. You see Exhibit No. 5, can you tell me what it is? It is a valise pad; it fixes on at the back of the saddle.
3163. Did you make any of these for the saddles you supplied? No; I do not remember any. We have made a few, I think, but they were all for private individuals.
3164. You do not claim to be the patentee of this valise pad? No.
3165. As a practical man, what do you think of the idea? It is copied from the Imperial troops; it is an Imperial pad.
3166. What Imperial troops did you see or hear of carrying that pad? I have seen these made in military saddles from Home. Instead of there being the two fangs out at the back of the saddle there is that pad. It is used here by bush people when they are carrying a valise behind them on the saddle.
3167. Where have you seen it used in the bush? I cannot recollect seeing it used at any particular place, but I know that we have made the pads for that purpose.
3168. Have you made many of them? I would not say many, but we have made them.
3169. I have seen a great many Imperial troops, and have lived for a great many years in the bush in different colonies, but this is the first time I have seen such an article? I could show you one which has been in our place for forty years.
3170. Apparently there is not much demand for them? There is not a great demand.
3171. Would you not think that if that pad were buckled on to the saddle at the back, and a weight were carried on it over rough country, it would be likely to injure the horse's back? It would flop, of course.
3172. It would not be very nice for the horse? Certainly not.
3173. You would not be surprised to hear that the Colonial troops threw them into the Orange River or the Modder River? I should not be at all surprised.
3174. You would not be surprised to hear either that they expressed regret that they could not throw after them the man who recommended that the troops should be supplied with them? I should not be surprised at that either. They are used in the bush occasionally, because some bushmen prefer to carry the weight at the back instead of on the front of the saddle.

- J. Brush. 3175. Will you look at Exhibit No. 6, and tell me what it is? I should call it a shoe-case. Those cases would be used, I suppose, to carry a spare shoe for a horse. The pattern, however, is different from that generally supplied; the case is generally much smaller. The one you show me seems unnecessarily large.
- 28 Aug., 1900. 3176. Will you tell me what you think of the material in that bridle (*Exhibit No. 7*)? It appears to have been wet, and it is difficult to say what it was like when it was new. There appears to be several kinds of leather in it. It is made of ordinary colonial leather with a slight difference in quality.
3177. What do you think of the bit;—should you not say that it was unnecessarily heavy? Yes.
3178. You see that it contains a lot of brass—that is not at all necessary, is it? It might be used for full dress parade; but it would be quite unnecessary, I should think, for active service. An ordinary bar-mouth pelham would be quite sufficient.
3179. Will you look at Exhibit No. 8, and tell me what they are? I should call them wallets.
3180. Did you supply any of those with your saddles? I do not think so.
3181. As a rule, they are carried only by officers? Yes; as far as I know.
3182. Will you look at the material and workmanship in the exhibit? We are accustomed always to see the very best work in our place. For an article of this kind I do not suppose you would require the very best material.
3183. Would you call it a good, strong, serviceable article, which would stand any amount of knocking about? Yes, I daresay it would do that.
3184. Will you look at Exhibit No. 9—a rifle-bucket—and tell me what you think of it? One of the straps is defective; the leather appears to have been cut from an inferior portion of the hide. When one is supplying hundreds of such things, however, one is not surprised to find some slight defect in any one bucket. Of course, you would not take the bucket you now exhibit as a sample.
3185. Will you look at Exhibit No. 10—a breast-plate? It is made of good, strong, colonial leather. Might I ask whether it is intended for use by the men or by officers?
3186. It is intended for use by the men? It would have been better to have the nuts at the back of the breast-plate under cover.
3187. Do you not think that a bright article of that description would be liable to attract attention, and offer a mark to a rifleman? We made some bridles for some private customers who were going to the front, and they objected to the nickel buckles that were put on, because they said they would attract attention, and we had to japan them a khaki colour.
3188. Those were necessary buckles? Yes.
3189. This metal plate does not add any extra quality to the martingale? It makes it more expensive, but it does not add to the quality.
3190. It is put there purely for ornament? Yes.
3191. And if, in active service, the sun were playing upon it, it might offer a mark for riflemen? Yes.
3192. Will you look at Exhibit No. 11, which is a new head-stall? Might I ask whether it is intended for the men or for officers?
3193. It is supposed to be for the men? It is not of bad quality. Of course, I do not know what was paid for it. Comparing it with what we call a stockman's bridle, it is very good.
3194. I do not wish to discover any trade secrets, but could you give us any idea of the value of it? I could not.
3195. The bridle is made of a fair material, and it contains fair workmanship? Yes.
3196. Will you look at Exhibit No. 12? It is a saddle-bag.
3197. What do you think of it? I should pass it.
3198. What description of leather is it made of? It looks like bag-leather.
3199. Will you look at Exhibit No. 13—a carbine-bucket? I should pass that as good saddlery.
3200. Will you also look at Exhibit No. 14—a lance bucket? I should also pass that.
3201. Will you look at Exhibit No. 15—a rifle-bucket; comparing it with Exhibit No. 9, would you say that it was of equal quality of workmanship? Yes; No. 9, of course, is an older article, and it is very difficult, therefore, to institute a comparison.
3202. You could not very well draw a comparison between them? No.
3203. Owing to the condition of No. 9—it having been in the water? Yes.
3204. Will you look at Exhibit No. 16—a bandolier with straps? It is a fair sample of work, and the material is good, but it is not what we should call first class.
3205. You consider Exhibit No. 4, the saddle, a fair stockman's saddle? Yes.
3206. Under fair conditions of wear how long do you think it would last, approximately? About three years, I should say; it depends, of course, in what weather it is used, and the care it receives. With ordinary wear and tear it would last about three years.
3207. You did not tender for the supply of saddles for the Second Contingent? No.
3208. Did the Military authorities approach you in regard to that matter? No.
3209. You are sure you did not supply any saddles for the Second Contingent which left on the 17th January? No; the first saddles we supplied were for the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.
3210. Previous to the despatch of that Contingent you were not asked to tender? No.
3211. The Military authorities did not ask you whether you would supply saddles? No.
3212. If they had come to you about the 20th December, could you have turned out a good few saddles of the type of Exhibit No. 4 between that date and, say, the 16th January? That would have given us pretty well a month. We might have been able to turn out 150—keeping our own business going at the same time.
3213. If you had received an order of that description at a fair price you would have made a special effort? Yes, having regard to the circumstances.
3214. You would have put forth every effort to execute the order? Yes.
3215. But you say you were not asked to supply any saddles? No.
3216. *Mr. Chanter.*] How many saddles did you supply to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? About 100 or 150; I am not sure which. A number of private citizens bought saddles for that Contingent.
3217. Were the saddles you supplied made to any pattern? No; we made our own sample.
3218. Did you submit a sample to the Military authorities? No. In the case of the last Contingent I think we made a saddle, and sent it up as a sample. That would be for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent. I know that they had a tree specially made for them, extra strong. In the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, Mr. Carey and Mr. Atkinson visited my place of business and selected a pattern saddle.
- 3219.

3219. The saddles supplied by you to the committee were selected by them from your stock? Some were selected and some were made. J. Brush.  
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3220. Were those which you made made to a particular sample? They selected a sample.
3221. Did you see any other saddle purchased by the committee which was not made by you or selected from your establishment? No; we were too busy to look round.
3222. You spoke, in reply to the chairman, of the trees—which do you consider the stronger tree, the galvanized tree or the plain black-metal tree? I have always heard it said that the galvanizing of iron weakens it. There is this advantage, however, in the galvanized iron—it does not rust.
3223. If that opinion be correct, the galvanized tree would be the weaker of the two? I cannot say from my experience, but if the scientists are right that would be so. I know that the bush people like the galvanized tree because it does not rust.
3224. *Mr. Cook.*] I suppose the metal on the breast-plate, to which the chairman directed your attention, has no utility—it is there purely for ornamental purposes? Purely for ornamentation.
3225. Suppose there were no distinguishing mark, and that our troops were mixed with the Imperial troops, there would be some difficulty in the men of the different regiments identifying their different saddles, would there not? Yes, if there were no distinguishing mark.
3226. *Chairman.*] But, as a matter of fact, every saddle is branded with a number? Yes.
3227. *Mr. Cook.*] The metal-work cannot be placed upon the harness for the purpose of identification? No; it is very much like coffin furniture.
3228. *Chairman.*] You have seen the saddle Exhibit No. 4, and the attachments;—were those you supplied of the same quality? Those we sent in were better than that. We used a better class of leather; it was a better saddle all through. The D's were also put in much stronger. They were put in with hoop-iron bent and covered over with leather.
3229. But, apart from that, were the saddles of much the same quality as No. 4? They were a better class of saddle.

Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin, M.P., sworn and examined:—

3230. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Gunnedah? Yes. T. H. H.  
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3231. You are also a lieutenant in the Australian Horse? Yes.
3232. You have had considerable experience of the back country of New South Wales? I have lived in it nearly the whole of my life.
3233. You are a surveyor? Yes.
3234. And in the exercise of your profession you have gone into the back districts of the Colony? Yes.
3235. While there you have of necessity been brought a good deal into contact with horses, saddlery, &c.? Yes. I may state that I began my career on a station. I spent some four or five years on a station before I took up the profession of surveying.
3236. But after you took to surveying you were necessarily brought into contact considerably with horses and saddles? Yes. I still retained my grazing property, and that necessitated my keeping in touch with my early calling. I am still the owner of a grazing property.
3237. Will you look at Exhibit No. 4;—is it a fair sample of a stockman's saddle? No.
3238. In what respect is it deficient? In general workmanship. I do not call it a good saddle by any means. I should like to say that I was called down early in January, and was kept here three weeks while the authorities were getting off one of the Contingents, and my only duty was to report on saddles. The saddles I reported upon were much inferior to that exhibited.
3239. Will you look at those D's? They are not fit to carry a carbine-bucket—still they are stronger than those in the saddles I previously inspected.
3240. They might be strong enough to carry a pannikin, but you would not dream of sending a saddle away with those things to carry all the military paraphernalia? I should be sorry to see saddles sent out with gear of that description to carry arms. In the case of this exhibit the D is supported by coming through the skirt. In the saddles I examined the D's had no such support. I tore a number of them off. The leather was so rotten that I could twist a number of the D's off without any effort. I did so, and handed them to Sir William Lyne.
3241. If there were much weight slung on to the D's as you see them in Exhibit No. 4 it would be liable to tear portion of the skirt away? Yes.
3242. If you were buying a saddle for your own use would you purchase a saddle similar to that? No; I always obtain the best saddle I can. First, with a view to the comfort of the rider, and secondly, for the sake of the horse's back. I pointed out to the Adjutant, who asked me to make a report, that if he mounted men on the saddles I inspected the backs of the horses would be ruined in three or four days.
3243. So that it is not a matter altogether of the actual cash price; you have also to consider the horse and the comfort of the man? Yes; and the man's safety. It is of no use to put a cavalry man on a saddle unless it is properly constructed, because his arms are attached to the saddle, and not to his person; and in the event of the saddle being defective it is quite possible that the man might be left in a dangerous position totally unprotected, having lost his arms through the D's coming out of the saddle, for example.
3244. Will you look at the tree in saddle No. 4? I do not know that there is anything objectionable in the tree. It is a moderately strong tree.
3245. Would that tree be strong enough if a man were riding up to 18 stone with all accoutrements? With regard to the tree itself, I should not like to express a definite opinion; I think, however, it is a fair tree. It is the work which is put on to the tree which I consider defective.
3246. Will you look at this saddle (*Exhibit No. 1*)? I do not think the D's in that saddle are the original D's; I think they have been put on. This is a much worse saddle than No. 4, owing to the flat nature of the tree. In my opinion, it would be almost impossible to put that on a horse's back without ruining the back.
3247. *Mr. Chanter.*] What weight would you calculate those trees would carry without spreading? The tree in No. 1 appears to have been spread before the saddle was put together. I think the tree itself would carry a fairly heavy man; but I do not think it was ever of much use. If it had spread, you would see some sign of it.
3248. *Chairman.*] You consider that the tree is far too flat, and, in your opinion, it would ruin any horse's back? Yes. 3249.

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3249. No matter how the stuffing was placed? It could never be made into a comfortable saddle to ride upon.
3250. And it would be always liable to seriously injure the horse? Yes.
3251. Will you look at Exhibit No. 3;—what is your opinion of that? The saddle never was a good one. My remarks as to Exhibit No. 1 apply to Exhibit No. 3; but I am sure that these D's have been altered since the saddle was delivered, both in the case of No. 1 and No. 3. The D's have been put on with iron and screws, and as you see them there they would carry any ordinary weight.
3252. Have you noticed the difference between the work of the trees in the gullet in No. 1 and No. 3? I notice that the tree in No. 1 is plated with galvanized iron, and that the other is plated with ordinary black iron.
3253. *Mr. Chanter.*] Which do you consider the better? I think that, with ordinary care, the black iron is good enough; but the galvanized iron, on the other hand, does not rust. If you look at No. 1 you will see how the iron is rusted on immersion—the iron is scaling off now.
3254. *Chairman.*] How do you suppose the iron came to be in that state? It is difficult to say. Sometimes a saddle is wet through a horse swimming a river, and then the iron will rust.
3255. Would you be surprised to know that that saddle had been in the waters of the harbour for some time? I thought it had been in water of some description.
3256. Without any immersion in water the iron would not rust if it were properly covered? No, not with ordinary care.
3257. What do you think of the panel of Exhibit No. 3? It is now in such a dilapidated state that I could not express an opinion as to what it would be like when new.
3258. Will you compare the panel of Exhibit No. 4 with the panel of Exhibit No. 1? The panel of No. 4 is undoubtedly the better of the two. The panel of Exhibit No. 1 somewhat resembles the panels that were on the saddles which I was asked to inspect. The small quantity of padding in the panels led me to point out to the Adjutant that the saddles could not be used without crippling the horses' backs. The padding in Exhibit No. 4 is much better.
3259. Will you look at the serge covering of the panel of Exhibit No. 1? I do not profess to be a judge of material. It is not the material I complain of so much as the general get-up, and want of padding in Exhibit No. 1. I could not offer an opinion upon the quality of the material.
3260. But the small amount of padding in Exhibit No. 1 would be your chief objection to it? Yes.
3261. I suppose that with a flat tree, such as you have seen to-day, and with such a small amount of padding, it would be impossible for the horse's back to escape? In my opinion, no matter how expert the rider might be, he must cripple the horse.
3262. Will you look at Exhibit No. 10—a martingale;—do you call that average colonial leather? It is a fairly good serviceable piece of work. When I made my inspection last January I found that the bridles were all made of exceptionally good colonial leather, and also the stirrup leathers, but the girths were discreditable. By some strange coincidence, however, every bridle I examined buckled on the off instead of on the near side. Take this pattern for example: If the man wanted to lengthen the bridle, he would have to go round to the offside to get at the buckle. It should have been on the other side. I examined much the same class of bridle; I consider it a good serviceable article.
3263. You are referring now to Exhibit No. 11? Yes.
3264. With regard to the ornament on the breast-plate of Exhibit No. 10, do you think it is advisable to send men to South Africa with harness fixed up in that way? No; it only adds unnecessarily to the work of the trooper.
3265. And with the bright sun shining on the ornament it might present a mark for a rifleman? It is just possible; but the breast-plate would be under the horse's neck, and the sun could not very well reach it.
3266. You see the nuts at the back of the breast-plate—would they not be likely to interfere with the horse? It is never worn tight upon the horse, and I do not think the nuts you speak of would be likely to chafe the animal unless the breast-plate were too tight or unless the man were riding in hilly country.
3267. You will notice that the edges of the nuts are pretty sharp? If it were found that they touched the horse the man could easily file the edges. I do not think there is much objection to the breast-plates on the score of the nuts.
3268. Is the ornament upon it of any use? Not so far as I know.
3269. It is purely an ornament? Yes.
3270. Have you observed that during the South African war the tendency has been to do away with all ornamentation, both on the uniforms of the men and the equipment of the horses, even down to the bright buttons on the tunics? Yes.
3271. Under those circumstances, is it not rather a mistake to send away a lot of these gay trappings which would not be of any use? So far as I can see, they would be of no use, and, as I say, the trooper would have more work in keeping them clean.
3272. Will you look at Exhibit No. 12—it is a saddle-bag—did you see any of them? No.
3273. What do you think of it? It is a good bag.
3274. You did not notice that any of the Second Contingent were supplied with them? No, I saw none of them.
3275. Will look also at Exhibit No. 15—a rifle-bucket—that is of fairly good quality? Yes.
3276. Will you look also at Exhibit No. 15—a carbine-bucket? I should also call that of good quality.
3277. And also the lance-bucket—Exhibit No. 14? That is also good?
3278. Here is a bandolier—Exhibit No. 16? That also appears to be a good article.
3279. Do you prefer a bandolier of that shape to a bandolier which comes across the shoulder? I should not care to express an opinion, because, although I am in the Australian Horse, I never had actual experience beyond a few days in camp.
3280. Will you look at Exhibit No. 6;—what do you call that? This, I presume, is for the carrying of horse-shoes, or something of that sort. It would be attached to the saddle.
3281. It would not make much difference whether it was of good quality or not? No. I think it is only adding weight to the trooper to put this on the horse—that is, if it is to be constantly carried.
3282. Will you look at Exhibit No. 5, and tell the Committee what it is? I do not know the technical name of it. I know that it is to go behind the saddle to carry any little swag.
3283. Do you think it rather a good idea? I have never carried one.

3284.



3284. Does it impress you as being a good idea? I presume the idea struck some one as helping to make the saddle as much like a military saddle as possible. It is attached to the crupper D at the back of the saddle.

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Goodwin,  
M.P.

3285. You used an ordinary bush-saddle in the country; I suppose, it never struck you to get a supply of these? It did not. 23 Aug., 1900.

3286. How would it be likely to affect the horse, if the country was pretty rough? I think the swag would be likely to wallop about a good deal.

3287. Would it be liable to cause friction on the horse's back? Possibly if the weight were heavy.

3288. With reference to the girths, you say that you closely examined the webbing of the girths supplied to the Second Contingent? Yes; they were web girths.

3289. I suppose you examined them pretty closely? Yes.

3290. What opinion did you form in regard to them? They were absolutely valueless.

3291. You would not care about risking yourself on a flighty horse with one of those girths? Some of those girths were really so bad that there were not more than three or four stitches holding the buckle to the end of the web.

3292. And the webbing itself was narrow and of inferior quality? As a matter of fact, web girths are practically out of date for country use, owing to all webbing rotting so quickly.

3293. But whenever they are used in the country they are always of a broader and stronger pattern than those supplied to the Second Contingent? I have not seen web girths used in the country for some considerable time—for many years. When I speak of the country, I mean for station use. You might see them about towns, where the horses are not sweated very much, and are not liable to get wet.

3294. When you have seen them you have noticed that they were of a better quality than those supplied to the Second Contingent? The girths I inspected were of ordinary width, but they were of inferior quality. As a matter of fact, the girths were not of sufficiently good quality to be supplied to anyone.

3295. Did you make any representations in reference to the girths? Yes, to the Adjutant.

3296. Did they afterwards get leather girths? I cannot say; it happened just a day or two before the men embarked. I was asked to make the inspection, and to report. I was called in and examined by the Adjutant. I asked whether I should put a report in writing, but they said they were too hurried, and that they would have it verbally. The result was that the saddles were taken with the Contingent with the intention of remedying the defects in the course of the voyage.

3297. *Chairman.*] Did you know anything about the supply of forage to the troops? No; I saw none of the forage.

William Henry Simpson called in, sworn, and examined:—

3298. *Chairman.*] You are a master saddler? Yes.

3299. Carrying on business in Sydney? Yes, for the last forty years.

3300. Did you supply saddles to any of the Military Contingents which left for South Africa? No, except to a few of the men privately.

W. H.  
Simpson.

23 Aug., 1900.

3301. You did not supply any to the Government or the Citizens' Bushmen's Committee? No.

3302. From your experience in the trade, you ought to be a pretty fair authority on saddlery? I ought to be.

3303. Would you have a look at that saddle (*Exhibit No. 4*);—what class of saddle would you call it? I should say it was about a third-class saddle. I have seen worse, and I have seen a great deal better.

3304. It would be a sort of ordinary bush-saddle, would it not? An ordinary bush-saddle of, as I say, about a third quality.

3305. Do you think the tree is rather flat? The mistake in all our bush-saddles is that the tree is too curved or deep in the seat, and that is the reason why there are so many sore backs.

3306. That would be for ordinary bush wear? For military wear especially, because the rider carries such heavy equipment. The flatter and the longer the tree, the better for the horse's back. The English military saddle—which is the best saddle—is a very long saddle, and takes a larger bearing on a horse—what they call the panel saddle.

3307. Would you look at the gullet? The gullet is very strong; the webbing is good; but this kind of saddle, in my opinion, is altogether unsuitable for military work.

3308. Will you look at the D's;—do you think they are capable of supporting a carbine, a sword, a swag, and several other things? No, I do not think so; they consist of only a bit of ordinary bagging-leather. In my opinion, there should have been a small piece of iron or metal under the leather screwed on to the wood. The staples are poor and light. One of the best saddles for military purposes is the American military saddle—what is called the Whitman-McLelland saddle. The chief point is to have a saddle which takes a large bearing on the horse's back, so that the weight does not settle down in one place.

3309. The military saddle, standing up as it does, allows a free current of air, which is an advantage to the horse? Yes. The American saddle is cut in the middle; there is a piece right out from the very centre of the seat, which permits of ventilation.

3310. And that would assist to keep the horse's back cool? Yes; the saddle does not then touch him on the centre of the back—the backbone.

3311. Would you look at this saddle (*Exhibit 1*);—comparing it with *Exhibit 4*, which do you think is the better—or would they be pretty well equal? This saddle (*Exhibit 1*) is a very common thing. No. 4 is the better saddle, although it is only a third-quality saddle. This is an exceedingly common thing of the sort (*Exhibit 1*). The straps supporting the D's appear to have been placed there after the saddle was made, as the finish does not look like that of the saddle itself. The weight of this No. 1 saddle is something terrible.

3312. Do you think it would be a suitable saddle for military purposes? Utterly unsuitable.

3313. So that you would not be surprised to learn that these saddles were very quickly discarded by the Colonial troops? Not at all surprised.

3314. In fact, it is what you would expect? Yes. The weight of that saddle, with the panel in it, and the man on top of it with all his equipment, would be enough to ruin any horse's back in the world. With regard to the panels of the two saddles, I do not think there is much choice between them. There is the same common stuff in both—just ordinary cow-hair. The panel of No. 4 is, perhaps, a better article.

3315. It has a better finish? It is a better panel; there is no doubt about that.

3316. And in regard to the material with which they are covered? It is in both of a common quality, the only difference being the colour.

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Simpson.  
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3317. Looking at the saddle, do you see that the fact of the leather straps that fasten the D's projecting over the trees, and the pressure of which is seen on the panel, shows that the saddle would be very injurious to a horse's back? Yes; it may have been done for strength, but I think the object would have been better attained by a couple of screws.
3318. It must have a tendency to injure a horse's back? Yes. You can see the pressure there has been on the panel.
3319. Will you look at this breast-plate (*Exhibit 17*)? There is nothing the matter with that, except that it is rather a coarse, rough thing; but it is strong enough.
3320. Will you also look at this saddle (*Exhibit 3*)? This has had hard work.
3321. The D's in that saddle are rather substantial, are they not? Yes; they are put on with screws; that is right. In other respects the saddle is of a very ordinary type. It has not been as bad a saddle as the last one we looked at. I cannot understand the webbing, which supports the seat between the saddle-trees, giving way as it appears to have done. That is a very bad sign, as it is a part of the saddle where most of the weight comes.
3322. Look at this saddle-tree (*Exhibit 2*);—would you call it a fair average tree for ordinary work? Yes, a fair average tree; neither the best nor the commonest—just about a middle quality of tree. It is rather a common quality, but it is a strong ordinary tree.
3323. What do you think of this head-stall and bit (*Exhibit 7*)? It is a strong serviceable thing—an ordinary thing. I think that would be suitable enough for the work.
3324. What do you think of the bit? The bit is the old-fashioned military bit—a terrible thing; the weight is awful.
3325. It ought to have been discarded half a century ago? Yes; our Australian horses do not want a bit like that.
3326. Only a plain pelham bit? The snaffle-bit is almost universally used in the Colony; I do not know whether it would be strong enough for military purposes.
3327. At any rate, this is an unnecessarily clumsy and heavy thing? It is.
3328. Will you look at this stirrup leather and iron (*Exhibit 18*);—what is the quality of the leather? A poor quality. Both the leather and the iron are about as common as you could get.
3329. This is a head-stall and bridle (*Exhibit 11*)? This is a good strong article.
3330. Fair material and fair workmanship? Yes; that is alright.
3331. What is your opinion of this breast-plate (*Exhibit 10*)? These are right enough.
3332. Fairly serviceable? Yes, I think so; they are of coarse leather, but they are strong serviceable goods.
3333. And this numnah (*Exhibit 19*)? I am not very strongly in favour of these things, but they are adopted under the military regulations, I think. After wear, owing to the sweat and use, they get very hard and very heavy.
3334. And rather inclined to be hot on the horse's back? There is no doubt about that; still for that sort of thing it is of fair quality.
3335. I suppose you would not be surprised to learn that the Imperial soldiers have practically discontinued the use of these? I would not be at all surprised; I do not think much of them myself.
3336. And they use instead just an ordinary blanket with the military saddle? Just so. This is a German material—German felt. It gets very hard with wear, and you cannot keep it soft.
3337. Personally you are not at all impressed with this? No; I do not think it is a good thing.
3338. And after experience the Imperial authorities do not appear to be particularly impressed with it either? No.
3339. Will you look at this rifle-bucket (*Exhibit 9*)? I think that it is alright.
3340. Comparing it with this new rifle-bucket (*Exhibit 15*), would you say they are of equal quality? Yes. The new one is of rather better leather and a little better finish, but still the old one is a strong serviceable article.
3341. What do you call that (*Exhibit 6*)? A pouch to carry a horseshoe in. It is alright for the sort of thing it is wanted for.
3342. Would you be surprised to learn that in actual warfare they do not carry this at all—that they have to carry enough without carrying spare horseshoes? Yes. I should think a few horseshoes might go in some of the waggons, without a man having to carry them about on his saddle all day long. Still they do carry them.
3343. Will you look at this holster wallet (*Exhibit 8*)? This is part of an officer's equipment. It is a very common thing of the sort.
3344. With regard to girths, of which we have no sample in the room, is the web girth generally fashionable for saddlery now? The bushmen generally use the leather girth, which is better, and much more durable.
3345. I suppose the web girth would be apt to get rotten with wet and sweat, and that sort of thing? Yes.
3346. And would not have the same life as a leather girth? No.

John James Weekes called in, sworn, and examined:—

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3347. *Chairman.*] What are you? A manufacturing saddler, carrying on business in Sydney.
3348. In a fairly large way? Yes.
3349. I think you have a contract from the Military authorities for the supply of saddles? Yes.
3350. Your contract is for the ordinary military saddles that are supplied from time to time? The contract I have existing. There is a running contract yearly, which embraces chiefly the Police saddles—that is the ordinary stock saddle.
3351. Do you supply any of the saddles known as the military panel-saddles for the Military Forces? Yes; I am making some now, without panels.
3352. I mean the wooden tree only, without the stuffing? Yes; I have supplied some already.
3353. Do you make those yourself? Yes.
3354. What is the cost of what is known as the military saddle, with the wooden panel, and of the ordinary saddle which you would supply to the Police? The wooden-panel saddle complete, with all its fixings,

fixings, including girths, stirrup-leathers, breastplate, bridle, and complete outfit, less the carbine-bucket, or lance-bucket, costs somewhere about £6 10s., saddle-cloth and all complete. The saddle supplied to the Police is a special saddle, which is scheduled at £5, of course less discount. J. J. Weekes.  
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3355. Would that include the other equipments? No; it is a different class of saddle.

3356. If you were to add the other equipments, of course that would bring the cost up equal to that of the Military saddle? It would bring it up to more than the cost of the Military saddle.

3357. It would be more expensive than the wooden panel Military saddle? Yes—that is the saddle which they have; they have an all-over hogskin saddle.

3358. You supplied some saddles to some of the Military Contingents that went away? Yes.

3359. Can you state roughly how many you supplied altogether—that is to the Second Contingent and the two Bushmen's Contingents? I should say about 400 altogether.

3360. Have a look at that saddle (*Exhibit 4*); do you know whether it is your make or not? Yes, that is my saddle.

3361. What quality of saddle would you call it? It is what we call a medium quality stock saddle.

3362. You see that tree and gullet? Yes.

3363. How would that compare with the gullet on *Exhibit 1* for strength and durability? I think the one in No. 4 is better; I look upon that as a very good gullet. Personally I prefer this one (*Exhibit 4*), because the iron is much stouter. The cost is about the same.

3364. You see these staples,—are they pretty securely fixed in? Yes; they go right through the timber of the tree, and are clenched over the iron to either side.

3365. Would you have a look at those D's;—do you think they are of sufficient strength to carry, say, a soldier's equipment? These D's are not put in to carry a soldier's equipment, but are only the D's supplied in an ordinary stock saddle. The Military D's we supplied were much larger, and more securely fastened.

3366. So that you did not supply this to the Military authorities as a pattern saddle for either of the Contingents? The saddles supplied were in every sense of the word similar or better; but the D's were strengthened, as required, by a piece of galvanized iron going inside the leather, and being then covered with leather. The bulk of them were screwed on to the wood of the tree instead of being nailed. The Military authorities were very particular about having the D's securely fastened; they impressed that upon me particularly.

3367. Will you have a look at this saddle (*Exhibit 1*);—did you supply that? No.

3368. You see that the tree and gullet is practically of the same quality as that on the last saddle I showed you? Yes.

3369. Would you look at the D's as fixed on there; do you think they were fixed on before or after the saddle was finished? I could not tell that.

3370. Would it not be objectionable to have the leather projecting over the metal of the tree? Not in this case, because the wood of the tree only goes to a certain point, and you would only have the one nail.

3371. This is the panel of that saddle;—do you see the marks where the leathers have been crushing through? Yes, there are too many nails altogether.

3372. Would not that have a great tendency to damage a horse's back? I do not think so. The panel belonging to *Exhibit 1* is not sufficiently stuffed.

3373. But, with the panel as it is now, you see where the leathers that project over the metal of the tree have been cutting, practically, into the panel. If the weight were such that the leathers cut into the panel with only that small amount of stuffing in between, would not the tendency be to give the horse a sore back? I do not think so, if the panel were properly stuffed.

3374. But with that panel as it is? No; I do not think it would.

3375. If the panels were supplied as they are, and were never restuffed? I do not think they would give any horse a sore back.

3376. If you used the saddle without having it restuffed in the ordinary course after a fortnight's wear or so, would not this be liable in itself, without anything else, to give a horse a sore back? No; because the stuffing would come in level.

3377. Do you consider that this panel (*Exhibit 1*) is of as good quality as the panel I now produce—(*Exhibit 4*)? No. 4 is a better stuffed panel than the other—there is more stuffing in it.

3378. Is there any difference in the finish? I consider it is a better made panel.

3379. Would you mind trying the weight of saddle No. 1—does it seem rather heavy? It seems pretty heavy. I do not see much difference between it and saddle No. 4.

3380. Do you notice any difference in the material of the two saddles? Yes.

3381. In what does it consist? In saddle No. 1 the knee-pad and thigh-pad and the seat are made of bagging leather, while the material in saddle No. 4 is pigskin.

3382. Have you looked to see how the staples in *Exhibit 1* are fixed in? The staples are fixed in in the ordinary way.

3383. Do you observe the seat webbing? In some cases I have seen where the webbing has been purposely left a little slack on the inside while the outside was perfectly tight, but nothing resembling this.

3384. Will you have a look at the webbing in *Exhibit 3*—that does not seem to have been cut? No. Where has the saddle been?

3385. I believe it was in Port Jackson. Is this one of your saddles; would you recognize it? Yes; it is mine.

3386. The tree is identically the same as that in saddle *Exhibit 4*? Yes.

3387. And the D's on which the equipment is hung are screwed into the timber, and therefore are very strong? Yes.

3388. Does this saddle differ in any way from the new saddle (*Exhibit 4*)? The new saddle has a skirt all round, while this one has a short skirt.

3389. Are the knee-pads and thigh-pads similar to those on *Exhibit 4*? Yes. The knee and thigh pads are bagging leather, and the seat is of hogskin. The staples are fixed in the same way as the staples in *Exhibit 4*.

3390. Do you think these are suitable staples for Military purposes—that is, if you have to ride at 18 stone? They are used considerably here, and a number of stockmen would carry that weight. Sometimes a stockman will carry a saddle-bag right across the saddle, and sometimes the total weight would be as much as I have mentioned.

3391.

- J. J. Weekes. 3391. But the average weight of a stockman in pursuit of his ordinary avocation would be from 10 to 12 stone? Yes.
- 23 Aug., 1900. 3392. And the weight of a mounted rifleman, with all the paraphernalia attached, would be what? With the bridle, carbine, breastplate, &c., the saddle would carry about 3 stone.
3393. In addition to that, have you weighed the piece of soap and the towels, and the spare pair of pants, the pair of drawers, the pair of socks, the shirt, the cavalry overcoat, the blanket, and a few little odds-and-ends like that, which a man on actual service must carry with him? What I saw weighed was everything for active service. There was a tent-peg, the ropes, and everything attached. The saddle, bridle, and the attachment for active service weighed 70 lb.
3394. But that would not include the things I mentioned? I presume it would. Everything was packed in the valise and in the wallets in the front.
3395. Where did you see that? I saw Mr. Thompson, of the Australian Horse, weigh a saddle on one occasion with the full equipment.
3396. Are you aware that an officer going on active service always has a servant to carry his kit? This was a trooper's saddle, as mounted.
3397. Did you notice how many brushes there were in that equipment? No; I did not; I did not see the equipment open; it was simply the saddle, all fixed up.
3398. You could not say whether there were ten or twenty brushes? No.
3399. Would you be prepared to contradict the statement that at the front, in actual warfare, it is considered that the men ride on an average, 18 stone? I would not attempt to go into matters of that kind; I have no idea of the weight they would carry.
3400. So that a saddle that might be suitable for carrying a 10 or 12 stone man would not be so suitable for carrying 18 stone? No; I do not think so.
3401. How many saddles did you supply altogether? About 400 to the different Contingents.
3402. You had no complaints from any of the Military authorities in regard to the quality of the saddles you supply? No.
3403. I suppose, when you first got an order for this class of saddle, the Military authorities selected a pattern of which they approved? Yes.
3404. And the saddles you turned out you are confident were equal to the pattern that was selected by the Military authorities? Yes; some of the saddles were better, unfortunately for me. I had to supply better material to be able to get them finished in the time. Saddles of better quality, which we had in stock, we had to supply to make up the quantity.
3405. Do you think that saddle-tree is too flat? No; I do not.
3406. What is the best form of saddle-tree to carry weight, that is, the best for the horse? The longer the bearing, naturally, the better able is the horse to carry the weight.
3407. Do you think there is any difference in the pattern of those two trees (*Exhibits 1 and 3*)? No. 1 is slightly cast in the centre, more than the other. In my opinion, the tree of No. 1, being slightly cast in the centre, might have a tendency to make the saddle rock up and down.
3408. You know that Military saddles with wooden panels stand up a considerable distance from the back of the horse—some 3 or 4 inches? Yes.
3409. In a saddle like this (*Exhibit 3*) when the horse was not in too good condition and when the saddle had worn down and become consolidated—would the tendency be for that to go through on the horse's wither? Naturally it would if the horse got very thin, and if the panel were not stuffed. Hence the reason for restuffing after the saddle has been worn awhile.
3410. But I suppose you would understand that at the front there would be very little opportunity for restuffing saddles? An ordinary saddle should have sufficient stuffing to last, not through a campaign, but for two or three weeks. In fact some saddles have kept for a lifetime without being restuffed.
3411. But they generally repack them after a fortnight or three weeks' wear. They stuff saddles too much, in my opinion.
3412. Do you see that saddle-tree (*Exhibit 2*);—would you call that just a fair serviceable tree? That is a good serviceable tree.
3413. Apart from saddles, do you make the rest of the saddlery for the Military Forces? No.
3414. Would this headstall (*Exhibit 7*) be of your manufacture? No.
3415. Just look at the leather, and tell me what you think of it? It is very fair leather. A good average colonial leather.
3416. And the make and finish? Fair.
3417. What do you think of this as a bit? It is a military-pattern bit.
3418. Would you be surprised to learn that that was discarded by the Imperial Army nearly a quarter of a century ago? Yes, I would; it is shown in the present diagrams.
3419. You mean the diagrams you get from some English firms? Yes.
3420. Did it never occur to you that probably those English firms, having a large stock on hand and not being able any longer to supply them to the Military authorities of Great Britain, would be anxious to show them in the diagrams, and get clear of them in Sydney, Melbourne, or Canada, or anywhere else? They are Military diagrams, to which I refer—diagrams of Military outfits. I have diagrams of the outfit of every branch of the service—officers' outfits and troopers' outfits—and they show the same bit. Personally, however, I am against it myself. The ordinary Pelham bit is before it, in my opinion, and is much lighter in weight.
3421. How heavy would you consider this bit to be? I should say from 2½ to 3 lb.
3422. All this brass on the side is altogether unnecessary? Not wanted at all. This must be an old store bit. It was never issued by any contractor in Sydney, I should think. These old bits have been in store for some time, no doubt.
3423. You being an expert saddler having had experience in the handling of bits, you would never dream of recommending a bit such as that for any purpose? No, I would not, personally.
3424. You cannot see any advantage to be gained by handling a bit of that weight and make? None whatever.
3425. But you consider the leather of a fair average Colonial quality, and the make fair? Yes.
3426. Will you look at this stirrup-iron and leather (*Exhibit 18*);—do you know whether you supplied that or not? No, I did not.
3427. What do you think of the quality? That, I should say, was a fair thing, but it is in such a state that you can hardly tell its quality.

J. J. Weekes.

23 Aug., 1900.

3428. What part of the hide would you think that leather came off? I could not say.
3429. I suppose you will admit that it came from nearer the belly than the back? No, I would not. You could not get that length near the belly. There is, no doubt, a wonderful difference in the leather according to the part of the beast from which it comes. There is a lightness in one part of this leather, but it is difficult to get an even thickness right through. It is not a stout leather, but I think the quality is fair.
3430. Would you reckon that that is a fair stirrup-leather to supply to a force going away on active service? Yes.
3431. I suppose you know that a man's life very often depends on his stirrup-leathers being sound and good? Yes.
3432. That the weight occasionally thrown upon them in military service is very great? Yes.
3433. And yet you think this is of sufficient quality to stand a campaign? I think so. Where the actual wear is the leather is of sufficient thickness, though there may be some slight deficiency in the other parts.
3434. Is not that a very narrow leather strap? It is a bare inch and a quarter—slightly under the average. This would appear to be on account of the size of the buckle.
3435. Do you think the stirrup-iron is of sufficient strength to stand military work? Yes; it is plenty stout enough.
3436. How would you compare it with the bit? I cannot compare them; the bit I always considered as of too much weight for a horse's head.
3437. Is not that stirrup-iron rather a light-made iron? No, a fair weight.
3438. You consider that that stirrup leather and iron is a sufficiently strong article for the purpose of military work? Yes.
3439. And if the whole of the Imperial leathers and irons are much stronger, then the Imperial horses carry additional weight for no good purpose? I do not think there is any benefit derived from it.
3440. Would you be prepared to put your opinion forward against that of old military authorities. Take a cavalry officer, who has been at the game practically from his boyhood. If he declared that it is necessary to have both a heavier iron and a wider leather and of better quality than this, would you be prepared to put your opinion against his in regard to practical work? Of course, I would naturally say that if you could get a better leather it would be just as well to get it. Personally, I am a believer in a very heavy stirrup, which again would tell in the matter of weight, looking at it from the military standpoint. If a man is thrown from his horse, he can catch a heavy stirrup much quicker. For ordinary stockman's work this is an ordinary stockman's leather.
3441. Do you think a stockman would require the same strength and quality of leather as a cavalry man—or, say a lancer charging with lance in hand, throwing his whole weight and force on the stirrup-leathers;—would you require as substantial a stirrup-leather for stockman's work as you would for work of that sort? No doubt a lancer would have greater weight on his stirrup-leather than a stockman, but I believe a stockman's leather would be strong enough for the requirements of a lancer's work—that is, good ordinary leather.
3442. And, of course, it would be more than strong enough for the stockman? That may be.
3443. Still you keep supplying them of about this quality? Yes.
3444. Have a look at that (*Exhibit 17*)—is that some of your make? No.
3445. What do you think of it? I think it is very fair.
3446. Both as regards the quality of the leather and the workmanship? Yes.
3447. How would you compare it with this (*Exhibit 10*)? The quality of the leather is much about the same.
3448. And about the same workmanship? Yes, I think you might put it down at about the same. The new one is, perhaps, a little better finished in some places.
3449. But as regards durability, you would imagine that one would be equal to the other? Yes.
3450. Did you ever make any of these—(*Exhibit No. 13*)? No, not of this pattern.
3451. Did you make any carbine-buckets at all for any of the Contingents that went away? No.
3452. Did you make any rifle-buckets? No.
3453. What do you think of that carbine-bucket? It is very well made.
3454. Of good quality? Yes.
3455. You could not tell from looking at it who the maker was? No.
3456. Would you be surprised to learn that that was made by day-labour in the Paddington Barracks? No; I would not be surprised at all.
3457. You think the finish and workmanship of it are very good? Very good; you could not improve on it.
3458. There would not be much need to improve on it? No, there would not.
3459. Did you make any of these (*saddle-bag, Exhibit 12*)? No.
3460. Do you consider the material and workmanship of that article to be good, fair, or bad? Very fair.
3461. Both workmanship and material? Yes.
3462. Did you ever see anything like that before? No.
3463. Do you ever go to the Randwick Races? No, not for the last ten or twelve years.
3464. Did you supply any of these (*Exhibit No. 8*) to any of the officers? Yes, I made some of those—that is a long time ago—not for any of the Contingents.
3465. Could you say whether this is your make or not? No, it is not mine.
3466. What do you think of it, both as regards quality of material and workmanship? It is fair.
3467. Nothing to get startled over? No; it is fair.
3468. Did you supply any girths with your saddlery to the Contingents? Yes, all girths.
3469. What sort of girths did you supply? I think, in the first instance, I supplied web girths, and afterwards a number of leather girths. I think the latter were sent back and the web girths taken.
3470. Would you be sure it was not exactly the other way—that you first supplied web girths, which were either returned or condemned, and that leather girths were then requisitioned for? No. I first made a supply of leather girths; they were not issued. I then made inquiries as to what leather girths they were going to have, and they decided to have woollen. I had about 150 girths in stock, and they were not taken. I supplied woollen girths in the first lot. Then I think they got some sort of leather girths made in

- J. J. Weekes** in place of the web girths. I suggested leather girths, and what was the cause of the web girths being supplied I do not know.
- 23 Aug., 1900.** 3471. When you submitted a sort of sample or pattern saddle, and gave a price as to how many you had and what price you could make them for, I suppose you submitted girth and all? No; only the bare saddle. I submitted a sample of what I had most of in stock.
3472. Therefore, in regard to the girths you supplied, there was really no pattern and no examination of them? No. The girths were a secondary consideration; the saddles were the chief trouble. But I made leather girths, thinking they would take leather girths, and when I came to inquire, they decided to have web girths.
3473. Is the web girth going out of date, do you think? Yes, most assuredly.
3474. And leather is being generally adopted? Yes.
3475. I suppose one reason for that is that webbing will rot quicker from the wet and the sweat of the horse? Yes. The tendency is in favour of leather girths. The saddle I am making now for the Government has a folded back leather girth.
3476. Are those saddles for the Police? I do not know what purpose they are for.
3477. By whom are they ordered? The Military authorities.
3478. Did they give you an order for police saddles? No.
3479. That order would come from the Inspector-General of Police? From the Stores.
3480. So that you are making saddles now for the Military authorities, and you are supplying them with folded back leather girths? Yes.
3481. What is the pattern of the saddle you are making? The wooden tree that you speak of—the long wooden panel.
3482. Practically, a military saddle? It is a military saddle.
3483. Here are two pieces of fabric from panels No. 1 and No. 4, one being white, and the other fawn colour;—which do you think is the better quality, or is there any difference? I cannot see any difference, except in colour. The fawn would be the more expensive of the two.
3484. Still, that would be a very small matter in the making of a saddle? A mere bagatelle; it would only mean a penny or penny-halfpenny a saddle.
3485. Have you a contract to supply the Military authorities with anything else besides saddlery? There is a general contract that embraces a number of things in the general saddlery line; such as sponges, whips, curry-combs, mane-combs, and things of that kind. The contract also includes letter-carriers' bags in connection with the Post Office.
3486. That contract would be with the Postal Department? Yes.

TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. HURLEY,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Holmes called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. Holmes.** 3487. *Chairman.*] You are Major in the First Infantry Regiment, Partially-paid? Yes.
- 28 Aug., 1900.** 3488. You left with the First Contingent for South Africa? Yes; on board the "Aberdeen," on the 3rd November.
3489. Though holding the rank of Captain here, you sank that rank and went as Lieutenant, did you not? Yes.
3490. After being in South Africa for some time your regiment was converted into Mounted Infantry? Yes; after we had been in South Africa for about five weeks we were sent to Nauerpoort, and there turned into Mounted Rifles.
3491. And you first joined the Second Contingent at Bloemfontein? I did not meet the Second Contingent until we arrived at Kroonstad, about the 12th May.
3492. They must have just come in to Bloemfontein when you went out? My squadron was sent out from Bloemfontein about the 27th April, and they came in about the 29th April.
3493. Therefore, you would not have had much opportunity of knowing anything about the saddlery and general equipment of the Second Contingent when it left here? No; I had no opportunity. When I met them at Kroonstad, some had the Imperial Cavalry pattern of saddle, and others had the American Army saddle.
3494. They had really been re-equipped? Yes; I do not think that they then had one single saddle which was taken from Australia.
3495. Did your men, when leaving here, wear the Field Service hats or helmets? They wore hats throughout.
3496. Do you think the hat is more serviceable for active service than the helmet;—which do you prefer? I much prefer the hat. We wore the hats until we got to Nauerpoort, just about five or six weeks after our arrival in the country, and there we were told that we were not to be allowed to wear the hats any longer, as there was danger of our being fired upon by our own men, and that the hats were to be discarded altogether; therefore, the whole squadron were refitted with the Imperial pattern helmet.
3497. Did it ever occur in your experience that sometimes, even when wearing a helmet, one party of the British would fire upon another party? I never had personal experience of that.
3498. But I suppose you have heard? I have heard that such a thing was done, but it never came within my personal knowledge; but what struck me as peculiar was that the corps afterwards arriving in the country from England should have these very hats which were taken from us at Nauerpoort—the same pattern of hats. For instance, the City Imperial Volunteers and the West Ridings Regiment of Mounted Infantry all wore the same pattern of hats. What struck us as peculiar was that they should take those hats from us, and afterwards allow their troops to wear the same pattern.
3499. These troops were really fitted out after they took your hats? Yes.
3500. You are not an expert in helmets? No.
3501. Still, as a man of common sense, you have a little knowledge of them? Yes.

3502.



3502. Just have a look at that helmet [*sample gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam*];—look how the strands are put together? I should not care to wear it myself on active service. It is certainly nothing like the helmet which we had supplied to us. We had a pith helmet, covered with khaki cloth—certainly very different from this. W. Holmes. 28 Aug., 1900.
3503. You can see that that material is very open, and is not even filled with shellac, so that the chances are it would not stand rough usage? Yes.
3504. Would you be surprised to find that this helmet [*one of the returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*] is one of those helmets, after about two months' wear? It is a peculiar looking headgear altogether.
3505. You could not say that a helmet in that condition would be ornamental? Nor useful, I should think.
3506. And would you be also surprised to find that that is one of the same helmets [*the other returned helmet produced by Mr. Sleath*]? I saw a good many of these helmets out there, while the men were wearing them; but I certainly saw none in this condition.
3507. Did you see any as bad as that [*the better of the two helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*]? Certainly not. I saw them broken, but I certainly never saw any in use as bad as either of these.
3508. Would you be surprised to learn that I got these from the Second Contingent when they came in from Karri, in the presence of Captain Hilliard, and Lieutenants Newman and Legge and others? No; I would not be surprised. That would be just after I left Bloemfontein, about the end of April. They had not come in before I left, so I did not see them then. I had a small proportion of the Second Contingent with me when we went out to Thaba'nchu. I had about forty of those men with me, and some of them wore these helmets. But certainly none of them were in such a bad condition as either of these.
3509. Look at the better of the two returned helmets;—is there anything in the material to strengthen or support it? Certainly it looks very bad.
3510. There was nothing to prevent it from collapsing? It does not seem to have any body in it at all.
3511. This is a sample of material for a gossamer? It seems different from the material in the other two helmets.
3512. But you can see that the pores of the material in the sample pattern I have shown you are all filled with shellac? Yes.
3513. Did you see any other troops wearing a helmet of the quality of this gossamer pattern? No; none but our own.
3514. Will you look at this helmet [*sample cork helmet*]? This is a solid cork helmet. I think our men wear these here now.
3515. You can see that you can twist it about, and it is as good as ever? Yes.
3516. You have had sufficient experience to be able to say which of these two helmets would be the more serviceable, and wear the longer? Certainly this one [*sample cork helmet*].
3517. If anyone contracted to supply you with cork helmets, and, without the knowledge of the Military authorities, substituted gossamer helmets of this quality, you would think that they would not be acting too well? I certainly do not think there is any comparison between the quality of the two helmets.
3518. Will you have a look at this helmet [*felt helmet supplied to Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent*]? That looks like a felt helmet.
3519. Have you had any experience of felt helmets? No; I have not.
3520. You never saw any of these on active service? I saw some of our own men—I saw two or three of the Bushmen—wearing them; but I have not seen them anywhere else.
3521. You know that, as a matter of fact, felt helmets have been practically discarded for twenty-five years? I have been wearing a helmet myself for over twenty years, and I have never worn a felt one.
3522. You have never seen a felt helmet used for military purposes? Either a pith or a cork helmet is usually worn.
3523. How did those helmets seem to stand when they were worn by the Bushmen? Well, in shape they seemed all right. I never examined them closely. They seemed to stand better than the gossamer helmets.
3524. The crown had not fallen in? No; they seemed to have kept their shape better.
3525. This is another gossamer helmet [*Second Contingent helmet sent back from the front*]? This is somewhat similar to the sample gossamer helmet.
3526. What condition would you consider that helmet to be in now—I mean without the cut, but with the crown knocked in as it is? I do not look upon it as a serviceable helmet for active service.
3527. How long would you think, from looking at it, that it had really been in wear? The quality being that of the gossamer helmet you showed me first, I should not think it would last any time. I should not be surprised at this one giving way very early in the campaign.
3528. You would not be surprised to learn that it was only on service for about a month? No; having examined the quality of it, I would not be surprised.
3529. And would you be surprised to learn that that helmet is brought here as a vindication of the good quality of the article supplied? I would be surprised.
3530. Did you see any of these helmets out there [*pith helmets*]? Yes; this is something similar to the helmet I wore myself.
3531. Are they pretty serviceable? Yes; I brought my own back with me, and it is now pretty well as good as when I got it.
3532. They would stand a good deal of wear and knocking about? Yes; I wore mine for about nine months, and often slept in it.
3533. Did you feel that the helmet was too heavy? No; I never noticed that the helmet was too heavy; but I noticed that when we took to the helmets we got very much sunburnt. When we had the hats we were at Enslin, where there was absolutely no shade. We were there for five weeks, and there was not a tree within miles of us. The sun did not touch our faces at all while we wore the hats; but directly we took to the pith helmets the skin of our ears and faces peeled off; but I never felt any inconvenience as far as the weight of the helmet was concerned.
3534. You felt it rather a comfortable helmet? Yes; it is a comfortable helmet. Those we had were good helmets, because we could sleep in them, and they did not break.
3535. You would not like to sleep in one of these gossamer helmets, I suppose? No; I would not like to wear them at all.

- W. Holmes. 3536. Did you see any of the saddles? I saw some at Bloemfontein after they had been discarded.
- 28 Aug., 1900. 3537. In what condition did the saddlery seem to be that you saw discarded? I was at the Ordnance store for a couple of days, getting equipment for my own men, and some saddles were lying in a heap. They were pointed out to me as being the saddles of the Second Contingent. I did not examine them closely; but they did not seem to me to be saddles that would carry the weight that a military saddle is required to carry.
3538. Not at all suitable for the work? No; I do not think they were. They seemed to me like a hurriedly-made saddle; but I did not examine them closely. I saw them in a heap together, and I was told that was what they were.
3539. Did the saddles with which you were supplied when you were mounted last you right through? Yes, right through; they were beautiful saddles. We were mounted on the Indian cavalry remounts. The cavalry chargers were sent out from India, and all their saddles and fittings and gear were sent out with them, so that we had the saddles belonging to the horse, and numbered to agree with the number of the horses. That was the Indian pattern cavalry saddle. The result was that when I met the Second Contingent they complained of a good many sore backs, while I had hardly a sore back in my squadron. I heard that they had a great many sore backs until they got rid of that class of saddle. I had more men fit and more horses fit after having done three or four months longer active service—a fact which I attributed to the better class of saddle. The saddle had been fitted to the horse's back, and everything was in our favour.
3540. As a matter of fact, in the military service, do they not make a point of fitting the saddle to the horse? Yes; the saddle is always fitted to the horse.
3541. You had nothing to do with rigging out the mounted men here? Nothing at all; we went away as infantry.
3542. Could you tell the Committee what was the impression in your mind when you left here in regard to pay? My impression in regard to pay was that the Colonial Government would pay us 19s. a day.
3543. That was as Lieutenant? Yes. I am speaking now of my own case.
3544. Did you understand that the Imperial authorities were going to pay you Imperial pay, and that the New South Wales Government were going to deduct it here? No; I knew nothing about any deduction. Nothing was ever said about that. When we went away we were told that we were to be paid 19s. a day by the Colonial Government. I was asked how I wished it to be paid, and I said 10s. to my wife here and 9s. to me in South Africa.
3545. And did you get that payment? No; I never had anything from this Government in South Africa. I was paid, I think, 7s. 8d. per day by the Imperial Government, and my military matters have not been gone into here yet.
3546. As a matter of fact, there was no possibility of drawing any money from this Government in South Africa, was there;—was there any money available? No, I think not. So far as I know nothing was transmitted from this Government. I suppose arrangements could have been made; but we were always on the march from one place to another, and it was very difficult, indeed, to get any money at all for anybody.
3547. I suppose out there you felt that a little money was very serviceable? Yes, when we came to towns. For instance, when we left Bloemfontein I was told we were going out for two days. We were to go very light, and take just what was absolutely necessary. My valise and all my kit I left behind at Bloemfontein, and I have never seen them since. I went away without even a change of shirt. So that when we came to towns like Lindley and Heilbron, I wanted money to buy some clothes.
3548. And sometimes, I suppose, in shifting about you did not have an over-supply of food? No; very much the other way.
3549. If you wanted to get any food at the towns, you had to pay excessive prices? Yes; we had to pay very heavily for it.
3550. Owing, of course, to the difficulty in getting it up? Just so. Our trouble was that the Boers had been through the town before us and taken most of what was there, and the prices were raised on what was left.
3551. After, perhaps, doing a week or a fortnight on very light rations, when you came to a town, I suppose, you wanted if possible to lay in a little stock? Yes; that is what we did wherever we could. If we came to a town like Lindley or Heilbron we would buy what we could in the way of tinned stuffs and carry it along on a spare horse or in a Cape cart.
3552. I suppose, as a matter of fact, all your Imperial pay went in getting absolute necessities? Yes; more than my Imperial pay. I took some money over with me, as I did not know what difficulty there might be in getting money over there, and it was all spent.
3553. So that if you had been a permanent officer here you would have been much better financially at home in time of peace with your ordinary staff pay than you would have been in South Africa with your Imperial pay added? Yes. In fact, as it happens now, my pay as Secretary of the Water and Sewerage Board was stopped by the Government, although I had been granted six months' leave of absence by the Board on account of my twenty-two years' continuous public service, during which time I had not received any leave. After a few months they stopped paying my salary altogether, and all my wife had to keep my house and children together while I was in South Africa was 10s. a day military pay; so that it has been a great loss to me financially.
3554. In addition to the hardships and risks that one naturally runs in a campaign, you have been at a heavy financial loss? Yes; a heavy financial loss. The Government paid my salary for a few months, and then, I understand, some direction was given that the money could not be drawn by me in two capacities, although I had got my six months' leave on account of my twenty-two years' service under the Government. They not only stopped that, but they notified my wife that they would bill me for a refund of what I had had. So, altogether, I have been at a financial loss.
3555. Do you know anything about the pay of any of the irregular forces raised in South Africa? No.
3556. In regard to the men, I suppose you would think that a few shillings would be very useful to them also? Yes. The men were very glad when we could get them £1 occasionally.
3557. Would you be surprised to learn that the irregular forces raised in South Africa received from 6s. to 10s. a day? Yes; I had no idea they were getting that much.
3558. Would you be surprised to hear that the Yeomanry Scouts got 8s.; Loch's Horse, 8s.; Brabant's Horse, 7s. 6d.; and the Montmorency Scouts, 8s.? Yes; I am surprised to hear that, because if they got that they were very much better off than our fellows.
- 3559.

3559. Are you aware that the men of the Contingent, consisting of a Naval Brigade, sent to China recently, received from this Government 7s. 6d. per day? I was not aware of that. That was before I came back. W. Holmes.  
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3560. Take an ordinary labourer or mechanic working here, if he volunteered for service in South Africa, even if he received 4s. 6d. a day from this Government and 1s. 2d. Imperial pay, do you think he would make a good thing out of it financially? No. I understand a labourer's pay is about 7s. a day, and under those circumstances he would not, because there are a lot of expenses which he has to incur. If he is a married man he has to keep his family here, and has to spend money also at the other end.

3561. As a matter of fact, all the men would be at a heavy financial loss? Certainly; a man who had a family and had to keep a house together would. I do not know about single men.

3562. They would be at a financial loss, though they would be better able to bear it? Yes.

3563. *Mr. Wilks.*] Was the stoppage of pay generally complained of by the officers? I have not heard any general complaint; but I do not know of any other officers who were situated in the same way as myself. None of the others had the service I had. I had twenty-two years' service under the Government, and in consequence of that the Water and Sewerage Board granted me six months' leave on full pay, the same as any other civil servant would get under similar circumstances. There were others who had gone out to South Africa and whose pay had ceased; but then they had not the service that I had. Under the Civil Service Act, after twenty years' service an officer is entitled to six months' leave on full pay.

3564. What I mean is, did the officers during the campaign complain about the Government not continuing the pay, as they understood would have been done—I mean the balance of pay from here? I have not heard of any complaints, because most of the officers are under the impression that it will be settled here when they come back. They have been getting something to carry on with from the Imperial Government—the Imperial rates of pay.

3565. Was that sufficient for them to carry on with—to obtain the necessities you spoke of? Yes.

3566. They were not placed at any inconvenience? No; I have not heard any complaint.

3567. In answer to the Chairman, you said that you were placed at an inconvenience? It was in this way: I went out from Bloemfontein, and had to leave my kit and valise, with all my things, behind me, and I have never seen them since, and probably never will. I had, of course, to renew my kit.

3568. Then yours was an exceptional case? Mr. Dove and Mr. Harriott, who were with me, were similarly situated. I only speak of these three cases because I know of them. There might be others similarly situated of whom I do not know.

3569. It is reasonable to believe there are many other officers similarly situated, who had to leave their kits behind them? Yes, there may be others.

3570. But it was not a matter of general discussion either amongst the officers themselves or amongst Imperial officers—the neglect of the Colonial authorities? No.

3571. There was no comment made upon it at all? No; I never heard of any comment of the kind.

3572. With regard to the men, how did they take this matter—were they placed under strong disadvantages by reason of it? No doubt they were. To some of the men I had to advance money myself out of my own pocket, because they had run out and could not get any money.

3573. Then I understand that they felt the inconvenience so much that they had to report it officially to you? They said they would like a little money, and I said, "We cannot get any money for you now; there is no way of getting it from the paymaster; I will let you have a little out of my own pocket."

3574. From your experience as an officer and administrator, do you think it was wise of the authorities to make this innovation or stoppage of pay? As far as the Second Contingent is concerned, I do not know what was done. As regards the First Contingent, I think most of them understood that they were going to get this pay in addition to what they might receive over there.

3575. Then it must have come as a thunderclap to find that it was deducted? As a matter of fact, they did not know.

3576. There is a glorious uncertainty amongst the officers as to what is being done? There is uncertainty whether they are going to receive the money which was arranged for here in addition to the Imperial pay. Some papers were received out there from which it appeared that on one occasion a question was asked in Parliament here as to whether the pay was to be given. There seemed to be some uncertainty as to whether or not it was to be deducted, and the matter has been left until the troops come back.

3577. Then, financially speaking, the campaign has been a dead failure personally? Yes.

3578. And there are other officers similarly situated to yourself? Yes. Officers went out there who had good positions here—professional men and others who had good incomes, and some of them good positions under the Government—and if the Imperial pay be deducted, they will, of course, be at a loss.

3579. The credit will be glory, and the debit will be financial loss? Yes.

3580. *Mr. Meagher.*] On arriving in South Africa, were you under the command of a Victorian officer? Soon after we arrived we were. When we arrived in South Africa we reported at the Castle, and we were directed to proceed by train to the Modder River and report to Colonel Hoad, the Victorian officer. When we reached Enslin we found that Colonel Hoad was there, and had with him the Victorians, South Australians, Tasmanians, and West Australians as one regiment, and we, I understood, were to form one company of that regiment.

3581. Colonel Hoad was directly in command, so to speak? Yes, he was in command of the whole as a consolidated regiment. Those five corps were formed into one regiment, called the Australian Regiment.

3582. Between Colonel Hoad and yourself there would be some superior officer? Yes; there was a major, second in command—the late Major Eddy, a Victorian officer. Then, of course, came the captain of my company. The Victorian element was very strong.

3583. Can you say from memory whether some of the Victorian officers to whom you were subordinate in Australia held a lower rank than some of the New South Wales men held who were under them—held a lower rank in Australia? Yes. I went from here as a subaltern, and when we arrived at Enslin Colonel Hoad decided that my seniority should date from the day I reverted to the rank of lieutenant—that was in October—although I had been a captain since 1893, and a subaltern since 1886. He directed that the date of my commission should be the 25th October, the day I was gazetted to the Contingent. That made me junior in the regiment to one Victorian officer, who had only about three months' service. I appealed against that, and had an interview with Colonel Hoad, and, although there was no

W. Holmes. official reply, it was practically admitted that I was to be the senior subaltern afterwards. But we did not like the arrangement at all, by which we were placed under Colonel Hoad as part of an Australian regiment. Our idea was that we were being sent out there by our Government to be attached to an Imperial regiment, and by that means get better training. We asked permission of Colonel Hoad to cable out to our Government here to know whether the arrangement was satisfactory, and he refused that permission. That state of things continued until we were mounted. About five weeks afterwards we were mounted at Nauerpoort, and then we were split up, and my squadron was working principally with the Inniskilling Dragoons, and with No. 4 Battery of the Royal Artillery. So that Colonel Hoad, although nominally in command of the Australian regiment up to that time, was not really in command—we were on our own, attached to Imperial regiments.

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3584. Did this paradox, as I would call it, of men of junior rank being placed in seniority to men belonging to another colony apply to Captain Legge as well as to yourself;—was he connected with you at that time? Yes; Captain Legge was the captain of the company at that time. As a matter of fact, I was senior to Captain Legge out here; but the General determined that Captain Legge, being a staff officer, and an officer he thought a good deal of, was to command the company. The General sent down to know whether I would be prepared to act as subaltern. I was anxious to go, and to go as anything, so I went as subaltern. I did not get a new commission as subaltern, but the words of my appointment were, "Captain Holmes to act as Lieutenant whilst serving with the Infantry company in South Africa."

3585. I suppose, having pointed out this very reasonable aspect of the case to Colonel Hoad, and asked for permission to cable out for instructions in the matter, his refusal would hardly tend to create a spirit of harmony amongst the New South Wales men? No. It even went so far that we complained about his administration. For instance, we complained that it was all Victorian. The Colonel was a Victorian, the Major was a Victorian, the Quartermaster was a Victorian, the Sergeant-Major was a Victorian, and the Quartermaster-Sergeant was a Victorian. All of the Staff were Victorian. We complained of that, and said we were not satisfied with it, and pointed out certain things we considered wrong. Colonel Hoad saw we were getting a little troublesome, I suppose, and he told us that he would recommend that we should be sent down for garrison duty at the Cape. We did not want to go down there, so we had to put up with it; but it was all remedied afterwards when we became mounted.

3586. Do you know that we contributed something like four times as many men to the Contingent as Victoria? Yes; I know we did.

3587. And yet she seems to have grabbed all the positions for her officers? Colonel Hoad was really sent out as a special service officer, and wanted a job. He was very proud of having been appointed to the First Australian Regiment for active service.

3588. *Chairman.*] You say that the feeling in South Africa amongst the men and the officers is that when they return they will get their accounts balanced, when they expect to get the Imperial pay in addition to their pay from here? Yes; as far as the First Contingent is concerned, they believe they are entitled to the Colonial pay here as well as the Imperial pay, because nothing was said about any deduction before they left. I know nothing about the arrangements with the Second Contingent.

3589. How were you treated on board the "Aberdeen" going out—were the provisions good? Very good; no complaint at all. We were splendidly treated.

3590. The "Aberdeen" was chartered by the New South Wales Government? Yes.

3591. And the Mounted Rifles were also on the same ship? Yes; Captain Antil's Squadron was with us.

3592. Was the provision for the horses, and that sort of thing satisfactory? Everything very satisfactory; no complaint whatever. We had a very happy time altogether.

Maurice Alfred Hilliard called in, sworn and examined:—

M. A.  
Hilliard.  
28 Aug., 1900.

3593. *Chairman.*] You went to South Africa, as Captain of "C" Squadron, Second Contingent? Yes.

3594. That was the Contingent commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Knight? Yes.

3595. In what vessel did you go? The "Southern Cross," which left here on the 17th January.

3596. How were the provisions on board—were they good, bad, or indifferent? From a soldier's point of view, satisfactory.

3597. Still, it was not like a picnic? Certainly not.

3598. Did you have helmets supplied to you on leaving here? Yes; a few days before we left.

3599. Is that the class of helmet (*the sample gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam*)? Yes; that is the class of helmet.

3600. As a matter of fact that is the pattern? Yes.

3601. Could you tell us how the helmets wore on active service;—how did they last? They did not last very well. The time we had from the Modder River to Bloemfontein was a pretty rough one. The men had sometimes nothing to sleep in but the helmets; they would rest their heads on their helmets, which, being rather of light build, would not stand such treatment.

3602. I do not suppose you are a helmet expert, but you will understand the method by which these helmets are made;—the material consists of layers of cloth dressed with shellac, and consolidated together by machinery;—this helmet has never been in wear, but I should like you to look at some of the strands of cloth? I am not an expert.

3603. But you can see that the material is not filled with shellac? Certainly not.

3604. And there is nothing to keep out the water? No; it is quite open.

3605. Do you think you ever saw this helmet before (*the better of the two returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*)? I do not know that I ever saw that particular helmet, but I have seen some like it. We had a photograph taken of some of these helmets.

3606. Do you remember my receiving a couple of helmets when you were camped near Bloemfontein? Yes; I remember that.

3607. I think Lieutenant Legge and Lieutenant Newman wrapped them up for me? Yes.

3608. You would not be surprised to find that this is one of them? No.

3609. Did you see any helmets in as bad a condition as this being worn by the men out there? I do not know that they were quite so much crushed down as that, but they were mostly broken at the top, and, in some instances, perhaps as bad as that.

3610. Did you ever see one as bad as that returned helmet, or do you think you ever saw that one before? I do not know this particular one, but I have seen helmets as bad as this. Of course you and I

M. A.  
Hilliard.

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I remember the circumstances under which those were taken. These are really the pick of the worst of them. Still this is one of the old helmets.

3611. Here is another helmet (*Second Contingent helmet sent from the front*); as a matter of fact this belongs to a trooper in A squadron, named Healy;—did you see many of them worn as bad as that? Yes; a great number of them got broken in at the top. That was the fault in them. It was caused by the men sleeping in their helmets—lying back.

3612. How long do you think that helmet might have been in wear? You could knock one of those out in a week probably, but it might have lasted three months. It would depend upon the care bestowed upon it by the wearer.

3613. You are not an expert in helmets, but did you ever see a helmet like that before (*felt helmet supplied to Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent*)? I should say this was a better class of helmet than the other, that is all.

3614. What do you think of the shape of it? I cannot say I admire the shape of it.

3615. You never saw any of these felt helmets used at the front? I never examined the helmets carefully to see what was inside underneath the cover.

3616. Did you ever see anything like that (*pith helmet*)? Yes; that is what we call out there a regular Tommy's helmet. All the Tommies wear them.

3617. It is what is known as an Indian pith helmet? Yes; I have seen those. I brought one out with me.

3618. Are these good, serviceable articles? Yes; when I was in India I saw them in use, and they were very good. In fact, I wore something like this throughout the whole of the recent campaign, and brought it back with me perfectly good, except that it bears a few marks where it has been crushed in.

3619. Did you feel the weight of it;—did it feel specially heavy? No.

3620. You did not notice it in the wearing? Not at all.

3621. And if you were to sleep in this helmet it would not hurt it much? No; mine was not injured, and I wore it throughout.

3622. Will you please look at that helmet (*sealed pattern cork helmet*)? That is a solid cork helmet.

3623. It is rather a good style of helmet, is it not? It is very nice and light.

3624. Would it stand a little knocking about? I should think it would, with ordinary care.

3625. You could not compare those two helmets—the sample cork helmet and the pattern gossamer helmet? Certainly not; it is obvious which is the better of the two.

3626. You could hardly make a comparison? No.

3627. When you look at this saddle (*Exhibit 4*), is that the class of saddle you were supplied with on leaving here? Yes.

3628. And about the same quality, you think? Yes.

3629. You see that the knee and thigh pads and the seat are of hogskin, and the flaps are not hogskin? Yes.

3630. Did the trees of these saddles stand well? As far as I know, yes.

3631. Did they go down on the horse's back in any case;—did the horses suffer from sore backs? Yes; we had a good many sore backs, attributable to the padding more than to the tree. A saddle properly padded will not hurt a horse's back.

3632. Do you think that is at all a serviceable saddle for military work? No, I do not.

3633. It might do very well for ordinary bush work? Yes. That is a very comfortable saddle, and would do to ride about in the bush in Australia, and so on; but when you come to put a man's heavy kit on it, with the addition of a rifle bucket, in which a man will not only place his rifle, but, when he gets tired, lean upon it, the saddle is not heavy enough. It is apt to work on the horse's back, and is, therefore, more liable to give a horse sore back than the proper regulation saddle used by the Dragoons.

3634. As a matter of fact, your horses did suffer a good deal from sore backs? Yes.

3635. This is the padding of No. 4 saddle;—were they all much like that? Yes. The saddles came from different contractors, and every man does not make a saddle the same way; but on the surface that is about the style of saddle.

3636. Here is another saddle (*Exhibit 1*);—do you think that saddle is of as good quality as the last one? No.

3637. You see that the knee-pads and thigh-pads are made of ordinary bagging leather? I should say the saddles came from different contractors, and every man builds a saddle in a different way. These are of different quality as regards leather.

3638. Do you not think the weight is rather heavy for the size of it? I do not know that I can say that; it is not a very heavy saddle.

3639. Will you look inside and see how the D's are fixed on;—do they not look as if they had been put on since the saddle was made;—it is not very artistic work anyhow? No; I should call it a very roughly made saddle.

3640. And do you notice the padding inside, how loose it is? Yes.

3641. Will you look at the padding of No. 1 saddle;—is that of as good quality as the padding of No. 4 saddle;—has it got the same amount of padding, do you think? No. They are very badly padded; there is no doubt about that.

3642. Riding a saddle such as that, for instance (*Exhibit 1*), with all a man's accoutrements on it, would naturally give any horse a sore back? Yes; there is no doubt about that.

3643. Will you look at this (*Exhibit 7*);—is that the sort of bit you had? No.

3644. I suppose you had all sorts of bits? Yes.

3645. Some of them were of that style, I think? Yes. This is the bit that was issued here when the Cavalry movement was first started in 1885 or 1886. I remember the bit perfectly well—the regulation bit.

3646. It is a powerful sort of article, is it not;—would you be surprised to know that it weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb.? It must be nearly that.

3647. Do you not think that a plain Pelham bit would be suitable for the work? Some horses, in the excitement of battle, want a very heavy bit to curb them. A light bit would, perhaps, not be so suitable. This is what they call the regulation Cavalry bit. They have these in the Dragoon Guards. It is not considered in the Service too heavy for the horses. A man, when he has only one hand to hold a horse, requires a heavy bit to control it.

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3648. In most cases is it not a fact that you wanted a spur more than a bit? Our horses after some time got knocked out, and we did require a spur. But even then a tired horse, in the excitement of action, will become very lively indeed. When a man carries a rifle, and has only one hand to control his horse, he wants something pretty solid in the horse's mouth to hold it.

3649. Were your Contingent supplied with those (*Exhibit 5*)? Yes.

3650. Did they turn out very useful? No. On the contrary, I must admit they were unserviceable. With a horse trotting or galloping it would work about, and the weight of it would give the horse a sore back. We used them to Bloemfontein, but never used them again.

3651. None of the other mounted regiments were jealous of your having these? I did not hear any expressions of that kind.

3652. Were all your men supplied with one of these (*shoe-case*)? I do not know whether they were all supplied with them, but I have seen the article before.

3653. What did they use it for—carrying horse-shoes? Yes; it is supposed to be for carrying horse-shoes, but, as a matter of fact, we did not carry them.

3654. You had enough to carry without carrying a few spare horse-shoes about with you? Yes; according to the regulations we are supposed to carry two shoes, but we had quite enough to carry, and did not utilise these.

3655. You found it more serviceable, I suppose, to carry some spare tucker for yourself and horse? Yes.

3656. This is a pair of officer's wallets (*Exhibit 8*)? I do not know that I should recognise it as a pair of officer's wallets. We were supplied with wallets.

3657. Wallets of that pattern? I do not know whether the leather was as good.

3658. But the pattern and the shape is the same? Yes.

3659. Will you look at this saddle-bag (*Exhibit 12*);—were any of your men supplied with an article like that? No.

3660. Would that be a good serviceable article, do you think, for cavalry or Mounted Rifles to carry round? It would be a very handy thing, but I do not know that it would be very serviceable. I have seen better ideas than that.

3661. In what way? Such as they have attached to the Mexican saddles. They have one piece of leather which goes across underneath the saddle, and there is a pack which hangs on either side of the horse—flatter than that.

3662. That would balance the weight more evenly on the horse? Exactly. With this hanging on one side of the saddle the horse would feel the weight more, and would be more likely to get a sore back. It would be much better to have the weight equally distributed, as in the case of the Mexican saddle.

3663. Is this the style of bandolier with which you were supplied [*Exhibit 16*]? That was the shape.

3664. Were they found very serviceable? Yes. They only carry sixty rounds of ammunition, and, of course, something that would carry more ammunition would be more serviceable.

3665. When this was fixed on, would not the soldier have some difficulty in getting round to the back? Yes. I think, myself, that the shoulder bandolier is better.

3666. You think it would distribute the weight better;—did you ever hear any of the troopers complain that the weight of this bandolier rests on the small of the back? No; I never heard that.

3667. Is that about the style of your rifle bucket (*Exhibit 15*)? Something of the style; but that is not the rifle bucket we had.

3668. Yours had not either as good quality or as good finish as this, had it? No; it was not such a good bucket as this.

3669. Is that more like yours [*Exhibit 9*]? Yes, that is more like it. It is very inferior to *Exhibit 15*. There is one thing in connection with the saddles that I should like to say. The saddles are no doubt rough looking, but they had to be made at a moment's notice, and they were simply pushed together. That could hardly be considered anyone's fault.

3670. But do you not think it might have been advisable to cable to the Imperial authorities to get proper military saddles? They could hardly anticipate that these would not prove as serviceable as they expected. Had they been able to foresee the trouble they would have, it would have been a better course.

3671. When did you get re-equipped with saddles? At Bloemfontein.

3672. And you discarded the old saddles? Yes.

3673. And got fitted with what pattern? Some of the Mexican saddles and some of the cavalry pattern saddles.

3674. Did you find them more serviceable? Certainly.

3675. The military panel saddle is undoubtedly the saddle fitted for that class of work? Yes; it is the only saddle really suitable.

3676. I suppose you had to get a great many fresh horses at Bloemfontein? Yes; we had a great number of remounts there.

3677. Had a great many of your horses been suffering from sore backs up to that time? Yes; a great number of them.

3678. It was, of course, rather a trying march from Modder River to Bloemfontein both for men and horses? Yes; it was a rapid march, and very trying. You know what it means when you get a horse's back wet and have to put a saddle on when it is wet—a thing we had to do. That would be one cause of sore backs, as well as the saddle.

3679. There would not be the same risk of that kind, I suppose, in the case of the military saddle? No. Our experience was that the regulation cavalry pattern saddle was the best.

3680. There would be no padding and that sort of thing to get wet and hold the wet for so long a time? No; there is no padding. You simply put the blanket underneath.

3681. You were supplied with these numnahs (*Exhibit 19*)? Yes.

3682. Do you think they are a good idea? I do not believe in them. That is my private opinion.

3683. Have they a tendency, with heat and sweat, to get hard? Yes; and when they get hard they cake underneath, and, resting on a horse's back, tend to injure it. Generally at the back of the saddle it cakes hard after a time, almost like a piece of old leather.

3684. So that you think the plan of having a blanket under the military saddle is better? All the British cavalry are supplied in that way. They have the blankets underneath the saddle. The Second Dragoon Guards have that description of saddle. It is certainly a better idea than the numnah. 3685.



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3685. And the blanket would be serviceable for other purposes? The blanket at night is taken off, the saddle put on one side, and the blanket put over the horse to protect him against the weather.
3686. Taking the clothing generally, was it fairly satisfactory? Yes.
3687. You had helmets going away from here? Yes.
3688. You have had some experience in the Permanent Force here of the field-service hat, have you not? Yes.
3689. Which do you think the more suitable and the more comfortable? The hat.
3690. You prefer the hat? Absolutely.
3691. And you think most of the men would prefer the hat? Yes, I do. On the field the helmet is often in the way when a man is firing. The men have to take the helmet off. In raising the head to get an elevation the back of the helmet is in the way. The hat, to my mind, is the more comfortable. I do not say that in a place like India, or during some of the hot months in Africa, the hat would be sufficient to protect the men sufficiently against the intense heat of the sun, but it is more comfortable.
3692. Still away up in the northern portion of Queensland, and right in the tropics, the ordinary individual manages to get along with a hat all right? Oh, yes.
3693. It is a good deal a matter of custom? Exactly; what a man is used to.
3694. If you were to take a man from a country with a very cool climate, and put him in one of these hot tropical places with a hat on, he would naturally feel the heat more than a man who is used to being out in the sun? Certainly. As an illustration of the difference between the hat and the helmet, I may say that when I was in India Sir George White ordered that we should remove our hats and wear helmets. We preferred to wear the hat as a matter of personal comfort. But Sir George White ordered us to discard our hats, and gave orders that we were to be supplied with helmets, which was done.
3695. I suppose this is a fair sample of the tunics (*produced*)? That is the jacket.
3696. They wear pretty well? Yes, very well.
3697. Are they a serviceable stuff, if not very artistic? Very serviceable. They were considered so by the officers of the Imperial army. They liked this stuff better than khaki. We found that in wet weather the jacket did not hold the wet so much, and in the warm weather it was cool. It was a jacket that soon dried if it got wet—a very excellent jacket.
3698. How did the trousers stand amongst your men? Generally, very well. But some men, of course, are rougher in riding than others, and would wear out a pair of riding breeches quicker. Generally speaking, they stood well.
3699. How did the overcoats last;—is this a fair sample of what you are supplied with (*produced*)? Yes; I recognise the overcoat. They did not wear well at all.
3700. Did they turn out to be waterproof? No. I do not think they were supposed to be waterproof when we took them. However, they did not keep the wet out. We discarded them at Bloemfontein, and the British authorities issued a more serviceable overcoat, which would protect the men from both wet and cold.
3701. They were really waterproof? Yes; I have one of those overcoats, which I could show you.
3702. The finish of this overcoat is not what you would call artistic? Certainly not.
3703. It has not even been cut off square? No.
3704. You were not highly impressed with the overcoats, but the balance of the clothes wore fairly well? Certainly. The overcoats and the helmets I should say were certainly not serviceable.
3705. Were all your men supplied with these articles (*produced*)? These form part of a man's kit.
3706. Did they use this mosquito-net, for instance? No; we had them with us, but there was no necessity to make use of them.
3707. I suppose a great many of these articles comprising a man's kit would be more serviceable for peace manoeuvres? A blacking-brush is not an article that a man requires every day in the field, and there is the shaving-brush and razor. Those are things occasionally used. Then there is the button-stick.
3708. The Committee are rather concerned about the purposes for which all these brushes are required? There are two blacking-brushes, a clothes-brush, and some other brushes. To boil it all down, I think you might say that the hair-brush is the only one that a man would actually require in the field.
3709. For a man going into camp for peace manoeuvres I suppose all these things would be all right, where they had not to carry them about? Quite so. The blacking-brushes are required sometimes, but blacking was a thing we did not use in South Africa. We found that "dubbing" was the most serviceable thing to put on the boots, as it preserved the leather and kept out the wet, and the boot always looked clean.
3710. Then, after all, the hair-brush is the only sort of brush that one really wants at the front? To boil it down to a fine point, if a man had to do with as little as possible he could get along with a hair-brush.
3711. What would they use this piece of sponge for on active service? It is intended to clean buttons and other things.
3712. If your opinion were asked now about an equipment for active service it might be somewhat different from what it was before you had your latest experience? Certainly.
3713. In regard to pay, what is your pay on the staff in New South Wales in time of peace,—I mean under ordinary conditions? My pay is made up of pay and allowances.
3714. What is the actual pay? Roughly, about 30s. a day.
3715. As Captain and Adjutant? Yes.
3716. What do you estimate that your allowances are worth annually? I am rather a bad hand at figures, and I should have to look that up.
3717. When you went away from here for active service, did your allowances still continue—your forage allowance, for instance? No; deductions were made; certain allowances were cut off.
3718. Have you received, for instance, your field allowance? No.
3719. Is it customary in the Imperial army when officers go on active service to allow them an additional amount beyond what they are allowed in time of peace? They get what we call a field allowance.
3720. That is paid when on actual service? The present field allowance in South Africa is 1s. 6d. per day.
3721. And in addition to that there is a field allowance of 3s. 6d. a day? Yes; there is a Colonial field allowance of 1s. 6d., and then a field allowance of 3s. 6d.
3722. That is allowed to officers on actual service? Yes.
3723. Did you receive your field allowance right through either from the Imperial Government or from the Colonial Government? No; I did not.

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3724. So that although you went on active service you received no additional allowance beyond what you were receiving here in time of peace? It is due to me, but I have not received it.
3725. But suppose the Colonial Government say you are not to get this field allowance of 3s. 6d.? I did not know that that would be so.
3726. You would think it rather unfair if it were so, would you not? I should be surprised.
3727. Because you were fully in the belief that you would receive the ordinary field allowance? That was partly the understanding on which I went.
3728. I suppose, being in the front at South Africa is rather expensive;—anything you buy in the way of food or clothing you have to pay a high price for? Yes; what we call luxuries out there.
3729. We would not call them luxuries here, but they are looked upon as such there? Such things as sardines, jam, and articles like that we would buy if we could, in order to vary the ordinary rations of bully-beef and biscuits.
3730. I suppose after a few months of bully-beef and biscuits a man could do with a change in the way of a tin of sardines? Yes; a change of diet was very acceptable.
3731. If you had to buy any clothing, I suppose that also would be pretty expensive? We had depôts of clothing from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and we could always get what we wanted.
3732. But Major Holmes has explained that when he left Bloemfontein he was only supposed to be going away for two days, and consequently left only with what he stood up in, and he had to buy articles of clothing at Heilbron and Lindley? The depôts you speak of would be on the main line of communication, and if you were off the line of communication probably you would not be able to get anything from the depôts in the way of clothes? That is quite true.
3733. As long as you were on the main line of communication you would be able sooner or later to get clothes without paying, but otherwise you would have to pay for them? I can only recall one instance where I had to buy clothing.
3734. Still money does not go very far on active service? No.
3735. What was your idea when you left here;—did you understand that you were going to receive your pay as usual here, in addition to any pay that might be made to you in South Africa? Yes; I understood that I was to receive my pay and allowances here with certain deductions, and that in addition I would receive the Imperial pay. That was my understanding when I left.
3736. And from your experience, was that the general understanding amongst both officers and men? Yes.
3737. That seemed to be the general feeling? That was the general feeling.
3738. If you had drawn the Imperial rate of pay in South Africa, I suppose you would not have been much in pocket, taking into consideration the additional expenditure? I would not have been much in pocket certainly in that way. Of course there are many expenses which are necessary before a man goes. I could not say I should have been in pocket.
3739. Perhaps it might have been the other way? I could hardly go so far as to say that. It would have been a very acceptable adjunct.
3740. Were you aware of the pay supposed to be granted to privates—the rate of pay? Yes.
3741. Was it 4s. 6d. (say) for buglers and privates? Yes; 2s. 3d. and 2s. 3d.
3742. Were you aware that every man of the Permanent Force who volunteered was only to receive 2s. 3d. per day altogether from this Government? I was not aware of that.
3743. And that, even with the addition of the Imperial rate of pay, would only make a total of 3s. 5d.? That is quite news to me.
3744. Would you think it an advisable thing to send away men from here who, as a matter of fact, were all volunteers for active service, and pay one lot 4s. 6d., and another lot 3s. 5d., though perhaps they were all in the same company? No; I should not.
3745. Do you think it would conduce to better discipline if every man in the same rank was treated alike? It would certainly be more generally satisfactory to the individual.
3746. This communication was sent from Major-General French to the General Officer Commanding at Capetown:—

I have the honor to submit the annexed statement showing names of certain Officers in permanent employ of this Colony, whose salaries are being paid in full by the Military Department here.

I would be much obliged by your passing on this statement to the proper quarters, so that duplicate payments may not be made.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Imperial Government with the Government of New South Wales, it is understood that pay and allowances on the Imperial scale will be granted by the Imperial Government. It would, therefore, appear that the Imperial rates, in the case of Officers on the annexed list, should eventually be credited to this Government, and not paid to individual Officers.

I may further mention that "Field Allowance" is being paid by New South Wales to all these Officers; but if the South African "Colonial Allowance" is being paid to Imperial Officers, it may, if there is no objection, be paid direct to the Officers on the annexed list.

In that letter it is alleged that a field allowance is being paid;—were you paid any field allowance by the New South Wales Government? Not that I am aware of. The Staff Paymaster has regularly every month made payments to my Bank; but as to how they have been made up, I have not had time to inquire.

3747. Did you get any field allowance from this Government in South Africa? No; unless it has been paid into my account here without my knowing it.

3748. But did you get any field allowance paid to you in South Africa by this Government? No.

3649. And you see by the letter I have just read that the Imperial authorities were prevented from paying you a field allowance? Yes; I realise that.

3650. Had you much difficulty in getting pay there at all—in getting anything at all in the way of money from any source;—did you hear any complaints about shortage of cash and not being able to get it? No; not in my own individual command.

3751. I mean in regard to the New South Wales officers generally? Some of them had some little difficulty in getting pay. I made arrangements for my own squadron for pay, and could always get it.

3752. How far did you go north;—did you get as far as Pretoria? Yes; 26 miles further north. Bronkhurst Spruit was the furthest north I went.

3753. Did you come across any of the New South Wales Bushmen? No; we had left Pretoria before their advent.

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3754. In regard to pay, I would point out that the list attached to the letter of Major-General French only includes Permanent officers—that is, practically, officers of the Permanent Staff—and the letter only refers to such officers, while it leaves the Volunteer officers at liberty to receive both pay and field allowance from the Imperial Government;—do you not think it would have been better to have treated all the officers who went to South Africa as on the same scale; for instance, take your own case; you were a Permanent officer, Captain of one squadron; then there was Captain Lenehan, a Volunteer officer, who was Captain of another squadron, and Captain Bennett, a Volunteer officer, was Captain of another squadron;—do you not think that holding equal rank, and doing the same class of work, you should have all stood on the same footing as regards payments and considerations advanced to you at the front? I do not see any reason why we should have been debarred from receiving pay from the Imperial Government. They were willing to pay us, and I cannot see any reason why Permanent officers should be excluded.

3755. If the Volunteer officer was allowed to draw the Imperial rate of pay, do you not think the Permanent officer should have had the same privilege? The cases are hardly parallel. As a Permanent officer my livelihood is here, and I am paid by the Government. The Volunteer officer is engaged privately in some everyday walk of life; and, perhaps, when he went to the front his pay or his income here, whatever it was, would cease. Therefore, while at the front, he would only be drawing money from the one source—that would be the Imperial Government. I suppose the idea was that, as I was being paid by the Government here, and of my pay and allowances, with certain deductions to which I have previously referred, would still go on, I would be receiving too much pay if I got Imperial pay as well.

3756. The Volunteer officer would not, as you say, if in private employment, be drawing his salary while away, but then he would be drawing his military salary just the same as you would be? Yes.

3757. Then, if he draws his military salary from New South Wales the same as yourself, why should he draw the Imperial rate, while you are debarred from doing so? The distinction is merely such as I have pointed out—that I am a Permanent officer and he is a Volunteer officer.

3758. But, as a matter of fact, you were a Volunteer too, were you not, in the true sense of the word? Yes; I volunteered for active service.

3759. You could have remained at home, and drawn your salary and allowances, if you had so chosen? Certainly.

3760. So that the salary you received from the Government was not an active service salary, but a salary for certain Staff work done here? Quite so.

3761. Take the case of Major Holmes, who is a Volunteer officer;—even as a subaltern, it would appear that if he drew the Imperial rate he would be receiving more military pay than you would be drawing altogether? That is true.

3762. And, in addition to that, if he had his ordinary salary from the Water and Sewerage Board, he would be in a much better position again? Certainly.

3763. So that, as between yourself and Major Holmes, the position is entirely in his favour? There is one thing which I should like to remind you of, and that is that, during my absence, some one has had to do my work. The authorities here have been paying an Acting-Adjutant 5s. per day for doing my work.

3764. But this Government could not expect you to do your work in the Northern district, and at the same time be at Pretoria on active service? No.

3765. And while they have had to pay someone a small amount to do your work, so I suppose in the case of Major Holmes they have had to employ someone to do his work;—and is it not a fact that in nearly every case where an officer was employed by a private firm he has practically received leave of absence in many cases on partial pay? Yes; I know there are such cases. When we went away people were very patriotic, and promises of that kind were made, and I have no doubt they will be carried out.

3766. And the chances are that no man who got leave from a private employer to go to the front is likely to suffer on his return? I think he would be deserving of all the privileges the employer would give him.

3767. *Mr. Meagher.* Patriotism is a very peculiar thing. Some of the famous Six Hundred died in poor-houses in England. Patriotism cools pretty quickly occasionally? No doubt it does. Still if an employer gave his word to an employee when he went away that his salary would run on, I should think when the employee would come back the employer would keep his word.

3768. *Chairman.* We may take it this way then: that your patriotism in volunteering for active service has resulted in a financial loss to you—that is, your expenses at the front being greater than they would be here? Of course my expenses have been heavy, and I daresay that, perhaps, it would turn out a financial loss. I really have not had time to look into my finances since I have been back.

3769. And especially since you are not to get the field allowance of 3s. 6d. per day? I should be surprised if I did not get that; it is the first time I have heard that the field allowance was not to be paid. Coming away suddenly from the front as I did, I had no time to look into the matter of allowances or anything of that kind.

3770. You were invalided home? Yes.

3771. You are on three months' leave? Yes.

3772. And should your services be required you intend to return at the expiration of your leave? I shall certainly go if it be necessary.

3773. There is just a chance that it will not be necessary? All the heavy fighting was over when I left there, and the present guerilla warfare I do not think will last more than a few months. Our strength out there has been so greatly reduced that they can do without an officer or two, and I do not think my services will be required. In fact I think it probable that I would be more useful here, and I think we ought to look after some of our own front gates now, and keep some of our men at home.

3774. Taking it all through, it has been a pretty trying campaign, has it not? Most decidedly.

3775. For both men and horses? Yes.

3776. The necessity to keep up such long lines of communication, I suppose, made it worse than it otherwise would have been? Yes. It meant the employment of a large number of troops.

3777. And there was the difficulty of getting provisions and other supplies to the front in sufficient quantities? Yes.

3778. Owing to sickness and other causes the number of our forces has been considerably reduced in South Africa? Yes; owing to wounds and different forms of sickness inseparable from a campaign.

3779. *Mr. Meagher.* While you are on leave you are on full pay, are you not? I understand so.

3780. Some of the Colonial officers have been invalided home to England, have they not? Yes.

3781. Including some of the Staff—such as Major Bridges and Major Owen? Yes; I understand they have gone Home.

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3782. When an officer is invalided, is it a matter of choice with him whether he goes home to England or whether he comes back to Australia? I can only give you my own experience. When I was in Capetown they offered me the choice of whether I should go to England or whether I should come out here, and I thought it better to come to Australia. Had I so chosen, I could have gone to England; but I preferred to come out to Australia.

3783. How long does full pay for an invalid last;—for what length of time could you be invalided—for twelve months? According to the extent of the officer's furlough. In my case it is three months.

3784. *Chairman.*] And at the expiration of the three months, would you undergo another medical examination to see whether you are fit for duty? I understood that would be the course.

3785. And so on until you were fit for duty? Yes.

3786. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to firearms, the Lee-Enfield, I believe, is the rifle our troops took to South Africa? Yes.

3787. Did any prominent defects show themselves, in your experience, or that of your men, in regard to that type of arm? No. The Lee-Enfield is looked upon as one of the latest pattern weapons, and one of the best that a man could use. It is the weapon used in the British Army at the present time.

3788. Is the Lee-Enfield as good a type of arm as the Mauser, in your judgment? I think the Lee-Enfield is a better killing weapon than the Mauser, because it carries a bigger projectile. I do not say it is such an active shooting weapon; but in answer to your question directly, I do not say that it is a better weapon than the Mauser.

3789. Do you think it is as good as the Mauser? Each has its own peculiar characteristics.

3790. Do you not think that in the present style of warfare a magazine rifle of the type of the Mauser is the one most favoured by experts? It, no doubt, impressed us very favourably out there. We have not used the Mauser, and we cannot speak of it from practical use; but it is undoubtedly an excellent weapon.

3791. Has not the Mauser the advantage over the Lee-Enfield that a man can fire more quickly a number of charges;—would you fire more shots from a Mauser than you would from a Lee-Enfield in a given time? It would depend upon the individual using the weapon.

3792. *Chairman.*] The magazine of the Mauser holds five cartridges? Yes. The Lee-Enfield holds ten.

3793. *Mr. Meagher.*] I was referring more to the method of putting the cleats in? The question is one I hardly know how to answer, because in the case of the Lee-Enfield rifle, where the magazine is not employed, it is a matter of individual loading; but where you use the magazine you can rattle off ten rounds from the Lee-Enfield just as quickly as you can fire the five rounds from the Mauser.

3794. Suppose I were going to fire a hundred shots, would I be able, loading the Mauser with cleats, to fire the hundred shots quicker than with the Lee-Enfield? Probably you would fire quicker from the Mauser.

3795. *Chairman.*] There would not be a great deal of difference? As I say, it really depends a good deal upon the individual; some men are much quicker than others.

3796. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to the sighting on the Lee-Enfield, do you know that some communication was sent out from the Imperial authorities that all the sights were wrong? I heard something of that.

3797. Did you have any practical experience, or hear any complaints, that the sighting was bad? No; it is since I left that I heard about the sighting. Over there we did not realise that there was anything wrong with the sighting of the rifle.

3798. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the Imperial authorities have set to work to try to rectify the sighting of the Lee-Enfield? No.

3799. *Mr. Chanter.*] Has the Mauser bullet any greater penetrating power than any other class of bullet? No. It has a velocity of about 2,000 feet a second, and the penetration, I should think, is not greater than that of the Lee-Enfield. It is a smaller bullet, and for that reason, perhaps, its penetrating power is not as great as that of the Lee-Enfield, which is a 218 grain bullet.

3800. *Chairman.*] But there is no great difference in the size of the two bullets? Very little.

3801. You can scarcely distinguish it by looking at them? No.

3802. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did you have any personal experience in the matter, or did you hear from any reliable authority that any of the bullets used by the Boers were poisoned? We heard that rumour, but I am very much inclined to think it is not true. The Boers have a habit of covering the bullet with grease, the object being to prevent the fouling of the barrel and to keep the rifle clean. In a campaign like that, a man cannot always clean his rifle as well as he can in peace time. This grease, after it has been applied, looks like verdigris. I read in a London paper, at Capetown, that this supposed poison on the Boer bullet had been submitted to medical analysis at Aldershot, and that the chemist who tested it said it was simply fat and not poison. The question is one we thrashed out a good deal with the Boer prisoners, with whom we had many conversations, and they all gave the assertion a most emphatic denial, and I am far more confident that it is not true than I could be persuaded to think it was.

3803. Did you, in your experience, see any soft-nosed or explosive bullets? Yes, I have seen both. I have seen the explosive bullet, the expansive bullet, and the soft-nosed bullet.

3804. What is your opinion of those? They are far more dangerous than the ordinary bullet, and neither is supposed to be used in warfare between civilised races. In fact, it was understood at the beginning of the war that the dum dum bullet was not to be used by either side; but the soft-nosed or dum dum bullet was used by the Boers. The explosive bullet, which they also used, has a small charge on top of it which bursts when the bullet strikes the object. The expansive bullet is an ordinary looking bullet, but it has four nitches, and when it strikes an object the outside casing is cut, which enables the bullet to expand. The soft-nosed bullet has at the end about a quarter of an inch of soft black lead, so that when the bullet strikes a hard substance it scatters and takes the shape of a mushroom.

3805. Are you aware that some of the medical officers now serving in South Africa have deliberately stated that bullets have been poisoned by the Boers? No; I never heard that before.

3806. And, further, that in the event of a soldier being struck by one, no matter how slight the wound, his chance of recovery is almost hopeless? That is entirely news to me, and I am not at all prepared to believe it is a fact;—I mean I cannot believe that poisonous bullets were used. It is a question we thrashed out many times with Boer prisoners. I had Colonel Botha in my custody, and I spoke to him about it, and he explained to me what the object was in covering the bullets with grease, and he assured me—and he seemed a very honorable man, as many of them are—that the statement that the bullets were poisoned was absolutely untrue.

3807.

3807. Would not the fact of covering a brass substance with grease cause verdigris? Exactly. That is the cause. It was this greenish appearance which made our men think the substance was poisonous.

3808. *Chairman.*] Poisonous bullets might be used, but you are of opinion that it would not be done with official sanction? Certainly not with official sanction. As an expert—and I have had some little experience in connection with musketry matters—I would put this common-sense view: Is it reasonable to suppose that a bullet would retain any of this alleged poisonous covering after the effect of the explosion in the rifle and the flight of the bullet for a distance of from 2,600 to 2,800 yards?

3809. If the Boers used expansive bullets, soft-nosed bullets, and explosive bullets, which you say are barred by civilised nations, then it would not be much more cruel on their part to use a poisonous bullet if they could? I quite agree that if they could use it they would be quite capable of doing so. But I say, in answer to Mr. Chanter's question, that I do not see how they could use it.

3810. *Mr. Chanter.*] Would there be any nick in the bullet by which the poisonous substance might be retained? No, I do not think so.

3811. Did you ever closely examine these so-called poisonous bullets? Many a time.

3812. *Mr. Meagher.*] The only way to effectively poison a bullet would be to insert the poisonous substance in the bullet itself, as you think it impossible for poison to remain on the surface of the bullet after the process of explosion and ejection from the rifle? I am confident in my own mind that the surface of the bullet could not convey poison to the human body. On the other hand, if you put poison in the interior of a bullet it could have no effect, as the interior of the bullet could not come in contact with the flesh of the body.

3813. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did you ever have any personal experience of the abuse of the white flag? Yes; I have seen that. We lost one of our men in that way—Private Abrahams from Bega. We were passing a house over which the white flag was flying, and he was fired upon and shot right through the heart.

3814. Was he one of your men? Yes.\*

3815. Did you hear on reliable authority that there were other cases of that kind? Yes, I heard of many other cases; but it was a thing we did not take much notice of.

3816. That being so, would it be a matter of wonder to you that men indulging in warfare of that kind, and abusing the white flag, should resort to the practice of poisoning bullets, if they found they could do so? I said, in answer to the Chairman just now, that if they were able to do so I am inclined to think they would, but I do not think it is feasible.

WEDNESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,

MR. COOK,

MR. GARLAND.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Arthur Elliss called in, sworn, and examined:—

3817. *Chairman.*] You were a private in the Mounted Infantry, in the Second Contingent, under Colonel Knight? Yes.

3818. What company were you in? "D" Company, under Captain Bennett.

3819. You have returned invalided? Yes.

3820. When did you come back? I arrived home on Friday week.

3821. How far north did you get? About 10 miles the other side of Kroonstad.

3822. You went out in the "Southern Cross"? Yes.

3823. How was the ship provisioned on the trip out? Very badly indeed. At times we had scarcely enough to eat, and what we had was very bad indeed. I never fared worse.

3824. Almost as bad as being on bully beef and biscuits at the front? Yes. Well, there was an excuse for that. On several occasions the food had to be thrown overboard and something else provided for us. On one occasion bully beef had to be served out. On that occasion I think it was the fish that was bad. At another time the tripe was very bad.

3825. Did the officers seem to make any effort to get the best they could for you? We made complaints to them several times, but apparently they could do nothing.

3826. I suppose you are aware that the Government here made every effort as far as they could to see that you were well looked after? Yes. It seemed to me that there must have been some flaw in the arrangements about the provisions. That is, I think, what most of them thought.

3827. That it was owing to some leakage somewhere? Yes.

3828. They were satisfied that the Government of this Colony would not purposely do anything of the kind? Yes.

3829. You were supplied with uniform, saddle, &c.? Yes.

3830. How did you find the saddles last? They lasted no time at all; in fact, they were worse than useless—spoilt the horses' backs. In the first engagement I lost blanket and everything—the D's pulled out.

3831. You are perfectly satisfied that they were not at all suited to the work? Not at all, I am perfectly satisfied of that.

3832. Would you consider them a good saddle even for ordinary bush wear, apart from soldiering? No, not made as they were.

3833. Was that opinion generally shared by your comrades? Yes; it was very general.

3834. In regard to the clothing, how did that last? The clothing was good with the exception of the helmets and overcoats. The tunic and pants were good, and so were the shirt, socks, and boots.

3835. Is this the style of helmet you were supplied with? (*Pattern gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam.*) I think this seems slightly better than the others.

3836. This is a new helmet that has never been used;—you see the material; you can see right through it? Yes.

3837. You can understand that that would not keep out wet or stand any rough usage? This is not quite of the same colour as the one we were supplied with.

3838.

\* NOTE (on revision):—My answer to this question was intended to convey that Private Abrahams was in the regiment. He was not a member of my squadron, but in Captain Antill's, from whom I heard of the manner of his death.

M. A.  
Hilliard.  
28 Aug., 1900.

G. A. Elliss.  
29 Aug., 1900.

- G. A. Elliss. 3838. Do you see this helmet [*Second Contingent helmet, returned from the front*] ? Yes. This is more the class of the helmet ; it is about the same kind.
- 29 Aug., 1900. 3839. Did you see many of them in as good condition as that after they had been worn for some time ? No.
3840. In fact, that would have been considered a rather well preserved one ? Yes ; more like an officer's helmet.
3841. Do you remember seeing me at Bloemfontein ? I saw you there on one occasion when we were in camp, after we came in to refit.
3842. Would this helmet [*the better of the two returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*] resemble anything like the helmet you saw the men wearing while you were getting refitted ? That is the style of helmet worn by those who had helmets at all ; some of them had not any.
3843. Did you ever see anything like that [*the worst of the two returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*] ? Yes ; this is a typical one.
3844. You are not surprised to learn that I secured these two helmets from the men when they were being refitted ? No ; I heard about it.
3845. I suppose some of the men were talking about it ? Yes ; some of them intended seeing you. I was one ; but I was away at the time, having gone to the hospital to see some of those who were sick.
3846. Therefore, you were not able to see me ? No.
3847. In fact, you were only there a few days ? Yes.
3848. You are not surprised to learn that these two helmets are just as I secured them from the men when they were being refitted ? No.
3849. You see the stuff inside ? Yes ; that is the same helmet.
3850. You would not expect that to keep out water ? No. I suppose you know we had to colour them.
3851. They washed white, and you had to colour them with whatever you had available ? Yes.
3852. Did you see any of this class of helmet there [*pith helmet*] ? Yes, that is the Imperial helmet ; it has a cover.
3853. Did you wear one of these for some time ? Yes ; I brought one back.
3854. How did you find them suit ? They suited very well.
3855. They can stand a good deal of rough usage ? Stand any amount of rough usage. You can make a pillow of this helmet, and push it back into shape again.
3856. You found it very serviceable ? Yes ; that is a very serviceable helmet.
3857. And one that would stand a good deal of wear ? Yes.
3858. You were all supplied with a kit on leaving ? Yes.
3859. Were you supplied with all these different brushes ? Yes ; with blacking brushes, a button brush, hair brush, a clothes brush, and a shaving brush.
3860. There seems to be an extra one, for which there is no special use ? Yes.
3861. All these brushes would be very necessary and very handy in a stationary camp ? Yes.
3862. But no one would dream of carrying them about with him ? No ; we left ours in our kits at Capetown.
3863. I suppose, if you got your kits brought up to Bloemfontein, you would have left them again with your kits ? The kits were brought up to Bloemfontein from Capetown, and again on the advance we left these behind.
3864. As a matter of fact, from your experience, you find that it is better to travel as light as you possibly can ? Yes ; like a man would in the bush.
3865. In the interests of yourself and your horse ? If he equipped himself, a man would not carry a lot of that lumber.
3866. It is altogether unnecessary for service at the front ? Yes.
3867. Would you mind telling the Committee how you understood you were to be paid when you left here ; did you understand that you were to get 4s. 6d. a day from the New South Wales Government in addition to anything you might get as Imperial pay ; or did you understand that the Imperial pay was to be deducted from the 4s. 6d. ? I understood that the pay was to be made up, with the Imperial pay, to 4s. 6d.
3868. You understood that the whole of the pay you would get would amount to 4s. 6d. ? Yes. I do not know where I got the information from, but that was the impression in my mind.
3869. Did you ever hear any of the men discussing it out there amongst themselves ? Yes ; and we have had arguments about it.
3870. So that there was a difference of opinion in regard to the amount. Yes.
3871. I suppose some of the Contingent thought they were entitled to the 4s. 6d., and the Imperial pay in addition ? Yes ; I think they were in the minority, though.
3872. While others contended that the whole amount should total 4s. 6d. ? Yes.
3873. Did you find that if you wanted to buy anything at the front it was rather expensive ? Yes.
3874. I suppose on many occasions, after a long march, and at other times, there were a great many things you really wanted to buy for your own comfort ? Yes ; and if you had the money you would buy it, no matter what it cost you—if it were anything eatable ; also such articles as tobacco and cigarettes. I have seen 6s. 6d. given for a 2d. packet of cigarettes.
3875. And if you wanted a pair of socks, or something like that—which you might want, I suppose—if you had the money you would get the socks, even if they were very expensive ? Yes ; you would get them if you wanted them.
3876. *Mr. Chanter.* Could you not get socks from the store ? Only while we were refitting at Bloemfontein.
3877. *Chairman.* I suppose, in the hurry and bustle at the front, you, with your comrades, had some pretty narrow escapes—you were in some pretty tight corners—and it was just possible that a number of you might lose horse, kit, and everything ? Yes, lose everything. On several occasions I noticed that.
3878. And when you were on the advance you did not carry a store with you from which you could be refitted ? There was no way of getting anything at all. A comrade might lend you anything he could share with you. We had no way of getting new equipment until we reached a base on the line of communication.
3879. I think you were stationed out at Karree for some time ? Yes, at Spitfontein.
3880. You were there for some weeks, I think ? About three weeks.



3881. And during that time you had no tents, had you? No; a great many had no blankets or water-proof sheets. G. A. Ellis.
3882. And during all that time you were in touch with the enemy? Yes; under fire almost every day. 29 Aug., 1900.
3883. As a matter of fact, the Boer outposts and your outposts were watching one another, and there was not a day passed that you were not exchanging shots? That is so.
3884. And during that time, did it not rain pretty heavily for five or six days? Yes, it did. I think it was just before Easter.
3885. It knows how to rain, too, out there when it starts? Yes; the showers are heavier than they are here.
3886. You could not mistake it for a thick mist? No.
3887. And in that rain for five or six days you had no tents, and some of you had no waterproof sheets and no blankets? Yes. In a case like that, two of the men would share a blanket.
3888. So that you had a pretty rough time out there? We had a very rough time.
3889. And, in addition to that, the rations would be the ordinary "forty-niners"—I think they call them—biscuits and bully beef? We were getting bread there. We tried to get biscuits in place of the bread. The bread was of such a bad quality that it put a lot of them into the hospital.
3890. It was absolutely black and doughy? Yes. The biscuits were far preferable to the bread.
3891. And sometimes you got a little fresh meat there, I think? Yes, not through the depots.
3892. But when any sheep or other animal of that kind attempted to attack you, you stood to arms? Yes.
3893. Your ordinary ration was bully beef and bread, or biscuit? Yes.
3894. *Mr. Chanter.*] And poultry on some occasions? We were not then in a position to get poultry.
3895. Could you not commandeer any poultry? We could not do so there; there were not many farm-houses about, and the Boers were too close to us.
3896. Were any orders given to the men by the officers in command that they were not to make any raids upon the houses or farms? Yes.
3897. Was the order generally observed by the men? No.
3898. *Chairman.*] The opportunities to commandeer anything in the way of food were pretty limited? They were very limited; especially if the "Tommies" got there first.
3899. As a matter of fact, a proclamation was issued by the Field Marshal to the effect that anyone caught looting would be shot? Yes; the penalty was death, and the regiment to be sent to Capetown.
3900. So that when you were out at Karree the food supply was not as good as it might have been? No; considering that the base was not far away.
3901. Practically within a few miles? Yes.
3902. So that when you got to Bloemfontein, if you had money available, you would have gone in for a few luxuries—what would be considered luxuries there? Exactly.
3903. You went through from the Modder to Bloemfontein, did you not? Yes.
3904. And then on to Karree? Yes.
3905. I suppose it was a pretty trying march? It was. I have heard the opinion expressed that it was the quickest march on record for such an army.
3906. And going through from the Modder the provisions were pretty limited, were they not? I think it was during the first three days that we had nothing at all to eat. That was not owing to a mistake on the part of the Imperial officers, but to some mistake in the drawing of the different provisions. The whole of the regiment did not suffer like that, but only one division. We went to the Colonel about it, and he gave us something one night.
3907. So that, in addition to the ordinary risks of war, such as the danger of being shot or wounded, the hardships the soldier has to contend with at the front are many? Yes. The other dangers, I think, are much greater than that from the fire of the enemy. You are so weak when you get the fever that you have no chance of shaking it off.
3908. As a matter of fact, you did not find any man out there who was afraid of the Boer bullets? No.
3909. They were always prepared to face them? Yes.
3910. But they did not like the idea of enteric fever? They thought they were rather hardly treated as regards provisions; in fact, they thought greater efforts might have been made to get the provisions for them. We often had meat. We would catch a goat or a sheep, and we would cook it and eat it without any bread or salt, and of course that caused a lot of dysentery.
3911. After being two or three days without anything at all? You are almost bound to get dysentery.
3912. You think, and I suppose it is the general opinion amongst the men, that with greater care and attention on the part of the officials handling those things, there would have been no necessity for the men to go through all those hardships? Things might have been better.
3913. You had enteric fever? Yes; I had dysentery first, and then I had enteric. I did not go into the hospital with dysentery.
3914. What sort of bandoliers did you have? Those with the shoulder straps.
3915. The same as these (*Exhibit 16*)? Yes.
3916. How did you think those suited;—did you like them? I think they could have been improved upon. You cannot get the cartridges out when you are in action.
3917. Did you think the shoulder bandolier would have been preferable? Yes, far preferable. We got them wherever we could.
3918. Were you fitted with helmets when you left here? Yes; the class of helmet you showed me just now.
3919. Have you ever worn the field-service hat? No.
3920. Do you think this hat would be more comfortable to wear than the helmet [*sealed pattern, Field Service hat*]? Yes, far more comfortable to wear, and you would be able to shoot better with it. There is one thing in reference to the helmets that I did not mention, and that is that you cannot fire with them while you are lying down. They catch you at the back of the neck, and the peak in front is pushed down over your eyes; so as to interfere with your sight when taking aim. We always reversed the helmets when we went into action; we put the peaks in the front.
3921. So that you would much prefer the field-service hat? Yes.
3922. And it would stand any amount of knocking about? Yes—if it were not for being so like the enemy's hat.
3923. Did you notice that the C.I.V.'s were all supplied with soft hats? Yes. 3924.

- G. A. Elliss. 3924. And the Canadians still stuck to their felt wide-brims? Yes.
- 29 Aug., 1900. 3925. And the Imperial Yeomanry? Yes, the Imperial Yeomanry had hats like that, and also Roberts' Horse, Kitchener's Horse, and Brabant's Horse.
3926. Did you ever hear of any case where one lot of men fired on another, even when both were wearing helmets? I did not see such a thing, but I heard that the Gordons fired on Kitchener's Horse at Tha'banchu, near the waterworks. One of the Gordons told me.
3927. Did you hear anything about one portion of an Imperial regiment firing on another portion at Paarderburg? No; we were not there then.
3928. It would seem that if the Imperial authorities thought it so necessary to have the helmets, they would have had the C.I.V.'s and the other corps mentioned supplied with them? You would think so.
3929. Did you hear anything of any of our men in the corps you were with showing especial bravery in carrying men out under fire, or assisting comrades when under heavy fire? Yes. In one case my horseholder, a man named Nixon, had his horse shot through the neck, and in a case like that anyone would go back, I think. Although I was told not to go back by the lieutenant and the sergeant, I went back. He had the saddle right under the horse, and I got him out all right. Then, again, although I did not see it, I know there was a case in which Trooper English carried some one out under fire. You often hear of one man assisting another like that. There is never any mention made of it afterwards.
3930. I think there was the case of Fisher also? Yes; I think he is in C Company.
3931. I think he rode back to rescue one of his comrades under fire? Yes.
3932. And there were several other instances? Yes.
3933. Do you know that in such cases it is the correct course for the officer in charge of the company to report to the Colonel of the company? Yes, I think so.
3934. And it would then be the duty of the Colonel to send the reports on? Yes; or compliment the men, or something like that.
3935. Send them on to the Headquarters Staff, to be dealt with there? Yes.
3936. Did you ever hear it asserted that in some cases our officers failed to send on those reports? I never heard of them sending them on. I did not know anything about departmental work or reports; I never heard of any.
3937. But we see, occasionally, where one man or another is mentioned for special bravery? Yes, in other regiments.
3938. Even although in your regiment you know that yourself and others showed conspicuous bravery you never heard that you were mentioned in dispatches in any way? Never had any recognition of it at all.
3939. Trooper English, I think, at Dryfontein, carried a wounded man out under heavy fire? Yes.
3940. And yourself and Trooper Fisher and several others have done acts of conspicuous bravery, and, as far as you know, they have never received any recognition at all? None at all.
3941. *Mr. Chanter.*] Were those acts known to your officers? Yes. I was ordered by an officer not to go back. It was a heavy fire. It was the day Captain Bennett was wounded. We were riding away, and we made a mistake and rode into the Boer lines. I was ordered not to go back, but Nixon was one of my four, and, of course, I was responsible for him. The horse fell right on top of him.
3942. Who was the officer who ordered you not to go back? Lieutenant Legge and Sergeant Humphries. Nixon is here now.
3943. Would they consider that an act of insubordination—disobedience of orders? No, not in a case like that. They told me not to stop—"He is all right; do not stop." We were galloping away at the time, and the fire was very heavy.
3944. Did they make any remark to you after you had rescued this man? Some of the others did, but not the officers.
3945. The officers took no notice of it? No. I think Sergeant Humphries said to me, "Oh, he is back all right," or something like that. That is all I heard from him.
3946. When you were on the march on active service what were the military arrangements for the supply of food to the men—where was the base? When we were on the line of march we took our food with us. We had a very large convoy bringing it on. Of course, we had to make our own base as we went.
3947. *Chairman.*] From the Modder to Bloemfontein the base would be De Aar? Yes.
3948. *Mr. Chanter.*] Can you state the average distance that the convoy would be away from the base? There is a base from which the convoy would take the supplies.
3949. In the event of the convoy being cut off, how long would it take to get a fresh supply of food for the men from the base? It would take some days. It might take a fortnight.
3950. Can you give the Committee any information in regard to the non-supply of food from the base or the convoy;—in your squadron to whom did the men look for their food? They looked to their sergeant in the first place.
3951. To whom did the sergeant look? He looked to the quartermaster-sergeant.
3952. And to whom did the quartermaster-sergeant look? The quartermaster.
3953. And to whom did the quartermaster look? That I could not tell you.
3954. All you know is that the food was not supplied? It was not supplied as we thought it should be.
3955. You cannot tell the reason why? No.
3956. In reference to the helmets shown to you by the Chairman;—taking the most disreputable one, is that a fair sample? It is about a fair sample, I think.
3957. Of what the men were wearing? Of what the men were wearing before they refitted—that is, those who had helmets at all. A number of them had hats, and some had Imperial helmets, which they got at Karree Siding, principally.
3958. How long did the helmets which the men took with them last? They were shabby before we got over there, and we only wore them at one or two parades on the boat.
3959. Were they broken on the boat? The tops were crushed in; of course, nothing like they are now. They were shabby, although we only had them out two or three times on board.
3960. When you were out on the march at the front, I suppose it was usual for the men to lie on their helmets—to keep them on their heads when lying down? Sometimes; but it was not the rule. Some of them would do it.
3961. In the event of a halt for an hour or a couple of hours, the men would naturally lie down? They would lie down with their helmets on, of course.
3962. Would they take the saddle off the horse? No, not if it were only a halt for an hour or two. Sometimes we would not be allowed to take the bits out of the horses' mouths to give them grass.

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3963. To your knowledge, were those helmets treated with reasonable care? They were.
3964. Considering the duties and the kind of work that had to be performed? Yes; I know we were extra careful of them when we saw what they were made of.
3965. *Mr. Cook.*] Had you any experience over there as to the way in which the Imperial troops were provisioned—were you ever in close contact with any of them? Yes; they seemed to get better rations than we did.
3966. Would you attribute that to the better arrangements made by their officers? Yes; we put it down to the vigilance of their officers in looking out for their men.
3967. And so far as you were able to ascertain was that generally the case? Of course, sometimes they would be short too, but on the whole they were better treated than we were as regards rations.
3968. I suppose that in some of these rapid marches shortness of rations is unavoidable? You cannot expect to have full rations always, or even half rations; but when you see it there, and cannot get it, it is rather hard.
3969. What do you mean by seeing it and not being able to get it? At Klipdrift we had a very heavy rainstorm while we were on the march. It was on Sunday evening. Though the rations were there the quartermaster would not issue them. We went to the officers, and at last we went to the Colonel, and he managed to get half a biscuit each for us.
3970. Why would not the quartermaster give you any? He said the rations had already been issued. But we had not got them. They had been put on some waggon or something like that, and went astray. We never got any.
3971. Did he take no steps to satisfy himself that the men had not got them? He said the rations had been issued once, and he could not issue them again. The Colonel got us some about 10 o'clock that night. It was during a very heavy rain.
3972. In regard to the kit—you say you left a lot of things behind at the Cape? Yes. And then again at Bloemfontein. They are still there. My kit-bag is there still.
3973. Was it really intended that these things were to be dragged over the veldt? I think not.
3974. They were intended, I suppose, to equip you for the march, both here and after you got off the boat, until you got into the fighting country? Yes; I think that would be about it. We had orders from our officers to leave certain portions of the kit behind.
3975. In your opinion it was never intended to take all this kit with you to the scene of operations? No. I do not know what was intended here, but it was not intended among our officers to take it.
3976. Had you any opportunities of seeing "Tommy's" kit? Yes.
3977. Was his kit much like yours? I never saw his full kit, but his active service kit was small. That of the mounted men was just about the same as ours. The infantry, of course, carry very little—a blanket, waterproof sheet, water-bottle, haversack, and bandolier.
3978. But the Imperial soldier too, I suppose, had a very much more elaborate kit when he left Home? I could not say.
3979. You have said that you did not fare as well as "Tommy" in regard to provisions? Yes.
3980. I think you said you had the helmets out several times on the boat, going over? I think about three times.
3981. What would you want to wear helmets for on board the boat? For full-dress parade.
3982. Then you had full-dress parades on the boat? Yes, and kit inspections, when you had to show every article in your kit. We had three or four kit parades on the boat.
3983. What would that be for? To show that each man still had his full kit.
3984. There was no way of getting rid of any of your kit on board, except by throwing it overboard? Well, we lost a lot; we lost some with the crew. The crew got hold of it.
3985. You mean the crew commandeered it? Yes. They took our riding pants and different things that we would put out on the line. We would hang them out to dry, and next minute they would be gone.
3986. When was it that you began to perceive that the helmets were going? Shortly after we got them—long before we reached Africa.
3987. They were by no means firm when they were supplied to you? No.
3988. Had you any idea when the helmet was supplied to you that it was not as good as it might be? Well, we thought they were very light helmets at first—about as light as they could be. We could see at the time that they were not made of anything substantial, and would not look well after a heavy shower of rain.
3989. You thought that before you left here? Yes.
3990. Were you in the Service at all before you went out to South Africa? No; I was a civilian.
3991. Then you would not be able to make any comparison between the helmets supplied to the forces here and those supplied to the troops going away? No.
3992. You regarded the helmets as unsatisfactory from the first? Yes.
3993. Was that the general opinion amongst the troops? Yes.
3994. You have seen the Indian pith helmet? Yes; I have one of those.
3995. You know that it is much heavier than the helmet supplied here? Yes.
3996. For that reason would you prefer your own? No, not at all.
3997. You prefer the Indian pith helmet notwithstanding it is much heavier? Yes.
3998. Why? Because you can depend upon its lasting, and it is better for service. You can shoot with it; you cannot shoot with the other unless you reverse it. The pith helmet is a more substantial helmet in every way.
3999. Is it the custom to use your helmet as a pillow when you are out on the veldt? Yes; we often used them. Our old helmets were of very little use for that purpose.
4000. The Indian pith helmet would be? Yes.
4001. Owing to its elasticity? Yes; it would make a pillow, while the other would simply collapse.
4002. Altogether it is a superior helmet to the one which was supplied from here? Oh, yes.
4003. And would you regard it as a superior helmet to the cork helmet? I had one of the K.O.S.B's. cork helmets; it was not the same shape as the pith helmet; it was shorter at the back, and did not protect the neck from the sun so well.
4004. Which helmet of all would you regard as the most superior? The pith helmet.
4005. *Chairman.*] You say you were in Captain Bennett's squadron? Yes.
4006. Do you remember when you came in from Karree to Bloemfontein? Yes.

4007.

- G. A. Elliss. 4007. What condition were you in as regards clothes—underclothing, uniform, and everything? In a very bad state—and as regards boots too.
- 29 Aug., 1900. 4008. In fact, some of you had not had an opportunity of having a change of clothing for some weeks? That is so.
4009. And men, through no fault of their own, were actually lousy in some cases? They were.
4010. And when you came into Bloemfontein, what provision was made for you in regard to having a wash and a change;—how was the water supply carried on at that camp? I think it was over a mile away.
4011. Do you remember how many water-tanks you had for the whole Contingent? There was one large tank where we watered the horses.
4012. I mean for carting water for your domestic arrangements in the camp? There was one for each company.
4013. Could you get as much water as you liked? Oh, no; the water was very limited.
4014. Even in Bloemfontein? There was plenty of water there.
4015. But I mean as far as you were concerned? We had not the opportunity of getting it.
4016. You had one water-tank for each squadron? I would not be quite certain on that point, but I think so.
4017. It might have been one for the whole Contingent? No. I know that E Company and D Company each had a water-tank.
4018. Do you remember if there was practically a guard there on the water-tank? There was.
4019. So that you could not get any water unless you put in a proper claim for it? No; the water-cart would be full there sometimes, and we would have our bottles empty, and would not be allowed to take any.
4020. That was at Bloemfontein? Yes.
4021. And about a mile away there was a tremendous dam of water? Yes.
4022. But before you could go to that dam to wash your clothes or do anything you would have to get leave from your officers? You would have to get leave, and you would have to be off duty also. We were supposed to be having a rest there, but we were grazing horses and at the stables all day almost.
4023. Did you know anyone named McMillan in your squadron? Yes; there were two of that name. I know the one you mean—he was a tall, fat man.
4024. Did you notice anything peculiar about his pants when he came into Bloemfontein? Yes.
4025. Will you explain to the Committee the condition in which his pants were? He had a pair of underpants on, and his other pants were torn off from above the knee, and the underpants were very grimy. I noticed him particularly.
4026. As a matter of fact, they were only an apology for pants? That is all.
4027. They had gradually dropped off until scarcely anything was left? Yes. The majority of the pants were in a very bad condition.
4028. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did I understand you to say that the clothing—the jackets and the pants—were of good quality? Yes. I am making no reflection at all on the clothing. The clothing was good, but we had it too long. We had too much work to do, and wore it out. I consider the pants were good and the boots too, but we had them too long.
4029. How long had this particular pair of ragged pants been in wear? From the time we left here.
4030. What length of time would that be? About three or four months.
4031. Were the pants exposed to more than ordinary wear? In making breast-works we had, of course, to carry stone, and pants will not last very long at that kind of work. I think the pants lasted us as well as any pants would have lasted under the circumstances. I think they were very good.
4032. *Chairman.*] You were in the same squadron as this man McMillan? Yes.
4033. And there was also a trooper called Young? Yes, J. D. Young.
4034. Did you ever hear of any complaint made by either of these men about only being supplied with one pair of pants? Yes; I think that was in the case of McMillan. I would not be sure, but I know there were several cases of the kind. Somehow or other they could not get fitted at the time, and then bustled away with only one pair.
4035. Did you ever hear out there that the quartermaster who was in charge of the issuing of these stores stopped £1 out of the pay of either Young or McMillan? I heard that 19s. 6d. was stopped for pants that were never supplied.
4036. And the officers afterwards admitted that they had never been supplied? Yes.
4037. When you got your kits up from Capetown to Bloemfontein, of course you had your second suit in your kit? Yes.
4038. But those unfortunate men who had only one pair of pants issued to them here, of course had no second pair? No; and a number had taken their second pair of pants, and had worn them out.
4039. I suppose amongst the men you always found a readiness and willingness to undergo any hardship without complaint? Yes, without flinching at all.
4040. There were not any that might be called growlers amongst them? No, not without cause.
4041. Did you get any stuff supplied from the New South Wales Red Cross Society? No.
4042. Do you know if any of your comrades got anything? I never heard of it.
4043. I suppose you had not much opportunity of visiting that Red Cross establishment? Not that one. But a lance-corporal and myself visited one Red Cross Society to take some shirts and things to those who were in hospital at Karree.
4044. But you did not visit the New South Wales Red Cross Society controlled by Nurse Morgan? No; I never heard of it.
4045. You had not much chance; you were not long in the town of Bloemfontein? Not the second time. The first time we were within 4 miles of the town for a fortnight.
4046. This society was not established there then;—would you be surprised to learn that the New South Wales people sent out great quantities of flannels, socks, shirts, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., gathered from all the towns of New South Wales? I had heard so from home, but I never saw anyone or met anyone who had received any of those things.
4047. If, when you came in from Karree, you could have got a few hundred good comfortable undershirts they would have been very acceptable? Very.
4048. And you would think it would be neglect on the part of some one if they were lying there in the Red Cross establishment, and no one took the trouble to get them for you? Certainly.
- 4049.

4049. *Mr. Chanter.*] You said that the kits were inspected on board the ship on two or three occasions; —was a very careful inspection made? Yes, you had to have every article. The inspection was made, not as to quality but as to the different articles. G. A. Ellis.  
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4050. At those inspections, were any of the men found to be in possession of more than the regimental supply? Not on inspection days; I do not know of other days.
4051. Was there any "commandeering" of clothing on board—one from another? Well, I think there was.
4052. To use a plainer term, was there any thieving on board? Well, yes; a little. You would occasionally hear of someone losing a pair of socks, or something like that. I had to pay for a pair of socks of which I was short.
4053. Did you hear of any of the men losing their pants at any time? Yes. Some of the pants were found. One pair I know of was found in the sailors' quarters. It was taken from the line while drying.
4054. The man from whom those pants were stolen would be deficient at the kit inspection? Yes; he had to pay. I could not say exactly whether he paid or not. I think the 19s. 6d. was stopped from him; but when he got the pants back the amount was refunded—either refunded or struck off.
4055. So that the fact of some of the men having only one pair of pants on board the ship would perhaps be due to their other pair of pants having been stolen? Perhaps so; but I know that some of the men were not supplied with two pairs of pants.
4056. You know that? Yes. Trooper Watts, I know, was deficient of a whole kit.
4057. And was he lined up for inspection? Yes.
4058. And what was the action of the officers when it was found that he had no kit? I think they took his explanation. I think he came in at the last moment. I know, in reference to his pants, that he could not get any large enough before he went away. He could not get the two pairs large enough; he got one pair.
4059. Were there any number of the men who were supplied with only the one pair of pants? There were several of whom I know—men of my own squadron.
4060. I understand that the rule is, that if a man is deficient in his kit, a deduction is made from his pay? If he is deficient before he goes into action.
4061. *Chairman.*] That is, if he had been supplied with the articles and had signed for them? Yes.
4062. But if they had never been issued to him? I suppose he could prove that.
4063. *Mr. Chanter.*] On the officers making an inspection and finding that a man had only one pair of pants, what explanation would they ask for? They would ask him if he had only one pair issued to him, or, if not, where was the other pair.
4064. If the man replied that he had only one pair issued to him? They would pass on to the next man. There was no means on board of further inquiry.
4065. But we have been told that there were extra stores on board to the amount of 10 per cent.? The men never got the second pair.
4066. Could not the officer immediately take steps to supply the deficiency? No; I do not think so.
4067. As far as you know, the deficiency was not made good on board? No.
4068. Was it made good when you arrived at the Cape? No. In one case that I know of it was not; I could not speak of the whole of them. I refer to the case of Watts, who only had one pair.
4069. And did he go into action with only one pair? Yes. Of course, we are supposed to leave one pair behind at the base.
4070. But he would not leave any behind if he had only one pair? No.
4071. Apart from the hurry, and a certain amount of unavoidable hardship, do you think that matters could have been materially remedied if your officers had been more practical in their methods of distribution? I think so. We put it down to their newness to the work—their want of experience, occasionally, in getting things for us.
4072. Due discipline being observed, were the relations of the officers and the men as they should be between soldiers? Oh, I think so; yes.

Leslie Reginald Hopkinson called in, sworn, and examined:—

4073. *Chairman.*] You were a private in the Mounted Infantry Contingent, commanded by Colonel Knight? Yes.
4074. What Company? D Company.
4075. Who was the Captain? Captain Bennett.
4076. You went from Sydney in the "Southern Cross"? Yes.
4077. What were the conditions in regard to tucker, and that sort of thing, on board the "Southern Cross";—were the provisions good, bad, or indifferent? They were not too good.
4078. Some of the provisions were not too fresh, were they? No.
4079. Do you know if any complaint was made amongst the men, in regard to the provisions, on the way out? Yes; there were two or three complaints made. The men went to the officers, who I think did the best they could for them.
4080. Is it a fact that some of the food supplies had to be condemned, and something else substituted? Yes.
4081. Were you out at Karree? No.
4082. You were camped at Rusfontein? Yes.
4083. Do you remember seeing me out there? I cannot say I do.
4084. You had no tents? No.
4085. And it rained considerably there for five or six days, did it not? Yes; about five days.
4086. It can rain fairly well there when it starts? Yes.
4087. What was the food like when you were camped at Rusfontein, about 2 miles from Bloemfontein? The food there was pretty good.
4088. Of what did it consist? We had about half a loaf of bread a day—the loaves were 1 lb. loaves; and we had jam every second day, and cheese. That was the best food we got while I was with them.
4089. And you had bouilli beef, or sometimes fresh beef? Nearly always fresh beef.
4090. How did the bouilli beef compare with some of the fresh beef you got out there? I would rather have the bouilli beef by far.

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4091. I think that is the general opinion among most of the "Tommies"? Yes.
4092. The fresh beef always seemed to have been cut off the horn, or some such part? Somewhere where it was pretty hard.
4093. What was the quality of the bread,—was it good? It was not very good.
4094. A bit doughy? Yes, it was doughy, but we were glad to get hold of it.
4095. And pretty dark in colour? Yes.
4096. If anyone supplied you with bread of that quality here you would be apt to object? Certainly.
4097. Do you know what they used to charge for one of those small loaves? You could buy one for 2s. I paid 5s. just out of Johannesburg for a loaf of bread.
4098. So that it was rather an expensive country if you wanted to purchase anything in the way of food? Yes.
4099. The additional cost is due, is it not, to the fact that there are long lines of communication to keep up, and consequently great difficulty in getting stuff there? Yes.
4100. What did you think of the saddles and the horse equipment that you had? It was pretty fair, but the D's on which you hang your things broke off soon.
4101. They were too weak, and could not carry the weight of your accoutrements, saddle bags, &c.? Yes.
4102. How did the horses' backs stand, as a rule? I think the padding used to give the horses sore backs at times.
4103. Before you got the remounts at Bloemfontein the horses were a pretty scrubby-looking lot, were they not? Yes.
4104. And most of them then had, or had previously had, sore backs? Yes.
4105. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was the sore principally on the wither or the back of the horse? Principally on the wither.
4106. *Chairman.*] In fact, some of them were sore all over? Yes.
4107. Did you afterwards get the military saddles? I had a military Imperial saddle issued to me at Naawpoort.
4108. How did you like it for that class of work when you got used to it? It is a good saddle, I think.
4109. It has a bigger bearing on the horse's back, being longer? Yes.
4110. And seems to be better for the horse as well as the rider? Yes, much better for the horse.
4111. The saddles you took with you might be right enough for ordinary bush work, but do you consider they were class enough for military purposes? No.
4112. As a matter of fact, as soon as you got Imperial saddles you discarded them? Yes. I would rather have the Imperial saddle by far.
4113. Was it not a standing joke amongst some of you, that the greatest disaster that could occur to the Boers would be to throw those saddles out on the veldt and let them pick them up? I have heard that said.
4114. That went to show that they had not a very high opinion of the saddlery? Exactly.
4115. How did your helmets stand? The helmets were no good at all.
4116. They were of this pattern, were they not [*sample gossamer helmet produced by Major Boam*]? Yes; that is something like what they were when we left.
4117. And afterwards they became like that [*Second Contingent helmet, returned from the front*]? Yes.
4118. And afterwards did you see any of them look like that [*the better of two returned helmets produced by Major Boam*]? Yes, concertinas.
4119. You used to call them that in joke amongst yourselves? Yes.
4120. That would be a fair sample of what the helmets were like before you got supplied with fresh ones? Yes.
4121. Did you ever see one like that [*the worst of the two returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*]? I cannot say I ever saw any as bad as that.
4122. Still, if I tell you that I got that direct from one of your Contingent, you would have no reason to doubt it? No; they would come like that in time.
4123. Looking at the material inside, you can see that it is not the sort of stuff with which helmets should be made? Yes.
4124. That material would be more suitable to wrap butter in, would it not? Yes; something like that.
4125. How did the great-coats wear? They were not very good, either; the water used to come through them.
4126. This is the pattern, is it not [*produced*]? Yes, that is the style; but none of them were as good as this one when we started from here. They must have been old ones, because at the back were the names of the different regiments they had belonged to in Sydney. None of them were new.
4127. You say they would not resist the rain? No.
4128. Afterwards the Imperial authorities supplied you with overcoats? Yes; they were dark blue, lined with red.
4129. How did they seem to suit? They were a great deal better than the overcoats we got from here.
4130. They would resist the rain to a very great extent, would they not? Yes; and were a great deal warmer.
4131. You had to camp without any tents, and sometimes without any blankets, and it was necessary that you should have a very good overcoat, was it not? Yes.
4132. Because it knows how to be cold out there, does it not? Yes; it is very cold at night.
4133. And even when there is no rain a very heavy dew or frost falls during the night? Yes.
4134. So that in the morning the grass or herbage, if there is any about, will be hanging with the water? Yes.
4135. So that even out doing patrol work at night you want something to protect you from the dew, even if there is no rain? Yes.
4136. And you think the overcoat supplied by the Imperial authorities was very much superior to this one? Yes.
4137. In regard to the balance of the clothes, how did you like them? I always found that they were pretty well.
4138. Apart from the helmet and the overcoat, do you think the other portions of clothing were of fairly good quality? Yes.
4139. And you have no fault to find with them? No.



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4140. Were you supplied with two full suits of clothes? I was supplied with two full suits, but I only wore the one tunic all the time I was there.
4141. I suppose you got through a couple of pairs of pants? I had two pairs of pants. One pair I had at Naawpoort, when they were put into the kit bags, and I have not seen them since, and do not know where they went to.
4142. That was the fate of a great many kit bags? Yes.
4143. They were left at some base, and the troopers never saw them again? Yes.
4144. Did you know a trooper named McMillan in your squadron? I think I know McMillan by name.
4145. And another trooper named Young? I know Young to speak to.
4146. Do you remember seeing anything special about McMillan's pants? No.
4147. Are you aware, from your own knowledge, that some of the members of the Contingent only had issued to them one suit of clothes when they left here? I know that a trooper named Watts only had one suit issued to him.
4148. And there might have been other cases which you do not know of? Yes.
4149. Do you remember seeing that Contingent after they came in from Karree, and when they were camped close to the Irish hospital? No; we went away from Bloemfontein the day before they came in.
4150. You went with Captain Holmes? Yes.
4151. Would you mind telling the Committee what your idea was as to how you were to be paid? I was told that I could leave money here. I left 3s. 4d. for my mother, and I was to get the 1s. 2d. out there—Imperial pay.
4152. Your impression was that you were only to get 3s. 4d. here, with the addition of the Imperial pay—making 4s. 6d. altogether? Yes.
4153. Did you ever hear this question discussed amongst the men themselves out there? Yes; I have often heard them talk about the pay. That is all they believed they were to get—3s. 4d. here.
4154. Did you ever hear the theory advanced that they should get 4s. 6d. here, in addition to the 1s. 2d. Imperial pay? I heard the First Contingent talking about that, but none of our own Contingent.
4155. Taking into consideration the scarcity of rations and the liability to enteric fever, dysentery, and that sort of thing, apart altogether from the ordinary difficulties of warfare, you had a pretty rough time of it? Yes.
4156. How far did you go north? To Johannesburg.
4157. From Bloemfontein, after you went to Thabanchu, going north, I suppose you had some pretty trying times on the march? Yes.
4158. Some days, I suppose, you would get very little "tucker"? Some days none at all.
4159. Either for yourself or your horse? Yes; the horse got very little.
4160. And I suppose you suffered occasionally also from a difficulty in getting anything like decent water? Yes; you could not call any of the water decent.
4161. All those rivers in South Africa seem to have the same peculiarity, and look like mudholes? Yes.
4162. Did you find that the men, all through, seemed to face all those difficulties in a most satisfactory way? Yes.
4163. None of them were what you would call chronic growlers? Oh! no.
4164. But I suppose, in some cases, where rations ran short and where there was absolute neglect on the part of some one or other, the men would naturally feel annoyed? Yes.
4165. When the men knew that the provisions could not be obtained, they went without in a very cheerful way? Yes.
4166. I suppose that sometimes you came to the conclusion, in your own mind, that some one had blundered when you were perhaps a day or more without anything to eat? Yes; we thought some one was at fault.
4167. Because, after all, it is not a difficult country to get a transport through, is it? I could not say.
4168. I mean the tracks are all pretty solid? Yes.
4169. You were invalided from Johannesburg with enteric fever? Yes.
4170. *Mr. Chanter.*] Do you feel any effects from the fever now? If I walk any distance I feel it in my legs, and I cannot put my mind to reading a book or anything like that now. If I sit down to read, I read a couple of lines and give it up.
4171. How long were you in the hospital? About a month I think. I was bad before I went in, and I was bad after I came out. They said I was well enough to come out, but I knew myself I was not too well.
4172. From Bloemfontein you were with the advance column? Yes.
4173. But prior to that you were taking on remounts? Yes.
4174. On board the ship, did you hear of any men being deficient of any of their kit? Yes. I never got my kit myself until I was within a week of Cape Town. There were three or four of us who did not sign until the last day of leaving here. I went away in the uniform of the regiment to which I belonged in Sydney, and I never got my kit until within a week of arriving at Cape Town.
4175. When you were lined up for kit inspection, did you notice whether any of the men had only one pair of pants? Yes.
4176. Did they say they only had one pair issued to them? Yes. Trooper Watts only had the one tunic and the one pair of pants issued to him.
4177. Was he supplied with any more on board? I could not say; I know he did not have the second tunic up as far as Naawpoort.
4178. Was there any commandeering or any thieving on board? Yes, a lot of it.
4179. Of clothing? Everything.
4180. So it was possible for a man to be deficient in consequence of having had some of his kit stolen? Yes.
4181. Were there many cases in which only the one pair of pants for instance had been issued? I cannot say there were many cases, I only know of one or two.
4182. You do know yourself of one or two cases? Yes.
4183. Do you know whether, in those cases, when you landed at the Cape the deficiency was made up and the kit completed by the officers? I could not say. Watts was without his things until he got to Naawpoort.
4184. Did the men make any complaint to their officers on board in regard to the quality of the food? Yes.

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4185. Did the officers take any steps to remedy matters? Yes; the officers did their best. There was always an alteration when we made a complaint.
4186. After the complaint had been made, and the officers had interfered, was the supply better? Yes.
4187. In regard to the saddles, were the sores on the horses confined more to the withers than to the back? Yes; they were more on the wither than on the back.
4188. What was the average weight that you would carry on the pommel of the saddle? I could not say exactly.
4189. I presume you did not carry saddle frames? No.
4190. When encamped, how did the men use the saddles; did they put them in the tent? They had no tents to put them in.
4191. You did not string a rope and put them across? No; when you got off you would link the horses together and put your saddle in front of the horse.
4192. Did you use them for sitting on, or for pillows? No.
4193. Did any of the men use them for that purpose? Yes; they used to sleep on them at night, and if it came on to rain they would lay them across their chests for protection. At Rusfontein we got galvanized iron off the roof of the houses and made bits of huts to put the saddles in.
4194. The saddles were not used for seats on the ground? No, I never saw that.
4195. Were there any footballers in your corps? I could not say.
4196. You did not have any games of football with the helmets? No; I never saw the men playing football with them.
4197. The helmet shown to you by the Chairman, for instance, was not used as a football? I could not say; I never saw it before.
4198. Did that helmet belong to a member of your corps? Yes; in the same regiment.
4199. Can you give any reason why, if it had ordinary care, it should be burnt inside? I cannot say why it should be burnt inside like that.
4200. Were there any of your men who, in some exceptional cases, would not take reasonable care of their things? Yes; there were a lot who would not take care of them—who would sleep on them, or do anything like that with them. They would not stand any treatment like that. If you put your head on the helmet it would go in. I never tried it with mine.
4201. Did the bulk of the men use their helmets in a reasonable manner? Yes.

Martin Abel called in, sworn, and examined:—

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4202. *Chairman.*] Were you a member of the Second Contingent? Yes; under Colonel Knight.
4203. What Squadron were you in? B Squadron.
4204. Who was the Captain? Captain Lenehan.
4205. You left Sydney in the "Southern Cross"? Yes.
4206. What were the provisions on board like? Not too good.
4207. What was the meat like? Sometimes we could eat it, sometimes we could not.
4208. And the bread? Very doughy.
4209. The provisions generally were bad or indifferent? Yes.
4210. Did the men make any complaint? They were always complaining, but they could get no satisfaction.
4211. You landed at Cape Town and proceeded to Modder River? Yes.
4212. From there you joined in the march to Bloemfontein? Yes.
4213. Will you give me your opinion upon some of these helmets;—I suppose you were all supplied with helmets? Yes.
4214. Is *Exhibit C* like the helmet with which you were supplied? Yes, in shape, but it was lighter than that in colour; we had to put Condry's fluid on to the helmets to darken them.
4215. I do not suppose you are an expert in helmets; still, do you think the gossamer material of which this helmet is made would resist wet? No; the wet used to come through.
4216. You were not surprised, when you look at the material, that the wet did come through? Not a bit.
4217. How did your helmet stand? It was very easily dented, and it was finally of no use to anyone.
4218. You see this helmet (*Exhibit I*), returned from the front;—would that be a fair condition for a helmet to be in after it had been worn for some time;—would the helmets with which you were supplied be in a better or worse condition? Worse.
4219. This helmet is a bit soft on the top? Mine was worse than that.
4220. As a matter of fact, did not the men generally call them concertinas? Yes.
4221. From the fact that they collapsed? Yes.
4222. Here is a helmet which I myself brought from the front;—yours was, I suppose, in much the same condition as that? Mine was slightly worse.
4223. This helmet, according to the name inside, belonged to Walter Kavanagh;—you are satisfied, I presume, that that would be Kavanagh's helmet? Yes; it is of the same description as those supplied to us.
4224. You say that yours wore even worse than that? Yes.
4225. You wore the helmets from here to Bloemfontein? Yes.
4226. You arrived at Capetown about the 20th February? Yes.
4227. And you got fresh helmets supplied at Bloemfontein from the 20th to the end of April? Yes.
4228. So that your helmet would have had only two months' actual wear? Yes.
4229. And you say that during that time your helmet got worse than that I am now showing you? Yes; my horse fell on the top of me, and my helmet went underneath. It was worse than the helmet you are now showing me, however, before that. Of course when it got underneath the horse it got broken up altogether.
4230. You see this other helmet, brought from the front;—were many of the helmets you saw in as bad a state as that? Yes; I have seen a number as bad as that.
4231. You see the gossamer material of which that helmet is made;—have you ever seen what is called "butter cloth"? Yes.
4232. With the exception that "butter cloth" is cleaner than that piece which I now show you, it would resemble it, would it not? It is something similar.
- 4233.

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4233. You do not think it is the sort of material which would resist wet? No.
4234. In your opinion, therefore, the helmet supplied to you was of very bad quality? Yes.
4235. It did not stand wear at all? No.
4236. What did you think of the helmets before you went away? I thought they were very light, but that if we got any changeable weather they would be of very little use. In hot weather, it looked as though they would not be of much use to the back of our heads. They had no peak on them, and our faces began to peel from exposure to the sun. We had to turn the helmets back to front to keep the sun off, and what with the dust and sweat, and our faces peeling, it was very painful.
4237. Did you belong to any Volunteer regiment before you went away? No; I was a trumpeter of the Permanent Artillery.
4238. Did you always wear a helmet? In the summer time, and caps in winter.
4239. You had no experience of the soft felt hat? No. I got one coming away from Cape Town, but I had no previous experience of it.
4240. Would you think it a more comfortable and serviceable article of wear than the helmet? I think so.
4241. You would much prefer a soft hat to a helmet? Yes.
4242. Even if the helmet were of better quality than that supplied to you? Yes.
4243. Do you think that is the general opinion among the men? Yes; they all, when they saw the hats, tried to exchange their helmets for them.
4244. In regard to the other clothing supplied, did you think it suitable? I had to make mine last as well as I could, because they gave me only one pair of trousers.
4245. Did your tunic stand fairly well? Yes.
4246. And the pants? Yes.
4247. How did the overcoat suit you? Some of the overcoats supplied were all right; I had a good one, but a number of them did not seem to stand wear at all.
4248. Do you know if they were all new, or whether some of them were second-hand? I could not say.
4249. Were they waterproof? When it rained there, it rained as a rule very heavily; the coats kept the rain out for about three hours of good rain—at least mine did; I do not know about the others.
4250. You reckon that yours was a specially good one? Yes.
4251. Was it like the overcoat exhibited? Yes; but I think mine had more lining.
4252. The coat exhibited has no lining? No; mine had white lining across the shoulders.
4253. That might to some extent account for its keeping out the rain? Yes.
4254. Have you since been supplied with Imperial overcoats? Yes; I got one in Capetown.
4255. One of the dark blue ones? No; I got a Queensland coat; a new one.
4256. Did you see any of the blue ones given out, with red linings? There were some new blue ones given out, but they were not the kind of coat you are referring to; they were not quite so heavy.
4257. Did you see any of the big heavy coats, with pockets in the sides? No.
4258. How far north did you go? I got within 5 miles of Bloemfontein.
4259. The big overcoats were given out afterwards? Yes.
4260. Then you got enteric fever? I had a horse fall on me first; then my kidneys were injured, and I was sent into hospital. I got enteric fever afterwards.
4261. Then you cannot speak in regard to what took place after your arrival at Bloemfontein? Not from personal knowledge.
4262. What do you think of the saddlery supplied? It was no good.
4263. That is the conclusion you have come to? Yes.
4264. You think it was unsuitable? Yes.
4265. Was it the means of giving many of the horses sore backs? It gave them all sore backs.
4266. Were the sores on the withers or on the backs? Both.
4267. Did you find that the D's would not hold? They would not hold at all.
4268. The result would be that, in using them, you would be liable to lose your equipment? You would be liable to lose everything on the saddle.
4269. I suppose you saw some of the military saddles there? Yes.
4270. What opinion did you form as to them? They were a great deal better than ours; they were stronger in every way.
4271. The panels were much longer? Yes.
4272. They would therefore cover a greater space and ease the horse? Yes.
4273. Distributing the weight more evenly over the horse? Yes.
4274. In regard to provisions—how did you get on during the march; you had a pretty rough time, had you not? Sometimes it was catch-as-catch-can; at other times we got two biscuits given to us. When you went to ask for meat you would find that the officers had it, and there was none to spare, or something of that sort.
4275. So that you had a pretty rough time of it? Yes.
4276. You were at Paardeburg? Yes.
4277. It was just before Paardeburg that you had your first engagement? No, it was after Paardeburg. We were patrolling up and down the river when they brought Cronje's lot down. We were sentry all round, to see that they did not escape across the Modder.
4278. You were there when young Holborow got shot? Yes; I took him to the hospital.
4279. You had a pretty hot five minutes? Yes; it was hot while it lasted.
4280. Do you know Trooper English? Yes.
4281. Did you hear about him rescuing some one? No.
4282. You say that provisions were very scarce? Yes.
4283. And I suppose that food for horses was also pretty scarce? Sometimes we could not get any.
4284. Even when you got your full rations it was not enough for you? No.
4285. Not for a hearty young man having a lot of work? No.
4286. You got what was alleged to be a pound of bouilli beef? Yes.
4287. But, as a matter of fact, it was a short pound? Yes; they put so much of it into the tin, and there was not the quantity which was supposed to be put in.
4288. In fact, the weight was a little over three-quarters of a pound? Yes.
4289. How many biscuits were regular ration? We got only four.

4290.

- M. Abel. 4290. And, practically,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of bouilli beef is a full ration? Yes.
- 29 Aug., 1900. 4291. But in case of your going out for four or five days you would generally be limited to half ration? Yes; and we sometimes had to go on emergency ration.
4292. Did you ever see some of those emergency rations opened? Yes.
4293. I believe they are contained in a small tin about 4 inches long and oval in shape? The tins supplied to us at the Modder River were quite round.
4294. There is a division in the centre, and on one side there is chocolate, and on the other side beef tea? Yes.
4295. Altogether the whole lot would weigh how much? I do not know the weight, but the tin would not be quite as big as an ordinary glass.
4296. And that ration is supposed to keep you for how long? I do not know, but they told us not to open the tins unless we were fairly stuck for food.
4297. Would you be surprised to learn that that ration is supposed to last you for thirty-six hours? I do not think it would last me thirty-six hours.
4298. If you could get nothing else, perhaps it would; but you found, even when you were getting full rations, they were not quite sufficient? At times I thought so.
4299. There were many times when you could have done with another piece of beef and a loaf of bread? Yes; or a biscuit.
4300. When you got fresh beef and mutton, how did you fare? There was very little of it.
4301. And was the quality good? Yes; but we got very little.
4302. Which did you generally prefer, the bouilli beef or the fresh ration? The fresh meat.
4303. In some cases I suppose the men preferred the bouilli beef? Some would rather have the bouilli beef.
4304. I believe there is a certain regulation which provides for a ration of rum being served out to the troops occasionally? Yes.
4305. Did you get it pretty regularly? We got it once.
4306. But you were supposed to get it, how often? Twice a week, I heard.
4307. And you say you got it once? Yes; at Modder River.
4308. Do you think it was not supplied, or that, having been supplied, for some reason or other, you did not get it? I am not able to say.
4309. Did you, at any time during the advance from Modder River, see any special act of bravery performed by any of our men? No.
4310. Generally speaking, how did the troops regard the officers who went away from here—had they full confidence in them? Our men had in one officer—Lieutenant Liddiard.
4311. He is rather a smart fellow? Yes.
4312. How used you to view the Colonel? We did not think much of him; he used to get excited. The first time he was under fire he fired the first shot and then got back out of the firing-line; he lost his helmet and he lost his book, and we never saw any more of him until we went into Osfontein. I saw him there when I took Lieutenant Holborow to hospital.
4313. Is it a fact that sometimes, when the Colonel was in a tight corner, he used to sing out to the men in the most excited way? Yes.
4314. His language was sometimes a little more forcible than polite? Sometimes. I used to think that he would not remain too long among the men.
4315. You thought sometimes that his actions and language were such that he would so annoy the men that they would take the law into their own hands? Yes.
4316. And do what is supposed to have been done on other occasions, where the men are said to have shot their own officers in action? Yes; because he was always bullying, cursing, and swearing. The men would be always trying to do their best, and they were always willing when they got under fire. The more fighting they had the more they seemed to like it; but the Colonel used to curse and swear at them and use some horrible expressions.
4317. A rather favourite practice was to call them all "by and large bloody fools"? Yes.
4318. And when he got into a tight corner, instead of giving the order to retire in a proper and dignified way, did he sometimes say, "Retire, you bloody fools, retire!"? Yes; or he would say, "Come back out of that!"
4319. That sort of conduct did not impress the men at all? No. The men would do anything Lieutenant Liddiard asked them to do—they would obey his orders straight away, and think nothing of it; but when Colonel Knight gave orders they used to sulk, and did not care whether they obeyed or not.
4320. You were in Lieutenant Liddiard's troop? Yes.
4321. How did the Captain of the squadron get on? I never saw the Captain when we got under fire.
4322. Of course, when you were under fire, it would be mostly in extended order? Yes; but you can generally hear the Captain singing out to you if he is there.
4323. There would be how many troops in your squadron? Four.
4324. One troop would be under Lieutenant Liddiard, another under Lieutenant Basche, another under Lieutenant Kelly, and another under Lieutenant Anderson; there would thus be four troop leaders? Yes.
4325. So that if the squadron had instruction to advance to a position, each troop leader would receive instructions from the Captain and would take out his men to the positions indicated? Yes.
4326. So that you do not mean to convey to the Committee, when you say that you did not see the Captain that the chances are that he was not about? None of us saw him. A trumpeter on one occasion came in at night and said that he was lying under a rock, and that the Captain hunted him out and laid under the rock himself. On another occasion, when he saw some men galloping into the firing line, he turned round and called them damned fools, and asked them if they wanted to be shot.
4327. Who was the Captain? Captain Lenahan.
4328. Is it not the fact that there were generally a good many yarns going about at the front? Yes.
4329. Therefore, one had to be very careful as to what one had to believe? Yes.
4330. Then, although the trumpeter had told this tale, it may not have been true? It may not have been true, but all I can say is, that none of us saw him in the firing line. When the men camped at Osfontein, they were asking one another, whether any of them had seen Captain Lenahan, and everyone said "no."
- 4331.

4331. *Mr. O'Connor.*] You had no actual knowledge of the incident to which you refer? No.

4332. It may have been merely a rumour in the camp? Yes.

4333. *Chairman.*] In regard to the officers with the other squadrons, did you hear anything about them, or was your attention confined to your own squadron officers? I remember seeing Lieutenant Kelly among the men just the same as the others, but I cannot speak as to the other officers.

4334. As a matter of fact, you would have more chance of seeing the troop leader than the squadron leader? Yes; but in the first engagement we were split up, and we advanced in different directions for the kopje.

4335. Did you hear anything about Captain Hilliard or Captain Bennett? No; I only heard that Captain Bennett was shot at Driefontein.

4336. After the surrender of Cronje at Paardeburg did you proceed towards Bloemfontein? Yes; we marched all that day without anything to eat. We were picked out the night before we started for Bloemfontein to guard the river, and we were told that in the morning we should get coffee and biscuits before we started. We had only a biscuit and a bit of meat the night before. We were sent away on patrol all night, and in the morning we were all expecting a drink of coffee; we had been working all day before, and we were out all night doing two hours on and four hours off on patrol, but in the morning there was no sign of biscuit or coffee, and we had to go all day without anything to eat.

4337. You found it was not all beer and skittles being a soldier? Not in South Africa.

4338. I suppose you came across a number of Imperial troops, some of whom had seen active service before? Yes.

4339. What was their general opinion of the campaign as compared with other campaigns? They thought that it was a terrible place.

4340. They thought the campaign very severe? Yes.

4341. Still, taking it big and large, the men were always cheerful and willing to go on? Yes.

4342. They never grumbled if they knew the tucker could not be got? If they knew that the transport could not get in, they said nothing about it; if the food was there, they expected to have it.

4343. And when the rations were there, and they did not get them, they thought it pretty rough? Yes.

4344. In some cases where rations were on the ground and available, you did not receive the full amount? No.

4345. Whose fault do you think it would be? It would be McGlen's fault; he was the quartermaster. He would not let us go near the water-cask at times when we were almost dying for a drink, and when we got to the Klip Drift he let us go and get one small pannikin; that was all we got, and the rest we had to forage for the best we could.

4346. McGlen, apparently, was a bit of a martinet? Yes.

4347. I believe he is great upon the subject of regulations? Yes.

4348. There was always a general order to show that you ought not to get provisions at all? Yes.

4349. No matter what occurred, he could produce authority to show that it was right? Yes.

4350. And I suppose that in these cases the men naturally felt a bit annoyed? They did feel annoyed with him. It was his fault on the boat that we got such bad food. He gave us steak one day we could not eat; the men complained, and the matter was taken to the Colonel. He then told the Colonel that it was not the same steak he had put out to be cooked for the men. At night we got some rice and prunes, and he came down "smoothing" the men, and asking them if the rice was all right. They did not make any kind remarks, and after that they called him "The Smooger."

4351. You were taken ill before the time for the reissue of clothes? Yes.

4352. So that you could not speak as to what occurred then? No.

4353. What hospital were you in? I was at Rondebosch; I was sent to Kimberley at first, and from there to Rondebosch.

4354. What sort of treatment did you receive in hospital? Very good.

4355. When you got out of hospital as convalescent, did you come right away? I was in hospital for some time, and they then sent me on board a hospital yacht at Cape Town. I was treated very well there; that is where I picked up—in fact, I got quite fat.

4356. You are referring now to a yacht which a gentleman placed at the service of the Tommies when they were convalescent? Yes.

4357. Every kindness was shown you when you were on the yacht? Yes.

4358. From there where did you go? I went back to Rondebosch again.

4359. And then you went on board the boat? No, I was sent to the Maitland Camp; it is a cavalry camp two miles from Cape Town.

4360. Did you do duty there? Yes.

4361. Did you get refitted with uniforms? Not until I was just coming back. I had no clothes at all worth speaking of when I went there; if I wanted to go into Cape Town I had to borrow a suit of clothes to go in.

4362. How were you off for underclothing? I had only a shirt and a flannel bandage, which they gave me when I was coming from the yacht. When I went to Maitland we got no blankets, and I had to lie down on the damp ground and sleep the best way I could on my overcoat. We were five days without blankets, and the ground was terribly cold and damp.

4363. That again would be the fault of the quartermaster in camp? Captain Bailey, the Queensland officer in charge of us, did all he could. He said he could not get the blankets up; he tried hard to do so, and did all he could for us. Afterwards, some gentleman got on to him about it. He said he was on the Australian Committee; his name I think was O'Donnell. He saw the way in which we were getting treated. There was a "dixie" between five tents; the food was put into it, and the men used to rush at the "dixie" like dogs to get the meat and potatoes. Mr. O'Donnell sent a letter to Sir Alfred Milner, and he came out and inspected the place and got us put in some huts which they were building, and got us beds and blankets; he then got us clothes. Captain Bailey did not like this man coming about the place, and all the boys went to him and told him how things were going on. He made a complaint. But for him I do not think we should have got any clothes at all.

4364. So that, as far as the chief authorities are concerned, they seemed to be quite willing that the men should be well treated; when it came to Sir Alfred Milner's notice that our men were not being well treated, he took steps to have things altered? Yes.

4365. The chief men there seem to have desired to treat the men well, and to supply them with clothes? Yes.

4366.

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- M. Abel. 4366. But this desire was not carried out, because some of the under officers failed in their duty? Yes.
- 29 Aug., 1900. 4367. In regard to pay, what was your idea as to what you were to receive when you left here? We were supposed to get 1s. 2d. a day from the Imperial Government and 4s. 6d. from the New South Wales Government.
4368. Did you expect to get the 4s. 6d. and the 1s. 2d.? No.
4369. You expected to get 4s. 6d. altogether? Some men said they expected the Imperial pay and the 4s. 6d.; but I did not expect it.
4370. Still, I suppose you could do with it? Yes, it would be very handy.
4371. I suppose that anything you wanted to buy in the shape of provisions in South Africa was very expensive? Yes.
4372. Small articles of clothing, too, were also very dear? Yes.
4373. Did you, before you went away, sign an order for your pay to be given to any one? Yes.
4374. And while you have been away have they received the amount? Yes, 3s. 4d.
4375. You found that 1s. 2d. a day would not go very far in getting what you wanted? No.
4376. I suppose that on many occasions you could have done with a pound or two? Yes.
4377. To purchase simple necessities? Yes.
4378. Taking it all through, the part of the campaign you were engaged in was pretty rough work? Yes, very rough.
4379. Hard living? Yes.
4380. Hard fighting? Yes.
4381. And hard marching? Yes, at times;—we were sent out scouting. I was No. 1 in our four; and while we were some time out they would have tea or something like that, and often when we came in there would be nothing left for us.
4382. Was not some presentation of fruit, beer, tobacco, and cigars made by citizens to be distributed among the men? Yes.
4383. Did these things reach you all right? No; we never got any of them, and what we got we had to pay for.
4384. Who took the money;—what was done with it? I could not say.
4385. A large consignment of fruit also was put on board the ship? I never saw any fruit, only what the officers had.
4386. You think the officers were able to look after themselves fairly well? They did very well on board, from what we saw on the table. Everything seemed to be made pretty snug for them. If we complained about anything, they would put us on what were called Imperial rations. One table complained and they put them on Imperial rations and stopped their duff on Sunday.
4387. I believe the men used to buy poultry off the cook? Yes; sometimes they stopped the bread.
4388. Where did the cook bump up against the poultry? He used to cook it for the officers.
4389. I suppose he cooked more for the officers than they were likely to use? Yes.
4390. And what the officers did not eat he was able to sell to you fellows? Yes.
4391. The Imperial ration on board the ship is not too good? No.
4392. And when the men made any complaint, you say they used to threaten them with Imperial rations? Yes.
4393. Did you meet any of the Imperial regiments in the advance from the Modder? Yes.
4394. How did they get on;—did they get on as well as you did, or better? They seemed to do better than we did; they always seemed to have a biscuit to chew as they went along.
4395. But you do not think the ordinary Tommy can give the Australian points in foraging? No; but when we went foraging and brought anything home there was always a row about it.
4396. By whom? By the Colonel. He would always kick up a row if he saw anything or heard anything in that way.
4397. As a matter of fact, the Colonel used to get very wrath if you happened by accident to kill a sheep? Yes. He did not like it at all.
4398. And you think that on those occasions a great many of the Imperial officers used to look the other way? They did; they were always trying to get a bit of beef when there was a chance of it.
4399. I suppose they recognised that if men were to fight they must be fed? Yes.
4400. While the principle of commandeering may not be altogether right, it is at times absolutely necessary? Yes.
4401. Did the subordinate officers seem to take any notice of it if you got anything in the shape of mutton or beef? No, they would give you a look, and that was about all; they would never say anything to you.
4402. But the Colonel used to get very wrath? Yes.
4403. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you have any quarrel with Captain Lenehan? No.
4404. Are you friendly with him? Yes.
4405. Were you friendly with him going over on board the boat? Yes.
4406. Do you think it is fair to make such statements as you have made about your officer, seeing that he is in South Africa? Well, seeing the way in which they treated us over there, I think it is well to let people know about it.
4407. You have virtually accused your officer of cowardice in the field? No, I do not.
4408. You do not accuse him of cowardice? No.
4409. What do you accuse him of? I only mentioned the yarn that came in. I myself never saw him under the rock.
4410. Then you do not accuse him of cowardice? No.
4411. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, you have heard yarns about nearly every officer? Yes.
4412. And some of these yarns you knew could not be true? Just so; all sorts of yarns came in.
4413. *Mr. O'Connor.*] In fact, it was a common thing out there for one man to think himself a brave man and another man a bit of a coward? Yes. We were always joking with one another; we gave one another nasty hints now and again. If a man took it, it was his own fault; if he let it go by, he got on much better.
4414. You do not wish to lay any serious charge against Captain Lenehan of cowardice in the field? No.
4415. You have seen Lieutenant Liddiard in the field oftener than your captain? Yes.



4416. He would have charge of you on many more occasions than would your captain? Yes. M. Abel.
4417. *Chairman.*] With regard to the issue of clothing;—what clothing was supplied to you? I got two jackets and one pair of trousers. I was supposed to get another pair of trousers on the boat, but I never got them. 29 Aug., 1900.
4418. *Mr. Cook.*] Did you ask for them? Yes; they said they did not have them.
4419. *Chairman.*] So that you were a pair of trousers short? Yes.
4420. And if your health had remained good, and you had gone on to the front, you would have required them? Yes; I required them as it was.
4421. Do you know of any other man who received only one pair of trousers? No. We had kit inspection on the way over to South Africa, and I told them that I had only one pair of trousers, but they said that they had not any.
4422. Do you know that they were supposed to issue to every man two full suits, and in addition to that take 10 per cent. of spare suits for any emergency that might arise? Yes.
4423. If they had done that they would have been able to fit you out with a second pair of trousers? Yes; but they said that they had not any more.

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. COOK,  
MR. PIDDINGTON,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Clarence McIvor called in, sworn, and examined:—

4425. *Chairman.*] What are you by occupation? I am a stock expert, and hold the qualifications of a veterinary surgeon. C. McIvor.
4426. You were connected with one of the contingents that went to South Africa? I was directly connected with the Second Contingent from its inception to its embarkation, and also with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent. 30 Aug., 1900.
4427. In what way were you connected with them? I first offered my services as an officer, having had previous active service in the Veterinary Department. I could not get in, and I then offered to enlist as a private, but objection was taken on account of my age.
4428. Did you have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with matters relating to the forage? Assuming that the Committee want to get as much information as possible, perhaps I had better tell the story in my own way. I was there from the inception of the Second Contingent and saw the first horses put on the lines in December. Things were at sixes and sevens, and I made various suggestions, having had previous experience. Many of those horses had never been on picket lines previously, and I asked the officers of the day to have the heel ropes put on and let loose, so that the horses might become accustomed to them and so that the ropes might not injure their heels. This was not done. The horses were fastened on to the picket lines—to the pegs—and the result was that horses that had not been accustomed to have their heels strapped, in a great many cases had their heels injured—there were sores, suppuration, and greasy heels. I suppose there were 40 per cent. of them affected in that way. This was intensified by the fact that the heel straps were of new leather, and had never seen a drop of oil. I requested some of the officers to have the heel straps steeped in neatsfoot oil, which would do away with 30 per cent. of the friction, but the suggestion was not attended to. There were then a great number of injured horses on the lines, and I suggested that hospital lines should be put down, which Captain Le Messurier asked me to do. He gave me a fatigue party, and I put down hospital lines and got men set apart to attend to the horses that were injured. An abnormal number of horses were injured owing to the want of discretion on the part of the officers in selecting horses for the riding tests. Many of the horses had never jumped a fence in their lives, and did not know anything at all about it. The men were put on them, and they were presented at the three fences. Where the riders were resolute enough, horses that did not know anything about jumping were very frequently injured, and the men exposed to the risk of being rejected. I have judged horses frequently at shows. In one case a gentleman I knew came down to Sydney and enlisted as a private. He was put on an old crock of a horse that would not jump a rail on the ground, and he was rejected, although at one of the important country shows, where he always rode his own horse, he had competed in a hunting contest, and myself and my brother judge had given him first prize as the most finished horseman out of about thirty competitors. Yet he was rejected by Colonel Airey for inferior horsemanship. I presented these facts to Colonel Airey, who afterwards passed this gentleman on my word. The horse rations were probably the most unsuitable that were ever given to horses. Trying to follow out the Queen's Regulation Cavalry ration, which consists of 8 lb. of oats, 4 lb. of bran, and 20 lb. of hay, they substituted a ration consisting of the same quantity of oats and bran and 20 lb. of lucerne hay. If the gentlemen who had control of these affairs had had larger experience they would have known that they could not have given horses anything more injurious than lucerne, considering the work that would be expected from them. No one who wants any severe exercise out of horses ever gives them lucerne. It has an injurious effect on the lungs and the kidneys—the wind and the water. It will make flesh, but will not do anything to improve the muscle. The oats were given to the horses whole, without any chaff, still following out the British Army Regulations. The result was that most of these horses, being grass-fed country horses, bolted the oats without mastication, and the food went through them undigested. I made several representations that they should get some chaff, and substitute oaten hay, and so feed the horses that they would put on some condition, which would serve them when they got on camp work; but things were at sixes and sevens, and the men were inexperienced. To illustrate the want of promptness and knowledge, I may say that I suggested that a forge should be got, as a lot of the horses required to be shod, and there were several smiths among the troopers to act as farriers. I made this representation to Colonel Airey, who passed it on to Captain Le Messurier, and Captain Le Messurier passed it on to the Acting Quartermaster, who eventually made a requisition for a forge for this purpose. A cart was sent in, and a forge was brought out without any anvil. Next day another trip was made for an anvil and shoeing tools. The anvil and some hammers, pincers, knives, and rasps came out; but no tools or nails, and consequently another trip had to be made.

4429.

- C. McIvor. 4429. *Mr. Piddington.*] How long did it all take? It took four trips to get a forge from the Barracks, and when the anvil came it was so bad that the smiths could hardly beat a shoe on it. I only mention this in passing as illustrative of what happened. While on the question of transport carts, I may say that in my wide experience, and I have had a good deal of back-country experience, I have never seen anything more absurd than the military transport cart and transport harness. They belong to the seventeenth century. The harness of the poor unfortunate horse is exceptionally heavy, and actually clothes the greater portion of him. The result is that the perspiration produced by having to carry this abnormally heavy harness has an effect upon the horse. The most serious thing of all in connection with these transport-carts is that the draught is so high that the horse is incapacitated to the extent of 25 per cent. of what he would be able to draw if properly yoked; but the military authorities are hardly to blame in the matter, because this is the War Office pattern. Now I come to the saddlery. A thing I got myself considerably out of favour over was that I objected to so many artillery officers going out who practically did not know anything about cavalry or mounted infantry drill. I further represented to several officers that it was the most ridiculous thing I had ever seen that the Second Contingent should have no mounted drill. They got plenty of infantry drill on foot; but there were only one or two occasions when a small troop of twenty-five men were given mounted drill. They actually went on board the ship without ever having been mounted. When I made this representation, Captain Le Messurier and others said that they had no saddles, which was not quite correct, because there were probably 100 saddles there which would have been available. Several of the troopers had brought their own saddles, and there were some others. I saw most of the saddles and the gear. The saddles were made of fair material; but they were hurriedly put together. I saw the first load that came out, and I told them then that the saddles were so hurriedly put together that they would fall to pieces. I also said that the webbing girths must have been selected by somebody who had had no experience whatever, and that they would not last any time. I also objected to the stirrup-irons; they were made of what we back-block men call "pot metal." I further said that they could easily have got these saddles well within the time required if they had farmed them out to the different celebrated saddlers in our country townships, such as Wagga, Bathurst, and other places, where there are men who have wide reputations for making saddles. The number required could easily have been got by sending to Wagga for fifty, to Bathurst for fifty, and to Orange and other towns, instead of being put through a factory at a slop rate. There was a serious objection also to the stirrup-irons. I saw several accidents out there. The regulation boot was a fairly big boot. Many of those young fellows from the back country have pretty good "understandings," and when they put their foot into a stirrup-iron it was literally jammed, and in case of an accident, they could hardly get it out. I saw three or four men, who had come off their horses, dragged in this way.
4430. *Chairman.*] Were the stirrup-irons below the average size? Yes; they were quite below the average size. Nothing causes so much fear in a horseman as a stirrup-iron in which his foot is jammed. In regard to the saddlery, knowing South Africa, and that there was a lot of hill work to be done, I represented strongly that the Second Contingent, and all the other troops that were going, ought to be supplied with sound good breastplates. I may state that the D's in the saddles, on which are hung the trooper's rifle, bucket, and other paraphernalia, were simply scandalous. I pulled a dozen out. In regard to the saddles themselves, there is no new saddle, which, after a week's work, does not require restuffing, and these saddles should all have been used and restuffed before the men left. It was the most silly thing that was ever perpetrated. Everybody who knows about saddles knows that a new saddle must be restuffed after a week's work. One of the most ridiculous orders I had ever heard given in my life—and I have heard a few given at various times—was with regard to the gear the men were instructed to put under the saddle. First there was a heavy felt numnah, then there was the man's blanket, and then a water-proof sheet. This raised the saddle practically 8 or 9 inches above the horse's back, making the seat insecure and dangerous, as well as painful to the man and to the horse. This was an order that I was very much amused about. Three or four of the Dragoon Regiments in India were supplied with the skeleton saddle—a saddle without a panel—and orders were given that the waterproof, the blanket, and the numnah were to act instead of a pad; but our saddles were all colonial saddles, and yet this ridiculous order was insisted on and acted upon. With regard to the purchase of the horses, I was there every day, and I should be sorry to exaggerate in the slightest in regard to the quality of the horses. Colonel Airey was the officer in charge of the purchasing department, assisted at first by Lieutenant Veterinary Surgeon Bowker. I was very sorry to see an immense number of what I would term rusticated 'bus horses, who had served long terms of drudgery in the Sydney streets, purchased as mounts for these men. There is also another thing, which I am rather dubious about stating, and which is rather painful to me to have to say, but it is a fact, and I suppose it had better be brought out. Numbers of the officers had crocks in different places—practically pensioned off—screwed and useless. These crocks came in, and I noticed that a great many of them were accepted. I may tell you that after they rejected me, I was asked to write military articles and keep an eye on the Contingent, which I did very faithfully, and I may say that I was the Ishmail among the scribes; I always saw everything myself, while the other gentlemen of the Press went to the officers.
4431. *Mr. Meagher.*] For what paper were those articles written? They appeared in the *Australian Star*. I wrote under the pen name of "Old Campaigner." I may say that a few days before the Contingent left, after I had made strong representations to Major Knight and others about the rations the horses were getting, a few tons of chaff were sent down, and it was noticeable that the horses began to improve directly they had chaff, so that they could masticate their oats. The riding test was really not severe enough. It was a ridiculous thing. It was much better in the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, when Mr. Featherstonhaugh introduced a variation. The correct reason why the Second Contingent received little or no mounted drill, was because most of the officers, being artillerymen, knew nothing at all about mounted drill. Amongst the Sergeant-Majors there was only one who had any cavalry or mounted infantry experience. I fancy that had a great deal to do with the fact that the men were not drilled on horseback. It was very much better in the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent; they received a considerable amount of mounted drill from which both horses and men benefited, because a horse requires knowledge of drill as well as a man does.
4432. *Chairman.*] In regard to the saddles, you said that in hilly country the men ought to be supplied with good strong breastplates? Yes; a good strong plain leather breastplate.
4433. And were they not so supplied? No.

4434. Did they not have breastplates? No; the Second Contingent did not have breastplates—not that I saw. The saddlery was brought in cart-loads after the men had shifted on to the show-grounds, and a few breastplates might have been included in that way. But there were no breastplates with the first lots of saddles that came. C. McIvor.  
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4435. What officer was in charge of the Forage Department? That comes under the Veterinary Department; Captain Gribben would be responsible for that.

4436. You say that, to start with, they were giving the horses oats without any chaff? Yes; they followed the stupid Imperial Cavalry regulation, except that instead of having 20 lb. of English meadow hay, which is highly nutritious, they had 20 lb. of lucerne, a fodder which is essentially leguminous, and has the effect of bringing on a disease we call diuresis—a profusion of water, or a form of diabetes. There is not a single employer of horses—take, for instance, the big stables of Anthony Hordern—who sends an ounce of lucerne into his stable.

4437. It may be good enough for fattening, but does not do for work? For flesh production it is fairly good, but even then you must not have too much of it. It is very good for a change, and a little on board ship would have been very advisable.

4438. It would naturally make the horses soft? Yes; it would make them soft and flabby. My idea was to have the horses built up—to put a little muscle and condition on them—so that when they arrived in Africa they would be able to stand some hardship.

4439. What do you think of the horses, as a class, that were purchased for the Second Contingent? I think that 30 per cent. of them ought to have been rejected.

4440. From what you have seen, do you think that Lieutenant-Colonel Airey is really a good judge either of horseflesh or horsemanship? I should be very sorry to judge with him in the show-ring, because we should have very big differences. He never paid sufficient regard to the horse's feet, and one of the most essential things in Africa, and, indeed, anywhere, is to have a good-footed horse.

4441. You said that he rejected one man for his riding who had taken prizes in the show-ring? Yes, at the Wagga Show, not once, but repeatedly. I judged him once at Wagga, and he was given the prize as champion horseman, and there were thirty or forty other competitors, all pretty good riders.

4442. Do you remember his name? Yes—poor Andrews, who died at Capetown. He was so cut up about this that he would not go with the mounted rifles. He went over and joined the Australian Horse, and was immediately made a corporal.

4443. Do you know of any others who were rejected, and afterwards shown to be good horsemen? I saw three distinct cases of personation; men who wanted to go, and could not ride, found substitutes to pass the riding test.

4444. Did you know a trooper called Rudd? Yes, very well—Frank Rudd.

4445. Did you ever see him ride? Yes; that is a case that slipped my memory. I think he is about as good a horseman as you could find in Australia—an all-round horseman.

4446. He is considered a crack rough rider? Yes.

4447. Do you know whether he was rejected? Yes; I know he was, and I made representations to Colonel Airey about him too. It was the most ridiculous thing in the world. I would back him against any man on the ground as an all-round horseman. Probably he was a little rough; but as a horseman he was a really good man.

4448. Did you see of any of the forage supplied for the horses on board ship? I saw the "Southern Cross" fodder—the lucerne. There was a lot of that faulty. It was a bit rank—what we call a bit "bambooy."

4449. Did you see any of the transport waggons or carts that they had? Yes; I saw them all. I paid close attention to everything that was there.

4450. What sort of vehicles were they? The transport carts were of very good material, and well and faithfully built. But I find fault with the pattern, as I have already remarked. A practical carrier would not have anything to do with it. The draught is so high that you lose 25 per cent. of the pulling power of the horse.

4451. Did you take particular notice of the naves of some of the wheels? There were a few that were hurriedly put together and covered over with paint; but taking them on the whole, I think they were a fair lot.

4452. Is it a fact that in some of the carts the shafts were not interchangeable? Yes, that was so; some of them were fixtures.

4453. Do you think that either the carts or the waggons were suitable for that class of work? No, decidedly not. Knowing the country, I suggested that our Contingents, in order to get through the country, should have a number of pack-horses and pack-saddles. Two pack-horses would carry as much as you could carry in one of those carts through South Africa.

4454. But seeing that wherever an army has to go its guns and ammunition carts must also go, the pack-horse would only come in under certain special circumstances? For flying columns and despatch work.

4455. Is the class of waggon that is handled by the military here of a pattern which you would adopt if you were a private individual? Decidedly not.

4456. Do you know if there are any regulations in regard to weight, size, and that sort of thing? I could not say that; but I know they are unwieldy and unsuitable, even for carrying heavy material. They could be much lighter, and still quite as durable as they are now.

4457. Did you come to the conclusion, after taking a great deal of interest and doing a lot of work in connection with the Contingent, that amongst the Military authorities there were very few officers who had any idea how to treat horses at all? It was really scandalous the treatment the Second Contingent horses got on the lines. It was a most insane thing to take a good horse, fresh from the country, that had never been picketed before, and put him on the picket lines and make him fast by the head and the heels. There is a big chance of injury to the horse himself and also to the horses on the lines near him. The horses should have been trained to go on the lines.

4458. There was surely plenty of time to do that? Ample time. Five or ten men could have been deputed to look after the lines, and to take the new horses and make them trail the heel-ropes for a little while, and show them they had to be held by them.

4459. And if they had steeped the heel-straps in neatsfoot oil it would have been an improvement? It would have done away with 30 per cent. of the friction. The leather was new and hard, and, of course, it got wet, and the sand there made it much worse.

- C. McIvor. 4460. Did you see an examination of any of these horses conducted? Yes, repeatedly. In fact, I acted one day as veterinary officer in the selection of the horses. All the dealers got a tremendous "set" on me; I did not take quite as many as used to be taken.
- 30 Aug., 1900. 4461. Do you remember some instructions reaching the camp that they were not to take horses under 15·2? Yes. They paid more regard to the height of their horses than to anything else.
4462. Did you see a number of horses getting measured out on the range one day? Yes, I did; and I saw a beautiful horse rejected which ought not to have been rejected.
4463. Do you remember how many officers were gathered together to superintend the measuring of those horses? Yes; I think there was Major-General French, Major Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, Captain Lenehan, and Captains Mills, Gribben, and Pearce. I remember having to go to Captain Gribben. He was classifying horses in the different departments—infantry and cavalry. They had commandeered six or seven private horses belonging to friends of mine who were away drilling, and I had to go and make strong representations indeed to get those horses back.
4464. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that the horses that were on the line and which had not been picketed before suffered from greasy heels and other injuries in consequence? Yes. A tremendous lot of horses were injured on account of the practice of indiscriminately taking horses off the lines for riding tests and putting horses over fences that had no knowledge of negotiating a jump.
4465. *Chairman.*] Did you not say that at least 30 per cent. of the horses suffered from greasy heels? Yes; and I am sure I am understating it. As an old soldier, I may refer to the question of the helmets which I see has come under your consideration. From the very first I said the helmet was the most ridiculous thing you could take on an active campaign. They have adopted it in India, of course. It is very good in the barrack-room where you hang it up, but where you have to lie on the grass, and out in the wet and frost, your helmet begins to lose its shape and becomes useless, and when you are on the firing line it always gets down over your eyes somehow or other. They have, of course, a reason for not taking the wide-awake felt hats, but for a campaign the wide-awake felt hat is the best thing that could be taken.
4466. In the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, did you notice that some of the horses sent down as presents from squatters were practically useless—that they were dangerous to other horses and also to the men on account of their kicking propensities? A lot of the horses that were sent down by squatters as presents were certainly fresh, but I did not see any of them that a capable horseman could not master.
4467. And you think that the horses which the pastoralists sent down as presents were a good class of horse? Yes; in some cases they were excellent horses. I remember one lot in particular which came from Mr. Frank Mack, of Narromine; they were excellent horses. It was quite a pleasure to see them alongside some of the horses that had done service in 'buses. I may say that there were a great many of the 'bus-horse kind among the horses of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent also.
4468. Did you personally recognise those horses as having served in a 'bus? Yes; you can always tell a horse that has done a lot of collar-work. A trained eye will always distinguish such a horse.
4469. Were any of these 'bus-horses among the number of those which passed the inspection of the nine officers whom you mentioned? Yes; scores of them.
4470. *Mr. Piddington.*] The 'bus proprietors were working off their old stock? I do not know anything about that; but they went into the hands of the dealers, and they found their way into the camp, and many of them found their way to South Africa.
4471. *Mr. Meagher.*] In connection with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, was Mr. John Randall Carey one of the gentlemen who assisted in passing the horses? He was.
4472. I suppose you know that for many years he was a director of the 'bus company? Yes. I remember a very good joke when I was out there one day. Major Carey was buying a horse, with the assistance of the Lieutenant Veterinary Surgeon, and amongst the horses offered was a horse that had reputedly belonged to Major-General Hutton. The vendor was very loquacious. The horse was really a good sort of horse; but I noticed that on the near side he was hipped, and on the off side his hip was what was called "slipped." On account of these malformations it took half an acre of ground to turn him. They bought this horse, and I chaffed Major Carey about it immediately they had selected him. I said, "You have done a very clever thing in buying that horse—it will take half an acre of ground for him to turn in."
4473. *Mr. Piddington.*] Could you say how many instances occurred to your knowledge in which good riders were rejected through being put on these 'bus horses? It was really an every-day affair.
4474. Were there many of them? Yes, I saw any number. A good horseman always knows another. All you have to do is to see him pick up his reins and get into his saddle, and you know at once whether he is a good horseman or not. I saw any number of capable horsemen put upon those corks that should not have been used for the purpose, and the result was that they looked ridiculous. They had neither whip nor spurs, and when you are on an old plug, no matter how good a horseman you may be, you do not look as you ought to do. Apropos of this, they began to take umbrage at my suggestions out there. In fact, I was treated with a great deal of hauteur after things had settled down and got into the military rule. I remember suggesting to Colonel Airey and Major Knight that we should pick out a lot of the horses that we knew were capable of jumping, and then the horses would be less liable to be injured, and it would be fairer to the men in the riding tests. We picked out about forty horses that we knew were proved jumpers, capable of carrying the men over the obstacles, and the result was that fewer horses were injured and fewer riders rejected. Many a good man was rejected on account of his riding who should not have been rejected.
4475. Was it an every-day occurrence for one man to ride for another man? I cannot say. It was commonly reported in the tents among the men that there was a good deal of impersonation, and I know of three distinct cases.
4476. *Mr. Wilks.*] You stated in your evidence that many of the officers worked off some of their old "corks," as you called them? Yes.
4477. Was that general amongst the officers of the Contingent? I do not say it was general. I do not say it was the officers of the Contingent even. But certain military officers had certain horses that were practically pensioned off—out for long spells, more or less screwed—and they appeared, and a great many of them were accepted.
4478. You do not say the officers were officers of the Contingent? No.
4479. Do you say they were Staff Officers? They were military officers of New South Wales.
4480. That might mean Volunteer officers? I do not mean Volunteer officers; I mean Permanent Military officers.
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4481. Staff Officers? Yes.
4482. Staff Officers worked off their horses that were pensioned off—what you call “crocks”? They worked off horses that were more or less used up.
4483. That were not marketable under ordinary circumstances? Quite so; or, if they were marketable, they were marketable at a very small sum.
4484. You would put them on a level, perhaps, with the ’bus horses you spoke about;—were they worse than the ’bus horses? Some were worse, and some better.
4485. And did they get a substantial price for them? I think so; I am not quite sure about the price, but I am given to understand the price was satisfactory to the vendors.
4486. Then the vendor would probably be the purchaser too? No; the horses had to pass Colonel Airey and also the Military Veterinary Officer.
4487. But in that case Colonel Airey and the Military Veterinary Officer would be passing horses which belonged to fellow officers of the Staff? I do not say that there was any collusion in any way. I do not know whether Colonel Airey and the Military Veterinary Officer would be able to identify them, but nevertheless they were bought.
4488. Do you not think it quite possible that Captain Gribben, for instance, who is a Staff Officer, would recognise one of these pensioned off horses, when it was brought before him, as belonging to one of his fellow Staff Officers? It is quite possible.
4489. Would you not have been able to recognise a horse belonging to one of the Staff if you had been in that position? Yes.
4490. Would you not think that a skilful veterinary surgeon like Captain Gribben would immediately recognise one? I do not know.
4491. Can you give us an instance of a particular Staff Officer? Captain Le Messurier was riding a horse there which did not suit him, and he asked me to look out for a good horse amongst those which were coming in. I saw a horse that would suit him, and I said, “There is a horse over there that would suit you very well”; so he looked at the horse, got him, and had a ride and was pleased with him. The result was that he got this horse purchased, and made arrangements to substitute his own private horse for the horse he purchased. There were several other horses well-known at the Barracks which appeared on the lines and were purchased by the purchasing committee.
4492. And these horses well-known at the Barracks were what you call screws? More or less “screwed.”
4493. The only excuse for an experienced man like Captain Gribben in passing them would be that there was a rush? I do not want to say anything derogatory to any officer, but this irregularity arose, and I pointed it out at the time to two or three of them, and I said that it might be a source of trouble to them. There was a great deal of commandeering and rushing about with horses there; in fact, I was constantly in hot water rescuing private horses from officers who were taking them from the owners.
4494. Is there any truth in the report circulated at the time, that officers would take the horses that were given to some of the privates—say, for instance, where a private, leaving a certain district, was presented with a valuable horse? Yes.
4495. There is truth in it? Distinctly.
4496. That is to say that the officers, of their own free will, would appropriate a man’s horse—that if Private Jones, say, of Mudgee, brought a valuable horse that had been presented to him, some officer would appropriate it to his own use? It happened this way: When an officer was on the lookout for a good horse he would go and get the veterinary officers to pass the horse and then he would appropriate it. In some cases the owner never got the horse back again. I will give an instance in which Alfred Du Freyer, who got the Queen’s Scarf the other day, was concerned. He brought down a horse from Narandera—a very good horse. During the time he was in camp a particular friend of his came to see him, and after looking at his horse very carefully, the friend said, “Look here, Alf, I do not think that horse is fit to carry you, I will send you Playboy.” Playboy was a celebrated hunter and show prize-winner. These horses coming down were consigned to the Military authorities at Randwick, and were, of course, brought down free. An officer and a party of men went every day to get the horses from the railway station. As the time of departure approached, and Playboy did not arrive at the camp at Randwick, Du Freyer became very much exercised about it. He could not understand it, as he had received a letter stating that the horse had been despatched. Eventually, when the Contingent moved to the Show-ground, I saw the horse in the officers’ lines, and I identified him at once; so I went to Du Freyer, and said, “Here is your horse up here,” and we went to take him away, and we found that he was supposed to be an officer’s horse. We assured them that he was private property; but, of course, we could not take him away by force, and he was left there. Du Freyer was very indignant, and I came in and wrote a very scathing article about it, which was inserted in the *Star*. Major Knight saw the article, and had the horse restored to Du Freyer. There were several instances of the kind.
4497. *Mr. Meagher.*] Who was the officer who commandeered that horse? It is very hard for me to have to tell you; but it was Major Lenahan. It was done in more instances than one.
4498. *Mr. Wilks.*] In the case you mention the horse was restored to the owner? On account of Major Knight seeing my scathing article.
4499. Your article forced the hand of the Colonel Commanding? Yes.
4500. But there were several other cases where the horse was not restored? Any amount.
4501. Do you not think that commandeering is a very mild term for that sort of work? It is always done among mounted corps in the army.
4502. *Chairman.*] In fact, it is one of the great institutions of the army? Yes; it is always done.
4503. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to your statement about Captain Le Messurier, you say that he was riding a horse which did not suit him, and you obtained another horse for him, for which he substituted his own;—do you mean to say that the horse did not suit Captain Le Messurier individually, and was also unsuitable for cavalry purposes? No; Captain Le Messurier’s horse was quite a good horse, and very useful. I was showing the principle of the thing, and how it could be done. I have shown you by this case how it was done without any harm to the corps; but I leave you to infer that it was done where the corps did not benefit.
4504. You say that, although the horse did not suit Captain Le Messurier individually, yet it was a suitable horse for military purposes? Decidedly. Captain Le Messurier’s horse was quite as suitable for the corps—in fact, more suitable to carry a heavy man—than the one for which it was exchanged. I have

C. McIvor. have pointed out how this could be done in a harmless way, but it was also done in a way it should not have been. I know for a positive fact that one officer sent down six crocks in the hands of dealers—of course he got men to take them down—and I know that four of these were purchased which should not have been. I cannot give the name of the officer, but it was a well known thing about the camp. I saw the horses at the Victoria Barracks, and I recognised them as having been purchased at the Randwick camp, and they were not suitable for South Africa.

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4505. Would you be prepared to say, seeing them at the Barracks, that they were the property of any officer? I presume that they would not have been in the Barracks unless they belonged to some officer.

4506. The mere fact of their being in the Barracks would not necessarily prove that they belonged to an officer;—they might have been there for other purposes? Quite so. Still, it seems singular that these horses should have been at the Barracks, and should afterwards have been brought down and purchased at the Randwick Camp.

4507. *Chairman.*] Was it in the horse lines at the Victoria Barracks that you saw them? In the stables.

4508. At the Battery stables? At the stables behind the main buildings—the officers' stables.

4509. I suppose you are aware that all the horses in the Battery stables are Government property? I know that very well; but the officers have other stables. One horse in particular I saw ridden by an officer, but that officer I am unable to identify.

Francis Arnold called in, sworn, and examined:—

F. Arnold. 4510. *Chairman.*] What are you? A manufacturing saddler, carrying on business in Sydney.

4511. What sort of saddle would you call that (*Exhibit 4*)? An ordinary stock saddle.

30 Aug., 1900. 4512. Do you think it would be suitable for military purposes? No; I do not think any saddle of that class is suitable for military purposes. These saddles are merely for ordinary stock purposes—station purposes, boundary riding, and so forth.

4513. Where an ordinary weight has to be carried? Yes, a 10 or 11 stone man.

4514. Not 18 stone? No; it should not be asked to carry more than 10 or 12 stone, although the tree is as good as in any ordinary stock saddle you could get.

4515. If that saddle were required to carry 18 stone would it be likely to last? No.

4516. Is it what you would call a third-class saddle? I would call it a second-class stock saddle.

4517. And with regard to the panel? The panel is not in keeping with the saddle.

4518. Would you have a look at this saddle (*Exhibit 1*)? The webs under the seat are very dicky. The webbing was not strained before it was put on to the saddle. There is a vast difference between the webbing on this saddle and the webbing on No. 4. The webbing in the latter saddle is of the best quality, while the webbing in saddle No. 1 is only a common line. One would cost 6s. and the other 9s. 6d.

4519. What do you think of that tree;—it is somewhat different from the other one? It is a galvanised tree. It is a good tree.

4520. What do you think of the finish of the D's on No. 1 saddle? The D's should have been screwed in.

4521. You would not call that a bit of artistic work—the fixing of those in? No, I would not.

4522. Does it not appear to you as if those straps were put on after the saddle was finished? I never saw a D strap put over the plate in that way before. I should say it would be likely to hurt a horse's back.

4523. This is the panel of No. 1 saddle? The panel of No. 4 saddle is worth three of this, both as regards make and material. This is a very common panel, about as poor as you could have it. You can see by the indentation made on the panel that the D strap would be almost sure to hurt the horse's back.

4524. There is very little between the horse's back and the strap? Very little.

4525. And you consider that the panel in No. 4 saddle is worth three of the panel in No. 1? Yes.

4526. Looking at No. 4 saddle you will see that the seat and the knee and thigh pads are made of hogskin? Yes.

4527. And that the pads in No. 4 are what you would call in the trade quilted? Yes. In No. 1 the knee and the thigh pads and the seat are of bag leather, and the knee pads are not quilted.

4528. Taking saddle No. 1 complete with the panel, do you think it equal in material and make to saddle No. 4? Not in any way.

4529. You consider that it is of much inferior quality right through? Very much inferior, and also the workmanship. In saddle No. 1 the seat is attached to the skirt by machine stitching, which is the cheapest and commonest way of manufacturing saddles.

4530. What class of saddle would you call No. 1—quality 4, quality 3, or quality 2? I would call it the commonest quality—bar the tree, which is good.

4531. Is the only quality of saddle worse than this one some particular saddle which they send to the Islands? The saddle for the island trade is about the worst class of saddle that could be manufactured—the cheapest. The island saddle has not a tree in it like this one. The tree in this saddle is all right.

4532. It is about the only portion of the saddle which you can really say is good? Yes.

4533. Will you look at this bridle (*Exhibit 7*)? This does not appear to have been used. I have seen worse bridles than that. It is a fair quality of bridle. If it has been in the harbour, as I am given to understand, that would account for the harshness of its appearance. I should say it had not been used.

4534. Do you think the bit is a good class of bit? They use this kind of bit for Military purposes. It seems entirely out of place from an Australian's idea of guiding horses.

4535. You would never recommend it? I am a rider myself, and I would never think of riding a horse with a bit like that.

4536. It is unnecessarily heavy and clumsy? Undoubtedly so.

4537. You would not be surprised to hear that it weighs 3½ lb.? I can quite imagine that. It must be very awkward and cumbersome; an unnecessary lump of metal, I call it.

4538. It might have been right enough twenty-five or fifty years ago? Yes.

4539. But it is about time that every reasonable man dispensed with it? Yes.

4540. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you not think that a strong-mouthed horse, with only one hand to guide him, would require a heavy bit? We have bits here that would hold any horse that was ever bridled, and they would not weigh more than ¾ lb.

4541.



4541. *Chairman.*] With such a bit as that, you would have just as much control over a horse as with this bit? Yes. Even, if a horse required it, a curb could be attached and the weight would not exceed altogether 1 lb. F. Arnold.  
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4542. Do you know what this is [*Exhibit 5*]? A pad for the back of the saddle.
4543. Did you ever see any of those in actual use? Yes; I have seen them on the back of the saddle attached to the D's.
4544. Did they work satisfactorily;—is it an idea of which you approve? I would approve of it as a means of carrying a valise—to keep the valise away from the horse's back.
4545. You consider that something like that, with an ordinary stock saddle, is necessary? Yes; but a differently made article from that. It is too limp, and too thick and clumsy. There is more padding in that to carry a valise than there is in a saddle to carry 12 or 14 stone.
4546. Would you be surprised to hear that we have evidence from some of the troopers who have returned that they discarded these altogether as soon as they could as being a nuisance? I should think this would be a nuisance; but a properly made article, which would keep the valise or baggage from the horse's back, would be an acquisition instead of a hindrance. This particular pad, however, I should think would be liable to fly up and down, and would be too clumsy.
4547. Will you look at these two rifle buckets [*Exhibits 9 and 15*]? No. 15 is a well-made article; the workmanship is very good. I do not think you could have anything better than that. It is a better made article than No. 9.
4548. Would you say that both the leather and the workmanship are better in No. 15 than in No. 9? If No. 9 has been in the water it is not a fair comparison. It is not bad leather.
4549. The finish and the workmanship in No. 15 is, I think, somewhat superior, as compared with the other? Yes; it is a better made article. You could not produce anything better than that.
4550. Here is another saddle [*Exhibit 3*];—I think this is one that was under water too—six months in the harbour;—would you say that this saddle was equal to No. 1? It is a better saddle than No. 1. It is rather difficult to judge of a saddle in this condition, but you can see the make of the saddle. The seat is of hogskin, and it is made on the same principle as No. 4, except that the knee-pads and thigh-pads are of bag leather, and not quilted.
4551. The D's are pretty substantial? Yes; they are fixed on with iron, and screwed into the tree.
4552. This is a numnah [*Exhibit 19*]; what do you think of these things as saddle-cloths;—do you think they are a good idea, or do you think they have a tendency to heat the horse's back? Yes; I think they have.
4553. You would not be surprised to learn that some of the officers and men who have returned say that they are apt to cake inside and get hard? They certainly would, especially when a horse was shedding his coat, and when he wants looking after. These are all right enough for a man who can look after his equipment.
4554. And get into a stable every night? Yes.
4555. But when you have to camp out in all sorts of weather, without any tent or covering? They would get as hard as a board.
4556. As a matter of fact, you think, for military purposes, the long military panel saddle, with the fans on the back and front, is the best? Most undoubtedly.
4557. It distributes the weight better over the horse? Certainly.
4558. And it will last a considerable time? Yes.
4559. How long do you think the life of an ordinary saddle should be, even with some rough usage, on active service at the front;—how long should it last carrying up to 16, 17, or 18 stone? The new saddle [*Exhibit 4*], carrying 16 or 17 stone, would last two or three years—that is, if the stuffing were attended to.
4560. Would you be surprised to learn that the saddles supplied to the Second Contingent had to be thrown on one side at Bloemfontein after about six weeks' use? I would not be at all surprised at some saddles not lasting. But you must take into consideration that that class of saddle was made from a sample on the stockman's principle. The saddlers were never given to understand that it was intended to carry 16 or 17 stone—a weight it should never be expected to carry.
4561. Did you give a price for any saddles to the Military Department? No, although I made some. I made all the saddles which were made for John Hunter. I do the whole of their manufacturing. I brought with me for the inspection of the Committee two samples of the D's that I put on the saddles I manufactured [*Handed in.*]
4562. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know for which Contingent your saddles were utilised? The Bushmen's Contingent.
4563. *Chairman.*] The fastenings of these D's have a piece of galvanized iron on the side of the leather, covered over with the leather and riveted through near the D? Yes. I submitted this sample to the Military authorities, because when I found that the rider was to carry a carbine on the side of the saddle I thought it would be ridiculous to have a simple attachment such as that on saddle No. 4, which would only carry a pair of hobbles or a pannikin. This sample of D would carry almost anything.
4564. How many saddles did you make for John Hunter? About 200.
4565. Did you have an opportunity of seeing the saddles that went away with the Second Contingent in the "Southern Cross" on the 17th January? Yes.
4566. Did you supply any of those? No.
4567. What did you think of them? I thought they were a very poor lot. I thought some of the saddles should not have been sent at all.
4568. It was said that there was not sufficient time, and they had to supply anything they could lay their hands on? We were asked to supply the saddles in a given time, so that the troops would be able to use them before they went away. We had to supply a certain number every week. We were asked how many we could make a week, and we told them, and we were asked to supply that number every week.
4569. If there was such a rush that there was not time to make the saddles properly, do you not think that instead of taking inferior saddles, not at all suitable for the work, it would have been better to send to some of the up-country towns and get a few from each town? I sent to the country towns for workmen.
4570. I suppose there are some very good saddle-makers in the up-country towns? Yes; some of the most substantial men are in the country. I served my time in the country, and I have been twenty years in the country.
- 4571.

- F. Arnold. 4571. And that is the system you adopted? All the saddles that were turned out in my place were made on the premises. There was not one article which was made outside of my factory.
- 30 Aug., 1900. 4572. You did not go round buying up cheap job lots? No, we gave a top price for everything; in fact, we had to do it, or else we could not have got the stuff. I think all the job lines were bought up for the first lot that went.
4573. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose, as a practical man, you admit that even the best of saddles would want stuffing within a week or so? Yes. It is always recognised that if a new saddle is used every day for a week it requires a little renovating. A bushman getting a new saddle will always have it stuffed after a week or two; at any rate, he would not leave it more than a month—that is, of course, if he had facilities for getting it done.
4574. With the saddles you supplied to the Bushmen's Contingent, did you furnish stuffing in order that, going over on board the ship, they might restuff saddles that required it? No; I did not supply stuffing.
4575. *Chairman.*] That was not asked for, I suppose? No.
4576. *Mr. Wilks.*] Was there any difficulty in obtaining material and labour for the manufacture of the saddles? There was great difficulty in obtaining labour in the city. You might advertise every day in every paper, and you could not obtain men in the city. The men I got I obtained from the country.
4577. Did you have any difficulty in obtaining material? We had no difficulty in obtaining the material, because we were prepared to pay a fair price.
4578. Would not the difficulty as regards labour have been overcome by letting the work out to well-known saddlers in country districts? The difficulty in the matter of labour could have been easily got over. I even sent to Lismore for men, and I got men also from Goulburn and from Young.
4579. The authorities, with a little bit of judgment, could have let out contracts to the country places? That was tried, not by the authorities, but by people who were desirous of taking a contract for the saddles if they could have got the hands. For instance, Bathurst was tried.
4580. What was the result? They could not make them.
4581. Why? I do not know the reason exactly. They would not undertake to make more than two or three a week. I know one manufacturer who went to Bathurst and saw Pullwark, one of the leading makers there, and he said he did not care about taking the job—that he might make two or three a week, but would not undertake to supply a quantity.
4582. Am I to understand that if they wanted local production the Authorities were compelled to take a saddle similar to that you inspected just now? They were compelled; they had to take them.
4583. There was such a demand? Yes; in Sydney you could not get a saddle—all the stocks were drawn from.
4584. There was a regular corner in saddles? Yes.
4585. Did you hear whether the same state of things occurred in the other colonies? I know that the Melbourne people sent here for saddles. I could have got an order from Melbourne for 200 if I could have turned them out.
4586. Have you heard that the experience of the Melbourne people was similar to that of New South Wales in regard to faulty saddles? I read in the paper that their saddles were bad.
4587. Has any inquiry been made into the matter down there? I could not say.
4588. You say you read it in the papers;—by whom was the statement made? By one of their own people in Africa. It was said in the report that was sent to Melbourne that the saddles and helmets were disgraceful. I read that about two or three months ago.
4589. Then the faults in regard to saddles have been common to both colonies? Yes; and to Brisbane also.
4590. You read of that, too? I heard from a man just returned from Brisbane, and who was employed in the manufacture of saddles for the Bushmen's Contingent which went from Brisbane, that there was great dissatisfaction there in regard to the saddles. There is no doubt there is dissatisfaction, because that class of saddle is not suitable for carrying a 16 or 17 stone man engaged in a campaign. It was never intended that the saddles should carry that weight. If they wanted the Bushmen to go away from here with saddles that would last them, and be of service, they should have had the military saddle with fans behind.
4591. They could not have been obtained here? No.
4592. Do you think it would have been more advisable if the Military authorities here had asked the Imperial authorities to supply the troops with the Imperial military saddle at Capetown? If they could not have been obtained here, certainly.
4593. You say they could not? The military saddle in any quantity could never have been turned out here. We have not the tree-makers here. We should have had to cable home for trees, and they would not have arrived in time.
4594. You were aware, in the first instance, that these saddles were entirely unfit for the purpose for which they were required? I was not aware of it; because I was not aware that they would be asked to carry such a load.
4595. You had some idea of the character of the equipment, had you not? No; I do not think the men would have to cart all that equipment about with them.
4596. When did you first know the amount of equipment they would have to take? Some time after they had gone. The only equipment I understood they were to carry was the carbine; and, as to that, I was in doubt whether they would carry it at their side or on their shoulders.
4597. *Chairman.*] You did not know they would have to carry, perhaps, two day's horse feed? No. It is ridiculous to expect a saddle like that to carry, besides the rider, two days' horse feed, two days' tucker, a blanket, and all the things a man requires in camping out.
4598. As well as 300 rounds of ammunition;—so that you will see that the 16 or 17 stone would be easily made up? Yes.
4599. *Mr. Wilks.*] In view of that, were not the Staff Officers, who were responsible for these matters, and who would know the amount of equipment required, very much to blame for accepting saddles like these? To a certain extent I should think they were. On the other hand, the Bushmen regarded that saddle as more suitable for their purposes, as it was supposed they would be employed in flying round as scouts.

4600. Do you not think there was lax administration on the part of the authorities in not inquiring from an expert saddler what these saddles would carry? I do not think that is for me to say; it is not for me to criticise what they should do. F. Arnold.  
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4601. *Chairman.*] You are only an authority on saddles, and not on military officers? Yes.

Harry George Grace, sworn and examined:—

4602. *Chairman.*] You went to South Africa with the First Infantry Contingent? Yes; I joined as a private. H. G. Grace.  
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4603. Previous to that, had you had any military experience? I was First Lieutenant in the Dubbo Company of the Third Regiment. In the first place, I tried to go as an officer; but only four were to go with the Infantry, and I was not one of those selected. When I found that that was the case, I volunteered to go in any capacity, and went as a private.

4604. You went in the "Aberdeen"? Yes.

4605. What were the provisions on board the "Aberdeen" like? I think there was nothing to complain of in the provisions. Taking everything into consideration, I think they were fairly good.

4606. What happened when you arrived at Capetown? We were sent straight up to Enselin. We came out of the boat, and were immediately put on to the train.

4607. That is beyond Dee Aar? Yes; just to the south of Magersfontein. We were then turned into Mounted Infantry, and were brought round to Colesberg into General French's Brigade.

4608. So that you had no experience of the saddlery that was sent away from here? No; we were supplied with Indian saddles and Indian horses.

4609. Were they good saddles? Yes; my saddle lasted me last through. The horse with which they supplied me also carried me right through.

4610. Did you go through from Magersfontein to Bloemfontein? No; we came through with General Clements' Brigade.

4611. When General French left the Colesberg district, General Clements took command? Yes.

4612. And you remained with his Brigade? Yes.

4613. You had a good deal of marching? Yes. We were first of all driven back from Colesberg almost to Naaupoort, but we hung out at Arundel until reinforced. We then drove the Boers back, and eventually relieved Colesberg. We went through then, as far as I could judge, in three columns, with General French's brigade; we were to the left of the railway line. General French himself was on the railway line, and there was then, I think, another column away on the right; so that often, when we were going through from Norval's Point to Bloemfontein, we were very short of provisions owing to our being away from the line of communications. Sometimes we had only half a biscuit a day; sometimes we were able to buy food at the farms—bread, for example.

4614. How far north did you get? I became ill just before we got to Bloemfontein; they thought it was enteric fever, but I thought it was malaria. I was laid up in Bloemfontein while they were getting fresh horses, and I was then attached to a new regiment which was then formed under Colonel Parrott—the Mounted Pioneer Corps. I was acting Sergeant-Major for them; they were like an Engineer Corps, mounted. We had to take Scotch carts with picks and shovels; in some of the carts we had also to take dynamite to blow up culverts and other works as might be necessary. There were in the corps men of all trades and professions. We had, for example, men who could tap telegraph wires, signallers, and so on. Our duties were principally to keep up to the firing line, and at the halt to put a guard over the water. Previously horses and men rushed into the water at once, and if the men stayed there a few days they had to drink the water into which the horses had been. We had to put a guard over the water, and to pump out water for drinking purposes and so forth. It was General Hutton's idea.

4615. How far north did you get? As far as the Zand River.

4616. And then you got fever? Yes.

4617. Had you any opportunity to form an opinion as to the equipment of the Second Contingent? No; we were never with the Second Contingent as a body. When the corps joined the Second Contingent I had gone into the Pioneer Corps.

4618. Did you hear any complaints about the saddlery;—were any of the men of the Second Contingent encamped at Karee while you were there? I never came much into contact with any of the Second Contingent.

4619. You were supplied with the felt service hats when you landed there? Yes; they were of very good quality. Comparing them with the hats issued to the other troops, ours seemed to be the best hats in the field.

4620. You were afterwards supplied with helmets? Yes.

4621. Were they Indian pith helmets? Yes; they were very good ones. I am sorry I did not bring mine down with me; it served me right through. Exhibit "P" would be the style of helmet; they had covers.

4622. You found it a serviceable helmet? Yes; the men used to use them as pillows. We had a lot of kopje work, and were out all day and night—going constantly. You could easily bend the helmets over and use them as pillows, and they would afterwards resume their original shape.

4623. You wore your helmet a number of months? I should say at least eight months.

4624. It was in fair condition then? It is in fair condition now.

4625. You see this pattern helmet [*Exhibit C*—you see the gossamer material of which it is made? I do not know very much about the material of which helmets are made.

4626. But do you think a helmet made of that material would keep out water? I could not say. I do not know what the material is, but, looking at it as you hand it to me, I should not think it would keep out water; however, I am not a judge of these things.

4627. Will you look at Exhibit I, one of the returned helmets;—your helmet did not collapse in the crown like that? I have not had any experience of that sort of helmet, and I do not know what usage it has had. I can only say that, from what I saw of the Imperial helmets, I do not think there would be the slightest chance of their collapsing like that.

4628. The Imperial helmets were made of very different material? Yes.

4629. Would you be surprised to learn that that helmet was reduced to that condition after one month's wear? Yes; I should think it would stand longer than that. 4630.

- H. G. Grace. 4630. Will you now look at Exhibit B, another returned helmet;—how would you like to wear a helmet like that? Of course, I do not know what usage this helmet has been subjected to. I have never worn a helmet of that type. I certainly should not care about using it in its present state.
- 30 Aug., 1900. 4631. You did not see any of those helmets? I never came into contact with them before.
4632. If you look at the material of which that helmet is made you will see there is nothing to hold it up;—you can quite understand that it would very soon get out of shape? It does not appear to be very substantial.
4633. Here is another helmet [*Exhibit A*] which is in even a worse condition? Not knowing much about the material of which these helmets are made, never having worn them, and not knowing the usage to which this particular helmet has been subjected, I should not like to express an opinion. It certainly does not look too well in its present state.
4634. You see the material which I have cut out of the body of that helmet;—it looks to you very much like butter-cloth, does it not? I am no judge of material; it looks very peculiar stuff.
4635. In regard to the question of pay—what was your impression when you left here as to the pay you would draw? My opinion, and, I think, the general opinion, was that we were to draw the Imperial pay in addition to the Colonial pay; of course, we had nothing definite about it; but from talking with some men on the way back on the subject I gathered that when they left their headquarters in the country they understood from the order read out to them by their officer commanding that they were to draw Imperial pay in addition to their Colonial pay. That was before they came down to Sydney to undergo examination. They were men in the First Contingent.
4636. Did you sign over any of your pay before you left here? I signed over as much as I was allowed to do for my wife to draw while I was away. I had to take a shilling a day for myself. I also insured my life privately.
4637. At the front you got the Imperial rate of pay? We got paid at different times; we would get a pound at one halt, and a pound or two at some other place; we never actually got a settlement—there was not any opportunity for it. The Captain would arrange a day when the men were to be paid, and perhaps we would start marching on that very day before there was time to pay the men. I know that on one particular day, at Arundel, we were all getting paid, and before the pay was half over we were ordered out; we had to stand to our horses and saddle them, and did not come in till two days after.
4638. You found the price of provisions pretty high? Yes.
4639. In some of the towns, when you had been a day or two without much to eat, I suppose you wanted a few shillings to get a good square meal? Yes.
4640. So that the expense of the men generally would be pretty heavy? Yes. Taking everything into consideration, of course a number of the men actually bought more than they really wanted to live upon; they purchased luxuries whenever they had a chance of doing so.
4641. When they had the money? Quite so.
4642. What would be called luxuries over there we should regard here as ordinary fare? Yes. For instance, a tin of jam would cost over double the amount you would have to pay for it here; a tin of jam, you could get here for 6d., you would have to pay 1s. for there, and you would be very glad to pay 1s. to get it.
4643. At the various places the prices changed? Yes.
4644. Taking it all through, it has been a pretty trying campaign for all the men engaged in it? Yes.
4645. You had long marches? Yes. I never had any sickness in my life before I went to South Africa. I became very weak.
4646. I suppose a number of other men were affected? Yes; you would see men who had been strong men dropping out day after day.
4647. Having enteric fever, dysentery, or malarial fever? Yes; the hardships of the campaign were very severely felt by the men.
4648. Do you remember any case where you were short of provisions through the neglect of someone who should have attended to the matter? No; I do not think I do. Our officers on the whole did their best for us.
4649. You are referring now to Captain Legge, Lieutenant Holmes, Lieutenant Hogan and Lieutenant Dove? Yes.
4650. You reckon that on the whole they looked after you as well as they could? Yes; on the whole we considered ourselves lucky in having the officers we had.
4651. They generally looked after their men well? Yes.
4652. They made every effort to do the best they could for you? Yes.
4653. When you went out you sometimes took some days' rations with you, and I suppose at times you were short? Yes; sometimes we took two days' rations with us, and we were out for three days, and then naturally we ran short, but that would not be the fault of the officers.
4654. When you were upon any of the long marches, did you ever find when you called a halt at night that through some neglect or other, although the transport was there, you failed to get the provisions you were entitled to? No; I do not remember such an occurrence.
4655. That was not your experience? No.
4656. Your experience after all was with only a small portion of the whole army? Yes.
4657. You were under General Clements? Yes.
4658. And afterwards you were with Colonel Parrott? Yes; but at that time it was considered by most of the people that though we were only a small portion of the army, our work round about Colesberg was particularly arduous; we were going day and night.
4659. The reason I asked the question is this: Although you were only a small portion of the army, and were fairly well looked after in regard to food, it would not follow that the same thing would apply to other portions? Of course, we were short of food at times; but it was not through neglect. The waggons sometimes could not get across spruits and gullies, and therefore could not get to us.
4660. In those circumstances, of course, the men would quite understand the position, and would be satisfied? Yes.
4661. *Mr. Meagher.*] You sent in an application in the first instance for the position of officer? Yes.
4662. How many years service have you had? I had previous to that ten years' service.
4663. In the Infantry in this Colony? Yes; I had been through two Schools of Instruction. When I sunk my rank to go out I did so with the idea that, with my previous training and experience, when I came

came back, and a position was open, I should have a chance of qualifying for it. I wanted to take up the army as my profession. In the first of the two Schools of Instruction I passed, and in the second school I was the only one in the school who passed with honours. H. G. Grace.  
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4664. For what position did you apply in the first instance? I applied to Headquarters to go as one of the officers of the Infantry Contingent.

4665. Can you say whether any of the successful applicants who were appointed officers had less qualifications than you had in the matter of examinations or length of service? I cannot say; I never looked up their qualifications. When I found out that I was not one of the chosen officers, I immediately made up my mind to go even if I went as a private. I was appointed Acting-Corporal before I left here, and after being in South Africa I was made a Sergeant. I had to rise on my own qualifications, and not through any influence.

4666. So that you are not in a position to say what were the qualifications of those who went as officers with the First Contingent? No; I do not for a moment think that I was unfairly treated in the matter. Having gone through what I have, I am now putting in an application for one or two positions which are open, and I desire a chance of qualifying for one of them.

4667. I am putting you these questions because we find that in the case of some of the other Contingents men with eminent qualifications were set aside to make room for men with no qualification at all;—that you think does not apply to your Contingent? Not as far as I know. The men selected, for aught I know, may have better qualifications than I have.

4668. *Mr. Piddington.*] You say that although you left an order here for your wife to draw the whole of your pay with the exception of 1s., you were, nevertheless, paid in South Africa? I had advances made to me.

4669. By whom? By the officer commanding my company. It was supposed to be the Imperial rate of pay. The pay was never actually kept right up. They simply gave us an advance. When they had an opportunity to pay the men they did so.

4670. That would be the Imperial Government? The officers obtained the money from the Imperial Government, and whenever they had an opportunity of getting money they let us have an advance.

4671. There were men in other Contingents, were there not, who could not get any money at all? I do not know. I can only speak as to our own Contingent.

4672. *Chairman.*] The overcoat you now exhibit is the class of coat which the Imperial authorities supplied? Yes; I had a cavalry overcoat; but this is an infantry overcoat. The cavalry overcoats are made for riding; there is a V at the back fitting over the back of the horse, and the sides cover the legs and keep one dry on horseback. When I got ill the whole of my kit was lost in the hospital through some negligence on the part of the man who took the kit from me; the whole of my clothes and a few little curios I had I lost. When I was convalescent I was sent down to Capetown on the road home, and I was then supplied with a new turnout, of which the overcoat I now exhibit formed part. It is an infantry overcoat.

4673. It would keep out the wet? Yes; I wore it this morning in the heavy rain, and you see that it is quite dry inside. It is a good coat.

4674. How did the overcoats you took away from here last? They lasted very well, but they were not up to the Imperial Cavalry coats; still they suited very well. I think some of the men of our Contingent wore them right through.

4675. But they would not protect you from the rain like the coat you now exhibit? It would take a lot of rain to get through them. When wet they became pretty heavy.

4676. The coat I now hand you is a sample of the overcoats supplied to the Second Contingent;—you see that there is no waterproofing in that coat? Apparently not.

4677. But there is waterproofing in the coat you yourself exhibit? Yes.

4678. The chances are, then, that the water would lodge in the coat I am now showing you, and that after a time it would become very heavy? Yes.

4679. So that it would not be a very serviceable coat in wet weather? Not so serviceable, perhaps, as the Infantry coat supplied to me. With regard generally to the uniforms supplied to the Contingent, I would like to say that they were very good. I wore my jacket right through; when I went into the Cavalry I had Imperial pants issued to me, but I used my jacket issued to me here right through, and it lasted very well. The whole of the soft hats were taken away from us, and we were made to wear helmets on account of our being mistaken for Boers and fired upon.

4680. Did you never hear of any troops wearing helmets being fired upon by their own side? Yes; we were actually fired upon by our own side, but it was not altogether their fault; we got further in advance in a certain position than they thought we were, and that brought us into the line of fire between them and the enemy.

4681. You would not say in that case, then, that it was because you were wearing hats you were fired upon? Yes, I would; because in the distance when wearing hats we might be easily mistaken for Boers.

4682. Did not some of our own men once fire upon the Carabineers? I was not out with them if they did fire on them.

4683. But if they did fire upon them, it could not be that they were mistaken for Boers through wearing hats, because, as a matter of fact, they wore helmets? They wore helmets; but some of the Imperial Cavalry wore hats. I thought it very funny that they should make us wear helmets, and that the Yeomanry, the C.I.V., and other Imperial troops were allowed to wear hats.

4684. The Yeomanry, the C.I.V., Roberts' Horse, and Kitchener's Horse were all formed after you were supplied with helmets, and the Imperial authorities supplied them with hats? Yes. I thought it rather strange.

4685. So that they must have come to the conclusion that it was not simply on account of their wearing hats that various detachments had been mistaken for the enemy, or they would not have supplied these irregular forces with hats? Quite so; but that was the idea at the time that they made us wear helmets.

4686. Does it not appear then that that idea has now been exploded? Yes; because other troops have been allowed to wear hats.

4687. *Mr. Meagher.*] At a distance of 1,000 yards the difference between hats and helmets would not be easily distinguishable, would it? In a certain way you could tell the difference. The whole of the uniform being of khaki, with a helmet on top, you could tell the difference between a helmet and a hat. All the officers had glasses, and they could distinguish between the two things at a distance.

John Joseph Anderson sworn and examined :—

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4688. *Chairman.*] You are employed by your father, who is a clothing contractor? Yes.
4689. I believe you manage the hat-manufacturing department? I am principally in that department, but it is not my sole place.
4690. It is one of the departments you look after? Yes.
4691. Do you understand the manufacture of hats? I could not make a hat myself, if that is what you mean; but I am so much among the men that I could at once detect anything wrong.
4692. You yourself are not a practical worker? No; I never worked at hats myself, although I have seen a good deal of their manufacture.
4693. Do you recognise this helmet (*Exhibit C*) as one of those turned out by your factory? I am pretty certain that it was turned out of our factory.
4694. It was the pattern helmet for the Second Contingent, was it not? It was the infantry pattern.
4695. Will you kindly look at the fabric in that helmet and tell me whether you think sufficient shellac has been put into it to make it water-resistant? Yes; I think so.
4696. Does not the fabric seem very dry? It is dry, of course.
4697. But the material seems to be quite open? What you mean, I suppose, is that there does not appear to be any shellac upon it.
4698. Not sufficient shellac? It might appear so, but this fabric treated with shellac is very much like the dressing on calico—the more you rub it, the more it powders out.
4699. Do you recognise the piece of material I hand you as a piece of gossamer? Yes.
4700. Do you think you could tease that out in the same way that you could tease out the piece of fabric I have cut out of the helmet? I could tease it out, but it is an entirely different class of fabric from that which you have taken out of the helmet.
4701. Is it a better quality? It is quite different. It is made for the brim of a helmet.
4702. *Mr. Meagher.*] The piece of material which the Chairman has handed to you was never intended to be used in the body of a helmet? No; it could not be made into the body of a helmet. Perhaps I ought to explain that in making a helmet each of the plies has to be put on to the block separately and dried.
4703. *Chairman.*] What would there be to prevent you from putting a piece of material like that which I have handed to you on to the block? The material which is placed upon the block is treated quite differently. The piece of material you hand me is intended for quite another part of the helmet.
4704. What is the material I now hand you? It is twill.
4705. The sample piece of gossamer I first handed you is also made of twill, is it not? The outside plies are twill—in fact, I am pretty certain that it is all twill.
4706. Take the piece of clean twill which I handed you just now, could you not stretch that on the block? Yes.
4707. What takes place when the material has been stretched on the block? The shellac preparation is painted on to it with a brush.
4708. Would there be any more difficulty in painting the preparation on to the twill than on to a piece of material like buttercloth? Yes. As I explained to you just now, the muslin is put on to the block in separate pieces; the trouble is in the case of the thicker material that, when you pull it out on the block, it is apt to crease down towards the brim; the muslin gives better to the block. Thick material would go into wrinkles when pulled down on to the block—at least it would be more inclined to do so.
4709. *Mr. Meagher.*] What you mean is, that the thinner material is more pliable? Yes.
4710. *Chairman.*] Still, you would not say that the difficulty of getting a piece of twill on to the block without creasing is insurmountable? No; but the more pliable material makes a better body.
4711. Do you say, then, that the gossamer in this pattern helmet would resist water better than the sample of material I handed you? No.
4712. Do you believe it would be less liable to damage from being knocked about? No; but you cannot very well compare the two classes of material, because they are intended for two distinct portions of the helmet. The body of the helmet is made by putting one ply of gossamer over another, and brushing each ply over with shellac, and drying it before the other ply is put on. It is so dried as to deprive the shellac of its stickiness; then another ply is put on, and the same process is gone through until a sufficient number of plies have been put on; then the whole is dried.
4713. How do you dry them? In ordinary weather they are dried in the atmosphere; in wet weather they are dried by artificial heat—usually by means of a stove; but we prefer the atmosphere on a fairly fine day.
4714. You have a sort of stove or oven for drying purposes? Yes; but we generally dry by putting the material into a heated room. The temperature, I suppose, would not be more than 100 degrees at the outside.
4715. Do you regard that helmet as a good serviceable helmet? I think it is a very fair helmet. Under proper treatment it ought to stand a lot of wear.
4716. What would you call proper treatment? Well, we will say that it would wear for twelve months, from 6 in the morning to 6 at night in all sorts of weather. Of course, that does not presuppose that the man would take off the helmet and hit a horse with it, or place it on the ground and put his head upon it. That pattern helmet would stand a good amount of fair wear. Once a gossamer helmet is bruised, of course it will start to go, because once the water starts getting in the plies become separated, and afterwards when it dries the shellac loses a certain amount of its nature and powders.
4717. You see this helmet;—do you know that it is a specimen helmet which has never been worn, which has never been out in any weather, and which has not been bruised? There is one portion of the helmet which you now hand me which I consider is in fair order.
4718. I have now cut a section out of the part of the helmet to which you refer;—the plies, I suppose, ought not to come apart? No; but it would be better to cut a piece out with a pair of shears than with a knife. If you cut it with a knife the plies would be apt to come apart.
4719. I have cut a piece out of the portion of the helmet you yourself have selected with shears? Yes; but it is only fair to point out that that helmet has had a certain amount of knocking about, otherwise the crown would not be in that condition; it is full of dinges.
4720. You see that the pieces of fabric in the section which I have cut out with the shears open out like a book? Yes; but it is unfair to compare that with the piece of material you first handed to me; they are not the same class of material; they are manufactured in quite a different way.
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4721. Do you consider that the piece I have cut out with the shears is in good order, and is fit to be put in the body of a helmet? Yes.
4722. You will see that there are two plies in one piece, which I have cut out of the body of the helmet, and that another piece is only one ply thick? There are two plies in both pieces, but in one case there is no overlapping.
4723. It is quite clear that there is only one ply in one of these pieces;—would that not go to show that the covering is not brought down in the way you have described? I should have to give you a lengthy explanation of the manufacturing process in order to make the matter quite clear. The most tender portion of a helmet is the portion which fits on to what we call the shoulder of the block, about 2 inches from the crown; a certain number of plies come right down to the band, and others terminate about 1½ or 2 inches from the band. What you point out is no detriment, therefore, to the helmet.
4724. You see the piece of material which I have cut out of the portion of the helmet selected by you;—will you look at it and tell me if there is sufficient shellac upon it? There is any amount of shellac upon it for that helmet.
4725. What you might call the pores of the cloth are not filled, are they? They are not filled, but that is the recognised strength of shellac used in the trade; it requires to be of a certain strength.
4726. Is the shellac put on to that fabric of the recognised strength? Yes.
4727. Will you look at Exhibit Q and tell me what sort of helmet it is? It is a gossamer helmet. I should like to explain, before you go any further, that the twill, of course, would make a stronger body, but we contend that it is not necessary.
4728. What is the body of the helmet in Exhibit Q? It is a gossamer body made, judging from the appearance on the outside, of twill.
4729. So that it is quite possible, after all, as you now admit, to make the body of a helmet out of twill? It is quite possible, but I understood that the comparison you were making was between the piece of material you handed me and the piece that you cut out of Exhibit C. You understand, of course, that the lower part of the helmet is made of a different material.
4730. It is admitted that the lower part of the helmet is all right; it is the other portion that is not all right which the Committee would like to have explained? No doubt that will make the body stronger; but for the purposes for which the helmet was made, I contend that it was strong enough.
4731. For what purpose was it made? It was made for the Volunteer Forces—for ordinary parade purposes.
4732. Would it stand wear like Exhibit Q? No.
4733. So it is quite possible to make a gossamer body stronger than that; but you did not think it necessary? No. We could make a gossamer helmet similar to those worn by the Victorian police, which you would have difficulty in breaking.
4734. *Mr. Meagher.*] What would be the difference in cost between a twill and gossamer helmet? The twill helmet exhibited just now by the Chairman is what we call a consolidated helmet; it would, I think, consist of five-ply twill, taking the lining as a ply.
4735. It would be more expensive than a gossamer helmet, would it not? Yes. The body, I should say, would be about 10 per cent. dearer. It is, however, very difficult to make a comparison in the matter of cost. The labour in the two cases would be different.
4736. *Chairman.*] But the chief difference, I take it, would be the difference between the cost of twill and gossamer? And the putting of the plies together.
4737. Making a helmet of twill you would require, say, five plies? Yes.
4738. And making a helmet of gossamer or buttercloth material, how many plies would you require? Taking material of the thickness which you have exhibited, I should say that five plies of gossamer would be equal to three of twill.
4739. Then you would want about nine plies of gossamer to be equal to five of twill? Yes.
4740. But if the twill cost more in actual price, you would require nearly double the quantity of gossamer, and you would also require more labour to put on nine plies than to put on five; there would be more handling of shellac, and more drying? Yes, no doubt, it would be more expensive.
4741. So that a helmet of twill would not on the whole cost much more than one of buttercloth? I reckon that that would be about 10 per cent. dearer.
4742. How much twill would it take to make a helmet with five plies? I should say roughly that it would take 1½ yards to make the body.
4743. What would be the price of twill? About 3½d. per yard; it depends, of course, where you buy it.
4744. What would be the cost of the piece of twill I now hand you? I suppose about 3d. a yard.
4745. And what would be the price of the buttercloth? About 2d. a yard.
4746. So it would take 1½ yards of twill at 3½d.—that would be about 4½d.;—you would require over 2 yards of gossamer at 2d.—say 2½ yards, that would be 5d.; so that the buttercloth material would really be dearer? I think you would find that they would come about the same.
4747. But there would be more labour in the buttercloth helmet, would there not? I do not know about that; you would lose some labour in trying to get your creases away.
4748. But you would have nine plies to put on instead of five—that would mean more labour, would it not? It would not take more labour altogether, because you could put on two gossamer plies while you were putting on one of twill.
4749. Then the labour and material, you say, is much the same in the two kinds of helmets? Yes.
4750. There would be a little more drying in the case of the buttercloth helmet, and that would mean more delay in handling? Yes.
4751. In the face of that, why do you say that you think the twill helmet would be about 10 per cent. dearer? It takes more shellac.
4752. Would there be more shellac on five plies of twill than on nine plies of buttercloth? I should say so; the shellac would hang on the surface of the twill more than it would on the other material; it seems to go more into the thicker material; it is a fluffier material, and it drinks in more shellac.
4753. Do you think it would take twice the amount? It would not take twice the amount, but I should say half as much again.
4754. Half as much again on five plies would be equal to seven and a half, and there are nine plies of gossamer; how would you use more shellac then? Of course, I am answering these questions off-hand; I cannot be exact as to the quantity. I am not prepared to answer the question definitely with regard to the quantity of shellac.

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4755. If you are not prepared to answer the questions, it is of no use to examine you on this point? I suppose I know as much of the subject as does anyone in Sydney.

4756. Yet you cannot tell us the difference between the cost of making a twill helmet and one of butter-cloth? I should have to charge you more for the gossamer helmet.

4757. But I understood you just now to say the contrary, in reply to Mr. Meagher? I probably misunderstood the question, or expressed myself badly.

4758. It is very important that the Committee should arrive at some definite conclusion on this point; you now state the opposite of what you previously stated; you told Mr. Meagher that a twill helmet would cost 10 per cent. more than a gossamer helmet; now you say that a gossamer helmet would cost more than a twill one? A twill helmet would contain five plies of twill, and the other helmet would contain five plies of muslin. If you want me to make a gossamer helmet of the same substance and strength as the twill helmet I should have to put on nine plies, and that would make it the more expensive helmet. If I had to make a helmet of the same strength as the twill helmet, therefore, I should have to charge you more for it. A helmet with only five plies of gossamer would be cheaper.

4759. *Mr. Meagher.*] There are five plies of twill in the helmet, Exhibit Q; if those five plies were put into a helmet in place of the material in Exhibit "C," it would make it dearer? Yes, it would be a much stronger helmet in the crown if I put five plies of twill into the helmet—taking Exhibit C for example—in place of five plies of muslin; I should then have to charge you 10 per cent. more for it.

4760. You see this helmet (*Exhibit I*);—what sort of usage has it had? I should say it has had pretty rough usage for the crown to be knocked about in that way.

4761. Would you be surprised to learn that your father brought it here as an exhibit to show how well the helmet had stood? No, I should not; but it has had a lot of rough usage nevertheless.

4762. How do you know that? Of course I have not seen the usage it has received.

4763. Still, you think it has had rough usage? I am sure it has been knocked about a great deal.

4764. But you did not see it? No; but I have handled a great many helmets, and I have also worn them. I have been eight years in the service myself.

4765. Your experience would consist mainly of Saturday afternoon's parade? Yes, and in camps; I was in a position to see a good deal.

4766. You think that helmet (*Exhibit I*) should stand a lot of rough usage? Yes; I have outside a specimen of a helmet which has had a lot of rough usage.

4767. You cannot have had much experience of that particular class of helmet? A gossamer helmet is a gossamer helmet all the world over.

4768. If it be made of equal material and with equal workmanship? Yes.

4769. You do not mean to say that gossamer helmets all over the world are of equal quality? No.

4770. My reason for saying that you cannot have had much experience of that sort of helmet is that you have not been long supplying them;—how long, as a matter of fact, have you been supplying them to the troops? In the statement read by my father you will find the exact date. Speaking offhand, I should think we had been supplying them between five and six years.

4771. I think, according to the contract, you have been supplying them from three to four years? We have been supplying helmets under the contract about to expire for three years, and they were supplied for some time before that; I suppose the total period would be about four years.

4772. During that time, how many camps have there been among Volunteer Forces? There have been several little camps here and there in different parts of the Colony, but there has been one big camp at Rookwood.

4773. How long did the camp at Rookwood last? I think it was ten days. The Volunteers were not in camp so long as were the Partially-paid Forces. I think they stayed a week.

4774. You consider that a helmet that would last ten days in a Volunteer encampment at Rookwood would be quite good enough for active service? I should say so. The helmets, however, lasted much longer than that; they might be ten days in camp, but they might be also five years knocking about in a house, and perhaps being played with by children.

4775. How has that helmet [*Exhibit B*] lasted;—the brim seems all right, does it not? Yes.

4776. But what about the gossamer? The gossamer is in good order, except that it has been broken. Of course, if you exert sufficient strength you could break a tin helmet.

4777. Still the gossamer in the brim is all right? It has not perished.

4778. Will you now look at the gossamer in the body of the helmet;—does it look as if it were perished? It is very much perished, I should say.

4779. Will you now look at Exhibit A; you say you know something about helmets;—do you, after seeing this helmet, insist that it is of a quality fit to supply to troops which are being sent away on active service? No. I do not say now that that helmet is not good enough for service such as that from which our men are now returning.

4780. That is really all I have been asking you, and you have been fencing the question all the time;—what do you say now, in the light of the experience and the knowledge you have gained since you supplied this class of helmet? I should say that, for the sort of service our men have had, this helmet would require to be much stronger in the body.

4781. But as it is made it is not suitable for active service of that description? No.

4782. As a matter of fact, the Military officers passed it, did they not? Yes; you have the sample there.

4783. They thought the quality quite good enough? Yes.

4784. It was not your business to tell them whether it was or was not good enough? No; of course we submitted that pattern of helmet. I do not quite remember when it was first submitted.

4785. And the authorities approved of that pattern? Yes.

4786. You made the helmets of equal quality with the pattern supplied? They were all practically made at the time; the one sent in was taken from bulk.

4787. They were all of equal quality? Yes; they were all supposed to be five-ply.

4788. If the Military authorities wanted helmets of only three-ply, as a business man you would tender for them; and if you got the contract you would be only too pleased to supply them? Of course.

4789. And if the authorities wanted a ten-ply helmet you would take up just the same position? Yes.

4790. In carrying on your business, you would, of course, supply just what the Military authorities wanted? Just so; it is not my place to dictate to them what they should wear.

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4791. After having seen these helmets, you are perfectly satisfied that they are not serviceable helmets for the purpose for which they were required? It would be a serviceable helmet provided it were made strong enough; but these helmets were not strong enough for the purpose for which they were wanted. A gossamer helmet is a very serviceable helmet if it is made strong enough.

4792. I suppose you had nothing to do with the arrangement of the contract; your father did that? I had a good deal to do with the compiling of the tenders.

4793. The Military authorities contend that the sealed pattern helmet—the cork helmet—is the helmet you contracted to supply, whereas you supplied the gossamer helmet? I happen to know a good deal about that.

4794. You recognise the exhibit as the sealed-pattern helmet? It is not the pattern that we tendered upon. At the time the contract was made there was no helmet submitted as an Infantry pattern helmet; there was only the Artillery pattern helmet. Previous to that contract the schedule was compiled for cork helmets for Infantry; but for two or three years the Military authorities have been having gossamer helmets, because we could not supply them in cork. We had not the cork, and it would not have paid us to get out the machinery and stock the cork; therefore we submitted a sample of a gossamer helmet, which was approved. The helmet must have been submitted and approved, otherwise it would not have been taken by the authorities.

4795. But do you know of your own knowledge that the helmet was submitted? Well, I could not give you any date, if that is what you mean.

4796. When the last contract was entered into, what was the sealed pattern presented to you? There was no sealed pattern presented. There was no sealed pattern for several small lines.

4797. Did you not see that exhibit—the sealed pattern? I saw that pattern twelve months after the contract had been made. Colonel Taunton, I know, spoke about the matter to Mr. Anderson, and he refused to supply cork helmets. I was not present; but the conversation was repeated to me.

4798. You say that there was no sealed pattern when you tendered for the gossamer helmet? No; not for the Infantry helmets.

4799. The pattern produced was not submitted to you as a sealed pattern? No.

4800. But you recognise it as the sealed pattern of a cork helmet? Yes.

4801. The difference in cost between a cork helmet of the sealed pattern and a gossamer helmet of the quality you supplied would be how much, roughly? We have not made many cork helmets—perhaps not a couple of dozen altogether—and it is hard to say what the difference would be. The cost would depend a good deal upon the quantity supplied, and the time allowed for the supply. If we were supplying a number, we could supply a cork helmet of that pattern for about 5s. 9d. At present a gossamer helmet could be supplied at about 5s.

4802. So that there would be about 9d. difference in price? Yes.

4803. You positively assert that this cork helmet was not the sealed pattern for the Infantry helmet when you got the contract the last time? Yes. There was no sealed pattern submitted, and we having supplied the gossamer helmet for two years previously, we continued to supply it. The price goes to show that it was a gossamer helmet that they were calling tenders for, and not a cork helmet. At the same time, we tendered for cork Artillery helmets at 5s. 9d.

4804. What sort of helmet is that—[Exhibit E]? It is a felt-body helmet.

4805. What is the felt made of? It is made of the same material as ordinary felt hats; it is well felted together.

4806. I suppose it is a sort of scrap wool? No; the body of that helmet is the same as that in the brown hat bodies.

4807. Do you think it would last better than a gossamer helmet? Yes; it does not break so readily; it will stand a lot of knocking about before it breaks.

4808. Would you consider an ordinary bowler hat a sufficiently strong article for men to take away with them upon active service? If they were prepared like Exhibit E, and covered.

4809. In what respect? In the stiffening put into it. There is more proofing, as it is called, put into the body of the helmet; it is proofed very hard, and that makes the felt more durable.

4810. Would that not make it more liable to break? Yes; the stiffer it is the more liable it would be to break; but it is the cover that would resist the blow—the inside material would not give.

4811. What is the cover made of? Of khaki drill.

4812. It is not a very thick material? It is a fairly strong material—very strong, in fact; it is the line always stipulated for in the Imperial contracts.

4813. You see that helmet, [Exhibit E];—what condition do you think it is in? It is in very fair condition.

4814. It does not look as if it had been knocked about? It has had a fair amount of usage, I should say.

4815. Does it seem to have had very rough usage? I daresay it has.

4816. Where is it broken? It is not broken.

4817. Then what makes you think it has had rough usage? I can hardly put what I think into words; the peak has given way a bit, and I do not think it would have done so unless it had had a lot of usage.

4818. Is Exhibit K the same pattern helmet? Yes.

4819. I suppose you recognise that as one of your own make? Yes.

4820. It was brought from your place of business the other day, and has never been soiled by handling;—I suppose you would not pick out the worst helmet to bring down here? No; we would pick out a fair sample.

4821. Does not the peak of that helmet feel a little weak? No. It is a bad shaped helmet to test in that way, but if it were of the same shape as Exhibit Q the peak would stand much better.

4822. *Mr. Meagher.*] You mean that if the brim were more perpendicular it would be much stronger? Yes.

4823. *Chairman.*] You think the peak of the helmet in Exhibit K is quite strong enough? Yes.

4824. Will you look at Exhibit J;—is that also of felt? Yes.

4825. Has Exhibit K the same material in the peak? I should say so. Sometimes you come across a helmet which is a little bit weak.

4826. But you brought that helmet down as a pattern; take Exhibit L, you say that if Exhibit K had a peak like Exhibit L it would be much stronger, and yet in Exhibit L you have put gossamer on the peak? Because the felt body comes only to the brim.

4827.

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4827. If you were going to have a peak like that in Exhibit L you would not make it of felt at all? Yes, we should.
4828. Why is Exhibit L made of two materials then, if you consider that one material would be sufficiently strong? In the first place, we had these particular bodies in stock, and, as business people, it no doubt suited us to tender for them; we used up for the Contingent the whole of the other bodies, and we had a lot of Cuba bodies ready for making civilians' hats; we picked out the biggest, and made them into these helmets. Then we had a lot of smaller ones left. The helmets were wanted in a hurry, and we had not time to get the bodies made; we lost money over it, in fact, but it was the only way to get the bodies out to time.
4829. *Mr. Meagher.*] How did your financial loss arise? Because the felt body in Exhibit K would be worth half-a-crown to put into a civilian's hat, and then there would be also a certain amount of labour to be considered.
4830. *Chairman.*] These helmets were brought by Mr. Anderson and submitted as samples, showing how felt hats were made; in Exhibit J you have a piece of twill on the brim;—for what purpose is it put there? To stiffen the brim.
4831. But you say that the brim is strong enough without it? The brim in Exhibit E may have the same material in it for aught I know.
4832. And, if it has got it, you have submitted two qualities of helmets under the same contract? I do not know that it is the same contract.
4833. The helmet was brought down to us and guaranteed by Mr. Anderson to be an exact pattern of one of the helmets made for the Bushmen's Contingent;—if one of these helmets has the stiffening on and the other has not, you have supplied under one contract helmets of different quality? If in the making up of felt helmets it is found when the body is finished that it is a bit light and not up to sample, it is put aside and has to be stiffened. Exhibit K has no stiffening on it, because I suppose it did not require it.
4834. Do you wish the Committee to understand that you examine every helmet you turn out? I do not pass them myself, but we have a foreman who is responsible.
4835. If you got an order for 500 helmets then you would supply some with twill round the brim and some without? Yes.
4836. But if you were asked to supply helmets to pattern and you supply two sorts of helmets, do you think you would be supplying in accordance with the pattern? The whole of the helmets might not be alike in every small detail; it is impossible to get them exact in every way; you cannot, for example, get two pieces of cloth exactly the same shade. Some need stiffening; others do not.
4837. Supposing you were sending out a few helmets without a cover, would you send out some like the black helmet and some like Exhibit J? If we supplied a dozen helmets or hats of that class you would find they would be of different strength; the bodies do not come out with exactly the same thickness. Some bodies lose a little more wool than do others in the milling-up process.
4838. But if you take a contract to supply a helmet with the brim stiffened in that way, and you supply them without the stiffening, it would be a different matter;—did you pick these helmets out for Mr. Anderson to bring down to us? No; my brother did so. He is stationed permanently at the hat factory; my duties take me all over the different factories.
4839. This helmet was brought down to us as a pattern of the helmet to be supplied to the Bushmen; it is supposed to be one of those helmets before it is covered? The helmet when covered would be as good as the other helmet you are looking at, and would be called the same helmet.
4840. But if in the case of one helmet you looked inside and found the twill there it would be considered an improvement? If the helmet were found weak that would be the way to stiffen it. If the helmet is of the proper strength without any twill why should the twill be put upon it; it does not make the body of the helmet any stronger.
4841. Then the putting on of the twill does not give any additional strength you say? It would give greater stiffness to the brim, but the strength of the two helmets all round would be the same.
4842. If Exhibit J is presented to us as an unfinished pattern of that helmet, and it has a piece of twill on it to give it added stiffness and strength, it is not a fair test. If Mr. Anderson wanted to bring a half finished helmet here he might have brought it without the twill; but if he says it was discovered that the peaks generally were not sufficiently strong, and that the piece of twill was put on for the purpose of giving them all added strength it is a very different thing;—that was his explanation, yours is a different one—which are we to accept? I am in a position to explain the matter better because the helmets come more directly under my notice.
4843. Someone must have told Mr. Anderson what he said? I suppose that seeing a helmet like that he would come to the conclusion that the twill was put there to give strength.
4844. Did you supply any saddles for any of the Contingents? I supplied fifty saddles, and I have them still. They are at my saddlery place at the risk of the Military authorities. They still belong to them. I am storing them at their risk.
4845. Did they pay you for them? No.
4846. How is that? I have not charged for them yet. Colonel Roberts told me he was under stress of business. I know that he has been very busy, and I have not been worrying him.
4847. What has he been doing? I cannot say exactly what his business has been; but I have often had occasion to visit him on matters of business, and I know that it has been very hard to see him. I have had to wait sometimes an hour.
4848. I suppose that if you went for a cheque for these saddles you might have to wait a day? At present I might have to wait a week.
4849. Under what conditions did you supply the saddles? We supply officers with saddles, and stock them according to the Imperial regulation pattern. Colonel Roberts asked me one day if we could do any saddles. I told him I thought we could do them equally with anyone else in the town. He said he wanted a certain number—I forget what the number was—but, I think it was about 500. I told him that if he would give me until the following day I would bring up a sample. I then went to my saddler. He is a man who does an immense amount of work for us—in fact half his output is for our firm in one way or another. I refer to Mr. Higson of Oxford-street. I told him that some bush saddles were wanted, and I described them to him. When I asked Colonel Roberts what sort of saddles he required, he mentioned

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mentioned the bush saddle, and said the price was to be about £3. I told Mr. Higson this. He had a quantity of saddles in stock which seemed to be about the sort of thing I described. He also procured in town some other saddles of the same description. The sample was submitted and approved. We were to supply fifty, and they were fitted up with stirrup irons, straps, valise pads, and girths. Colonel Roberts said he wanted more D's. The saddle submitted was an ordinary bush saddle with four D's, and Colonel Roberts said he wanted some more D's put on. He said, I could see a sample down at Weekes'. I went down to Weekes' with my saddler, and I happened to meet Colonel Roberts down there. He himself pointed the saddle out to me, and that was the sample for the D's. He said he wanted the D's put on like Weekes' sample. I said we could not put the D's on in that way, because it was a full-skirted saddle, and the saddle I supplied was only a half-skirted saddle.

4850. You mean that in the long-skirted saddles the D's come through the skirt? Yes. In a half-skirted saddle there would be two of the D's outside, and the only way would be to put the D's on in the same way as in the saddle which was approved. There being no skirt we could not put them through it, and they were, therefore, tacked on to the tree. The saddles were delivered at the Ordnance Stores, stamped with the Government stamp, and sent out to the Agricultural Society's Ground. The saddles were issued to the men, who put their names on them in all sorts of letters; some of them 1½ inches in length, and in nearly every case in ink; they also used the saddles. I believe they were out on parade twice. A lot of the D's came away. Colonel Roberts caused me to be rung up, and I had to attend at an inspection of saddles. I took up Mr. Higson with me. They told me that the D's came away, and were in a bad state. Colonel Roberts said that the saddles would not do, and he was in a great state about it. I myself was very much annoyed about the matter, and was angry with Mr. Higson. He said that the D's had been put on in the ordinary way, and that if they were to be put on in a specially strong way he should have been informed so. However, they sent the saddles back to us without the girths, stirrup-irons, stirrup-straps, and valise-pads, to have the D's rectified. The Military authorities had taken delivery of the saddles, and they sent them back without one word. The D's were rectified, and were put on with zinc, and made as strong as possible for that class of saddle. I had them ready to deliver again. I have spoken to Colonel Roberts about it on two or three occasions, and he is going, I suppose, to let me know when to deliver them.

4851. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did he not send a written communication when the saddles were returned? No; I do not believe there was any; but I could find out. This happened, of course, some time ago.

4852. *Chairman.*] But if you had received a communication from the Military Department, whether from Colonel Roberts or anyone else, condemning the saddles, and stating that the Department could not accept them, and that they returned them because they were not up to pattern, you would remember if you had received it? If we did receive any communication we did not take it in that way. I do not think, however, that we received any communication at all. I think everything was done through the telephone.

4853. And now you say you have the saddles ready to return? Yes. I mentioned the matter to my father at the time. He said he had not time to bother about saddles, and that if there was anything in the thing I could take it myself.

4854. I suppose you found out that there was not a great deal in it as it turned out? No; but the saddles were up to the sample submitted, and the Military authorities will have to pay for them, I reckon.

4855. You were quite prepared to strengthen them straight away? They were strengthened straight away.

4856. *Mr. Meagher.*] You knew that the Contingent was waiting to go away and you strengthened the D's at once? Yes.

4857. Why did you not send them back, having performed your part of the contract? We asked for particulars as to delivery.

4858. But having strengthened the D's, why did you not take the saddles back again? I waited upon Colonel Roberts myself wanting instructions what to do with them, and he put me off. I do not know whether they are going to take the saddles latter on or not, but I believe that the idea was that they might come in for the Permanent Infantry.

4859. You having done all that you were asked to do went back to Colonel Roberts, and you say that he put you off;—did it not strike you that that was practically rejecting them? I daresay he would like to get rid of them, but there are the saddles ready for delivery.

4860. From the reception that Colonel Roberts gave you did you think there was any hope of his taking the saddles? I reckon that they will have to take them. I do not know what the procedure is in regard to Government Departments, but if I were dealing with an outside firm I know what I should do.

4861. You mean that you would invoke the law to make Colonel Roberts take them? He has not said definitely that he will not take them, but he has always put me off.

4862. And you have the impression that he is not going to take them? My impression is that he would sooner not take them.

4863. *Chairman.*] A good time has elapsed since you supplied the saddles? Yes.

4864. Have you not sent in your account? No.

4865. How often does your firm send in their accounts? This was a transaction of my own.

4866. And you were in a position to be for six months out of pocket to the extent of the price of all these saddles, without asking for any money? Mr. Higson and I are out between us.

4867. But Mr. Higson did not supply all the saddles; he bought some; therefore he is out of pocket for all the saddles he bought? It is my fault really; he has been at me several times about sending in vouchers.

4868. You have actually paid for some of the saddles you have on hand? Mr. Higson has done so.

4869. Still you do not send in any account? That is entirely my fault, I suppose.

4870. What was to be the price of the saddles? I am not sure, but I think the contract price was £3 5s.

4871. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was £3 fixed as the price of the saddles in the first instance? No; that was only approximate. I wanted an idea of what sort of saddle Colonel Roberts required.

4872. But did you not agree upon a price after inspecting the sample saddle at Weekes'? I agreed to a price before I inspected the saddle at Weekes' at all. The saddle at Weekes' was not the sample required, but was only a sample as to the position of the D's.

4873. The saddle at Weekes' was to be a sample, so far as the number of D's were concerned? Yes; I submitted my own sample.

4874.

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4874. *Chairman.*] If Colonel Roberts says that these saddles were immediately sent back as being not up to sample, what would you say? They were up to sample. I submitted a sample, and the authorities approved of it, and the saddles supplied were quite up to it.

4875. But suppose the Military authorities thought they were not up to sample, and say that they were returned immediately they were delivered, because they were not up to sample? They were returned some time after delivery; they had been used.

4876. But if Colonel Roberts says that the saddles were returned immediately after delivery, because they were not up to sample, would he be strictly accurate? Do you mean on the same day?

4877. Yes? He did not return them on the same day. I do not know quite what you would call immediately.

4878. I mean were the Military authorities given a clear day for the inspection and return of the saddles; I should consider that an immediate return? I should think there would be from three to four days from the time they were delivered until they were returned.

4879. And you say that some of them had been used? The whole of them.

4880. You say that the stirrup leathers and irons, the girths, and the valise-pads were not returned? No; they were taken to rig up other saddles.

4881. You have had no definite notification from the Military authorities at any time that they refused to take delivery of these saddles? No.

4882. I suppose you are aware that a rumour was circulated that you and Mr. Higson went round and bought up a number of saddles for 30s., and supplied them to the Military authorities for £3;—would that be correct? I know nothing about it.

4883. You did not do the buying? No.

4884. Did Mr. Higson do it? Yes.

4885. As far as you know, the saddles bought and supplied were up to sample? Yes; I think I ought to explain, in case what I did should be misinterpreted, that I had occasion to go into one of the warehouses. I am not a practical saddler; but I saw some saddles which I reckoned were very good, and I got the firm to give me the refusal of them for a few days. Instead of that they sent them up to me, and when I found out from Mr. Higson that they were no good, we returned them. That is the only transaction I had personally in the saddle line.

4886. In the ordinary way of business, if you submit a pattern of a saddle or a helmet, and it is approved of, and you give a price for an article equal to the pattern you have submitted, which is only one-half of the price which you are being paid for it, that would be only a matter of ordinary business? That, as you say, is business.

4887. It is the person to whom you are supplying the articles who should display ordinary business ability and see that he is not being had? I should say so. The saddles we supplied to the Military authorities can be inspected at any time; they were worth in the ordinary way of business about 50s.; you could not get the same saddles after we had bought them for £4, because there was a panic at the time in the trade.

4888. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that at the same time you were tendering for the gossamer helmets you were tendering for cork artillery helmets at 5s. 9d.? Yes.

4889. Are you still supplying those helmets at 5s. 9d.? Yes.

4890. Was there any sealed pattern of that cork artillery helmet? Yes.

4891. And you are still faithfully supplying helmets in accordance with that pattern? Yes, with one exception; there was a great demand for small sizes, and we imported some of the helmets half-made and finished them here. With, I am pretty well certain, the knowledge of the Military authorities, we substituted for the helmets required, and which we had not in stock, about ten gossamer helmets.

4892. *Mr. Chanter.*] You say that that was done with the knowledge and the approval of the authorities? I am not quite certain, but I am pretty well sure that it was.

4893. *Mr. Meagher.*] What I understand you to say is that running short of certain sizes you submitted, with or without the approval of the authorities, these gossamer helmets? Yes.

4894. Have you since supplied the cork helmets? Yes. It was only for extremely small sizes—sizes such as we never dream of importing—that we substituted the other helmets.

4895. Whatever cork helmets you now supply to the Military authorities are not of your own manufacture? No.

4896. *Mr. Chanter.*] Can you account for the excessive demand for these small sizes? No. I think the helmets were required previous to the artillery going into some camp; they had been wanting them for some time and we could not supply them, although under our contract we were supposed to do so. It is often necessary to stretch a contract either one way or the other under such circumstances.

4897. *Chairman.*] It seems funny that the soldiers should have had such small heads? It was quite an exceptional case.

4898. *Mr. Chanter.*] When you had an interview with Colonel Roberts with regard to the saddles, you say the price was fixed at about £3? Yes.

4899. And you afterwards exhibited a sample saddle? Yes.

4900. The Military authorities approved of that saddle, with the exception that more D's were to be put on? Yes.

4901. At that stage was the price again mentioned? No.

4902. At any stage was the actual price mentioned subsequently? No.

4903. Do you consider that an agreement of that kind would give Colonel Roberts or you any latitude in regard to the price of the article;—how, for example, do you yourself come to fix the price at £3 5s.? The saddles, to the best of my recollection, were quoted complete with valise-pad at the back for £3 5s. I dare say I can give you the exact information from my papers.

4904. Whatever price you quoted was accepted by Colonel Roberts? Yes; there was no demur.

4905. Then Colonel Roberts, whether the price was £3 5s. or £3, was quite cognisant of the fact? Yes. I myself remember seeing the price in writing.

4906. Apart from these saddles, have you yourself had any contract with the Military authorities? No.

4907. Have you seen the tender forms issued by the Military Department? Yes.

4908. Do those tender forms give the tenderer an opportunity to tender for any item, or for the aggregate items? I think the tendering is for the aggregate items.

4909. Have tenderers the option of tendering for a portion? Not to my knowledge.

4910.



4910. *Chairman.*] How does the saddle you submitted compare with Exhibit No. 4? Exhibit No. 4 was quite a different saddle.

4911. Is it of better quality than that you submitted? I should say it was; but I am not a practical saddler.

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4912. What do you think of the panel? I should say that, on the whole, it was a better class of saddle than that we submitted; but I cannot speak from any practical knowledge of saddlery.

4913. Is there anything further you would like to state to the Committee? I should like to exhibit (*Exhibit R*) a gossamer helmet worn for eighteen months by a postman; also (*Exhibit S*) a section of a civilian's pith helmet. I have also an old artillery solid cork helmet, and as the statement has been made that it is impossible to take the cover off an old helmet without tearing pieces out of the cork, I will now take the cover off, and show that it can be done without in any way destroying or injuring the body. It can be taken off by rubbing the cover with naphtha, which dissolves the rubber. (*Exhibit T*.)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. HURLEY,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. PIDDINGTON.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Reid called in, sworn, and examined:—

4914. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a public writer.

4915. Have you had any military experience? A great deal.

4916. Where? In India.

4917. To what regiment where you attached there? I belonged to the local Bengal Artillery.

4918. For how many years? Thirteen.

4919. Have you taken any interest in the organisation and equipment of the different Contingents going to South Africa? I have watched what has been published, and I should like permission to read a copy of a memorandum which I addressed to Mr. Reid, who was then Premier, last year. It is as follows:

J. Reid.  
4 Sept., 1900.

MEMORANDUM to The Right Honourable G. H. REID, P.C., M.P. Prime Minister.

9th March 1899.

In reference to your reply to the proposal of J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.P., that the Public Service Board should be appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the system of military administration, and the emoluments of military officers, I beg respectfully to point out to you that in my paper on the "Prospects of Australian Federation," published in the "United Service Magazine" for September 1896, nearly all that needs to be said on the subject has been said.

I submit that nearly all the points in my indictment can be determined by "gentlemen without military qualifications or experience." They are:—

- 1st. That no officer of the General Staff possesses the qualifications required for his position by the "Queen's Regulations."
- 2nd. That with one exception, there is no properly educated artillery or engineer officer in the permanent service of the Colony (this does not apply to General French, or Colonel Smith.)
- 3rd. I also pointed out that many officers of the Staff and Permanent Force lived miles away from the barracks; but this, at my suggestion, was remedied a year ago.
- 4th. I also pointed out that officers receive the South African "Colonial Allowance," though the conditions of service here are very different from those which obtain in South Africa.
- 5th. The allowance in lieu of quarters is ridiculously excessive. Captains and subalterns are each allowed one room in barracks, and are only entitled to rent for one room when living outside.
- 6th. Captains and subalterns of garrison artillery are not entitled to forage allowance.

The regulations regarding these matters are in print, and accessible to anyone who is interested. To decide whether they are being acted on here requires no military training. If it does I will put my experience at the disposal of any commissioner you may appoint.

J. REID.

I have also written some observations which I should feel glad if the Committee would take into their consideration. I could afterwards give evidence upon any matter contained in them. With regard to the saddlery supplied to the Contingent, I may venture to say that I have given a great deal of study in the course of my life to the organisation of other armies than the British army, and their equipment. I now hand into the Committee a rough drawing of the British hussar saddle, and also a sketch of the tree upon which the saddle is made. It struck me at the time complaint was made as to the saddles supplied to the Contingent that a simple remedy would have been, instead of supplying of a valise to contain the men's kits, seeing that saddles of the necessary pattern could not possibly be made here, owing to the impossibility of getting the trees, to supply every man with the saddle-bags which are used by many bushmen in Australia. These would then go upon the saddle and would obviate the necessity for the valise and valise pads. A valise carried on the cantle of the saddle, necessarily brings its weight on to the very weakest part of the horse's back. If it rests on a pad only loosely strapped on to the cantle of the saddle, then with every motion of the horse the valise shifts up and down, and is apt to cause a sore back and to injure the horse in other ways. The saddle-bags are under the rider, and fastened by a surcingle, remain there, merely adding, of course, to the rider's weight.

4920. Have you any knowledge of the equipment of the different Contingents which left here? I have personal knowledge only as to the helmets. I am very well acquainted with the Indian helmet, and I did not see any of them issued to the Contingents. The helmet used by the soldiers in India is made upon a wickerwork body. The wickerwork consists simply of split cane, very much like the cane of a chair.

4921. Did you ever see a helmet like that (*Exhibit P*)? I think that if you took it to pieces you would find it to be something like the old pattern of helmet introduced in India in the fifties. I think you will find that it is made of grass.

4922. Is it like the helmet you yourself saw used in India? No.

4923. Would you be surprised to learn that it is the helmet which is being used in India at the present time? That may be the case. The wicker helmet I speak of was introduced in 1859, and was superior to that which you now exhibit.

4924. I suppose you will admit that those who have been wearing these helmets in the interval ought to have some idea of their quality? Yes.

4925.

J. Reid,  
4 Sept., 1900.

4925. And if they had discarded the 1859 helmet and have substituted this one, it would not look as if the 1859 helmet were superior? There are many other reasons which caused that helmet to be disused.
4926. There are a variety of opinions as to the quality of different helmets? Yes. The wicker helmet was much lighter than that which you now exhibit, and lightness is a great advantage.
4927. We are not particularly interested in the helmet introduced in India in 1859; we are dealing with matters which affect the present administration;—you had not had under your observation any of the helmets recently supplied to the troops leaving New South Wales? I have not.
4928. You had not personally inspected any of them? No.
4929. *Mr. Meagher.*] You say that the helmet introduced into India in 1859 was a lighter helmet than that exhibited? A much lighter helmet.
4930. *Chairman.*] More suitable for service, you think? Yes. The helmet was supplied with two covers which could be taken off, and washed or dyed if it were necessary to use any special colour. The covers could always be kept clean.
4931. Do you know what that piece of material is composed of? It appears to be a sort of felt.
4932. Do you know that it is a piece of the 1859 helmet, of which you have been talking? I think not, with all respect.
4933. It is evidently not felt, because it is composed of pieces of straw, among other things? At first sight it resembles felt.
4934. What do you think this second piece of material is composed of? It seems to be some sort of cloth, over something very much like leather. I could not tell you what it is. The material you first showed me might have formed part of the helmet issued to the troops in India in 1857; it is not wicker.
4935. Would you be surprised to learn that the piece of material I now hand you is felt? It may be felt.
4936. What do you think of that helmet (*Exhibit K*)? It is some sort of felt.
4937. What makes you think so? I presume so from the feel of it.
4938. What do you think of that helmet (*Exhibit J*)? It is very much like pasteboard.
4939. What do you think of that piece of material? It is some description of cloth, a very thin gauzy substance. If that is the material of which any helmet is made, I should imagine it would not stand wetting, although it would look very well for parade purposes, and that sort of thing.
4940. Suitable for wrapping up butter, if the material were clean? Yes, but I should say it would not stand much wetting.

Horace Percival Cooper Nixon called in, sworn, and examined:—

H. P. C.  
Nixon.  
4 Sept., 1900.

4941. *Chairman.*] You were a trooper in the Second Contingent? Yes; in the mounted infantry.
4942. Under Colonel Knight? Yes.
4943. You left here when? On the 17th January.
4944. In the "Southern Cross"? Yes.
4945. How was the ship supplied with provisions;—were they of good quality? No.
4946. Did the men complain? Yes; there were complaints at every meal.
4947. Were the faults remedied;—did you get any better provisions? No.
4948. Was the meat bad? Yes.
4949. What was the bread like? We got half a pound of bread in two days.
4950. Was it of good quality? The bread was fairly good.
4951. I believe a lot of fruit, cigars, tobacco, and other things were sent on board ship for the use of the troops;—did you get any of it? We got no fruit; the only fruit I saw was that which the officers had.
4952. Did you get any tobacco, cigarettes, or anything of that sort? No.
4953. Did you not hear of these things being presented to the Contingent by different persons before you went away? I saw it stated in the newspapers that certain things had been presented to the Contingent, but we got none of them.
4954. Taking it by-and-large, the provisions on the ship were not too good? No. Some of them were not fit for the men to eat.
4955. Did you hear that the responsible Minister had done all in his power to see that you were well looked after? No, I cannot say that I did.
4956. You were in camp at Randwick before you went away? Yes.
4957. How did you get on? We were treated very well there.
4958. As a matter of fact, the authorities went outside the ordinary military regulations and provided pickles, cheese, and jam occasionally? I did not see any pickles, but I saw some jam.
4959. Did you see any cheese? Yes.
4960. Do you know that men coming into camp late at night were ordered by the authorities to be supplied with cold meat and pickles, and that sort of thing, it having been represented to the Minister that the men coming into camp at that hour did not get anything until the next morning? I did not see any of that.
4961. But the provisions may have been there for aught you know? Yes.
4962. Still you are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made for feeding the men at Randwick? Yes.
4963. But on board the boat things got considerably worse? Yes.
4964. What did the officers say when you lodged any complaint;—did they assign any reason for the bad provisions? No reason whatever.
4965. Did they say anything at all to you about the provisions? I remember Captain Bennett saying: "This is good living compared with what we had going over to the Soudan." I myself did not think it possible that the provisions could have been much worse.
4966. Did you chaff Captain Bennett about the Soudan? No.
4967. You did not make the slightest reference to the goat and the donkey? No.
4968. When you arrived at Capetown you went up to the Maitland camp? Yes.
4969. And from there where did you go? To the Modder River.
4970. Did you take part in the advance from the Modder River to Bloemfontein? Yes, right through.
4971. Were you in any military force before you started with the Contingent? No.
4972. You had issued to you two suits of clothes? Yes.
4973. And a kit? Yes.
4974. Containing a good many brushes? Yes.
4975. Did you know what to do with the whole of the brushes? Yes.

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4976. These brushes I now exhibit are taken from the sample kit; what are they all for? Three are boot brushes, one is a hair brush, and another is a button brush. Then there was a small clothes brush. We did not receive the big clothes brush, such as you have in that sample kit.
4977. If you had had the big brush, you would not have wanted the smaller one? No.
4978. If you had had the two brushes, you would have had to use one at a time, or one in each hand? Yes.
4979. Did you find any need for these brushes when you were at the front? We never had any use for them.
4980. Did you use up all the blacking? No. We did not have the kit with us at the front; it was left at Capetown.
4981. And you did not feel the want of it? No.
4982. Did you have these fly-nets issued to you? Yes; at the Modder River.
4983. Did you not get one when you were going away from here? The nets were brought from here, I think, but they were given to us at the Modder.
4984. The nets were not issued by the Imperial authorities? Not that I know of.
4985. Did you see any of the regular Imperial forces wearing them? No.
4986. Did you see any force beside your own wearing them? No.
4987. Did you wear them regularly? We did not wear them at all.
4988. I suppose you thought they would come in very handy to boil a bit of cabbage in? Well, there were no flies there for one thing.
4989. Do you know whether all the men on the "Southern Cross" had two suits of clothes issued to them? I could not say if they all had.
4990. Do you know of any men who did not? No.
4991. Do you know Trooper Watts? Yes, he came from the police force.
4992. Did he have two suits of clothes? Now I come to think of it, he had not.
4993. You know that for a fact? Yes.
4994. Do you know Trooper McMillan? No.
4995. Do you know Trooper James Young? Yes.
4996. Do you know whether he had two suits of clothes issued to him? I could not say.
4997. Did you have kit inspection on the way over? Yes, about six or seven times.
4998. Then the officers would become aware of it if any men were short of clothes? Yes.
4999. Was there any pilfering of clothes on board ship? There was a little.
5000. Did you lose any of yours? I lost a pair of socks, a knife, and a lanyard for which I was charged 3/-.
5001. The loss of your clothes would not necessarily mean that your comrades took them; they may have been taken by the ship's crew? Yes.
5002. Did you hear about anything being found in the seamen's quarters? Yes; some rifles, some bandoliers, and some clothes.
5003. When you missed your socks, you were charged the full price for them? They charged me 3s. for the socks, knife, and lanyard.
5004. Did they re-issue socks to you? No.
5005. Although they charged you for the pair you lost? Yes.
5006. How did your clothes last? The tunic and the white riding trousers lasted very well, but the brown ones were very inferior.
5007. Were the brown ones of the material like that exhibited? No; they were a cheaper material.
5008. Were they like the second class of material exhibited? No; they were not like either of those pieces.
5009. One of these pieces is Imperial Bedford cord, and the other is a locally manufactured article? The trousers were not like either of those pieces of material. The trousers we had were more like moleskin trousers; the material was very stiff and did not last.
5010. How did the overcoats last? They lasted fairly well.
5011. Were they a good serviceable coat? They were not as warm as the last issue of coat we got from the Imperial authorities.
5012. Were they a blue coat? Yes; the cavalry coat.
5013. Lined with red cloth? Yes.
5014. Were they like this exhibit? Exactly the same.
5015. Did you find it a serviceable coat? Yes; it kept out the wet, too.
5016. Was the coat you had issued to you here something like that produced? Yes, something similar to that.
5017. Were all the coats issued to the Contingent new? No, they were not.
5018. Some were second-hand? Yes; the coat I had myself was a second-hand coat.
5019. Did they keep out the wet? No; the wet went right through them.
5020. They became like a wet blanket—very heavy and disagreeable? Yes.
5021. I suppose that on many occasions you had to do without tents? We had no tents after we left the Modder River?
5022. Therefore, it was the more necessary that you should have a good, substantial overcoat? Yes.
5023. Both to keep out the wet and to keep you warm? Yes.
5024. You found the cavalry coat issued by the Imperial authorities very superior to the coat issued to you here? Yes.
5025. I suppose you had a pretty rough time going through from the Modder River to Bloemfontein? Yes.
5026. What were the provisions like? On that march I do not think we were as well provisioned as were the Imperial troops.
5027. How do you account for that—was it due to laxity on the part of the officers? In one case it was.
5028. Would you mind telling us of that occasion? That was on the day we left Modder River and went to Klip Drift. The night before we came in from outpost duty around Conje and his prisoners. The next morning we started straight for Paardeberg, and camped at the Klip Drift. We were all that day without anything to eat. I am referring now to No. 2 troop of D Company. It appears that Lieutenant Legge would not send back a man for provisions for that troop.

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5029. I suppose there were plenty of provisions at the base? Yes; in this instance the carts were coming up behind us, and the other troops sent back men for provisions for the day, but Lieutenant Legge would not send back a man. We reached Klip Drift at 9 o'clock, and it commenced to rain, and rained for three hours, and we had to stand to our horses. We went to Lieutenant Legge about the food, and he said he knew nothing about it. He told me he had had nothing to eat himself. I said, "Excuse me, I saw you with a loaf of bread at dinner-time; I saw you buy it."
5030. Of whom did he buy the bread? He bought it at a farm.
5031. Had you all liberty to go into farms on the road to buy what you could? On an occasion of that sort we had.
5032. I suppose you were short of money? Some of us were.
5033. Perhaps the bread may have run out at the farm? They had no more bread. At night, when we got into camp at Klip Drift, we wanted to see Colonel Knight; but we could not get a non-commissioned officer or a commissioned officer to take us to him.
5034. You could not go without having an officer or non-commissioned officer to carry the information to Colonel Knight that you wanted to see him? No.
5035. You could not get any officer to take him the information? No.
5036. So that you were all that day without anything to eat? Yes.
5037. And in that case, in your opinion, provisions could have been obtained by sending back for them? Yes.
5038. The ordinary ration, I believe, consists of a small tin of meat? Sometimes the meat is in 1lb. tins and sometimes it is in 6lb. tins.
5039. But the men are supposed to be allowed a pound of meat a day? Yes.
5040. And this meat is in small tins, which do not really contain a pound? I could not say.
5041. You are supposed to be allowed 1lb. of bouili beef and four biscuits a day? Yes.
5042. Supposing you were drawing full rations, how did that quantity suit you? It was not sufficient.
5043. Not even when you were drawing full rations? No.
5044. Is it not the fact that some of the men used to eat the whole of their day's rations in the morning? Yes.
5045. And they would get nothing until the next morning? Nothing, perhaps, for two or three days.
5046. After all, a pound of bouili beef and four biscuits is not a big feed? No.
5047. If you were hungry you could go right through the lot at one meal, and not break yourself up? Yes, and feel just comfortable after.
5048. You were getting half rations sometimes? Yes; during the march from the Modder River to Bloemfontein we were nearly always on half rations.
5049. So that you suffered a good deal from the want of sufficient food? Yes.
5050. Being in the saddle sometimes ten or twelve hours a day? During that march we were in the saddle at times day and night.
5051. And having plenty of work like that you naturally have a good appetite? Rather.
5052. Taking it by-and-large it was a pretty rough trip? Yes.
5053. I suppose most of the time you felt the want of food more than you were troubled about the risk of getting wounded or killed? Yes, the want of food was all that troubled us on that march.
5054. You did not trouble yourself about the Boers' bullets? No.
5055. As far as your experience went you did not find anyone flinching from duty at all? No; I should not like to say that I did.
5056. Generally speaking, all the men were quite game as far as the enemy were concerned? Yes.
5057. How far north did you go? Only as far as Bloemfontein.
5058. How did you find the saddles you took away from here stood? Very badly.
5059. Did they give the horses bad backs? They did.
5060. Had many of the horses bad backs? Most of the horses in my troop had bad backs.
5061. You did not get any fresh saddles? There were some saddles issued after they left Bloemfontein.
5062. You did not get any yourself? No.
5063. You were then invalided with enteric fever and dysentery? Yes.
5064. Were you in the first action just after Paardeberg? Yes, at Osfontein.
5065. When Lieutenant Holborow was wounded? Yes.
5066. You were in Captain Bennett's company, you say;—how did your officers get along? We got along first-rate with Captain Bennett, and also with Captain Hilliard.
5067. Who were the subalterns under Captain Bennett? Lieutenant Legge, Lieutenant Watson, Lieutenant Drage, and Lieutenant Garvan.\*
5068. Each of those subalterns would have command of a troop? Yes.
5069. How did they shape? They shaped very well.
5070. So that you are perfectly satisfied with the officers of your squadron? Yes; there could not be four better officers.
5071. But you think that sometimes they might have made an extra effort to get you some tucker? That was not their fault; that was the fault of the men having charge of the transport.
5072. But if the officers of the other troops sent back and got provisions, might not the officer of your troop have done the same thing? Yes, he might have done. I do not know what was Lieutenant Legge's reason for not sending back on the occasion to which I referred.
5073. With that exception, you are perfectly satisfied with the officers? Yes.
5074. How did Colonel Knight seem to be regarded among the different troops? They did not care for him at all.
5075. Did he use strong language occasionally? Yes, I have heard him.
5076. Do you think he had provocation? On the occasion I have in my mind I do not think so.
5077. Would you mind telling us what was the language, and what were the circumstances? It was about 12 o'clock on the day on which we first fought. We had chased about forty Boers that morning, and we stopped at a dam to water the horses and give them a spell. I was watering my horse alongside Colonel Knight, who was sitting on a bank with Captain Hilliard, and I heard him sing out to Lieutenant Garvan, who did not hear him. He then said, "God damn and blast you, you damned fool; can't you hear me?"
5078. So that the Colonel was not very popular among the men? No, not at all.

5079.

NOTE (on revision) :—Lieutenant Garvan is not in D Company, but in B Company.

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5079. They did not like him? No.
5080. Did he get a bit hustled when he was in a tight corner? Yes, very much so.
5081. Instead of maintaining a cool and collected manner, he used to sing out a great deal to the men? Yes.
5082. Using pretty rough language? Yes.
5083. And, in your opinion, without any justification? Yes.
5084. So that he was not popular among the men or officers? No. As far as the men were concerned? he was not. I do not know so much about the officers.
5085. Did you ever hear him address the men generally as bloody fools? Yes; he did that at Abraham's Kraal.
5086. What did he say? I heard him sing out to some of the men who were getting into position. He said, "You bloody fools; why don't you get down?"
5087. Do you remember hearing anything about Trooper English at Paardeberg? No. I do not remember his case.
5088. Do you remember any cases among our men in which you might say they both showed special bravery—in assisting to rescue a comrade, for example? Yes.
5089. What cases were they? Well, there was my own case at Abraham's Kraal. I had my horse shot, and a man named George Ellis wanted to come back for me. Lieutenant Legge and Sergeant Humphreys sang out to him, and told him he was not to go. He went on with the troop a bit, and then came back to me.
5090. Did he carry out from under fire? No. He did not carry me out—my horse was only shot in the neck; but just as I was mounting, my saddle came off. He came back again, and helped me to put on my saddle, and got me on my horse again. I was stunned.
5091. Were you under fire then? Yes. They were directing all their fire on to us. We were only about 600 or 700 yards away from the Boers.
5092. You got fever before the advance from Bloemfontein? Yes.
5093. You did not know anything of what took place at Karree? No.
5094. Did you hear case of special bravery outside that of Ellis's? No.
5095. Was Ellis mentioned by the commanding officer for having done that act? No.
5096. Did you yourself think that Ellis had displayed conspicuous bravery in coming back for you? Most decidedly I do.
5097. Did the men generally think so also? Yes.
5098. As far as you know, no mention was made of that by the commanding officer or by the other officers? No; they said nothing to me or to Ellis.
5099. You do not know whether your names were mentioned in reports to the headquarters staff or not? They were not, as far as I know.
5100. If they were, you heard nothing of it? No.
5101. How did the helmets with which you were supplied last you? They were no earthly good. As soon as they got wet they collapsed.
5102. Is the helmet now produced much the sort of helmet which you got supplied to you? Yes, ours was somewhat similar to that.
5103. This is Exhibit C;—would you be surprised to learn that that was the pattern? It might be.
5104. Your helmet was the same shape? Yes.
5105. And, so far as you can judge, it was constructed of the same material? Yes.
5106. Do you see the material in that helmet where it is cut? Yes.
5107. Did you ever see anything like it before? Not that I know of.
5108. You have seen the cloth which is generally rolled round butter? Yes.
5109. Does this material resemble that? It looks slightly like the stuff they put round cheese.
5110. You see that helmet (*Exhibit I*);—did you see any helmets in as bad condition as that? Some of them were worse than that.
5111. That would be considered rather a good one? Yes; when we reached Bloemfontein it would.
5112. Did you see any as bad as that? Yes. I have seen them as flat as that; with no stiffness whatever in them.
5113. The crowns had fallen right in? Yes.
5114. Used you not to call them concertinas, because the crowns had fallen in? That is just what we used to call them.
5115. This helmet bears the name of Walter Kavanagh;—I suppose you had no doubt that it is really his helmet? I could not swear it, of course, but I should say it was one of the helmets which was worn. I have seen helmets in quite as bad condition as that.
5116. You would not be surprised to learn that it was brought from Bloemfontein and handed to me by the trooper whose name it bears? No.
5117. Did you ever see any helmets in as bad a state as that (*Exhibit A*)? The men generally took to the service caps when the helmets got as bad as that.
5118. You would not be surprised to learn that that helmet is in the same condition as when it was taken off the trooper's head when he was getting refitted? I never saw one quite as bad as that.
5119. But you have seen them as bad as Exhibit B? Yes.
5120. The helmets were not, in your opinion, of much account? No. They were not at all suitable. When you were lying down they would strike the back of your neck and come over your eyes, so that you could not see the sight of the rifle; they would not stand the wet either.
5121. When you were sick the men were supplied with fresh helmets? Yes.
5122. You yourself did not get a fresh helmet? No.
5123. The overcoats, you say, were not as of as good quality as the Imperial cavalry overcoats? No.
5124. And the helmets were very bad? Yes.
5125. With those exceptions, how did the balance of the clothes wear? They wore very well. The tunics and the white trousers were very good; the boots were also good.
5126. On what date did you become sick? On the 26th March.
5127. And you arrived in Cape Colony about the 20th February? Yes.
5128. So that you were only a little over a month in the actual fighting line? Yes.
5129. In what condition was your helmet when you became sick? It was all broken in.

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5130. Did you give it reasonably fair treatment? Yes.
5131. You used not to sit upon it? No.
5132. Or play football with it? No.
5133. Did you see any other men doing anything like that with their helmets? No.
5134. There was a sort of general collapse among the helmets? Yes; it was the rain that did it all.
5135. In regard to the pay, what pay did you expect when you got away from here;—what were your ideas in regard to it? I expected to receive 4s. 6d. per day from the Colonial Government, and the Imperial pay, whatever it might be, in addition.
5136. I suppose you found South Africa rather an expensive place? Yes.
5137. If you wanted to buy anything, you had to pay a big figure for it? Yes; it cost me 10s. for a feed at Capetown.
5138. And as you went up country things became more expensive? Yes.
5139. That was owing to the difficulty in getting up stores? Yes; the Military authorities had charge of the traffic.
5140. People could get stores up only with Military sanction? Yes.
5141. And the Military naturally served themselves first? Yes.
5142. The consequence was that provisions became very scarce and very dear? Yes; at Bloemfontein the stores were all bought out about a week after we arrived there.
5143. In what hospital were you at Bloemfontein? I was at St. Michael's Home.
5144. How were you treated at the hospital? Very well.
5145. Did you hear any complaints about the hospitals among the men? I heard frivolous complaints, but I took no notice of them. You could not expect any other treatment over there at that time.
5146. As far as you were able to judge, the men received fair attention in the hospitals? Yes; first-class attention.
5147. Did you at any time visit the New South Wales hospital? No; I was never through that hospital. They were full up when I became ill, and they could not take my case.
5148. Was there a general desire among the men to get into the New South Wales hospital? Yes.
5149. It was generally full up? Yes.
5150. The men from the whole of the regiment wanted to get into it? Yes; all the Imperial troops wanted to get there.
5151. The New South Wales hospital had rather a high reputation? Yes.
5152. Did some of the Army Medical Corps go through with you on the march from the Modder to Bloemfontein? Yes; we had the mounted bearer section.
5153. Did the ambulance come that way? Sometimes we had the ambulance with us; on other days we had not.
5154. Then you have no complaint to make as to medical attendance, or in regard to hospital arrangements? No.
5155. When you left the hospital at Bloemfontein, where did you go to? To No. 6 general field hospital.
5156. Was that fairly well managed? Yes.
5157. From there did you go to Capetown? No; I got better there, went back to Bloemfontein again to go to the front, but the dysentery returned, and I was sent back to Norval's Pont, and I was sent from there to Wynberg.
5158. What treatment did you get at Wynberg hospital? I was only there three days. I went then to the cavalry camp at Maitland.
5159. How was that fixed up? It was fairly good.
5160. Were you on duty there? They used to put some of the men on duty.
5161. Was the food and that sort of thing fairly good? We had bread and Maconochie's rations and Maconochie's bacon.
5162. How did you like the Maconochie ration? We liked it very well.
5163. There was hardly enough of it, was there? Hardly enough; we could have done with more.
5164. Was not the complaint general in regard to Maconochie's ration, that there was not quite enough meat? The men were always satisfied with Maconochie's ration.
5165. You got tinned bacon? Yes.
5166. Was that good? Yes, it was very fair.
5167. Did you get any money paid you when you were at the Maitland camp? Yes.
5168. Did you get paid up your full 1s. 5d. up to the day you left? No; we did not draw up to the day. I had only £4 10s. all the time I was over there. They gave me 15s. when I came on to the boat.
5169. Did you sign over your pay to any one here before you went away? No.
5170. You did not receive any of your Colonial pay in South Africa? No.
5171. All that you did receive was portion of the Imperial pay? That is all.
5172. You did not receive that right up to date? No.
5173. Were you sometimes short of money over there? Yes, we were always short.
5174. From a financial standpoint, the trip would not be very satisfactory to any of you—you would not make much money out of it? I made nothing out of it.
5175. If you were in employment here you would have been better off? Rather. I myself threw up a billet worth £3 10s. a week.
5176. You would not be able to raise £3 10s. a week over there, anyhow? No, hardly.
5177. *Mr. Chanter.*] Have you recovered your situation? No.
5178. Did you make application for it? I always followed droving and horse-breaking. I was in Queensland, and I came straight down to join the Contingent.
5179. Is your health sufficiently recovered to enable you to resume your previous occupation? No, it has not improved so far. I get pains in the legs sometimes, and feel very squalmish in the stomach, so that I cannot eat anything at times.
5180. I understood you to say, in reply to the Chairman, that sometimes the men were two or three days without food? Yes; on one occasion we were for three days—from the 11th March to the 13th March we had nothing to eat.
5181. Are those dates inclusive? Yes; I myself did manage to get a cob of corn.
5182. Were all the men of your company in the same position? No, just our troop.
5183. Where were you then? It was the day after Abraham's Kraal; it was from the day after Abraham's Kraal up to the day we got into Bloemfontein.
- 5184.



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5184. How far away were you during that time from your base or the convoy of stores? We were guarding the left flank of the convoy.
5185. And yet you were without food for three days? Yes.
5186. Who was responsible for that? I do not know who was to blame for it.
5187. To whom did the men look for the supply of food? We always looked to Lieutenant Legge for it.
5188. I presume he must have been aware that you were guarding the left flank of the convoy? Yes; he himself was with us.
5189. Was he aware that the men were without food during the whole of that time? I think so.
5190. Did he not make any attempt to supply you with food? On the night of the 13th he sent back a man for food.
5191. That was on the third day? Yes; the man came up about 9 or 10 o'clock with a couple of tins of beef and some biscuits.
5192. During the interval, how close were you to the convoy? We were about three-quarters of a mile off.
5193. And you say that your officer, knowing that the men were without food, made no attempt to get it until the third day? I cannot swear that he knew we were without food during the whole of the time.
5194. Did the men complain to any of the officers? Yes; I myself complained to Lieutenant Legge.
5195. You told him you were without food? Yes; but it appears that at that time the Quartermaster was away somewhere with the transport; something happened to him—he got off the road, or something of that sort.
5196. Was there any other occasion during the time that you were at the front on active service when the men were kept without food? Yes; there was the other instance I mentioned to the Chairman to-day, when we left the Modder River and went to Klip Drift.
5197. *Chairman.*] On that occasion, how far away from the convoy were you? We were ahead of the convoy at that time.
5198. What distance ahead? I could not say.
5199. It is only 21 miles from the Modder River to Klip Drift? Yes.
5200. And the convoy would leave the Modder when you left? Yes.
5201. So that at night-time it would be somewhere between the Modder and Klip Drift? Yes.
5202. If it be a day's march from the Modder to the Drift, the convoy could not have been far off? No. At dinner-time, when we pulled up, we had nothing to eat; the convoy was nowhere in sight. With regard to the other incident, I could not swear that Lieutenant Legge knew all the time that the men were without food. I complained to him myself on the third day.
5203. *Mr. Chanter.*] Not before? No.
5204. Were there any circumstances which led you to believe that Lieutenant Legge was previously acquainted with the fact that the men were without food? No.
5205. *Chairman.*] But if rations were issued to the men, would not Lieutenant Legge know of it? It appears that some thirty-one of our troop got away somewhere, and were supposed to be lost.
5206. But your officer was with you? Yes, nearly all the time.
5207. And he would know if rations were issued, would he not? I suppose he must have known we had none, because he did not see us get any. I suppose he knew that none were issued.
5208. *Mr. Piddington.*] Did he have food himself? Yes.
5209. And you say it is possible that he might not have known that the troop were without food for three days? He might not have known it.
5210. *Chairman.*] What do you mean when you say that some of the troop were supposed to be lost? We were in our right place when we were on the left flank, but they thought we were on the right.
5211. What was the character of the country;—could you see the transport easily? Yes.
5212. So that in the daytime you were not lost, because you were attached to the convoy? Just so, and at night time we came in closer; we were then only about a quarter of a mile from the transport.
5213. *Mr. Piddington.*] And yet you could not get food? No.
5214. Being at night only a quarter of a mile from where the food was stored? That is all.
5215. Did you not, after the first day, complain to Lieutenant Legge? No.
5216. Did not any of the men then complain that they had been without food for a whole day? That was a common occurrence.
5217. And on the second day was no complaint made? I do not know whether there was any complaint on that day, but on the third day I myself complained to Lieutenant Legge.
5218. If the men had nothing to eat for three days, and were within easy distance of the convoy, it seems strange that none of you complained to the Lieutenant, and that he did not send a man to communicate with the convoy in order to get food? Anyhow, he did not.
5219. What other officer was with him? He was the commanding officer. We were riding along with the transport, one behind the other, each man at an interval of from 70 to 90 yards. Thirty-two troopers went on and got right across the road to the right. They either crossed in front of the transport, or found a gap in it; anyhow, they got to the right instead of being on the left, and through that they reckoned that we were lost. On the fourth morning we ran down some sheep, and had some mutton for breakfast.
5220. How long afterwards was it that you were able to get supplies from the convoy? We went into camp on that day. We were in camp for about a fortnight. We did not go straight into Bloemfontein.
5221. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did you get plenty of food in camp? We could have done with more.
5222. *Chairman.*] But you got your full rations then? They started to give us flour there; we got 1 lb. of flour.
5223. *Mr. Chanter.*] With regard to the saddles, you said that the horses in your troop had sore backs? Yes.
5224. Where did the saddles affect their backs? Some were affected on the withers, but the majority across the backbone.
5225. To what do you attribute it,—was it due to the faulty construction of the saddles, or the want of stuffing? The saddles were never stuffed.
5226. After you got to the front? They were not stuffed when we went away from here.
5227. Was there any saddler in your company? Yes; we had a saddler who was left behind at Modder River, and at Bloemfontein I was put on to the saddlery.

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5228. Did you stuff any of the saddles? No.
5229. No request was made to you to do so? No; I simply mended those that wanted mending.
5230. Did not the officers in charge of your troop take any steps to get the saddles put into better order in order to protect the horses' backs? They did as far as they could. They told the men to roll the blankets in such a way that the saddles would not hurt the horses' backs. They did all that was in their power to stop the saddles from hurting the horses.
5231. You have been used to the bush? Yes, all my life.
5232. Were the saddles supplied to you a fair sample of the saddle which would be used in the bush in Australia? I would not ride on one of them in the bush.
5233. From your bush experience, is not loose padding and that sort of thing very likely to give a horse a sore back? If a horse is cut in the backbone, you can save him by making pads on each side of the sore.
5234. Did you make those pads? Yes.
5235. Did the saddles spread, or split in the trees? Not that I know of. Some of them spread, but I could not say anything about their splitting.
5236. What use did the saddles receive in camp ordinarily; did they receive the use which bush saddles would ordinarily receive? Yes, the saddles were just laid down where we were; there was no particular place in which to put them.
5237. Were they used as seats? I could not say anything about that.
5238. You, yourself, did not see it done? No.
5239. During the time you were at the front, did you yourself, or any of your comrades, receive any of the parcels sent by people in Australia? None were received while I was with them.
5240. Did you, or any of your comrades, expect any parcels from friends or relatives or other donors in the colony? I did not expect any myself.
5241. You did not hear of any other men who did? No.
5242. Did you hear the complaint made by any troopers that they had been advised that certain parcels had been sent to them, and that they had not received them? All the troops were grumbling about not getting their parcels through.
5243. You do not know of any who received their parcels? No; no parcels were received while I was there.
5244. Is there any further statement you would like to make to the committee? No, I think not.
5245. If you were in good health, and your services were again required in South Africa or elsewhere, would you, in the light of your experiences and of your treatment, volunteer to go? I would go under my own officers, but I would not go under the same leader.
5246. Would you go under Lieutenant Legge? Yes.
5247. And chance your being starved for another three days? Yes.
5248. But you would not go under Colonel Knight? No. I do not blame Lieutenant Legge at all. The man I blame for the whole thing is Adjutant McGlynn. He was the principal man to blame. On the "Southern Cross" he was supposed to inspect everything we got, and they used to send us rotten fish, bad tripe, and rotten porridge.
5249. But he would not have anything to do with the supply of food when you were supposed to be lost? Yes, he would.
5250. *Chairman.*] He is the quartermaster, and the duty of the quartermaster is to look after the provisions? Yes.
5251. It is his special duty? Yes, he is supposed to look after the convoy.
5252. Where was he when you were starving during those three days? I do not know, we could not find him.
5253. Was he hiding anywhere do you suppose? I could not say. Anyhow, when we were short of food we could not find him.
5254. *Mr. Piddington.*] Did he turn up after you had been supplied with food? Sometimes he would crawl in about midnight with the waggons, we would not see him all day; he was not suitable for the position. The other regiments seemed to get their food all right.
5255. You think he was incompetent then? Yes.
5256. You referred to the incident of the trooper rescuing you—was that in a general engagement? Yes, we were out on the right flank at Abraham's Kraal; the Imperial troops were fighting to the left of us.
5257. *Chairman.*] There might be many instances of bravery which have not been reported? That is the only one I know of.
5258. *Mr. Piddington.*] Was the act to which you refer witnessed by all the officers? It was seen by the whole regiment.
5259. Yet, as far as you know, no report was made to the Imperial authorities? No.
5260. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did the men make no comment upon it? The men were speaking of it, but the officers did not say anything to Ellis or me, although they saw him gallop back to me.
5261. Where did you have your advances made to you? I had £2 while we were fighting up at Bloemfontein, and down at Maitland I got the other £2 10s.
5262. *Chairman.*] Have you since received all the money due to you? No.
5263. Have you applied for it? No, they could not settle with us, they have not the pay-sheets here, it is Imperial money.
5264. But N.S.W. money? I have received £31 19s. 6d. of that money since I came back.
5265. Does that square you up so far as the Colonial authorities are concerned? No, it does not square me up.
5266. Have you applied to the Government here, or to the Military authorities for your pay in full? No, I have said nothing about it.
5267. You got what you required? Yes.
5268. You had no difficulty in getting it when you applied to the Military authorities? When we landed first they kept us five days without any money. They never asked us if we wanted money or anything else. We went into barracks, I think on Friday night, and some of the men could not go anywhere on the Saturday because they had no money.
5269. Are you aware that the Military authorities had instructions from the responsible Minister to the effect that if you wanted money it was to be supplied to you? I saw it stated in the newspapers that Sir William Lyne had said that it was no fault of his that the men had not been paid.

5270.

5270. I suppose you have had some experience in bullock-driving in Queensland? Yes.
5271. How were you impressed with the driving of the transports in South Africa? The men could drive them right enough, but they were not so good as the drivers out here.
5272. Did you notice the sort of whips they used? Yes; they were altogether different from ours.
5273. More like fishing-rods? Yes.
5274. It took quite a number of men to handle one team, did it not;—how many blackfellows were generally employed in driving a team? Two; one held the reins while the other fellow would walk along and whip up the team. I am speaking of mule-teams. In the case of bullock-teams one man would lead the leaders along while the other would keep the team going.
5275. Do you not think that one Queensland "bullocky" would be better than a couple of blackfellows? He could drive the bullocks on his own quite as well as the two men could drive them.
5276. Did you notice the loads they carried on the transport waggons? Yes; they were good loads for soft country.
5277. Do you know what the regulation load is? No.
5278. You would not be surprised to learn that it is only 4,500 lbs. for a team of sixteen bullocks? I do not know the weight.
5279. Do the bullock-teams in South Africa travel faster than the bullock-teams in Queensland and New South Wales? I do not think so.
5280. *Chairman.*] You did not see them at any time shaking the teams up to a trot? I have seen them trotting along with Scotch carts, but not with team.
5281. On the march from the Modder to Bloemfontein the teams kept up pretty well with you? On some days.
5282. You were marching on the average—how far in a direct line? It would be hard to say. We might be going straight for some distance, and then we would have to gallop away 5 or 6 miles to a kopje.
5283. Did you not average 16 or 17 miles a day? I could not swear to it.
5284. You did not hear what distance the infantry marched?

H. P. C.  
Nixon.  
4 Sept., 1900.

WEDNESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,

MR. HURLEY,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined:—

5285. *Chairman.*] When you were here before, I think you were examined with reference to the gossamer helmets supplied to some of the Contingents? Yes.
5286. Were you then under the impression that that was the sort of helmet supplied to all the Contingents from the Second Contingent onward? No; I do not think that was my impression.
5287. Your impression was that there was another quality of helmet which had been supplied? That was my impression.
5288. On looking over your evidence, I cannot find that you make any reference to any other class of helmet? I do not think you will find that I did.
5289. Do you not think it would have been a proper thing, if you knew of a different class of helmet being supplied to some of the Contingents, to let the Committee know of it? I am not speaking from certain knowledge now.
5290. The matter does not come within your province? No.
5291. With regard to the officers of the Contingents, did you recommend certain men to the General from the lists which were put before you? If you look at my previous answers to questions on that subject, you will see that I explained it pretty fully.
5292. I admit that you were one of the best witnesses on the subject; but the General says that he took the advice of his officers in the matter? I think you will find that is explained in my answer to some of the questions. I think I said that the General called for all the information we could possibly give him as to the numerous applicants. I will go further, and say that there were cases in which, if I knew a man to be very suitable, I should say, "This man will make a very good officer in such and such a position;" but I did nothing beyond that; my work ceased there.
5293. In connection with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, I find that a Mr. C. Hill, 38 years of age, who had had experience in the Kaffir war, Basuto war, and the Moirisi campaign, and who had also served in the Cape Colony Yeomanry, in which he held a commission as lieutenant, and who offered to cable to Mr. Douglas, a member for Port Elizabeth, in the Cape Colony, and who was in command of the company of Yeomanry there, for his credentials was not selected. This man, with all his qualifications, was rejected, while a number of lads, who had no previous military experience at all, were accepted. Can you give us any explanation of that; the man does not seem to be recommended by Colonel Mackay, by the General, or by anyone. Then there is also the case of Lieutenant A. E. Gidley King, who had had no previous military experience. He was accepted. Can you tell us why in these two cases the one man was accepted and the other was rejected? No, I cannot; but there was a letter from Colonel Mackay with reference to some of the recommendations, and that may throw some light upon the subject.
5294. He does not seem to have dealt with it at all; no one seems to know anything about the matter. The General says it is probable that Mr. King and others were selected because they belonged to old families;—did that circumstance influence you at all in making the selection of officers? No, certainly not.
5295. You simply reported upon their qualifications? Yes; I forwarded any information I was in a position to give.
5296. In the case of Mr. King there was no military qualification? Then he would have "None" written against him.
5297. He has "None" written against him; but higher up on the list you will see that Mr. C. Hill, who had quite a long list of military qualifications, was rejected;—can you explain that? I cannot.

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5298. Do you think anyone could explain it? I think the only person who could possibly explain it would be Colonel Mackay himself.
5299. Hill is not recommended by either the General or by Colonel Mackay, whereas both Oxley and King are recommended by them. King appears to be down on both of their lists? I think I remember it being said that Oxley had been out at the camp a considerable time and showed great promise. He was considered a very desirable officer; he had special qualifications as a bushman.
5300. Do you know how old he is? I do not, but I suppose he would be about 28 or 30.
5301. How could that be; the General says he objects to giving any one over 26 a commission? He may not have been over 26; but from what I can remember he must have been 28, if not more.
5302. I suppose his age could be obtained;—every private or officer who went away, I presume, was required to give his age? Yes; the age can be obtained.
5303. Do you not think that Hill would also have qualification as a bushman, especially seeing that he had already had service in South Africa? It may be. You can see at once what a man's qualifications are, but you do not know what his disqualifications may have been.
5304. That is just what we want to know? That I cannot tell you.
5305. Can anyone tell us what his disqualifications were? I am not at this moment aware.
5306. There would be no disqualifications, I suppose, if they were not stated? What I meant to say was that a man may have disqualifications in the eyes of his immediate commanding officer which you or I would know nothing about.
5307. He does not seem to have been recommended;—surely the prejudice of the commanding officer would not prevent a man from getting a commission? I think so; where you have a great number to select from.
5308. But you say you do not know whether or not Hill had any disqualifications? No.
5309. As far as you know we cannot get the information from anyone;—there does not seem to be any information at all on the subject? I should like an opportunity to look up the papers in order to see if we could not get some information on the point.
5310. That is only one case. This man was a native of South Africa. He had had a great deal of military experience there, and he offered to cable to South Africa to get his statement authenticated, and he never had a chance, while many men without any qualifications at all were selected. Take Lieutenant Irving for example. He does not appear, according to this list, to have had any previous military qualifications. The next officer upon the list, with no previous military qualifications, is Lieutenant Gidley King? I presume that in both cases the men were bushmen.
5311. But you would not call a lad 22 years of age a bushman? He may have been brought up on a station, and have spent a great part of his life there.
5312. Then we find that Lieutenant S. L. Mackenzie had no previous military qualifications, and also Lieutenant H. C. Michell. Further down on the list you will find the name of Lieutenant Oxley, the name of Second Lieutenant Rainey; also the name of Lieutenant Rudkin, and the names of Lieutenant Ryrie and Lieutenant Lawson. None of these men appear to have had any previous military qualifications. The fact of a man having a previous military qualification seemed almost to debar him for selection. Was any pressure brought to bear upon you in the matter? No.
5313. No influence was used with you? Nothing which you could call unfair influence. Of course persons would ask that, other things being equal, so-and-so might be chosen. I do not think anyone would attempt to bring pressure to bear upon me in a case of that kind.
5314. If the General says that great pressure was brought to bear upon him it did not come through you? No.
5315. You do not know of any pressure being brought to bear in regard to the selection of officers? No.
5316. Will you look up the matter and see whether you can get us information as to the reason for the acceptance of some of these men with no previous military experience? You may find some information in Colonel Mackay's original letter containing the recommendations.
5317. There is nothing in that letter dealing with this matter? I was about to say that a man going in command of a contingent would be allowed a free hand in the selection of his officers.
5318. And very properly so, you think? I do.
5319. If you were going away in command of a regiment, you would think that it was a proper thing to give you a certain amount of power in the selection of officers? Certainly.
5320. There has been an inquiry going on up at the barracks for some time, has there not, with regard to the finances of the Forces? The Treasury Inspector has been there for a considerable time making inquiries.
5321. Do you see by the papers this morning that he has handed in a report? Yes.
5322. Did you give evidence at the inquiry? No.
5323. That matter, again, does not come within your jurisdiction? No.
5324. You will find Colonel Mackay's letter printed in the evidence—it does not appear to bear upon the question of the recommendations at all? It does to a certain extent, because Colonel Mackay says that after the most careful investigation and a personal inspection at drill and in the lines, he had selected the officers named in the accompanying schedule, and recommended them for approval and publication in the *Government Gazette*. In regard to the subalterns, he says:—"As regards the subalterns, I desire to have them under further test till the end of the week, when I will intimate the names of those whom I recommend to be first Lieutenants." The list which follows is, I believe, the list you have handed me. There was a list submitted by the General which differed certainly, in four or five cases, if not more, as regards names. It also differed, as regards seniority, from the list submitted by Colonel Mackay.
5325. In the General's list, which you will find printed on page 60 of the evidence, you will see recommended Captain Copeland, of the Reserve Officers, Lieutenant Conroy, of the Corps of Engineers, Lieutenant Grace, of the 3rd Infantry Regiment. It was also recommended that Captain Luscombe should be Adjutant;—you know, I suppose, that all these men I have named were at the front in South Africa then? I think so. Lieutenant Grace certainly was, because I remember the General saying that he ought to have a commission reserved for him, he having had the pluck to throw up his commission here and go as a private.
5326. You knew that Captain Luscombe was at the front? He was there as a Special Service Officer. Captain Copeland also went as a Special Service Officer.

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5327. He went about the 17th January? Yes.
5328. Lieutenant Conroy went with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent in the Atlantian? He went about the 1st March, I think.
5329. All these men were at the front, so that the General had no authority from them to nominate them for any of these positions? But they would have been pleased if they could have had them.
5330. But would they? Yes; to join a regiment going to the front is better than to be in a position of a Special Service Officer not knowing where you are going or what is to be done with you.
5331. Do you know where these officers were being employed? No.
5332. Then how can you say that they would be better pleased with the General's nomination. Do you know, for example, that Captain Copeland was second in command of the Colonial Pioneer Corps under Colonel Parrott? I heard that later.
5333. Do you think that an Engineer would change his position from second in command of a corps of his own profession to take the captaincy of a company in a Bushmen's Contingent;—if you were a professional man engaged under those circumstances would you care to leave your professional employment? I should not care to leave my profession, but if I had a chance of going to the front I should not cavil as to what regiment I was going in. I should be glad under those circumstances to get into any.
5334. But do you know that Captain Copeland was at that time right at the front? I do not know that.
5335. You have no reason to doubt it? No; I have since heard that he was in the Colonial Pioneer Corps.
5336. The position of second in command of the Colonial Pioneer Corps at the front would be better than a captaincy in a Bushmen's Contingent? I suppose that when the General made these recommendations he had regard to the interests of those who had already gone away.
5337. Do you remember it being stated in the newspapers that Captain Onslow Thompson and Captain Larkin had been appointed to the Second Contingent;—as a matter of fact, their names were gazetted? Yes; but Captain Thompson was withdrawn at his own request, and Captain Larkin also withdrew. I think he said the time was too short to enable him to complete his private arrangements.
5338. Would you be surprised to learn that these gentlemen deny having volunteered at all? No, I should not; they were too such smart young fellows that they were probably offered the positions.
5339. They were recommended to the Minister for Defence for appointment? Yes.
5340. Without their knowledge and consent. Does it not appear to you that this method of recommending people for positions without their consent is not a success? I am not aware that the recommendation was made without their consent.
5341. I think the General admits that in his evidence? I am not aware that that is so.
5342. As a soldier, would you not think it rather trying if you had your name published in the newspapers as having volunteered, and then as having withdrawn? I do not think you should look at it in that way, because men have private business and private affairs which some times necessitate their withdrawing.
5343. But they would be supposed to have made their business arrangements before volunteering;—would not that be the case? It might, nevertheless, be afterwards necessary for them to withdraw. I was wondering for the moment whether there were any other cases of that sort.
5344. Can you give us any information as to the way in which these officers were selected;—have you any papers which would give us any idea as to the system adopted? The system generally adopted was this: A list was submitted to the General. Perhaps ten men might be wanted, and a list of twenty names would be sent in. It would be marked and sent out, and at the end of a week or so a report would be received that So-and-so was "very good," and that So-and-so was "quite unlikely," and so on. That was the system adopted as far as possible.
5345. But in those cases there would be some reason for marking a man as "quite unlikely"? Yes.
5346. You would not mark a man "quite unlikely" on account of the spelling of his name? I do not suppose there was any examination of that sort.
5347. I mean there would surely be some reason for marking a man as "quite unlikely"? Supposing, for example, that he could not write.
5348. That would be a sufficient ground. But take another case. Here is a man who had four years in the Second Life Guards in Egypt; his name is Young. Here is another man named Wootton, who was eight years in the Imperial Army, and four years in the Imperial Reserve. Then there is a man named Webster, who served in the Zulu war and the Boer war. All these men seem to have been carefully put aside. Can you give us any explanation of the reason? I am afraid not. You cannot get behind Colonel Mackay's mind.
5349. But the list submitted by the General and that submitted by Colonel Mackay, with the exception of the men I have named, are practically the same, although arrived at, perhaps, from different standpoints. Surely in the selection of officers there ought to be some method adopted? Take the case of the other Bushmen's Contingent. The money being the citizens' money great consideration was given to Major Carey's recommendations in the selection of officers. I know the General and Major Carey had a list there every morning and went into it by themselves.
5350. In the case of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, did every man have to show that he was a bushman before he was selected? Yes; they had all to get a certificate or something of that sort to that effect.
5351. In the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent was the same rule adopted? I believe so.
5352. Was Lieutenant-Colonel Airey a bushman? He used to be when he lived in Queensland.
5353. That must have been some time ago? Yes.
5354. Was Captain Bennett a bushman? I could not say.
5355. Was he not a school-teacher? He was at one time.
5356. Was it not his profession and did he not get leave of absence to go away? I believe he did.
5357. Would you call Lieutenant Drage a bushman? I do not know whether he was or not.
5358. Was Lieutenant Garvan a bushman? That I do not know.
5359. Was Captain Hilliard a bushman? I should not call him a bushman.
5360. Was Lieutenant-Colonel Knight a bushman? No; certainly not. Was not in any Bush Contingent, and this applies to various others herein mentioned.
5361. Was Captain Lenehan a bushman? I do not know.
5362. Was Lieutenant McGlynn a bushman? That I cannot say.

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5363. Was Major Murray? He was a good bushman.
5364. He is a barrister;—he was educated at Home, and started his profession since he arrived here? Yes; but he has done a lot of Circuit work.
5365. Then would you call a Judge a bushman? He might be.
5366. Would you call Lieutenant Mackellar a bushman? I do not know.
5367. You know, as a matter of fact, that Lieutenant Mackellar was a young lad not quite away from school? I know that he was a very fine young fellow.
5368. Would you call Major Savage a bushman? Certainly not.
5369. It seems, then, that none of the officers were bushmen? It was difficult to combine officers and bushmen; but they did try to do so; and when they could get a combination of the two qualifications the men were accepted. When they could not get bushmen who were officers to take the places they had to fill them up with officers who were not bushmen.
5370. It does not appear that they could get the combination in this case at all? I do not think they were able to do so in many instances.
5371. Some of the officers do not appear to have had any previous military experience; take Lieutenant Garvan, for example;—what military experience had he had? Very little.
5372. He was not a bushman? I do not think so.
5373. Have you heard any complaints from the men since their return as to their treatment? No; I have received none. I have met every one of the Contingents as they have come back, and have always found Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary to the Patriotic Fund, there also to meet them. The same course was adopted in each case. Only the other day I asked some of the men whether they had had a good breakfast and a good dinner, and so forth, and they said that they had, and they seemed perfectly happy and contented.
5374. It would certainly not be very safe for them to say much more than that? Why not; they would have a perfect right to make a complaint if it were of a legitimate character.
5375. But have not these military people rather strong ideas about insubordination and things of that sort? Not in the case of any legitimate complaints.
5376. For instance, the General says in the course of his evidence that a man was refused a commission because he was insubordinate? If he was insubordinate, that is different from the making of a complaint.
5377. A man writes a letter charging Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, first of all, with using insulting language, and secondly, with assault. In the course of his letter he used these words, "If those are the actions of a soldier, all I can say is that he never was taught the same in the British Army." The General considered those words insubordinate? They are distinctly highly irregular. Fancy sending one officer in command of another having that sort of feeling towards him.
5378. But neither of the men were officers in the regiment at that time? But if they were going to become officers it amounts to the same thing. If a man had taken up that position I would not have recommended him for a commission in that regiment at all—in the interests of the service and of the regiment itself.
5379. Do you think it proper of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to use insulting language, and to hit one of his officers over the face with a riding-crop? I do not think so.
5380. Do you not think that the man who permitted the assault ought to be punished rather than the man who was assaulted? It is necessary to discover in the first place what the assault consisted of. If I were passing along a barrack verandah, and tapped a man with my pencil and asked him how he was getting on, and whether he had received the clothes he had asked for, I should be surprised if I were told afterwards that I had assaulted him.
5381. But suppose you called him many sanguinary sorts of fool, and made reference to his accent? I myself am not given to using bad language.
5382. But if some one came up and made insulting reference to your accent and then hit you across the face with a riding-crop, would you consider that amusing? Certainly not.
5383. Do you not think an officer, of whatever rank, should take his punishment where punishment is due? If he has committed an offence.
5384. Did you make inquiry into the matter? No.
5385. Then how did you find out the circumstances? This is not the first I have heard of the matter, but I did not hear of it until after the Contingent had left.
5386. Did you not think it proper for an inquiry to be made? If the man had reported the matter at once, there would have been an inquiry.
5387. Suppose that at the time neither man belonged to the regiment? That is of no consequence; they were in camp as officers, although they were not officers of the Contingent. The officer you refer to was an officer in the service of the Colony.
5388. The matter was brought under the notice of the General, and no action was taken. It was brought under the notice of the Minister of Defence, and then no notice was taken? What became of the matter after that?
5389. The General had the letter here the other day;—no action was taken at the time? Of course at that time there was a tremendous rush of correspondence, and unless attention was specially called to the letter it would no doubt slip through.
5390. *Mr. Cook.*] The matter is one which would clearly be within your jurisdiction? Yes; if a proper complaint came forward we ought to be able to trace it.
5391. There has been a good deal said this morning, and at other times, about the selection of the officers;—you said, I think, that no doubt great reliance would be placed upon Colonel Mackay's discretion? Every commanding officer ought to have a good deal of discretion in selecting his officers, especially for active service.
5392. Where there is a difference of opinion the General and you yourself would yield largely to Colonel Mackay? I should not have anything to say.
5393. But, if you had, you would yield largely to the discretion of the Commanding Officer? Yes.
5394. You would do that in the interests of the harmonious working of the regiment? Exactly.
5395. Can you tell us what is the rule in the Imperial service bearing upon the selection of officers;—how are they selected there? An officer there gets his commission, and is sent to a regiment; there is no selection in the matter.
5396. Who asks the officer to go to a particular regiment? He obtains a commission, through examination or otherwise, from the War Office, and he is then appointed to a regiment.
- 5397.



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5397. But take a case of Volunteers being turned into regulars and sent out, who would officer them? I do not know how they would manage in that case.

5398. There is no rule in the Imperial service bearing upon it? Not for a transfer of that sort. In regimental commands there is no special selection, but when you come up the staff selection does come in. I presume that General Lord Roberts personally selected the whole of his staff.

5399. I am speaking of the officering of regiments. Now take for instance the case of a regiment at Home which is ordered upon foreign service;—there may be officers in the regiment unfit, from a variety of causes, to go abroad? Supposing they were medically unfit, their places would be filled up by others. 5400. Say that, in the case of a particular regiment, a dozen officers were moved out because they were unfit? It is almost impossible to imagine such a case, because the whole of the officers would have to pass a stiff medical examination before going into the regiment.

5401. Supposing there are forty or fifty officers in a regiment, do you think it would be almost impossible that out of that number ten or twelve would be unfit to go on foreign service? I should think it unlikely.

5402. Suppose there were five who were unfit to go, who would have to do with the selecting of five others to take their places in the regiment? We will suppose that the 2nd West Kent Regiment was five officers short; what you want to know is who would fill up their places?

5403. What I want to know is whether it would be done irrespective of the Colonel in Command? Not altogether irrespective of him. If the Colonel were filling up four or five vacancies, he would, probably, write in, recommending the transfer of such and such officers, and, other things being equal, the chances are that that is what would be done. Under those circumstances the War Office would meet the Colonel as far as they could, and they would fill the remainder of the positions with the officers at their disposal. Suppose you had a friend who had a commission in the Imperial service; you would write to the Colonel of, say, the Dragoon Guards, and say that your friend had just got a commission, and you would be glad if you could possibly get him into his regiment. The Colonel would write to the War Office, and say that there was a vacancy in his regiment, and that so-and-so from Australia would like to join, and that he would be glad to give him a chance. The War Office might, under those circumstances, fall in with the view of the Colonel.

5404. Would the War Office endeavour to find out whether any other officer would suffer any injustice in consequence of the proposal of the Colonel? If there were any other applicants, their applications would go through the Colonel of the regiment first of all.

5405. There is no hard-and-fast rule bearing upon the question that you are aware of? No.

5406. *Mr. Meagher.*] The officers to whom you were referring a short while ago were the officers of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? Yes; but not all of them.

5407. Can you produce a list of the officers of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes, here is a list. (*Vide Appendix E1.*) That is the list as gazetted.

5408. Have you a list of the applicants? Yes; I do not know whether they are all in the list, but I think so. (*Appendix E2.*)

5409. *Mr. Cook.*] You have, no doubt, heard that there have been many complaints about the provisioning of our men in the field? I do not think I noticed any with regard to the field, but I saw complaints in the newspapers about the provisioning of the men on the transports. The only things I have read of with regard to the field are things which you might expect to happen anywhere under such circumstances; that is to say, men being occasionally short of rations, and having to go on half a biscuit a day and so forth.

5410. I presume the General Commissariat arrangements would apply to the whole force in South Africa? Yes.

5411. What part would our own officers take in connection with the actual getting of food for their own regiments? I do not know what arrangements may have been made in that respect.

5412. So that if there has been any failure in this regard which has not also applied to the Imperial troops, it would be the fault of our own officers, would it not? It might, or it might not be. For instance, the rations might be taken to one part of the field where they could be easily distributed, whereas in another part of the field it might take half a day to get at them.

5413. But that would apply equally to Imperial troops? Not necessarily. One part of the troops might be easily accessible, and another part might be 5 miles distant in a part of the field practically inaccessible.

5414. But the Australian troops would not invariably be selected to go into the most difficult country? It is rather difficult to answer supposititious questions, but, speaking generally, all I can say is that if the food is accessible, the officers are responsible for the men getting it.

5415. *Chairman.*] It is the special duty of the quartermaster? Yes; and the officers.

5416. *Mr. Meagher.*] With regard to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, what steps were taken as to the selection of the officers? I think nearly the whole of the men were chosen between the General and Major Carey representing the citizens. I suppose Lieutenant-Colonel Airey would also have something to say in the matter.

5417. Do you know that men with pretty good qualifications applied for positions in the Contingent and were refused;—for instance, do you know that Captain Le Mesurier applied to go and was refused? Yes.

5418. Do you consider him a sufficiently capable man? He was refused because it was considered that his eyesight was against him.

5419. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact he failed to pass the doctor? Yes, for eyesight.

5420. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did his eyesight improve when he was sent away with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent afterwards? I do not think so.

5421. There had been no marvellous cure of his defective eyesight, as far as you know, enabling him to go away with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent? So far as I am aware, there was no alteration in his eyesight in the interval.

5422. You are quite clear as to his eyesight being the obstacle to his going with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? That was decidedly my impression.

5423. I suppose you will admit that his duties would require the exercise of the same alertness and of the same faculties generally in the case of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent as in the case of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.

5424. His responsibilities will be just as great at any rate in the case of the Contingent with which he has gone? Quite.

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5425. Do you remember Captain Cheffins, of Bathurst? Yes.

5426. He is a very capable man, is he not? He was in the Naval Artillery at one time; he is a very good organiser.

5427. Do you know what objection there was to his going? No, I do not.

5428. Can you tell me why a man like Captain Cheffins should be refused, and a young man like Lieutenant Westgarth should be recommended by the General Officer Commanding, and should be taken? I take it that, other things being equal, the General would recommend an officer already serving in preference to one who was not.

5429. Still, it is not very long ago since Captain Cheffins was a captain in the 3rd Infantry, or since he was in the Naval Artillery Volunteers? I am not quite sure what was done in his case. I think, from what I can recollect, he went into the Reserve.

5430. Was he not in the 3rd Infantry subsequent to his being in the Naval Artillery Volunteers? I am not sure; it is a long time since I have seen him.

5431. Can you tell me what experience Lieutenant Westgarth had of military service? I should say none, before he joined the Artillery.

5432. How long was he in the Artillery before he was selected? I should say about three months; it might be six.

5433. How old should you say he was? I suppose 23 or 24.

5434. What was his occupation;—was he a bushman? I cannot say.

5435. Can you tell me anything about Lieutenant Allen? I do not know anything about him.

5436. With regard to Mr. Cornwall, he seems to have had no previous military experience, and was recommended by the General Officer Commanding;—what special qualifications had he? I do not know.

5437. Can you tell me anything about Lieutenant Gells; what was his previous military experience;—it was nil, was it not? I remember meeting Lieutenant Gells out at the camp. Whether he was a squatter or not I do not know, but he was a bushman. I know him slightly, but what part of the country he came from I cannot say.

5438. How long have you known him? Off and on for several years.

5439. In your conversations with him did you test his knowledge in any way? No; but I know he is a bushman; it was not my business to subject him to any test.

5440. But there are many men living in the bush whom you would not call bushmen? Quite so.

5441. There are many men connected with station properties whom you would not call bushmen. For instance, Lieutenant Cains, of the Australian Rifles, holds a position as lieutenant; he applied to go, but he was refused. Can you tell me why men like Mr. Cornwall and others, who had no experience, were accepted, while men like Lieutenant Cains, who has had some experience, were refused? I cannot give you any reason for it at this moment.

5442. Can you explain why Lieutenant Cains was afterwards permitted to go with the Imperial Bushmen? No.

5443. Can you tell me why Mr. C. Brown, whose qualifications were three and a half years in the Dragoon Guards and four years in the Scots Guards, but who did not seem to have any influential gentlemen to recommend him, was refused;—I suppose you would hold that three and a half years in the Dragoon Guards and four years in the Scots Guards would give a man a fair idea of cavalry work? It sounds good.

5444. Can you give me any reason why Mr. Brown was not taken? I could not give you a reason why any of the men you have mentioned were not taken; I had nothing to do with the selection. I could not give you any reason why some men were taken and others were left.

5445. But you hold an administrative position in the Military Department. Does it not seem extraordinary to you that a man like Mr. Brown, with so much experience in two such well-known cavalry regiments, should have been refused, while men of no experience were taken? It would seem advisable to have made further inquiries into Brown's case.

5446. I presume that any man in a position to send in qualifications of that character would naturally arrest the attention of anyone whose duty it was to make a selection? I presume the qualifications had that effect.

5447. Have you any reason to doubt the *bona-fides* of the applicant? None.

5448. Then, other things being equal, does it not seem to you extraordinary that such a man should be refused, while men such as I have mentioned, who have had no experience, should have been accepted? That is the question which can be answered only by those who made the selection.

5449. But, on the face of it, it seems extraordinary? On the face of it, I should say that a man with that experience should be selected in preference to other men with no such experience.

5450. Can you tell me why Lieutenant Broinowski, of the Mounted Rifles, was refused? I was under the impression that he went.

5451. He is a pretty capable young man? He seemed to me to be a very capable young fellow; I quite thought that he would have gone with the Contingent.

5452. *Mr. Wilks.*] I understand that in the matter of the selection of officers you were not consulted at all? No, not in regard to that particular Bushmen's Contingent.

5453. But with regard to any Contingent? I do not say I was not consulted at all, but I had nothing to do with the final selection.

5454. Had you anything to do with the recommendations? No, beyond saying, as I said when I was here before, what I knew. If I knew anything in favour of an applicant I brought it forward.

5455. What was the result of any recommendation or suggestion you made? Some of my suggestions were adopted, others were not.

5456. Were they, on the average, adopted? Only with regard to those concerning whom I could speak personally. With regard to nearly all of those who presented themselves for some of the Contingents, I knew no more about them than you yourself would know. In the case of those of whom we could say nothing, reports were obtained from the various camp commandants.

5457. In cases where your recommendations were not accepted, had you any reasons assigned to you? In one or two cases where I thought a man should have gone it may have happened that there was only a junior position open, and the man being of a certain age the General might have an objection to his being put in a junior position when there was a younger fellow able to take it.

5458. Your recommendations were only barred in cases where the applicant was a certain age and where there was a junior position? I could not say from memory. They might have been barred for other reasons.

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5459. But that was one reason? Yes.

5460. The General, as far as possible, accepted your recommendation? No; what he accepted, as far as he could, were the recommendations of the commanding officer.

5461. But your recommendations always met with a favourable reception from the General? Not always.

5462. One may say, I suppose, that the General had sufficient confidence in you to receive your recommendation favourably? If you call speaking in favour of a man a recommendation, yes.

5463. This is what I want to understand: In the selection of the officers generally for the Contingents, did the Military authorities have a free hand? With the exception of the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, they did.

5464. The conditions in regard to the selection of officers were similar to those which would obtain in the case of an Imperial force—that is, the authorities had a free hand? Yes. I am afraid I do not quite grasp the meaning of the question. How could the regiments otherwise be officered?

5465. It has been asserted that political influence was brought to bear;—do you know of such influence being brought to bear in the selection of the officers? I do not know that you could call it political influence; there were many Members of Parliament who, if they knew anything about anyone, would write stating what they knew, but you would not call that exercising influence.

5466. It was a matter of recommendation as to character? Something of that sort.

5467. But Members of Parliament had no power in regard to the final selection of the nominees? No.

5468. Then the Military authorities and the Minister for Defence were free from beginning to end in the selection of officers? As far as I know, yes.

5469. Was any influence brought to bear through the Colonial Secretary upon the Military authorities in the selection of officers? In connection with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent there was to a certain extent.

5470. But in the case of all the Contingents for which this country was answerable and had to pay, there was no such influence brought to bear? I do not remember any.

5471. It was not brought under your notice? I do not remember any particular case.

5472. In the matter of the riding tests;—I suppose you heard of cases where men were objected to on the score of inferior riding, and where it was discovered they were excellent horsemen, and had, in fact, been exhibition riders in country districts? I have heard of such cases.

5473. How do you account for it? I could not account for it. I asked one of the judges how he accounted for it, and he said some of the men could ride beautifully, but if they were given something to carry in the right hand they could not ride at all.

5474. Were any men refused a pass in the riding test because they did not ride in a military style? The military style was never looked for. In fact, it was especially explained to the judges that they must not expect a military seat or anything of that sort.

5475. But they were expected to ride with only one hand free? Yes, because they would have to carry a rifle.

5476. And if a man were an exhibition rider, it would not be of consequence that he should have only one hand free? I should think so.

5477. Then how do you account for cases in which exhibition riders—well-known country horsemen—were rejected at the riding test? I think the Riding Test Committee will have to account for that; I cannot do so.

5478. Did you hear any explanation given in any of the cases you heard of? No names were mentioned so far as I can remember.

5479. Who constituted the Riding Test Committee? There was a different committee at different times. There was Major Carey, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. T. Watson, and Lieutenant Green—also Colonel Airey.

5480. What do you think of Colonel Airey as a judge of riding? As an ex-master of hounds he ought to be a judge.

5481. Is he noted for eccentricity in that particular line? I do not know that you could say that.

5482. Have you not heard that he is most eccentric as to riding? I have never heard that, but I heard that he was pretty severe.

5483. When men who were exhibition riders were rejected was Colonel Airey the sole judge? It is very difficult to recollect.

5484. Have you heard that Colonel Airey, in the matter of judging the riding, always dominated and exercised full power? No.

5485. Is your knowledge of Colonel Airey such as to lead you to believe that he would exercise full power, irrespective of anyone who might be associated with him? No; I do not think he would. He would have to consider anyone who might be associated with him. I do not think he would override a man like Mr. Featherstonhaugh.

5486. Mr. Featherstonhaugh was not a judge in connection with the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent? No; in that case, I think Lieutenant Green acted with Colonel Airey.

5487. If that were so, is it not reasonable to suppose that Colonel Airey would dominate him on all occasions, Lieutenant Green having been his subordinate officer for so many years? I do not think so. I never formed the opinion of Colonel Airey that he would take advantage of his position in a matter in which everyone was entitled to freedom of action.

5488. It is not your opinion that he would do so? No.

5489. Have you heard of any social influence being brought to bear in the selection of officers? No.

5490. No influence was brought to bear by the club associates of any of the gentlemen who went away as officers, through the Colonial Secretary's Office, for example? Not that I know of.

5491. Are you aware of the General being directly approached by any gentlemen of social standing? I am aware that parents and relatives called upon the General when it was known that those in whom they were interested were applicants.

5492. That would be merely solicitation? Quite so; it is not what you would mean by pressure. You might ask me, for example, to do what I could do for so and so, other things being equal, and I might be ready to do so; I do not call that pressure.

5493. But you can imagine these solicitations might be so persistent as to amount to pressure? Yes.

5494. *Mr. Chanter.*] From your own knowledge, what particular qualifications had Lieutenant Green for judging riding? He had great length of experience. He was in the Royal Horse Artillery, and he was in the mounted portion of the field battery we have here.

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5495. Were the riding tests carried out upon any particular formula? There were three or four brush hurdles generally, which the riders rode over.
5496. Was there any authenticated case of a trooper having passed the riding test without going over the jumps? I certainly heard of such cases; but I never heard that they were authenticated.
5497. Did you see statements in the Press to that effect? I certainly saw it stated somewhere.
5498. Was any action taken by the Military authorities to discover whether it was the case? I do not know.
5499. Did you know Lieutenant Legge who went away with the Second Contingent? I know him slightly.
5500. Would your knowledge of him be sufficient to enable you to form a judgment as to his capabilities as a soldier? No; I have not seen sufficient of him.
5501. Evidence was given here yesterday to the effect that he was in charge of a troop acting as guard to a convoy of provisions; the convoy was not more than three-quarters of a mile distant, and it was said that he allowed men to be without food for three days;—do you consider that the act of an officer and a soldier? I should like to know under what orders he was serving. Of course, if he lost an opportunity of getting near the provisions when the men wanted them all that can be said is that it was his business to get the provisions for them.
5502. The evidence yesterday was that a complaint was made to him that the men were without food, and that the convoy of provisions being quite near, he took no steps to obtain food? I should say that such conduct required explanation.
5503. *Chairman.*] If he were the Lieutenant in charge of the troops it would be his business to know if the men had any rations served out to them? Yes; before they marched off.
5504. And on the march? Yes.
5505. It would be his business every day to see that the men were supplied with food? The non-commissioned officer of his section would keep him informed, and if the men did not get their rations he would naturally know.
5506. If the non-commissioned officer did not inform him of the issue of rations, it would be his duty to find out why they had not been issued? Exactly.
5507. If there were a convoy not more than three-quarters of a mile away in the day-time, and not more than a quarter of a mile away at night, and the men were without food for three days, and the officer did not know of it, he could not have been properly attending to that part of his duty? I was wondering where he got his own food.
5508. He used to buy that we are told at farm-houses, and as the officers got the first chance, there was frequently none for the privates when they came along? I think there must be something behind the story that you do not know of.
5509. *Mr. Chanter.*] Evidence of that character has been given here, and has been repeated;—have you received any communication from South Africa in regard to the strictures of General Pole-Carew upon some of the officers? None.
5510. Have you heard anything of that? No.
5511. Have any complaints been received by the Military authorities here that parcels forwarded from here to soldiers serving in South Africa have not been delivered to them? No; I read that statement with great annoyance, because we have taken a great deal of trouble in the sending away of parcels.
5512. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were you yourself out at the riding tests at any time? No; I merely passed through.
5513. You yourself are a bit of a horseman? Yes; but I did not interfere with the riding tests.
5514. You can tell a horse which can jump from a horse which cannot? Yes.
5515. Did you, at any time when you were out there, see horses put to the brush fences that had no idea of jumping, and which had never previously jumped a fence? Yes. I cannot remember now whether I spoke to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey or to Lieutenant Green, but I spoke to one or the other, or to both, and I said it was only fair that they should find out whether the horses could jump before they put the men on them to take them over the fences.
5516. Do you know that a number of men who failed to pass the riding complained that they were asked to ride crocks who had never jumped in their lives? It did not come to me, but I believe that it was rumoured strongly.
5517. Was it in consequence of what you actually saw, and the protest you made, that any change was made in the way of the men being given horses that could jump? I think the change was made after I spoke about the matter.
5518. A change was certainly made? I think so. At any rate, I heard no more complaints.
5519. I suppose that, in a general way, you could pretty well tell a horse that had been worked in the collar;—for instance, if a 'bus horse had been run in Sydney for a few years, you would be a sufficiently practised judge of horseflesh to be able to tell from the appearance of the horse that it had been worked in the collar? As a rule, yes.
5520. It is alleged that many horses picketed in the lines were Sydney 'bus horses;—would you care to deny that? I do not know whether it was the case; I never noticed them myself.
5521. But you would not care to say that the rumour was incorrect? I believe it to be incorrect.
5522. Do you know Mr. McIvor? Slightly. He was disappointed because he was not sent as veterinary surgeon.
5523. He seems a pretty intelligent man, does he not? Yes, I think he is intelligent. I believe the difficulty was that he had not a diploma.
5524. Do you know that Mr. McIvor called attention to the indiscriminate way in which horses which had never been picketed before suffered from greasy heels? I do not know that. I know that he was interesting himself, and was generally making himself very busy, because he was annoyed that he was not taken.
5525. Whatever suggestions Mr. McIvor made were regarded as those of a disappointed man, who apparently was interfering unnecessarily with suggestions that were valueless? That was what our own veterinary surgeon led us to understand.
5526. Who was he? Mr. Gribben.
5527. As a practical man having some experience of mounted corps, do you think it would be likely to be injurious to horses which had never been used to cavalry work, or to being picketed, to picket them in the

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the ordinary way;—do you think they would be likely to suffer from greasy heels and various complaints of that kind? Not if the heel straps were properly softened. If you do not picket the horses they will commence driving each other. It makes it more difficult when you have suddenly to take in hand a number of new horses. It is not like filling up a few horses here and there in a regiment. In that case the older horses soon quieten the younger ones.

5528. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, did you notice that a great many horses did have greasy heels, brought about by the heel straps? They did.

5529. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know as a matter of fact that there were hospital lines for horses suffering as the Chairman indicates? Yes.

5530. Do you know that those hospital lines were established upon the recommendation and representations of this very disappointed man, Mr. McIvor? No.

5531. Will you swear that they were not? Of course I will not; I really do not know.

5532. *Chairman.*] You know that the heel straps have to be made of strong leather? Yes.

5533. If they are new and hard they are liable to give the horses greasy heels? Yes.

5534. Do you know if any of the heel straps in this case were treated with oil to soften them before they were used? I forget the receipt at this moment; but I know that Veterinary-Surgeon Gribben ordered a special preparation, but whether they used it or not I do not know. I spoke to Gribben about this stiffness of the leather of which you speak, and he said, "I have a preparation which will soften the leather, and I will tell them how to use it."

5535. Did you look at the straps yourself? No.

5536. You could not say then whether they are soft or hard? No; but I saw the horses in the hospital lines.

5537. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was lucerne hay good nutriment for the horses, considering the hard work to which they were subjected? I should like to see horses doing that hard work upon harder feed. A horse which is not doing hard work will do better upon lucerne hay.

5538. *Chairman.*] With regard to oats, do you know what the regulation feed for the horses was? I could not say, speaking from memory.

5539. Are you aware that they started to give the horses so many pounds of corn and so many pounds of lucerne hay—giving the horses the corn without it being mixed with chaff, bran, or anything of that kind? No.

5540. Would you be surprised to learn that it was so? Yes.

5541. You would not approve of giving horses which had been used to having bran or chaff mixed with oats clean oats unmixed, would you? No.

5542. Do your standing orders provide for bran and chaff being supplied? To a certain extent they do. They give certain proportions.

5543. Are your orders copied from Imperial List? I do not know that they are an exact copy. Of course, the Imperial List would be taken as a guide.

5544. Are you aware that the Imperial List provides only for oats and meadow hay? I believe that is the case. They have no corn at Home.

5545. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you sufficiently up in veterinary knowledge to contradict Mr. McIvor when he says that lucerne hay may be good for fattening, but not for hard work? Without going into the scientific part of the question, I always understood that you do not give a horse upon hard work lucerne.

5546. Is there any further statement you wish to make to the Committee? I should like to explain one thing. With regard to the appointment of officers, two of the officers in the Contingent are related to me, and I am happy to say that I was not consulted about either of them by anyone. I think that it is only due to those concerned and to myself to let the Committee know that. I admire the delicacy of General French in leaving me out of the matter altogether.

5547. You have a son in South Africa? I have a son there who rode behind Lord Roberts in the procession in London on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations.

James Studwell Bennett called in, sworn, and examined:—

5548. *Chairman.*] You are a coachbuilder? Yes.

5549. Did you supply any of the carts for the different Contingents going to the Transvaal? Yes; I supplied forty-five carts altogether.

5550. Were you the largest contractor for carts supplied to the Contingents? Yes; I believe I was.

5551. Were the carts you supplied of the best material, workmanship, and design? Yes; as far as we were concerned.

5552. Do you know how many contractors supplied carts? There were four altogether, viz., Holding and Parker, John Wright, Thos. Hoskins, and ourselves.

5553. You do not know the number supplied by each contractor? No. I think we supplied a third of the total number.

5554. Was any favouritism shown to any of the contractors? Yes; I do not think the inspection was as rigid in some cases as in others.

5555. Is it a fact that the naves of some of the wheels were such as to be unfit for hard work? Yes; but those carts were not sent to the Transvaal.

5556. They were retained for use here? Yes.

5557. Were any mistakes made by the contractors in the design? Yes; one contractor fitted the shafts wrongly—they were not interchangeable with the others.

5558. Which would be a serious defect? Yes, it would, if they were in use; if they broke, any of the shafts of the others could not be fitted.

5559. Going away to the front that would be a rather serious matter? Yes.

5560. Did you inspect all the carts sent to the Transvaal? Yes, I inspected all of them.

5561. Were they workable for horses or mules? Some were altered so as to be worked by mules, but I do not think they were workable. The shafts were taken out and poles fitted in; they simply had poles to stay them, so that if the cart was loaded from the tailboard, which was the only place they could load it from, it would tip up.

5562. They were only 2-wheeled carts? Yes; and nothing to stay them.

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5563.

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- 5 Sept., 1900. 5564. Did you ever see any carts built with the point of the pole high above the horses' heads, with a cross piece of iron through the pole, fixed on to a catch on the saddle at each side? Yes; that is a very old design.
5565. Is it a fair sort of principle on which to handle those pole carts with only two wheels? No; it is antiquated. In the carts of which I am speaking there was no stay, such as you have just described.
5566. Would you be surprised to learn that nearly the whole of the 2-wheeled carts, in use by the military authorities in South Africa, are built on that principle, with an iron stay? I would not be surprised at all; with an iron stay it would be sensible.
5567. Still you think even with an iron stay it is an antiquated design? Yes, very old.
5568. Do you consider it fairly serviceable? Yes, it would be with an iron stay.
5569. But our own carts had nothing of the sort? No; simply two pole chains fitted on the beast.
5570. Just like an ordinary pole in a 4-wheeled cart? Yes. If you loaded the cart at the back it would tilt up, and if you loaded it in front it would go down.
5571. *Mr. Chanter.*] Then the horses or mules in the cart would have to carry the weight of those two chains? Yes, all the weight would be on their necks.
5572. Who designed that class of cart? I could not say. We had to alter the carts we had already made and substitute the pole. I could not say who designed them.
5573. *Chairman.*] You have had a good deal of experience as a coachbuilder? Yes; my firm is the oldest and largest in the Colony.
5574. So that you are competent to express an opinion on a question of this sort? Yes, beyond doubt.
5575. Were any of the carts altered in height? Yes; after the third lot went away they were all altered in height.
5576. Could you explain what was done, and why it was done? It was done to suit the mules.
5577. What supervision was exercised during the building of the carts? The sergeant came out repeatedly to see that they were being carried out according to specification.
5578. Was the sergeant a coachbuilder? No; he had charge of the Army Service Corps transport matters.
5579. Would a man unacquainted with that particular trade be competent to superintend the construction of the carts? No; he would not be. But Colonel Bartlett came out occasionally; and he certainly is one of the best experts in wood I have met.
5580. But even a good expert in wood would not be an expert in the fitting up of wheels and that sort of thing? No.
5581. You could not expect a military man to be an expert coachbuilder? No.
5582. I suppose in your trade you do not object to close inspection of your work? No; we rather court it.
5583. If you get a fair price, I suppose you are prepared to give a fair article in return? Yes.
5584. So that you would not have objected if the Department had employed an expert? Not at all; I should have been more pleased than otherwise, because it is a little annoying when a person who is not an expert comes out and effects alterations.
5585. Of which he does not know what the result may be? Exactly.
5586. I suppose generally a tradesman prefers a competent man to supervise his work? Yes.
5587. Because if he gave instructions he would understand what the effect of those instructions would be? Certainly.
5588. And he would not be likely to give foolish instructions? No.
5589. But a man who was not an expert might very innocently give ridiculous instructions? Yes; the specifications were repeatedly altered.
5590. So that you were never very sure when you were finished that you had done what was wanted? No; I do not think we finished one job out of the forty-five but what was altered at times.
5591. In a contract for seventy or eighty carts of the same class of work, would you not think that one specification, one design, would have been what was wanted? Yes; I do not know why they were altered.
5592. If your opinion were asked in regard to such a matter, would you suggest that the carts should be all exactly the same? Certainly.
5593. With the poles and shafts interchangeable? Yes, as they ought to have been.
5594. To be useful and give general satisfaction that was really required? Yes.
5595. In your opinion were the carts suitable for the purposes for which they were intended? No; I think they were too heavy to begin with, and, with the poles, certainly unworkable.
5596. Did the authorities consult you at all in regard to the design? Yes; they gave us a cart something like what they wanted, as a sample, and then they gave us a written specification.
5597. Did the cart that they showed you as a sample have the pole fixed on the principle you have described? No; it was not like the carts that were made, except as regards the shape of the body; the shafts were a fixture in that cart.
5598. When they submitted the design with a pole, did they consult you in any way as to how it would work? No; we were never allowed an opinion.
5599. The men who did not know anything about it expressed all the opinions? That I would hardly say, but we were simply told to carry out the instructions.
5600. And you acted according to instructions as you would in any ordinary business matter? Yes.
5601. I suppose if anyone came and asked you to make a cart in the most ridiculous fashion, as long as you got paid for it, you would consider that—the design and the shape—it would be the business of the purchaser of the cart? Yes. But Colonel Taunton stopped me one day and told me that any faulty work or any defects of any kind would be wicked and criminal, because men's lives were at stake.
5602. I mean, as far as the design was concerned, you considered that it was no business of yours? None at all.
5603. You got the order, you supplied the carts, and you put in good workmanship and good material? Yes, that I will guarantee.
5604. Did Colonel Taunton say anything to you about the design? No. General French came over one morning when I was delivering the carts and spoke to me about the rifle-box being in front, and



and asked me if I did not think it was useless there. That was the only comment I had from any of the J. S. Bennett. officials. I just said that was not my business—that I had to carry out instructions. He said the rifle-box was useless there, that on the battle-field the men could not get at it, and it would be full of filth from the horses, and he said he would have the rifle-boxes removed, and after that they were removed. 5 Sept., 1900.

5605. So that, in your opinion, some of the carts sent away with the poles were practically unworkable? Yes, they certainly were unworkable.

5606. Suppose anyone had felt disposed—I do not for a moment insinuate that anyone would do so—do you think they could have palmed off inferior material and workmanship? It is possible.

5607. I suppose those men who were not experts, when a cart was put together and painted over, would not know very much about it? No; it would take a good man to tell then.

5608. It takes a fairly competent man, even if he is looking on, if he does not understand anything about it, to know whether the builder is putting in inferior materials or inferior workmanship? Certainly.

5609. I do not insinuate that that was done, but I just want to know if it is possible to be done;—do you think it is quite possible? Of course it is.

5610. Would it have been possible to carry out the specifications in their entirety, and at the same time build a cart of the required weight? It would have been an impossibility.

5611. You are confident of that? Yes.

5612. So that, as a matter of fact, they supplied you with specifications and conditions which it was impossible to fulfil? Certainly.

5613. Did they want exceptionally heavy carts or light ones? We had the sample, and all the sizes were given; the sizes of the iron and wood.

5614. And you say that adopting those sizes you could not get the weight they wanted? It was not possible.

5615. Did you get a fair price for the work done? Yes; I think we got a fair price.

5616. You had no fault to find in that respect? No; the matter of payment is the only thing I have to find fault with.

5617. Did you not get paid promptly? I have not been paid for some of them yet.

5618. Did they take exception to any of the carts you supplied? No.

5619. Did they give any reason for not paying you? In the case of the last lot of carts I supplied my tender was for eleven carts for the 1st Regiment. After delivery was taken of the carts they were divided up among four regiments, and when I put in a voucher for the eleven carts to the 1st Regiment, they would not pay for them, and I had to make out four separate sets of vouchers.

5620. Does it not seem peculiar that when one regiment orders a number of carts they should be able to split them up afterwards, and that the tradesmen should have to hunt round to find out how he is to be paid? It is not business; and it is not fair.

5621. The fact of a regiment having its own fund from which to pay the account is no business of yours? No. I knew no one in the contract but the 1st Regiment.

5622. You supplied the carts on their order and delivered them to them, and it was none of your business what they did with them afterwards? Not a bit.

5623. I suppose you are aware that as far as the civil authorities are concerned, they are only too anxious that prompt payment should be made in all such matters? That, of course, I could not say.

5624. Did you make any heavy waggons? Not for the Transvaal; I have made heavy waggons for the Military authorities.

5625. Did you make any of the hospital carts for the Army Medical Corps? No.

5626. As a practical man, what do you think of those four-wheeled waggons used here for military purposes? I saw the waggons that went from here to the Transvaal, and I do not think they were suitable for what they were sent for.

5627. You think that in some places they were rather light, and in other places rather heavy? I think they were too clumsy for what they were wanted for.

5628. Something smaller and more compact would have been better? Yes; what we call a buck-waggon would have been suitable.

5629. Occasionally you supply the force here with the carts and waggons they require? Yes.

5630. *Mr. Hurley.*] With regard to the cart tipping up—was there a propstick on these carts? Yes, there was one at the back.

5631. But none at the front? No. After the propstick is removed, and you have the load on, if the load shifts, the pole must go down.

5632. *Chairman.*] I should think that travelling with a cart of that description carrying a load, if the wheels shot into a rut it would be very rough on the horses; in fact, the jolt would be liable to tip the load off? Yes; it would throw it either forward or backward.

5633. Even with a four-wheeled waggon, if you shoot into a rut or creek, it generally shakes things up a bit? Yes.

5634. It would be even more so in the case of a two-wheeled waggon;—whichever way the weight inclined, that would be the way the load would go, and there would not be much time to get out and fix the propstick? The propstick would only be effective while the cart was being loaded.

5635. I suppose you understand that, in transport work, where you have to go right across country, you have some pretty rough places to go through? Yes.

5636. It is not like walking along Pitt-street? I should not think so.

5637. Where you cannot follow a road, but have to make a bee-line across country, it is more dangerous than if you are going along a well-made road? Most decidedly.

5638. Even a shake over a boulder would cause the cart to heave up and down? Yes.

5639. It is fixed, practically, on a swing? Yes; it would be fixed on a swing.

5640. There would be only the one axle to play on? Yes.

5641. *Mr. Chanter.*] What was the military number-mark of the carts? There was no mark until the last order. They were not styled a mark; but we had to make the wheels interchangeable with "Mark 8" waggons.

5642. Are you aware that each class of waggon has a distinctive mark-number? No. We had nothing to do with that. All the carts were supposed to be alike.

5643. The carts supplied to you as a sample had not a mark-number? No. We had a cart sent out—No. 4—as a sample cart. The body had to be made like that; but the shafts were all to be interchangeable. In the sample cart the shafts were fixed.

- J. S. Bennett. 5644. After the alteration from the sample cart as regards the shafts, what other alterations were made?  
 5 Sept., 1900. The rifle-box was taken away from the front; the axle was altered from a nut-axle to a lynch-pin axle; the wheels, instead of being 4 feet 6 inches high, were made 4 feet 9 inches high, with a 2-inch dish, on the English principle; and the tires were altered from 2 inches wide to 2½ inches wide.  
 5645. Were there any other alterations? On some of the carts the shafts were taken right away and poles put in.  
 5646. How were the poles put in—in the same way as in an ordinary bullock-dray? No. Two iron shoulders were made, and the pole was to slip in and out and be fastened with a pin, with a chain on the pin to hold it.  
 5647. No stays to the pole? No.  
 5648. As an expert, do you think that the alteration from a straight wheel to a 2-inch dish wheel was an improvement? No; I think it was otherwise.  
 5649. Would it reduce the strength of the wheel? It would not so much reduce the strength, but it would increase the draught and make the cart run far heavier, and it would be of no service in other respects. I mean it would not make the cart any better.  
 5650. I suppose you do not know what load each cart was to carry? I have no idea what they would put on them; but the carts were made to carry 15 cwt., according to the specification, and they were capable of carrying 30 cwt.  
 5651. Are you aware that under the military regulations carts of all descriptions have to be constructed to carry a certain load per horse—half a ton? No; I was never instructed that way; we simply had the specification given to us, and we were not to deviate from it unless authorised.  
 5652. With reference to payment, you say that the order for the carts was given by one regiment? Yes; the 1st Regiment.  
 5653. And delivery of the carts was made to four regiments? Yes.  
 5654. Did you deliver to the 1st Regiment, or did you deliver part to the 1st Regiment and the balance to the others? I delivered them to the 1st Regiment.  
 5655. And you afterwards sent in vouchers to each of the regiments? Yes.  
 5656. When did you send those vouchers in? Five weeks ago.  
 5657. Did you get any of the payments? Yes; I got two payments—one from the 1st Regiment and one from the 2nd Regiment.  
 5658. Were those payments sent to you or had you to attend at the pay office? They were not sent to me; I had to follow up very closely to get them.  
 5659. Have you been to the pay office for the other two accounts? Yes, repeatedly.  
 5660. What reason do they give for not paying you? They have not given any reason, except that they are not ready.  
 5661. Which are the regiments whose payments you have not received? The 3rd and 4th Regiments. I got paid for five carts. The 1st Regiment had two carts; from the 2nd Regiment three. That leaves six carts to be paid for.  
 5662. Were you at any time requested by the Military authorities to give your opinion as to the suitability of the carts for the work? Not officially; I was repeatedly asked for my opinions when I was up there.  
 5663. Did you express your opinions? Yes.  
 5664. Were any of your suggestions adopted—I mean in your own experience? No.

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William Lee Walpole called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. L. Walpole. 5665. *Chairman*] You are a sergeant in A Battery, attached to the Army Medical Corps? Yes.  
 5 Sept., 1900. 5666. You went to South Africa? Yes; with the Army Medical Corps.  
 5667. What vessel did you go in? The "Kent."  
 5668. How was the Army Medical Corps equipped—fairly well? Yes.  
 5669. Everything satisfactory? With the exception of the horses.  
 5670. Did they not turn out well? We got horses from A Battery when we were leaving, and they gave us all the worst horses that were in the Battery.  
 5671. They gave you the worst horses to go away with, and kept the best here? Yes. I belonged to the Battery, and I know all the horses in it, and when Colonel Williams asked that a non-commissioned officer of the Battery should go down he gave me, or I thought he did, a free hand to get these horses for him. Therefore, when I went down I thought I would get a chance to select the horses, but I had to take what were given to me.  
 5672. Who was the officer in charge? Colonel Airey was in command of the Battery, and Colonel Smith was the officer commanding the Artillery forces.  
 5673. Who was it objected to your picking out some of the horses that you thought most suitable? I objected to some of the horses at the time, but I was told I would have to take them. The Veterinary Surgeon, Captain Gribben, was the principal man.  
 5674. You just had to take what were handed over? Yes.  
 5675. In South Africa, how far north did you get? To Bloemfontein.  
 5676. I think the N.S.W. Army Medical Corps got rather a good name for the work they did? Yes; they did very good work out there.  
 5677. What sort of clothing were you supplied with;—was it ordinary khaki stuff? Khaki cord pants and brown tweed jackets; they wore very well.  
 5678. Did you wear the field service hat or the helmet? The field service hat.  
 5679. Were they fairly suitable for that class of work? Yes.  
 5680. Comfortable? Yes.  
 5681. Would you prefer the field service hat to the helmet? Oh, yes.  
 5682. Some of the irregular forces from Home, such as the Yeomanry and the City of London Imperial Volunteers, came out wearing those hats? Yes; they all had felt hats when they came out.  
 5683. They were equipped with them even long after we had adopted the helmets here? Yes; it was some months after when they came out.  
 5684. And the Canadians also wore the soft hat, with the big brim? Yes. 5685.

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5685. As far as you were able to judge, were men wearing the field-service hat more likely to be shot at by their own friends than if they wore the helmet? I can only speak from what I heard. I heard that men wearing the field-service hats had been fired on by our own troops, and it was put down to that. But then again I heard that men wearing the helmet had been fired on just the same.
5686. So that we could not put it down to the felt hat when we found that men had been fired at who had been wearing the helmet? No; I do not think we could.
5687. Was the saddlery supplied of a pretty fair quality? The harness we took out was all of the Imperial pattern, and we had no trouble with that.
5688. You were invalided from Bloemfontein with fever? Yes.
5689. Fever was pretty bad amongst your people I suppose? Yes; it was very bad there at the time I left.
5690. I suppose that in nursing and attending to the sick in hospital you would be exposed to greater risk of fever than the men outside? Some of our men would; I was not with the field hospital, I was with the bearer companies out in the field.
5691. But while the troops were resting at Bloemfontein you were in the hospital? Yes.
5692. You were at the hospital at the old barracks? Yes.
5693. Fever was pretty bad there? Yes; that is where I got it—while we were resting there.
5694. You remember seeing me there? Yes.
5695. When I was up there there were a great many suffering from fever? Yes.
5696. And your people were attending to them—practically, doing the nursing? We were.
5697. And, of course, you washed the blankets and the bed-clothes in which fever patients had been sleeping? Yes.
5698. And fever germs being about you would have more chance of taking fever than if you were on the march? Yes; staying in Bloemfontein itself a man would have more chance of getting fever than on the march.
5699. The water was bad? Yes.
5700. Still the patients that went to your hospital seemed to be very well satisfied with the treatment? They were very well satisfied indeed; in fact, all the men tried to get into our hospital.
5701. There used to be quite a rush for it? Yes.
5702. Even amongst the Imperial regiments? That is what I mean. It was always understood that we took our own men; they always came to our hospital.
5703. And your hospital had not such a good position as some of the other hospitals? No; with the exception of No. 9, ours was the worst.
5704. The sanitation in the old barracks was not too good? There was no sanitation at all.
5705. And the Free State soldiers who had occupied it had not been inclined to be too cleanly, is that not so? That is a fact; it was crawling when we went into it.
5706. So that you had a pretty hard job to get it into anything like a reasonable condition? Yes.
5707. Everyone seems to think that the medical men with you did good service? Yes; exceptionally good service.
5708. Gave good attention to the patients? Yes.
5709. In fact looked after them just as well as if they had been getting their fees every time? Yes.
5710. How did you reckon you were going to get paid when you left here? I went on the same pay as I received here, and, in addition to that, the Imperial pay. That is how I have been paid.
5711. What is your permanent pay here? £12 10s. a month, including allowances.
5712. That would be about 9s. a day? Yes.
5713. What is the Imperial rate? 2s. 11d.
5714. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did you receive the Imperial allowance? I did up to the time I was ill.
5715. *Chairman.*] Do you know what a sergeant in the volunteer branch of the force received? I think 8s. a day.
5716. You only got the Imperial pay of 2s. 11d. until you were laid up? I daresay I will get the rest.
5717. I suppose if you wanted to purchase anything in South Africa it was very expensive? Yes.
5718. And there were many things which you could not get at all? Yes.
5719. Did you see anything of the New South Wales Red Cross Society over there, in charge of Nurse Martin? Yes.
5720. I suppose they sent some stuff up to your hospital? Yes.
5721. I suppose it was very much appreciated by the men? It was, indeed.
5722. And came in very handy? Yes.
5723. Such as underclothing, socks, and so on? They got most of that stuff up just as I was leaving. It was sent up to Bloemfontein. The men had left there then. It was all stored in Bloemfontein.
5724. When you left Bloemfontein, where did you go to? Weinberg.
5725. Were you in the hospital there? Yes; we went there from Maitland.
5726. What sort of treatment did you get down there? It was good, under the conditions which existed. There was nothing but tents there. The ground was very damp and wet. It was rainy weather at the time. While I was there they ran up some huts, into which we were all shifted, and it was then much better.
5727. A Colonial officer, Captain Bailey, was in charge of you there? Yes.
5728. From what you saw, did you think the Imperial authorities were trying to look after you as well as possible? Yes.
5729. There may have been some leakages, I suppose, among some of the officers through their not properly attending to their duties? I can only speak for my own corps. We never had occasion to find fault.
5730. *Mr. Chanter.*] You said, in answer to the Chairman, that the worst of the horses were sent? Yes.
5731. Who selected the horses? The Veterinary Surgeon; Captain Gribben and Colonel Smith were the two officers who were present at the time the horses were selected.
5732. And you simply had to take the horses handed over to you by them? Yes.
5733. Was there much difference between the horses that went away and the horses that were left behind? A vast difference. Some of the horses were about to be cast. I mean by that that they were to be sent away and sold; but, owing to our going away, that was deferred, and they were sent out with

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us—horses that were practically no good at all; horses, 15 years old, worn out; others, jibs, which we found we could not do anything with at all.

5734. Before the horses reached the stage at which they were to be cast, who pronounced judgment upon them—the Veterinary Surgeon? Yes.

5735. And had judgment been pronounced by the Veterinary Surgeon upon some of the horses that were handed over to you? Yes.

5736. Horses that were condemned as unfit for service here were handed over to you for service in the war? Yes.

5737. And the Veterinary Surgeon and Colonel Smith were responsible for that? I could not say whether Colonel Smith or Colonel Airey was responsible, but Colonel Smith was there at the time I objected to the horses.

5738. Would your objection be in the form of a protest against the quality of the horses handed over to you? I went through the proper routine. When I saw the horses being picked out I went to the Sergeant-major, the Senior Non-commissioned Officer of the Battery, and I told him I should like him to speak to the Officer, that I objected to take the horses, and that I was responsible for the transport of the Army Medical Corps. He told me it was no use; he said I would have to take the horses. He spoke to Mr. Gribben and protested, and Mr. Gribben said the horses that were picked out would have to go.

5739. Notwithstanding that he himself had condemned them as unfit for service here? Yes. I know one horse that he had actually cast. It was a horse I had myself. I rode the horse out there. It was a horse that had been condemned—in fact, if he had remained here a couple of days longer he would have been sold.

5740. When you reached South Africa with the horses of what use were they to you? Half a dozen of the worst I left at Capetown; I would not take them with me.

5741. Of the remainder how many were there? When we got into real hard work twenty of them died. The horses were too old. It will take even a young horse all his time to live on the feed they get out there; they get nothing but raw corn—what they call “mealies” out there. The old horses would not eat it at all; they could not eat it, and having nothing to eat they could not stand the work.

5742. Up to the time of your being invalided how many of the horses that you took with you remained on service? About fifteen out of fifty.

5743. After that period I presume you do not know what became of the horses? No.

5744. *Chairman.*] Did you not try some mules? Yes; we got mules at Bloemfontein instead of the horses.

5745. How does the mule service compare with the horse service? For transport the mule is far superior to the horse.

5746. In the light of the experience you have now gained, if it were required in the future that any force should go from here, would you advocate sending horses with them or obtaining mules? I should certainly prefer mules for transport service.

5747. Is there much difference in the value out there? I do not know.

5748. During the time you were on actual service did you hear any comment about any of our troops being fired upon at the time they were wearing the field-service hat? Yes; I heard it out there.

5749. Did you also hear that our troops had been fired upon by their friends when wearing the helmet? Yes.

5750. At what distance with the naked eye would the helmet be distinguishable from the hat? I daresay you could see the difference at 1,500 yards—that is if the day were at all clear.

5751. Do you think there was some laxity on the part of the officers in command in not discovering within that distance that the men were wearing our own helmets, or the hats usually worn by the Boers? I think myself that it did not matter what the headgear was; the men would have been fired upon just the same. At the time it occurred I believe it was just getting dusk. At the time they fired upon the New Zealanders, who were wearing hats, it was just getting dusk, and at the distance they could not tell exactly who they were.

5752. Then you would say there was a reasonable excuse for firing upon them on account of the light? That is what I heard; I was not there. It occurred in a different part of the country.

5753. I presume you had many opportunities of seeing the headgear of the Boers? Yes.

5754. Is there any similarity between the hats they wear and the field-service hats? They wear all kinds of hats.

5755. From belltoppers downwards? Everything you could imagine.

5756. *Mr. Chanter.*] But a good many of them wore hats somewhat similar to the field-service hats? Yes; what you would call a slouch hat.

5757. As far as your corps was concerned I understand that you were not called upon at any time to wear the helmet, and you retained the field-service hat? Yes.

5758. Had you any experience, when acting on service as a bearer, of the Red Cross being fired upon? No.

5759. Did you hear any authenticated statements by others? Yes. I know that one day one of our waggons was fired upon. I was at the place at the time. I was not in charge of the waggon; it was in charge of another non-commissioned officer. It occurred at Paardeberg.

5760. A statement has been made in the Press here on several occasions to the effect that the Red Cross was deliberately fired upon by the Boers;—have you any reason to doubt its correctness? It could happen without being done intentionally. For instance, the bearers often get, as we frequently had to do ourselves, right up in the firing line.

5761. In that case the firing may have been accidental? Yes. But on the occasion I mention, when a waggon was fired upon, that was done intentionally, because there were no other vehicles and no other troops near the waggon at the time it was fired upon.

5762. And they could have known that they were firing upon an Ambulance waggon? Yes.

5763. Was there any experience amongst your corps in regard to the white flag being used? Yes; the whole of the corps I belonged to experienced an abuse of the white flag at Bloemfontein. The Boers hoisted the white flag. In fact all along the trenches, which extended for 2 miles, there were flags about every 50 yards. The Welsh Regiment, I think it was, had been ordered to fix bayonets and charge on the right of the trenches, where the Johannesburg Police were stationed, and immediately the white flag was hoisted.

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hoisted. They then unfixed bayonets, and, as soon as they did so, they received a volley from the Boers. The casualties were very heavy that day—about 480—mostly through the white flag.

5764. There was no doubt that that was deliberate? Yes. Lord Roberts saw that himself; he was not far from the wing at the time.

5765. In reference to your pay, you said that you received the Imperial pay up to the time of your being invalided? Yes.

5766. You consider that from that date up to the time of your leaving South Africa the Imperial pay is due to you? Due up to the time of my arriving in Australia.

5767. Have you made any application for it? No.

5768. In regard to your regular pay, which you were drawing when you left here, has that been paid to you satisfactorily? Yes.

5769. *Chairman.*] When you arrived at Capetown where did you proceed to first? We stayed at Green Point for fifteen days; that is about 2 miles out of Capetown. Then we went to Orange River.

5770. And from there did you go on to the Colesberg side? No; from there we were sent to Honningshurst; that was when Lord Roberts marched into the Free State.

5771. And you went through with the advance to the Modder and then to Bloemfontein? Yes.

5772. Did you come in contact with our Mounted Rifles and others? Yes.

5773. Were you attached to the Brigade in which they were? Occasionally we would come across them. They were with General French's column and we were with Lord Roberts' column. The two columns would often be at the same place, and if they remained any length of time we would meet one another.

5774. Were you at any time up at the front with them in an engagement—at Dreifontein, Osfontein, and other places? Yes.

5775. Did you see any of our men in action? Yes.

5776. Have you any idea as to the food supply;—were there plenty of provisions? Our column stayed at Paardeberg ten days; a convoy bringing up provisions was captured, and we were put upon quarter rations.

5777. It was supposed that there were 170 or 180 waggons captured? Yes; we were put on quarter rations for about a week or eight days.

5778. What would quarter rations be—one biscuit? One biscuit.

5779. And 1 lb. of meat amongst four? We had no meat at all.

5780. Then you got less than quarter rations? I mean no meat was issued, but we were sometimes able to get meat.

5781. *Mr. Chanter.*] By commandeering? Yes.

5782. *Chairman.*] That was supposed to be rather a serious offence if you were caught? It was supposed to be; but the Australians did plenty of it.

5783. I think the Field-Marshal issued an order that anyone caught looting would be shot? I know there was a very stringent order about looting.

5784. That would probably refer more to a man robbing a house than a man taking a feed for himself? Yes.

5785. In the case of anyone deliberately robbing a house, although the punishment would be severe, it might not be too severe under the circumstances? No.

5786. The men who were scouting in the advance would, I suppose, be sometimes very badly off for rations? Very likely.

5787. They might be out some days before they would get back to the main body? Yes. On one occasion I was sent to Douglas with the Scots Greys. We started with two days' provisions, and we were away for seven days.

5788. A pretty rough experience? Yes; that is the time when you have to do a bit of commandeering.

5789. But, I suppose, as far as you saw, when food could not be got the men did not growl very much? No; the men knew they had to put up with it.

5790. And they did so in as cheerful a way as they could? Yes. As a rule, the Australians were not the worst off; they could always find something. It was quite different with the Imperial men; they had not a chance to go commandeering, or to pick up a bit, as we would.

5791. I suppose the foot soldiers would have the worst of it? Yes.

5792. They would be kept more in close formation, and would not be engaged in scouting? Yes, and when they bivouacked they would not be allowed to leave the line to go and look for anything.

5793. If you were out scouting, and there was anything to be procured at a farm house, you would have a chance? Yes.

5794. Did you notice how the helmets were lasting? There was one Contingent that came from Australia with helmets which, when I first saw them, were frightful-looking things.

5795. Were they like this (*Second Contingent helmet returned from the front*)? Yes.

5796. Most of them seem to go at the top, like this? I never saw any of them out there much better than this.

5797. Did you see any of them nearly as bad as this one (*the better of the two returned helmets produced by Mr. Sleath*)? Yes, plenty of them.

5798. As a matter of fact, they used to call them concertinas? I know the men used to be a regular laughing-stock when the other troops saw them coming along with the helmets on.

5799. The Imperial troops used to grin? Yes.

5800. You could not call them an elegant head-gear, at any rate? No. When the Second Contingent Army Medical Corps came out they had these helmets, and as soon as Colonel Williams saw them he told them to keep out of his sight while they had that head-gear on. They afterwards got the Imperial pith helmets.

5801. They seem to last fairly well? Yes, they last well.

5802. They take a good deal of knocking about without being hurt? I could not say from experience.

5803. Do you recognise this as one of the pith helmets (*produced*)? Yes.

5804. You see you can knock it about a good deal, and it gets back into shape? Yes.

5805. So that you think that would be a more satisfactory style of helmet? Yes.

5806. Would you think it would be too heavy to wear? It is a bit heavy.

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5807. Did you ever hear any of the men complain of the weight of the helmet issued to them by the Imperial Government? I heard the Australians talking about them. The Lancers wore the helmet, and they said they did not like it, that it was too heavy.
5808. It would feel heavy, perhaps, after wearing the hat? Yes.
5809. Under ordinary conditions you got full rations, consisting of four biscuits and 1 lb. of meat;—I suppose you had no difficulty in disposing of that? No; you could always do it quite easily. You could do it in two meals.
5810. Some of those healthy young chaps from the country here, I suppose, could scoff it in one? Yes, quite easily.
5811. As a matter of fact, did some of them eat the whole of their rations in the morning? One man is supposed to have eaten twenty-eight men's rations in one night. Dr. Fiaschi was going to shoot him.
5812. As a matter of fact, to a strong healthy young man the full ration is, after all, a very small quantity? It is indeed. You have never a bad appetite out there.
5813. You have plenty of exercise, as a rule, and the full ration is not a very large supply for a healthy man? No.
5814. *Mr. Hurley.*] In reference to the horses, I think you said you left twenty at the Cape? No, six.
5815. What was the cause;—were they not strong enough to travel? I knew it was no use taking the horses with me if I could leave them at Capetown and get six others in place of them from the Imperial authorities.
5816. Was it owing to sickness on the sea voyage? No; the horses were not fit to take up to the front.
5817. You say that they were cast out as crocks unfit for service? Yes.
5818. Who was responsible for sending those horses? The Veterinary Surgeon, I should say, was the principal man.
5819. The very horses which he himself had condemned, and to which you had objected? Yes.
5820. And experience proved that your objections were justified? Yes.
5821. Did many of that class of horses go out with you? If I had had my own way I would not have taken half the horses we did take, because I did not consider them fit to be taken.
5822. It is just as important to have good horses as it is to have dry powder? Yes.
5823. *Chairman.*] You got some teams of mules at Bloemfontein? Yes.
5824. They seemed to work very satisfactorily? Yes, they did with us; we used to drive them ourselves.
5825. You did not bother about getting niggers to drive them? No.
5826. And you managed to drive them quite as well? Yes.
5827. And found no difficulty in handling them? No, they are very tractable; in fact, I would just as soon have mules to work as horses. If looked after properly, and handled properly, they are just as good.
5828. Was there not some objection on the part of some of your officers to taking mules in the first instance? Colonel Williams always objected to them. I suggested when we arrived at Capetown that we should apply for mules and black boys, but he would not have it.
5829. But after the experience you had with them he came round in his opinion and thought they were not a bad idea? Yes.
5830. In fact, you found them to work very satisfactorily? Yes.
5831. Sometimes in carrying out your duties looking after the wounded I suppose you would get right up in the firing line? I could not say that I have been there many times myself, but plenty of our men have been.
5832. Have you on any occasion ever seen the ambulance waggons mixed in with the main fighting force? Yes; Captain Rothe had two waggons one day riding amongst a section of artillery while they were in action.
5833. So that if those waggons had been hit with bullets or shell it would not have been done on purpose? No.
5834. I suppose even British troops would not cease firing because someone drove an ambulance waggon in among the enemy? Not likely.
5835. They cannot afford to give points away like that? No.
5836. As far as you saw, with the exception of the display of the white flag at Paardeberg to which you referred, did the Boers seem to fight in as civilised a way as anyone else? Yes.
5837. Were you in conversation with any of the prisoners? Yes.
5838. Did they seem much the same as other soldiers? The Free Staters seemed rather sorry they ever took a hand in the war at all, judging from conversations I had with a good many of them.
5839. There was no love lost between the Free Staters and the Transvaalers? No.
5840. Rather the opposite? Yes.
5841. Did you ever hear that they had to separate the Boer prisoners, and send the Free State prisoners to one place and those from the Transvaal to another place? Yes; I heard that while I was out there.
5842. That they were likely to raise a little war between themselves? Yes; they had to send the Free Staters to Green Point and the Transvaalers to Simons Town.
5843. *Mr. Chanter.*] In regard to the order given by the officers that the men were not to loot, what did the men understand by that? What we understood by it was that we were not to go into any house and interfere with anything. We did not take it to mean that if we were short of provisions, and saw a flock of sheep or goats, that we were not to take some.
5844. I suppose the officers would know as a matter of fact that the men were helping themselves? Yes; the officers used to partake of the provisions thus obtained as well as ourselves, and were very glad to get them, too.
5845. Statements have been made here with respect to poisoned bullets; at the time you were with the Army Medical Corps did anything of the kind come within your experience, or did you hear the matter commented upon by any of the medical men? I saw some bullets out there which it was said had been poisoned. It was Captain Green, I think, who got those bullets and examined them, and he said there was no poison on them.
5846. *Chairman.*] Did any case come under your notice of the use of expansive or soft-nosed bullets? Explosive bullets.
5847. Did you see any bullets out there like these soft-nosed bullets (*produced*)? Yes.



5808. *Mr. Chanter.*] What was the comment made by medical men with regard to the wound inflicted by a soft-nosed bullet? The wound made by the soft-nosed or expansive bullet is more jagged and larger than that made by the ordinary Mauser bullet. The explosive bullet would be even worse again.

5809. As far as you know, the statements that the bullets were poisoned were not correct? No; I saw the bullets myself; there was a greeny sort of stuff on them which looked like verdigris.

5810. *Chairman.*] You have seen that the ordinary revolver bullet is greased so as to enable it to slip into the chamber of the revolver easily? Yes.

5811. And if you were to take some of those and expose them, the grease would become green from contact with the brass of the case? Yes; I think that was the case with the bullets I saw.

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THURSDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,

MR. HURLEY.

MR. MEAGHER,

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel James Edward Doidge Taunton recalled and further examined:—

5812. *Chairman.*] With regard to the helmets, you remember when you were called before there was a gossamer helmet submitted to you? Yes; I was informed that it was one. I do not know myself whether it was gossamer or not.

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5813. It is submitted by experts, who say that it is so, and we take their word;—you, in your evidence, swore that the helmet—the sealed pattern helmet—was a cork helmet (*handing it to witness*)? I did not swear that this was the pattern.

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5814. That is your own pattern stamp? It is not the pattern called for in the tender.

5815. Why did you not bring this one with the stamp? The mistake was afterwards found out, and it was sealed.

5816. Why did not you tell the Committee that before? I told you it was a cork helmet.

5817. You said a pattern helmet? You told me to hand down the pattern that was approved.

5818. What we asked for was the pattern helmet, and this is what you brought down? This is the pattern helmet sealed for the forces.

5819. What did the tender call for? The general service pattern. The cork helmet was a higher one.

5820. Did not we ask for the helmet which was the sealed pattern helmet when tenders were called? I did not understand that.

5821. Did not we ask for it? I understood you to ask for the sealed pattern helmet.

5822. I do not want you to mislead the Committee;—I want to get at the facts? I wish to tell the truth. I do not wish to mislead. I have no desire to do that. I have no desire except that everything should be known.

5823. That is our desire? Excuse me, I must object to any motive being imputed to me.

5824. I have not imputed any motive? You suggest that I am going to hide something. I wish to hide nothing.

5825. What is the use of the pattern to us. We asked for the sealed pattern when tenders were called;—why did you not submit it? I did not understand that.

5826. I suppose that when you came before the Committee to give evidence it was your intention to give us all the information that you had;—did you tell us about any other helmet outside this gossamer helmet that was supplied to the forces—the cork helmet;—did you know of any other? Except the helmet supplied to the Bushmen's Contingent, I had nothing to do with the matter. You said we should bring the Second Contingent one; that is what I understood.

5827. You could not understand that. I told you distinctly, absolutely, positively, that we were dealing with the question of the despatch of troops to South Africa? I understood that the helmet brought down was the white helmet, and that we were dealing with the Second Contingent.

5828. What we were dealing with was the despatch of troops to South Africa? Afterwards I mentioned, I think, to someone about the helmet for the Imperial Bushmen, which was rejected for the Field Service hat.

5829. It was said, but not by you? I think so.

5830. I cannot find it in the evidence? I was under the impression that you were dealing with the helmets for the Second Contingent.

5831. I told you as plainly as any man could that we were dealing with the despatch of troops to South Africa, and that we were going to confine ourselves to that before we went into the general question of administration? I have no desire to deceive the Committee in the least. I only wish to bring out everything that would be required.

5832. Let us turn up the evidence. There was some question that Mr. Cook asked. I will read you your own answer. He asked: "Then the pattern did not originate when the men were going away;—it was a pattern already in existence, and according to which the contractor was supplying the Partially-paid Forces? Yes; but this particular pattern helmet was a coloured helmet that the contractor brought up, and said he could supply so many, which we accepted"? Was not that helmet the same helmet, only coloured? I may have said so. I am not accustomed to give evidence before these committees, and it is quite possible for me to make a mistake.

5833. Mr. Cook asked the question positively, "Then the pattern did not originate when the men were going away;—it was a pattern already in existence, and according to which the contractor was supplying the Partially-paid Forces"? and you said "Yes; but this particular pattern of helmet was a coloured helmet"? It was the same helmet only coloured. My answer is correct.

5834. But you say "this particular pattern helmet"? It was the same helmet, only stained.

5835. Why did not you say that;—you say, "This particular pattern helmet"? It is made different by the stain. If you read the reply, you will see that I answer the question.

5876. But this particular one the contractor brought up and said that he could supply so many;—as a matter of fact, they were helmets made for the Partially-paid Forces, and were in hand? I think so. I think it is in part of the evidence.

5837. *Mr. Cook.*] Have you not a copy of the evidence here? I think so.

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5838. You say in reply to Question 520, "We had certain helmets that they (the Regiments) used to get through the store; the patterns could not be supplied, and they went to the contractor, and the contractor then changed the pattern";—we want to ascertain if the pattern was changed? I want to alter the evidence. I want to, as I made a mistake. I find that at the time I gave the evidence there were circumstances of the case that quite escaped my notice, till I read Mr. Anderson's evidence. What he said is perfectly true.

5839. *Chairman.*] Who gave you a copy of his evidence? It was in the papers. I read it there. Some four or five years ago—it bears out what Anderson says—Captain Legge mentioned to me that he had some difficulty in getting helmets, and that he had arranged with the contractor to supply a lighter class of helmets. He mentioned it to me as Q.M.G. I wish to alter my evidence to that effect.

5840. So that Captain Legge, the Adjutant, informed you that he had altered the material of the helmets? That he had arranged for it.

5841. He had arranged for the alteration of the material? Allow me to put my own words in my mouth.

5842. Here, answer the question; surely you can answer it;—did Captain Legge without your knowledge or authority alter the material and quality of the helmet supplied to the Partially-paid Forces? The Partially-paid?

5843. Answer, "Yes" or "No"? He did not. I really forget.

5844. Did he tell you that he had done it? I forget the circumstances of the case.

5845. It is another matter that you forget? You have no right to make that remark.

5846. You give your evidence in a very bad way; you do not seem to answer the questions;—there are pages of questions here on this evidence to which there are no answers at all? Well, I refuse to be bullied.

5847. Here give your evidence;—I am not bullying you? You are bullying me.

5848. You will oblige me by giving you evidence;—we are not here to listen to long orations from you;—now, you cannot escape answering the question? I do not want to.

5849. You are here to answer questions, and not to talk;—did Captain Legge, or did he not, before he consulted you, alter the material and pattern of the helmet? That I cannot say; but I can say that he had my approval as Q.M.G.

5850. That is a contradiction? I cannot say that he did it first; but he got my approval.

5851. We want to know whether he did it first, and got your approval, or whether he got your approval, and then did it? I cannot say.

5852. You cannot say? That is all.

5853. Do you know the helmet of the pattern "E"? Yes.

5854. Do you know this one—"K"? Yes; I believe so—I cannot positively swear.

5855. And you see the helmet supplied to the Bushmen? Yes.

5856. Was it anything like that (*handing witness a helmet*)? Yes; I believe it to be.

5857. You will not swear whether it was so or not? I believe it to be.

5858. Was a helmet like that supplied to the Bushmen (*showing "C"*)? No; that is the Second Contingent's.

5859. I am not asking what it is;—I ask whether it is the helmet supplied to the Bushmen's Contingent? The flat helmet ("K") was for the Citizen's Bushmen.

5860. Answer my question;—do you know whether it is so or not? I cannot say without seeing the pattern.

5861. Have you the pattern? I think we have.

5862. Did you say anything about that when you were before the Committee before? I do not know that I did. I might have mentioned it.

5863. Will you show me where you mentioned it in the slightest way in the evidence;—can you show me the slightest reference to it, Colonel? I do not know. I cannot say without looking carefully through the evidence. I know that the evidence that I was giving was in reference to the helmets supplied to the Second Contingent.

5864. You knew what the scope of the inquiry by this Committee was? Yes.

5865. Did you hear me say, when you previously gave your evidence, that we were going to deal first with the equipment and despatch of troops to South Africa? Yes.

5866. And then knowing that the helmet had been supplied, do you think it fair or honest not to let the Committee know about this? I do not think that the answer was dishonest.

5867. We do not want it to be dishonest? I thought that the evidence on that particular day had reference only to the Second Contingent. I think you will see that it all had reference to the Second Contingent.

5868. For instance, the carts? I mean, except when you got away to these other matters.

5869. So, as a matter of fact, you did not produce the pattern helmet—that is, the contract helmet—when the contract was first let? Yes; that is so.

5870. Can you give us the reason for not doing it? My reason for not doing it. You asked me for the sealed pattern for the infantry, and I sent it down.

5871. There has been no contract let in connection with this sample, has there? This is only prepared, in view of future events occurring? No, no. Any change in the contract would have to be made by the contractor.

5872. That is not what I am asking; I want an answer, "Yes," or "No";—I want to know whether any contract has been let to supply helmets of this pattern ("D") up to date;—that ought to be easy to answer? No; strictly speaking, not; but the helmet having been changed, the contractor would have to supply in accordance with —

5873. Yes, if he had contracted for it; but up to date, no contract has been let to supply a helmet of this kind to the Forces;—have there been any helmets of this quality and pattern supplied at all, either by the contractor or otherwise—say "Yes" or "No"? Yes; we have always had this helmet, at least for many years.

5874. This helmet "D"? Yes; allow me to explain.

5875. I do not want any explanation at the present time; you told me five minutes ago that this new pattern helmet that had been adopted was the only contract that had been let;—you said that the other cork helmet was much higher? The helmet produced is the same make, but a little higher. When the mistake was found out, we sealed the pattern which was the old pattern in wear by the troops.

5876.

5876. So that when the contract was let it was not the proper pattern helmet at all that was submitted, but it was something else, something that you had got promiscuously, I suppose? It was the old general service-sealed pattern helmet. The original cork helmet was higher than that. In 1890 the pattern was changed to a lower helmet. That is the pattern that the Partially-paid Forces have had from about 1890. J. E. D. Taunton: 27 Sept., 1900.
5877. So that in 1887 the contract was let? In 1898.
5878. In 1898, when the contract was let, the helmet that had been discarded in 1890 got accidentally rung in as the sealed pattern? That is correct.
5879. But if Mr. Anderson swears that there is no pattern at all? He is wrong. The higher pattern helmet instead of that was put out for contract first.
5880. When Anderson tendered there was a cork helmet which was not of the same pattern as this? Undoubtedly!
5881. If that is so, Anderson would tender for the cork helmet? Undoubtedly.
5882. Do you know anything about the prices of helmets? From 5s. to 6s.
5883. Cork helmets from 5s. to 6s.? Without looking it up, I cannot tell you.
5884. If I said that the relative prices were 5s. 6d. for gossamer, and 6s. 3d. for cork, would you say that was correct;—if Anderson and other manufacturers say that those are the relative prices, would it be so? If they say so, I believe it would be so.
5885. Can you say what were the prices for which Anderson tendered? I do not know.
5886. A lot has been said about it? I cannot say, without looking it up.
5887. Anyhow, we will take it this way till we get the actual prices;—suppose that Anderson's tender was 5s. for the pattern helmet;—that in itself would be some indication that he was tendering for a cork helmet? I do not think that it would necessarily be so. I take it that the artillery pattern helmet is better than the infantry helmet. It is bigger.
5888. I am not talking about the price of the artillery helmet? They are of a different size and much better. There is nothing to make me believe the 5s. was for the —
5889. If his tender was for 5s., do you think that the cork helmet could be supplied for 5s.? I do not know.
5890. Do you understand lining? I cannot say that I do.
5891. Do you know that this is a special patent (*showing helmet*)? I have heard it said it said so; but I have heard it said that it is not. It is hardly fair to ask me questions about the qualities of helmets.
5892. I am getting a bit of an authority myself. Now I come to the question of the carts. You said that among the multifarious duties occupying your attention about this time was a matter of twenty-five carts that you had to superintend the making of? There were a great many more than that. It was in reference to the second Contingent.
5893. Do you superintend the manufacture of carts? What do you mean by superintending?
5894. Put it in this way: In answering a question as to your duties, you said that among other things you had to attend to, you had so many carts to make;—I asked you did you make them yourself, and you said, "What nonsense?" I said I was constantly present to look after these things.
5895. Is that a fact;—you were constantly down at the Army Service Corps places inspecting them as they came in? You would not want constantly to look at them as they came in.
5896. How many were there? There were twenty-five in this particular case—100 altogether.
5897. Extending over a period of six months? Till the time the last Contingent left.
5898. But by this Contingent there were only twenty-five? Thirty-five, to be accurate.
5899. Do you know the contractors for these particular carts? There were several contractors. You rather spring this matter upon me. There were 137 carts in all that went.
5900. Were they all made, or were some of them available previously? Seventeen were available. But for the whole of the Contingents there were 137.
5901. In six or eight months? From October to April.
5902. Why did you want to look at them when they came in? To see that they were faithfully built.
5903. You are not a wheelwright, are you? I am not a wheelwright.
5904. Do you know this: that the best wheelwright that ever lived could not judge a cart after it was finished;—you can smother up anything with paint? No doubt you can do a lot with paint. But the wheelwright could not hide the fact whether the carts were properly built or the wheels were properly made. I could judge that. Also if the shafts were fitted with the little pins to fix them in; and other minor details.
5905. I see;—you think it necessary to have this inspection with regard to the carts? Most necessary.
5906. You have had much experience among carts? Only since I have been in this force. The last few years.
5907. Would you be surprised to learn that an expert would never dream of bothering about these things? I should be surprised to learn it.
5908. You would be surprised to learn that an expert would consider that it did not matter if all these little fixings were attached to the shaft if, say, the nave of the wheel gave way? Very likely.
5909. And you would be surprised if the expert gave attention to the proper making of the nave of the wheel? Undoubtedly he would do it if he had time.
5910. You would be surprised to learn that an expert, a man who thoroughly understood the work, would look to this sort of thing? I think he would.
5911. You did not do it? I had not the time.
5912. But you had the time to look at the little staples on the shafts? I could not do everything.
5913. Was there not some one else to do it? Every officer was engaged.
5914. You had no other officer than yourself? Major Miller.
5915. What is he? The officer commanding the Army Service Corps.
5916. Has he had experience as a wheelwright? No. He has had no experience as a wheelwright.
5917. So, in a general way, a military officer reckons that nothing is too much for him;—he can express expert opinions on carts, helmets, and everything else? We have generally had an artificer for these things.
5918. Where was he? He had gone away with "A" Battery.
5919. Do you not keep a wheelwright up there;—who does your repairs? The Artillery have artificers. Most of the carts were inspected by them where possible. But in some cases the carts were delivered and handed over the same day.
- 5920.

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5920. Olding and Parker, Wright, Hoskins, and Bennett, were the gentleman who supplied these carts;—who drew the designs for the carts—some of the military officers? I think the original design is an old design of some years ago. It was taken from the cart of the country—the two-wheel cart that we use in Sydney.

5921. What sort of two-wheel cart do you use in Sydney—a tip-dray? I do not know the name.

5922. A hansom cab? No, a peculiar shape of cart on two wheels. Something like those of Lassetter's.

5923. Who designed the pattern? Major Miller and myself; and an excellent cart it has proved.

5924. Very good for the streets of Sydney? Very good for South Africa. I have had reports to that effect from some of our men.

5925. What men? Men who came back from South Africa. Our Army Service Corps. There were complimentary references to them also in the military newspapers in England. Perhaps you may consider that a recommendation.

5926. It depends on who wrote the article;—did you ever see a cart like that in the country in Australia;—were you ever in the country? Often.

5927. Did you ever see a cart like that in use in the country anywhere? Yes.

5928. Where? I think so.

5929. Would you swear that you have;—I should like to swear that you have not; whom do you say they were designed by? By Major Miller and myself. General Hutton also approved of them.

5930. There were three of you? Yes. These carts, I may say, have been taken over all sorts of ground. They were much used at the Cape. That was an excellent test, and they have stood it very well. Colonel Williams took some of them to Newcastle once with Major Miller, some years ago.

5931. There is a macadamised road to Newcastle, is there not? No. The carts went over some most awful country.

5932. Climbed over the Canoblas, I suppose? I do not say that. It is no use talking like that. But the country is very bad though.

5933. What did they go to Newcastle for? We want to know about the different roads in the country.

5934. Do you know Mr. Bennett;—do you know that his is absolutely the oldest firm of coach-builders in Sydney? I do not know that.

5935. You never made any inquiries;—you do not know that he is not? No.

5936. You do not know anything about it? No. But his carts were not so well built as the others.

5937. What do you know about carts? In many cases the wood, for example, would open out. The boards were not so well fitted.

5938. You place great reliance on the way the boards in the bottom of the carts are fitted? Yes. If the wood shrinks it is bad.

5939. Shrinks;—it is clothing that shrinks—flannel shrinks? I mean to say seasoned. To see that the wood was properly seasoned.

5940. I knew that you were talking about cloth; is it not your business to see that properly-seasoned wood is put into the carts? If one had time, undoubtedly. It is always done.

5941. Always done? We have a board to inspect the carts before the paint is put on.

5942. You would not be in a position to speak of the carts that went away before the Contingent;—you would not have time to see them before they went away? There are a great many differences in carts. You could see daylight through some of them and not through others. There are a hundred and one differences.

5943. That is a very small matter? It is a good deal.

5944. The fittings at the bottom of the cart is a very small matter; there was not a hole big enough for a case of tinned meat to fall through; who was it who designed the alterations in these carts;—you know that some alterations were made? Certainly. The wheels were made of the general service pattern. That was the most sensible thing to do.

5945. In your opinion? Yes.

5946. Do you speak as an expert? I speak as a military man, and I can give my reasons for my opinion.

5947. I want to know what is your authority;—I want to know whether your reasons are worth having;—does it follow that a military man is an authority on everything, from coach-building downwards? He is an authority on matters that have to do with military work.

5948. Would you be an authority on bullock-driving? No.

5949. That is military work? The wheels were made to one pattern, so that in country where there are no means of obtaining fresh wheels the wheels could be changed from one waggon to another. It allows also spare wheels to be put on a cart. And if there is a break-down you can take the wheels from a broken down cart and use them for another cart.

5950. That is not what I am talking about;—what were the alterations with regard to the wheel? Instead of having a complicated screw axle —

5951. Instead of having a cap? A screw-axle has been referred to.

5952. Instead of having a screw-axle you had a lynch-pin;—instead of having a cap you had a lynch-pin;—what were the other alterations in the wheel? It was a dished wheel. Military experts say it is stronger.

5953. Who are these military experts? It is the way they build them in England in the ordnance factories.

5954. So that a man who may be a military expert imagines that he becomes an expert in wheels also? There are men whose business it is to do these things. They have to make wheels for the whole of the army, for the guns, for the waggons, and so on.

5955. And would you be surprised to learn that you have made a departure here that is not made in the British army? I should.

5956. How much dish have you put in them? I cannot say.

5957. Six inches? I cannot say.

5958. Why did you not have that terrific dish in them before;—why did you not follow the great military experts at home previously? Because they were made by the direction of the General who is an expert in these matters.

5959. These things were done by direction of the General? The changes, and so on, were.

5960. The General did them? The changes in the carts, the lowering of the wheels, and so on, were made by the General, or with his instructions.

5961.

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5961. By whose instructions were the shafts made so that they were not interchangeable? It is quite possible they may have been sent away in a hurry. There was no time properly to inspect them.
5952. Why not;—you said in your first evidence that you devoted nearly the whole of your time to these matters? Not nearly the whole of my time. This was only one thing among thousands.
5963. You told us here to-day that you were continually examining these carts when they were being sent away? I did.
5964. You examined them to see if little staples were on the shafts, and if the boards were fixed in properly, if the sides and bottom of the cart were fixed in properly;—did it not occur to you to look at the shafts? Yes, it did. But I did not see every cart.
5965. Would you know that the shafts were interchangeable or not from looking at them? Certainly, if I took them out. In most cases the wheels and the shafts were tried.
5966. But did you see if any of the shafts would come out or not? Yes.
5967. All? No.
5968. So that some might not come out if they were fastened;—what about that? Some of the carts were handed over to the regiments straight from the contractor. I think one lot—perhaps that is the lot which you are referring to—was given over at the last moment, and went straight to the ship from the contractor. They were made in such a hurry.
5969. So that if this was an inspection it was merely a farce? As far as possible we had everything put right.
5970. Whenever we prove a case you say it was in a hurry, that the things were sent right to the ship? No; I do not. I do not know what particular carts you are referring to.
5971. I am referring to the carts supplied by one of the contractors? You do not say who.
5972. I am not going to tell you that? Some carts came down the day the Contingent went.
5973. Will you swear that that was so in this case? I cannot say in this case.
5974. There is an allegation that you carried out your inspection so carefully that the carts were delivered to you, and were allowed to go away with the shafts not interchangeable? I deny that we were careless. Even with the inspection we could not have time to make a change. Some of the carts were delivered the day they were sent. It was no use rectifying it then.
5975. Did you send some one over to the contractor's yard? In some cases.
5976. In some cases—did you not go out? No.
5977. Will you swear that you did not? Yes.
5978. You never went to Bennett's yard? No.
5979. You never gave any attention to the carts while they were being manufactured? Where it was possible Boards were held. But in many cases there was not time. In some cases so great was the hurry that we had to take them just as they were.
5980. A Board was held after they were painted and finished? No; before they were painted in some cases.
5981. Did you send anyone down to look after the carts at all;—will you swear the Staff-sergeant was not accustomed to visit the different manufacturers? Oh, yes; Sergeant Lyons went out on some occasions.
5982. What for? He is the Staff-sergeant in the Army Service Corps.
5983. Is he a wheelwright? No; he is no wheelwright.
5984. So that he would not know much about them? I think he would.
5985. Because he is a Staff-sergeant? He has had considerable experience. He has been in the Army Service Corps.
5986. So you think he would know all about it? He would know a great deal.
5987. You had another bit of alteration made, I think, did you not—a sort of new departure entirely your own. I mean by "your own," the Military authorities;—did you not put some poles into two-wheel carts? It was not entirely our own idea. It was an order from the General at Cape Town.
5988. Forestier-Walker? Yes.
5989. What was the order? To send just two-wheel carts with poles.
5990. Did you ever see them in use before? No. General Walker knew our carts. He had seen them. He telegraphed to us for them.
5991. That would go to show that Forestier-Walker was a great authority on carts;—did it ever occur to you that if you put a cart on two wheels it would be pretty well balanced, and that if you then put a pole in it, and put some weight on, you would have horses, cart, and pole dangling in the air? The General asked for that particular thing. I think that he made a mistake. I remarked at the time that I thought it a mistake.
5992. Forestier-Walker's mistake? Yes.
5993. It was his mistake;—it was not yours? I told Colonel Mackay when he went away that I thought he would find the carts a failure.
5994. *Mr. Cook.*] What was his idea in sticking the pole in? For mule draught. They have four or six mules for this work. They do not use horses. General Forestier-Walker had seen the carts.
5995. *Chairman.*] Men who do not know anything about it generally rush in where angels fear to tread; apparently, he did not know the difference between a long and a short one? He is well advised. He has experts on his Staff.
5996. Humph! When I was in South Africa they took some levels; they were only about 30 feet out? I do not think you have any right to sneer at a British General.
5997. I only tell you what his experts did? I should like to have it explained.
5998. That is not what this Committee is for;—when you talk about experts I want to show you what experts did? We sent the bar. We did not send harness.
5999. Anyhow, you were not responsible for it; but do you not think it would have been better to call in the services of an expert in dealing with these matters. You had 137 carts to send away;—how much did they cost each? £22, on an average.
6000. A fairly big figure. Do you not think it would have been better to get in the services of an expert wheelwright, a coach-builder, a cart-builder, to advise you in regard to the matter. It would have saved you all the trouble of going round and inspecting them? My own impression is that the carts were good carts. I should like you to call the evidence of experts—Wright, or Olding and Parker. I think that Mr. Wright will tell you that they are splendid carts.
6001. It is alleged that he was somewhat favoured in the contracts? No; I do not think he got anything more than anyone else. Not so much, I think.

- J. E. D. Taunton: 6002. The witnesses here do not say so; it is alleged that he was favoured? It may have been alleged, but it is not true.
- 27 Sept., 1900: 6003. I did not say that it was true? We gave about the same number to each.
6004. You say that the carts are very good? They are. The old carts, before the wheels were cut down, were better. The higher wheels were better than the present ones.
6005. And the large dish? I do not know about the dish.
6006. But you did not use the same dish in your own carts? No.
6007. What is the advantage of the dish? It gives more stability and strength in going over rough ground.
6008. Would not a driver of carts be a better authority than a man sent down from a field battery? No, I do not think so. A man who had had considerable field battery experience would probably know more about it than a carter, because he has to take the carts over much more difficult ground than a carter has.
6009. Do you think the captain of one of the P. and O. boats would be a greater authority on watermen's skiffs than a waterman? No.
6010. It is the same thing? I do not think so.
6011. It seems that there was unnecessary delay in the payment for these carts;—how was that? The carts have been paid for.
6012. All? Yes. There was no unnecessary delay. Mr. Bennett was told that he would have to wait a little time. If you have taken evidence from Mr. Bennett, I should be glad if you would take evidence from Olding and Parker.
6013. We will take it from anyone you like;—you say that you told Colonel Mackay before he went something about these carts? We do not accept the responsibility for those carts. We put the poles in according to order. We do not accept any responsibility. The cable came out asking us to put the poles in the carts, and we did it.
6014. We will call other evidence in regard to the carts if you wish it? Well, you say I am not an expert. Let us have some evidence from experts. Take Wright; take Olding and Parker.
6015. You practically admit what has been said about the carts;—you admit that you do not know whether the shafts were interchangeable or not? In some cases I do not know.
6016. You admit it? I did not see all the carts.
6017. Here is the question of the dish of the wheel—a 2-inch dish;—you think that a glorious idea? You have expert evidence to say that it is faulty.
6018. Not faulty? Dangerous.
6019. But it takes away from the strength and the weight of the draught? You could get expert evidence that it does not.
6020. With regard to the poles, you admit that you had no responsibility about that;—you simply acted according to instructions? Yes.
6021. So you want expert evidence with regard to the dish of the wheels? The dish of the wheels and the substitution of the screw-pin for the axle.
6022. There is no evidence to say whether that is good or bad? I thought you were taking exception to it.
6023. No? Well, I should like to have evidence that they are capable of standing very good wear and tear, and that they will stand very bad country. I have taken them out myself with General Hutton, and they did their work admirably.
6024. It is a wonder that the producers of the country do not take up some of these carts if they are so excellent? They are used in the country, I imagine. I think I can show that they are very largely used.
6025. Perhaps in some up-country towns—may be in Singleton or Newcastle; but not in the country generally? I will take the country proper.
6026. I shall be delighted? It is fair to put the carts to a test—to any practical test you like. You will find them excellent. You will, perhaps, allow the experience of our men is evidence of their value.
6027. They have driven them only in the city or just outside, and know nothing of them;—do you know that this cart is three times too big for the pulling power? Expert evidence will prove that it is not so.
6028. You could put 3 tons in it, as far as I could judge, and you have one horse for it? Two; we always use two.
6029. *Mr. Meagher.*] Whatever be the defects or the advantages of these carts, you say that the fact remains that some of the men who have returned have had practical experience of them in South Africa? Yes.
6030. Would you have any difficulty, if any of the men are in the Permanent Force, in justice to yourself, to give us the name of one or two who might be able to tell us something about them? I cannot say that they have driven the carts. I am not prepared to say that; but they have seen the carts in use. No doubt I could find among the men who have come back someone who has driven the carts. They were used by the New South Wales Army Medical Corps, and no doubt some of the men who have returned have driven them.
6031. If you can ascertain if any man has had practical experience of the carts it will assist the Committee? Certainly. I will endeavour to ascertain it.
6032. What weight were they supposed to carry? They would carry, I should say, about 13 cwt.; but we generally put in 12 cwt. or 10 cwt.
6033. Fifteen hundredweight is the carrying capacity? I think that that is the contract.
6034. Do you think that the dish wheel would add considerably to the stability of the vehicle and the strength of the pulling? I am not sufficiently an authority to tell you. The dish-wheel has only lately been put in. It has been put in following the custom elsewhere. No doubt the General could answer the question.
6035. It was not intended then to put 15 cwt. upon it? No, 10 cwt.
6036. There is a regulation, I think, as to that? Oh! It will carry 15 cwt. But that is an extreme load.
6037. Would you be inclined to think that it would be an absurd statement to say that it would carry almost twice that? It would be a very overdrawn statement.
6038. You would think that if a coachbuilder said that from the specifications it could carry 30 cwt.? I should think that he had mistated it. That would be my opinion. 6039.



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6039. *Chairman.*] If an expert said that would you contradict him? Is he an expert coach-builder, or an expert driver?

6040. *Mr. Meagher.*] But if an expert should say, from his knowledge of the technique of his business, that it was strong enough to carry 30 cwt.? I do not understand it.

6041. From the specifications the cart is so constructed, is of so heavy a draught, and this 2-inch dish-wheel making the cart run heavier, would it be an absurd statement to make that the cart from the specifications is capable of carrying 30 cwt.? The Chairman says, "What can I know about it." What then is the good of asking me? I should think so myself; but the Chairman says that my opinion is not worth having.

6042. *Chairman.*] You say you are an expert? But with regard to the carts, I think I can give evidence as to their usefulness. I have seen them at work under all sorts of conditions. The D.A.A.G. who came from Colombo, where he was in the Army Service Corps, was highly pleased with our carts.

6043. Where is he now? I cannot say. He was passing through the Colony. I forget even his name now. He is D.A.A.G. It is his business to know everything in connection with carts.

6044. They say that every man who is no use they put in the Army Service Corps? The Army Service Corps contains men of the very highest intelligence. It is work that requires the highest intelligence. Think what it requires to feed an army?

6045. But they do not feed them; that is the point? Sir Howard Vincent, who was in South Africa, and who is an expert, says that the arrangements for the feeding and the transport were better in this than they were in any previous war.

6046. Where is he now? He went all through South Africa. I can refer you also to the *United Service Journal*. Sir Howard Vincent thoroughly understands his work.

6047. What is his work? Army administration. He has been at it all his life.

6048. What else? He reads history.

6049. History cannot teach you to drive bullocks? Well, you say that we send a lot of dunderheads to the Army Service Corps. But they have not only to feed the Army, but to provide the transport.

6050. Is it not a fact that out at Rookwood your Army Service Corps was in such an excellent condition that you had the Army out there for two days, and they were all starving? Is it not a fact. It is a distinct untruth.

6051. But one of the Colonels says so? I do not care if fifty colonels say it. If you say who it was I will bring him to book.

6052. He says that he was so very hard pushed that he had to capture a water cart? What Colonel said that?

6053. Colonel Neild? Colonel Neild—but the least said the soonest mended. I do not want to say anything about it.

6054. Captain Price also said that the transport had broken down at Rookwood? Most of these matters will prove to be due to the ignorance of the officers themselves.

6055. There were complaints also of want of food? There was ample food. There were legs of mutton and bread there thrown into the rubbish heap. It would have fed whole families. Most of these matters were due, as I have said, to want of knowledge.

6056. They said that the food was overcooked? No army was ever better fed than were our men at Rookwood.

6057. I saw men in actual fighting, and had an opportunity of knowing what they have to put up with in warfare, and I agree with you. Do you deny the water-cart incident at Rookwood? He had a tap outside his door all the time. What did he want a water-cart for?

6058. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is the shoeing, the farriery and so on, under your control? I have had nothing to do with shoeing horses and farriery except with regard to the Army Service Corps. The Artillery do their own shoeing. I had control of the shoeing for the Army Service Corps.

6059. It was sworn that out at the Camp, at the time this Contingent was going to South Africa, an application was made for anvils, and that certain things were not of proper quality? I suppose that they would be drawn from the Ordnance Department. I had nothing to do with that.

6060. You say that the manufacture of carts was under your control? Yes.

6061. And that the last time they were made you did not know much about any inspection? There were Boards held in some cases.

6062. For instance, there was a question put that men who were not experts gave very ridiculous instructions, and the answer was, "Yes; the specifications were repeatedly altered";—was that so? Repeatedly? Certainly not. No.

6063. Again, in reply to a question that there was "not one job out of 245 but was altered at times? That is not correct.

6064. Were any altered? Not the last time of making them. Bennett had got the contract under old specifications for the partially-paid regiments. They were having carts made for them. In the hurry we had to take the carts from him. It seemed that a lot of those that were made were made under different specifications.

6065. But when you started to make the carts, were they altered while making? Not that I am aware of.

6066. I think that in these carts you have rifle-boxes? That was taken away. Is that what you mean by alterations?

6067. No; this is another question—the rifle-boxes are in front of the carriage? Yes.

6068. And after the carts were finished and delivered, was the rifle-box altered? In the first carts probably it was, because in the first lot that was made the rifle-box was in front. The General afterwards disapproved of that. He said that he did not think it was in the proper place, as the mare's stalings would injure the rifle.

6069. It would be useless in the battlefield, because the men could not get at it;—in fact, it was an old military idea? It is one of the latest ideas. It was thought at first to be a good idea, but the General thought it was not.

6070. I want to just refer just one second to the question of the helmets;—is it a fact that when a change of patterns is made it is published in General Orders;—if you decided to-morrow to alter slightly a pattern of helmet, would it be mentioned in General Orders? Not always.

6071. *Chairman.*] By the way, the boot department is under your supervision? Yes.

6072.

- J. E. D. Taunton.  
27 Sept., 1900.
6072. Did you see this (*handing exhibit*) ;—would you be surprised to learn that that was a piece of a military boot? It looks like a piece of dung.
6073. Is it a piece of a military boot? I am told all round that the boots gave the greatest satisfaction. We inquired of the men who came back, and they spoke very highly of them.
6074. Would you be surprised to learn that this was between the upper and lower soles of a boot? It may be a piece of packing.
6075. Do you think it a proper thing to use as packing? I cannot say. I only know that the boots gave great satisfaction.
6076. And would you be surprised to hear that it is material from between the inner and outer soles? I cannot tell what it is.
6077. I think we shall have to get a Government Analyst to discover what it is? I do not know anything about it.
6078. *Mr. Meagher.*] Who is the contractor? Wright, I think.
6079. The same man who makes the carts? No.
6080. It seems a sort of fibre ;—by the way, you had some doubt when you were here before about men going away from here with only one suit of clothes? I did.
6081. Are you aware that since then we have had several members of the Contingents who had returned before us, and that they have sworn that some of them and that others they knew had gone away with only one suit of clothes and did not get another? I am hardly prepared to answer that question. I believe that Major Boam has explained that.
6082. He has not up to date? Up to the last moment men were being changed. Fresh ones were taken up to the last day.
6083. I gave you before the name of trooper MacMillan ;—have the inquiries been made which you said you would make? I do not know.
6084. Are you aware that he has returned, and that he is now in the Colony? No.
6085. You never took the trouble to make inquiries? I forgot it. It escaped my memory.
6086. You took a note of it at the time. If you have the slightest doubt about it, we can get McMillan here? If it is so, it is so; it cannot be altered now. It is impossible to say if it was the men's fault or the fault of the officers.
6087. How can it be the men's fault ;—what is the good of speaking like that? I judged from what I heard from Major Boam that it was the men's fault.
6088. How? I do not know.
6089. Does he know? I do not know whether he knows or not; he had everything to do with the issue of the clothing.
6090. This is a small matter; but there has been much feeling on the Committee with regard to a soldier's kit ;—can you tell us what these brushes are for (*showing kit containing eight brushes*)? It is the kit provided for in the British Service. It is taken from the Field Service Manual for the infantry at Home. When a British soldier goes into a town he polishes himself up, and makes himself smart. I am told that he does that in South Africa now. I do not know myself whether it is so. There are three blacking brushes, a button brush, a hair brush, and so on.
6091. What is this one for (*showing a scrubbing brush for clothes*)? I do not know.

Major-General George Arthur French, recalled and further examined :—

- G. A. French.  
27 Sept., 1900.
6092. *Chairman.*] You have already been sworn, General? Yes.
6093. In regard to these carts, General, did you have them looked at before they went away? Oh, yes; they were examined. I examined a number of them myself.
6094. Are you aware that a number of them did not have interchangeable shafts? Interchangeable shafts?
6095. Yes ;—those you can change one with the other? I do not remember myself if they did. I do not know whether they would interchange if they were not all made by the one maker.
6096. You could not say? No. Unless they were all made by the one maker I do not suppose they would. I think they were made by different makers.
6097. They were made by four makers? Yes.
6098. *Mr. Meagher.*] But if the specifications were the same in each instance it would not matter who the makers were? No.
6099. *Chairman.*] The specification provided that the shafts should be interchangeable, did it not? That would be for one maker's work only.
6100. But the specifications for the lot were the same? That may be; but it would be a matter of some difficulty in carrying it out, owing to the difference in the work by the different makers.
6101. How is that the case? Why, the different people would have some slight difference in their work, and the different portions would have to be very exact if they were to be interchangeable.
6102. Have you had much experience with carts, General? I have had a good deal with rough carts. I had to take 125 carts out from Red River on the Rocky Mountains. Those were, however, very simple carts.
6103. Not the same pattern as those sent to South Africa? No.
6104. Do you know that nearly every portion of the carts are made, as a rule, interchangeable, especially in military carts? Yes; in military carts and waggons we try to have everything interchangeable.
6105. It is necessary ;—if a wheel of one cart and the shafts of another break down, there would be two carts thrown out of work unless the parts were interchangeable? Yes, that is so. The wheels and axles are nearly always interchangeable.
6106. And the specifications were the same in this case? I could not say; I do not remember.
6107. Do you not think they should have been? Yes; and probably would have been.
6108. But they ought to have been so? Yes.
6109. But you do not know whether the shafts were interchangeable or not? No; I do not know.
6110. The latter carts did not have shafts at all, did they? No; they were fitted with poles.
6111. What do you think of poles for these carts? I do not like them personally; but these were fitted on a distinct order from South Africa.
6112. You were not responsible for that? No.

6113. Still, do you not think the poles would be dangerous if you were crossing over rough ground? G. A. French. Yes, they would be very awkward; although, perhaps, not as much so as we might think, owing to there being a team of eight or ten mules ahead of the carts, so that the strain on the draught-chain would keep the pole somewhere near its proper place. 27 Sept., 1900.
6114. Still, a sudden jerk would be apt to send it up? Yes.
6115. And might probably shift the loading? Very likely, if it had not been particularly well packed and lashed.
6116. Anyhow, you were not responsible for fitting poles to these carts? No.
6117. With regard to the wheels;—you had wheels made with a special dish, did you not? I think there is a slight dish. Nearly all military carts have a slight dish.
6118. Was it not a very special dish, according to the specifications? A slight dish, I think.
6119. Do you know how many inches of a dish it was? I rather fancy it was about 2 inches or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but I am not sure.
6120. Do you think that a dish in a wheel gives added strength? The Military authorities always hold so. All gun-wheels are made that way. When the weight is thrown on the axle, the dish in the wheel tends to drive the spokes, as it were, against the rim. It tightens up the spokes instead of loosening them. If the spokes were vertical, a sudden strain and thrust might push them right out of the wheel. I have had that happen to me in a buggy.
6121. Yes; but that would be a very light wheel? The dish is supposed to give extra strength when a sudden thrust is put in the wheel.
6122. Do you think it would make the draught heavier? No, nothing to signify.
6123. If experts were to swear positively that it would, would you be prepared to contradict them? No; except to say that in the Military service they always go for the dish in the wheel, and think there is a good reason for it.
6124. In rough country, you say, where the carts are canted up, it does not have the same strain on the spoke if the wheels are dished? No.
6125. And in regard to the additional draught? I should think there would be no practical difference.
6126. Do you know if there was any inspection of these carts during manufacture? Which particular lot do you refer to?
6127. To the 100 odd for these Contingents? I do not know if there was any particular inspection during manufacture.
6128. But they were examined after they were manufactured? Yes.
6129. After a cart is covered with coats of paint and putty, do you think it is possible to judge of the material? They always tried to see them before they were painted. I know there was some objection made to one lot of waggons being painted before inspection.
6130. Do you know if there was any inspection of these carts before they were painted? I could not tell for certain.
6131. You inspected them after painting? Yes.
6132. And you had some alterations made with regard to the rifle boxes? Yes.
6133. On account of its being in an unsuitable position? Yes.
6134. Do you not think, when you had 137 carts to manufacture, that it would have been better to have employed a competent coachbuilder to supervise the work? Certainly, if we had had any such order as that; but we only got the orders in little lots time after time, as different Contingents were organised.
6135. But altogether they totalled 137? Yes; but I think a good many of those were carts we had in stock, and we merely replaced them. There were not 137 new carts made for the Contingents.
6136. Colonel Taunton says that not more than seventeen were taken from stock;—would that be right? I cannot tell the number. He ought to know, as that would come under his Department.
6137. That would give 120 new carts, then? Yes; for all the Contingents, spread over a good deal of time.
6138. Still, the cost of an expert, or competent tradesman, for that time would not have been very heavy? No, I think not.
6139. I do not insinuate that the carts were not of good quality; so far as I am able to judge, they were; but it was practically left to the honor and good faith of the contractors as to material and workmanship, was it not;—that would be so if there were no inspection until after they were painted? Yes, largely, I should say.
6140. Now, in regard to the selection of officers: we have been very anxious, if we possibly could, to find out on what principle these officers were selected; if we take the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, for instance,—on page 5 of the evidence you will see at the head of the page a name—"C. Hill"? Yes.
6141. He seems to have high qualifications; he is a native of South Africa, 38 years of age, and has had considerable experience in South African wars; he had considerable military experience in South Africa, and he had credentials, which he offered to cable to substantiate, to Mr. Douglas, a member of the Cape Parliament, at Port Elizabeth; he was rejected. Now, I am just taking that as an instance. Then you will see at the bottom on page 4—F. Gregg, a lieutenant; he has no military experience; also on page 5, Irvine, no military experience; King, no military experience; McKenzie, no military experience; H. C. Michael, no military experience; Oxley, no military experience; Raine, no military experience; Rudkin, no military experience; Ryrie, no military experience; and Lawson, no military experience. So you see there are quite a number of names there without military experience, and here is this man Hill, with all this experience, and I have never heard any reason advanced against him at all in any way, rejected. All these men with no military experience, a great many of them without bush experience, and all of them without any experience in South Africa, are taken on, while Mr. Hill, with a long and varied experience in South Africa, is rejected;—can you give us a simple explanation of that? I cannot remember anything at all about Mr. Hill. One of the others mentioned I did not recommend, and perhaps more.
6142. You did not recommend Gregg, I think? No.
6143. There are some of these whom you recommended, I think;—King, for instance, and Irvine? Yes. King went in as junior of the whole lot—a second lieutenant.
6144. He is not marked here as a second lieutenant? I recommended this young Gidley King as a second lieutenant, and at the tail end of them, I think. He is quite a young fellow.
6145. You do not recollect Hill's name coming before you at all? No.

G. A. French. 6146. And Colonel Mackenzie does not recollect it either, still he is here on this list? I cannot recollect it.

27 Sept., 1900. 6147. Is it not strange that a man of that experience, a native of South Africa, with all the military experience, both with the Boers, Kaffirs, and Basutos, and with the experience both of Cape Colony, Port Elizabeth, Capetown, and other parts of the country, should have been passed over, and young men, who might be excellent young fellows in themselves, but who certainly have no military experience and no knowledge of South Africa, selected in his place, or in preference to him? Yes; it does seem strange, if there is nothing on the other side.

6148. Insinuations of that sort are unsatisfactory, and will not do, unless you know something on the other side? No; I do not know anything about it.

6149. Well, we have asked Colonel Mackenzie, and he does not know. This is a matter which at the time caused a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst a lot of people. So much so, that strong representations were made to members of Parliament that favouritism was being shown, and that the thing was not being conducted in a proper way. My reason for asking this question is to try and get that explained away;—can you explain it? What Contingent was this for?

6150. The Imperial Bushmen's Contingent his application is in for;—was he recommended by Colonel Mackay? I do not think so. So far as I know, he was not recommended by anyone.

6151. Then you can recollect nothing about it? No. I cannot recollect anything of it.

6152. Now, in the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent again we find quite a number here who have no previous military experience. For instance, Kernell, Gell, Moore, and Popley, no military experience. Is there any explanation of that? I suppose they had some bush experience, because, of course, the Bushmen's Committee claimed that men with bush experience should, if possible, be given a chance.

6153. In the Citizens' Bushmen's here, Major Dangar, of the 13th Hussars, was cabled to England for, to take the position of major? Yes; he had military experience.

6154. But had we no one here with military experience to take the position? It was very difficult to get an officer for the position. He was offered the position of major and second in command.

6155. Yes, I know. Apparently that is the position he occupies. But, for instance, would Captain Larkin not have been suited for the position? I should not have thought he would be so well suited as an officer in the Regular Service.

6156. How was that? This other man was many years in the service, and Larkin would not have sufficient experience. Dangar had been eight or ten years in the service.

6157. How long was Larkin in the military forces? I do not know.

6158. Was Major Dangar a bushman? I do not know. I suppose he was. All the Dangar family would have had bush experience.

6159. I suppose probably being connected with the Dangar family, who had contributed considerably to the cost of the Contingent, and one thing or another, might have had a little influence in the matter? Very likely. I should think it would have a great deal with the Bushmen's Committee, and with me, the fact of his being in the Regular Service would have a great deal of weight.

6160. You have rather a high opinion of the officers in the Imperial Forces as compared with the Colonial officers, have you not? The Colonial officers have not had the same experience, of course.

6161. Have you heard at all, General, that some of our officers at the front have been highly complimented by the different Generals? Quite right, too, because we sent plenty of excellent officers, especially with the earlier lots.

6162. And do you know that Captain Larkin is held in very high esteem both by the officers and the men? I hold him in very high esteem myself.

6163. I think at the start Lieut.-Col. Onslow held the position of Major in the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? No; I do not think he was actually appointed to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

6164. Well, he is down here as such on your own paper, page 11? I know we wanted him to go, and I did not think he would go.

6165. Was he not really gazetted and took up his quarters at Kensington? I think he was only assisting at the Camp. I do not think he was gazetted and properly appointed there. Do you mean Onslow Thompson?

6166. No; Lieut.-Col. Onslow commanding the Mounted Rifles? We wanted him to go, and I think it is explained here in the margin—"The G.O.C. recommends." He declined to go, and joined General Tucker's command.

6167. He was gazetted Major? I do not remember his being actually gazetted. He was assisting at the Camp.

6168. I mean after the whole regiment was formed, and they were at Kensington? Just about then he was offered this other appointment, and he chucked up whatever he had at the Camp.

6169. He would have had a fair claim to the position, being the Officer Commanding the Mounted Rifles, would he not? Yes.

6170. He would have had a fair claim to have gone in command of one of the Contingents, would he not? Yes.

6171. If he were capable of commanding the Mounted Rifles here, would he not have been capable of commanding one of the Contingents? Yes, I think so.

6172. Is it not strange, then, that you never gave him the offer then? I am not at all sure that he did not have the offer. I think both Colonel Lassetter and Colonel Onslow had the offer.

6173. Colonel Lassetter is on the retired list, is he not? No; on the reserve list.

6174. And carrying on a large and important business? Yes; but he was willing to go himself.

6175. We can quite understand Colonel Lassetter not going;—it would have been rather difficult for him to go away and leave his business, would it not? Yes.

6176. In the case of Colonel Onslow it was quite different, was it not? Yes; I think there was no difficulty in the way of his going. I tried to dissuade him from taking up this other thing, which was, to my way of thinking, a very minor affair.

6177. You mean the appointment with General Tucker? Yes.

6178. Practically he went as a galloper, did he not? Yes.

6179. Do you think it right for New South Wales officers to volunteer for the Staff of a General when their services are required by their Colony? No; though in both cases it is active service. I did not think

think it right for an officer of his rank taking such a minor appointment when he could have had one of G. A. French. much more importance in our own Forces.

6180. Captain Larkin was selected in the Bushmen's Contingent, the Citizens' Bushmen, was he not? <sup>27 Sept., 1900.</sup>

Yes; he chucked it up on account of his thinking he was not properly dealt with.

6181. And was he properly dealt with? There was a misunderstanding evidently so far as the appointment was concerned. He had been told by somebody who had no business to tell him that he would be made Adjutant.

6182. Did not those who told him have an authority to do so? No, not in the least. That was what caused all the trouble.

6183. And would he not have been as competent for Adjutant as the gentleman who was appointed? I am not so sure; and, in any case, I had arranged for the other officer to be Adjutant, and in the meantime someone who had no business whatever offered it to Captain Larkin.

6184. You are satisfied that Captain Larkin came down here in all good faith believing he would be made Adjutant? Yes; it was not his fault.

6185. Do you not think, then, that he was entitled to the position of Major when it became vacant? No; I do not think so. It was not vacant then.

6186. Onslow was then holding it and he afterwards retired to take up this other billet, was that not the situation? I am not sure about that.

6187. Anyhow, you are confident, I suppose, that Major Dangar had not been communicated with then? I could not say the exact date.

6188. You ought to know that Dangar had not been communicated with then;—you know it was quite at the last? I do not know the exact date.

6189. No; but it was after Larkin arrived at Randwick to take up the duties of Adjutant? I cannot say; but I can look up the point as to the exact date.

6190. Do you not remember seeing certain letters appearing in the papers about the matter? Yes; I think there was a lot of correspondence about it.

6191. I think there were some letters from Mr. Kidd, the Member for Camden, and a letter from Colonel Lassetter, I think, suggested that since he had been so treated it would only be fair to give him the appointment of Major;—do you remember seeing any of those letters? There was some correspondence with reference to the case, but I cannot say whether it was actually suggested that he should be appointed Major.

6192. You quite understand that we are not wishing to criticise any of the officers at all; some stupid people outside do not understand that, but we want to get certain information for the satisfaction of the general public if we can;—now, I think that Lieut. Ryrie was appointed Adjutant? Yes.

6193. He was previously in the Artillery? Yes, and in the Mounted Rifles.

6194. How long was he in the Mounted Rifles? I think about two or three years. He went Home in the Jubilee year, 1897, and shortly afterwards he was appointed to the Artillery.

6195. We will take Lieut. Westgarth, Artillery;—can you tell me how long he had been in the Artillery? I think he only joined about September or October last.

6196. Just about the time that the sending away of these Contingents started? A little before the First Contingent went away, I think.

6197. So that his artillery experience was of a very indifferent character? He did not have any lengthened experience. He was a very smart officer and a good rider, and so on. A very suitable man as a junior officer.

6198. But his experience in the Artillery was very limited? Yes; not much. He has just got a Commission in the Royal Artillery now.

6199. Was he a bushman, do you know? I do not remember whether he had any bush experience.

6200. Would you be surprised to find he was a clerk in his father's office? No; he has passed some time in his father's office.

6201. So that Lieut. Westgarth had neither military nor bush experience? Not much.

6202. You could not say that a few months in the Artillery was military experience in regard to Mounted Rifles? All these appointments to the Bushmen's Contingent were made in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent Committee or their representatives. I do not claim to have had the only say in the matter.

6203. But he is marked on your paper recommended by you? An officer cannot be appointed without my recommendation.

6204. An officer cannot be appointed without your recommendation? No; not legally.

6205. How is that? Because the Regulations lay it down that it must be done in that way.

6206. That you must recommend? Yes.

6207. Now, in the case of Westgarth, or anyone else applying for a commission in the Artillery, what is the course of procedure that is gone through? In the Permanent Artillery?

6208. Yes? A certain number of applications are received, and notice, about three months, is given of an examination. The examination is then held, conducted by the University authorities, and as a result of the examination the first out or second out, according to the number of vacancies, get the positions.

6209. You insist on a University examination? It is conducted by the University authorities; but it is a milder examination than the students at the University go through.

6210. So that in New South Wales a man like Hector Macdonald would have no show of getting a commission? To join as a 2nd Lieut. of the Artillery?

6211. Yes? I do not think he would go for the billet.

6212. He was in the ranks, and I mean, supposing he was a private; he did not have to go through any University examination, though it is admitted that he is one of the smartest officers in the Army? Plenty of good officers rise from the ranks.

6213. But do you give them a show to do so here? Plenty of men rise from the ranks; but Artillery and Engineer officers must have some scientific knowledge, or pass some examination.

6214. Some little time ago, a son of the Premier, and, I am not quite sure, but I think a son of the Colonial Secretary also, became Lieutenants in the Lancers:—did they pass an examination? No; there was no examination for them.

6215. But still they could not become officers without your recommendation? That is so; but would only go on the recommendation of the officer commanding the Regiment. 6216.

- G. A. French. 6216. And the officer commanding the regiment, how would he act? He looks out those who he thinks would make desirable and suitable officers, and then selects their names and sends them on.
- 27 Sept., 1900. 6217. And you allow the officers commanding the regiments to pass over the heads of old and deserving soldiers, and put boys in their places over them? In the Partially-paid and Volunteer Corps the officers commanding invariably select their officers.
6218. If the officer commanding a regiment did not select the proper kind of officers, would it not be your place to step in, and see that the thing was properly handled? The officers are only selected as supernumeraries, or on probation, to begin with.
6219. But the boy who starts as a supernumerary has the advantage over the sergeant who has risen from the ranks;—if a vacancy occurred the supernumerary would get it in preference to the sergeant, although the sergeant might be a more competent man than the Colonel, would he not? Not necessarily, for if the sergeant were fit for the appointment, there is no reason why he should not be recommended for it.
6220. Yes; but is he ever recommended? They are continually recommended.
6221. Take this case of the Lancers;—were not sergeants and other well-qualified men passed over? I cannot say.
6222. Was any pressure brought on you in this matter? No; not the slightest. It is not worth any-one's while to bring pressure. There are plenty of the positions to be got.
6223. It is supposed to be military etiquette or discipline that the officer commanding the regiment should select his own officers? Yes.
6224. And after he selects them, he submits the list to you? Yes.
6225. And after that, you approve of them, unless something special with reference to any of the men is brought under your notice? Yes; I recommend them to the Government.
6226. There has been some mention made of Colonel Mackay, and insinuations have been thrown out that he improperly used his position as a Member of the Cabinet to have officers appointed;—is there anything in that, General? Of course, you have had my evidence already on the whole of that. I recommended certain officers, and he recommended others, and his recommendations were adopted.
6227. And were your recommendations not adopted? I do not say that. Certain of them were not.
6228. Which ones were not adopted? We went into all that before.
6229. Do you mean that those who were already in service in South Africa, and who had not volunteered for these particular positions,—do you mean that these were the ones who were not selected? Some of them.
6230. All of those, were they not? Yes; all of those were rejected.
6231. Was anyone else recommended by you rejected outside those? I think there were one or two others. I think we went into the whole list before.
6232. Yes, we went into it; but we never found any other? Two lists were handed in at the time.
6233. On page 58 and page 59 I think you find them;—on page 58 of the evidence you see a list of the first twenty names? Yes.
6234. Now, are there any of those who did not go? Yes; there is the first one—Captain and Honorary Major Granville John Burnage, 4th Infantry Regiment? He did not go.
6235. Is there anyone else who did not go;—did Fitzwilliam Wentworth go? Yes. If you take the lists on page 60 you will see what a change of seniority has occurred in what was put forward and what was accepted.
6236. Well, are there any of the others who did not go, with the exception of Burnage;—did Mr. Graham Ernest Milne go? Yes; he went; but instead of being in a senior position as captain, he was put in a junior one.
6237. He does not seem to have held a commission before? Yes; he was six or seven years in the Regular Forces.
6238. But as a commissioned officer? Yes.
6239. It says "Mister" here? He had left the Service.
6240. Was he a young man? Only about 30 years of age.
6241. But he had not taken to the military life very much, then, if he held a commission in an Imperial Regiment, and then retired after six or seven years before he was much more than 20? Six or seven years' service would make him six or seven and twenty.
6242. He had not taken much to the military life if he left it at twenty-seven, had he? They very often settle in the colonies and try their hands at something else. He was out in the bush, I believe.
6243. What commission had he held in the Lincolnshire Regiment? Lieutenant, I think.
6244. Had you any proof? That was all right; there was no question about it. He held the commission in the Regular Service.
6245. The Lincolnshire is a foot regiment, is it not? Yes.
6246. So far as Mounted Rifles were concerned, he would not have been experienced? Not as a mounted corps, I suppose.
6247. And he went in a different position? Yes.
6248. Copeland, of course, was at the front holding a very much more important position than this? Yes.
6249. And Soane? He went.
6250. He was in the reserve of officers, was he not? Yes.
6251. Is he an old man? No, I do not think so.
6252. How did he come into the reserve of officers then? They often do that.
6253. When they get tired of the military life? When they get moved away from their regiment, for instance.
6254. Waldron—did he go? Yes.
6255. And Brown? Yes, he went.
6256. What experience had Brown? I think he was in the ranks in the Lancers.
6257. And you jumped him from the ranks to captain? He had plenty of bush experience and was very strongly recommended. Of course, in the Lancers he would have got military experience.
6258. All these, then, with the exception of Burnage and Milne, went in the same positions that you placed them—as captains? Well, of course, Copeland did not go at all.
6259. No, Copeland was there? Yes. The first three on the list did not go as captains.
6260. Copeland was there, that accounts for him; Milne went as a lieutenant, and Burnage did not go at all? Yes.



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6261. Major Miller went in his place, did he not? No; he went as Paymaster.
6262. Ryrie was not recommended by you? I do not think he was a candidate at the time.
6263. He was in the 1st Australian Horse;—did you think he would be a competent man? I have reason to believe he was a very good officer. I do not think he was a candidate at the time my list went in.
6264. And O'Brien, of the Mounted Rifles? I did not recommend him as captain.
6265. But he held the rank of Captain in the Mounted Rifles? No, lieutenant.
6266. Well a lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles would be as good as a lieutenant in that foot regiment, would he not? I would not compare a lieutenant, who does about sixteen days drill in the year, with a man who does six or seven years' service, working every day in the year.
6267. Are there any others in the list who did not go, leaving out those already at the front? The officer I recommended as adjutant did not go—Captain Luscombe.
6268. I say, leaving those out who were at the front? The officer who I recommended to go as quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant, was sent with the rank of captain. I did not recommend that.
6269. Was there anyone else you did not recommend, General? I think that pretty well covers all.
6270. That is, Captain Burnage did not go at all; Milne, instead of captain went as lieutenant; and Holmes, instead of going as lieutenant and adjutant, went as adjutant and captain? As quartermaster.
6271. Yes, as quartermaster; and the officers you recommended, who were already at the front, and who did not volunteer for these positions, were not accepted? No.
6272. That is practically the whole difference? Yes, practically.
6273. And you also admit that Lieutenant Ryrie was not an applicant at the time you formed your list, or you might probably have selected him? Very likely; he was a very good officer.
6274. Do you think those slight alterations—for after all they are not much—too much power for the commandant of the regiment to have exercised? I certainly do, in this case of the Imperial Bushmen. It was an Imperial Force that was being raised, and I was an Imperial officer, and better qualified to represent the Imperial interests in the matter. It is quite distinct, this Imperial corps.
6275. The Imperial authorities did not ask you any more especially than as Commandant of the Forces here, did they? No.
6276. It was not you, but the Government, that was asked to select these men? Exactly; but it was an Imperial Force, and in which the officers should have been picked out simply on their qualifications; and, therefore, I should imagine an officer with forty years' service in Her Majesty's service as well qualified to do that as an officer of two or three years service in the Volunteer Forces here.
6277. What were the qualifications required? To get the best officer for each rank.
6278. But from what standpoint? We wanted military experience and bush experience combined, if possible, especially for the senior positions. You cannot expect very much in the junior ranks, but you certainly want them for the senior.
6279. Do you think Colonel Mackay would be as good a judge of a bushman as you? Yes.
6280. Probably a bit better? Yes.
6281. Seeing that he has been all his life in the bush, and brought up in it? Yes.
6282. You would, perhaps, think that the Imperial authorities would not object to Colonel Mackay having a certain voice in it, especially as he was going to command the regiment? Certainly not.
6283. Did you recommend Colonel Mackay to command? Yes.
6284. Surely, if he was fit to command the regiment, he was entitled to have some little voice in selecting his officers? Quite so. He had a great deal of voice in selecting them.
6285. Do you think it would be wise to send a regiment away from here, or anywhere else, if there were any differences existing between, say, the colonel commanding and some of the officers under him? Not if it could be avoided, certainly not. It is very necessary that the commanding officer and those under him should be working in harmony.
6286. And therefore, if Colonel Mackay felt that he could not work in harmony with some of those men, do you not think he did the very best thing that could have been done in making these slight alterations? I do not know that he had very much chance of judging of these qualifications. He was only about three days in camp when he made these recommendations.
6287. Still, as he had been connected with the Military Forces here for many years—I remember him seventeen years ago connected with some mounted Force—he would have had a chance of knowing some of these men if they had been connected with the Military Forces here for any time? Colonel Mackay has only been connected with the Military Forces here during the past few years.
6288. Oh, no; I remember him sixteen years ago? That was ages ago. He went out of the Service, and came back in 1897.
6289. He held the rank of captain in some mounted regiment sixteen years ago? But he went out of the Service.
6290. He was in the retired list, but that does not seem to be any disqualification, does it? Of course not.
6291. There is an officer in the list here who was out of the Service for a number of years, and you recommended him for captain? A few years, I think.
6292. Do you not think that a colonel commanding a regiment should have some little voice in the selection of his officers? He has nothing whatever to do with the appointment of his officers in the Regular Service.
6293. But in an irregular regiment? Yes; if he had an opportunity of knowing them.
6294. Do you know the principle on which the officers of a corps, such as Brabant's Horse, were selected? No.
6295. Or the Rimington Guides, Montmorency's Scouts, or Bethune's Horse;—would you be surprised to know that the colonels of the regiments—and these were Imperial regiments, paid by the Imperial authorities—had absolute power in the recommendation and selection of their officers? I should think it very likely, if they were in a position to know anything about the officers.
6296. The Colonel raised the regiment, officered it, and then brought it under the control of whatever branch of the Service he was instructed to? Quite so.
6297. Well, Colonel Mackay would stand much in the same position as those men, would he not? He had no chance of knowing the men. He was only in camp a few days. That is why he brought in some of these others—some of the men he knew. Two or three of them belonged to the Australian Horse.

- G. A. French. 6298. You say one of them is a very good man? I think two of them are very good men. I do not think they were applicants when I made out my first list.
- 27 Sept., 1900. 6299. Therefore, if Colonel Mackay, on seeing your list, and feeling that some of those men were not, in his opinion, suitable for the particular positions to which they had been allotted, do you think it was out of place, if he knew of two good men, to ask them to join him? No; I do not think it was at all out of place if he wished to do it.
6300. We will come to this question of pressure, General;—you said something about pressure;—was there any pressure brought upon you, either directly or indirectly, to make any appointments—in any corps? Yes. There is only one case that I know of.
6301. Which case was that? Your own; to have you appointed.
6302. They brought pressure to bear upon you to have me appointed? Yes.
6303. But you did not appoint me? I was quite willing to.
6304. And what sort of pressure was brought upon you, General? I do not know that I am quite at liberty to say.
6305. Did I bring any pressure on you? No.
6306. But there was some pressure brought upon you to have me appointed? Yes.
6307. And you were quite willing to make the appointment? Yes.
6308. But somebody else objected? Yes.
6309. You could tell us who it was objected, I suppose? Yes, in a general way. It was the Bushmen's Contingent Committee who objected.
6310. Did they give any reason for their objection? I do not think they did, very much. They had a good deal to say in the appointment of the Civil Bushmen's Contingent.
6311. *Mr. Meagher.*] Could you say if Major Carey supported you in your desire to have the chairman appointed? No, I cannot say that he did. He was opposed himself to it. He represented the Committee pretty well, to me. I never came in direct contact with other members of the Committee.
6312. He really represented the Committee? Yes; my instructions were to assist him in every way.
6313. *Chairman.*] Was there any pressure brought in any other case outside my own, General? I cannot recollect any other instance.
6314. And the pressure did not seem to pan out much in my case? No; I do not think so.
6315. However, I did not bring any pressure to bear upon you, and did not approach you at all with regard to the matter? Certainly not.
6316. Since you were here last, General, we have had evidence that you specially approved of this helmet—*[Exhibit C handed to witness]*—for the Second Contingent? This particular one?
6317. Generally—that was a sample; they were like that? Yes; one had to take it or leave it. There was not very much choice.
6318. In the case of the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, did they go away with helmets or with field service hats? I think they had hats, if I recollect aright.
6319. You do not know anything about the helmets being supplied and returned, do you? I cannot remember. Some of the early ones might have been.
6320. Are you sure that the whole of them were not? No; I am not sure.
6321. We have evidence that they were? If you have the evidence, it is probably right. I cannot remember.
6322. Colonel Mackay refused to go away with head-gear of that quality;—he had them returned, and got field service hats? I cannot remember it.
6323. It did not come under your notice? It ought to have done, if it occurred.
6324. But you do not recollect anything about it? No.
6325. By the way, General, just diverting a little, is the Paymaster on duty at the Paddington Barracks just now? The regular Paymaster?
6326. Yes? No; he is on leave.
6327. Has there been an examination into the accounts by a Treasury officer? Yes; there has been an examination going on for some months.
6328. And the result turned out to be satisfactory? No; the Treasury inspector did not send in a very satisfactory report, and action has been taken on it.
6329. Whose business was it to superintend the Paymaster—which particular Department does that come under? He is under the Military Secretary, Colonel Roberts.
6330. By the way, we have been supplied with a number of saddles and that sort of thing, that have been fished out of the harbour;—was that brought under your notice? Yes; there were several saddles.
6331. Have you any idea how they got there? Yes; a pretty good idea how they got there.
6332. Could you give the Committee some idea? Yes; it was at the embarkation of the Second Contingent. The men were taken down the harbour on a steamer when the other Contingent was leaving—the Mounted Rifles I am talking of—and they were brought back alongside the pier at Pyrmont, and had to tranship from one steamer into the other, and get their equipment inboard in the dark. It was then that these saddles got into the water.
6333. It might have been quite accidental then? No doubt it was.
6334. You have no reason to suppose they were wilfully thrown into the water? No.
6335. These saddles would have to be replaced? There was no time to replace them then. This occurred just before the Contingent sailed.
6336. There was one steamer delayed some time I believe? Yes.
6337. Have you noticed any of the evidence given by some of these men who have returned? Yes.
6338. Have you noticed that some of them have sworn positively that they were sent away from here improperly equipped—with only one suit of clothes? I think I noticed that one or two stated to that effect.
6339. We have only had a few herē;—some of the witnesses who came forward swore that they were sent away improperly clothed with only one suit, and others stated that they knew many others of the men who were in a similar plight? I think that would be doubtful.
6340. Whose fault would that be, if it occurred? The commanding officers of the companies should see that every one of their men had two suits.
6341. That comes more within the province of the Quartermaster does it not? Every company commander should see that his men are properly fitted out.
- 6342.

6342. There has been evidence given by one or two others of those who have returned, and they seemed G. A. French. very reliable men so far as one could judge from their appearance, that on the march from the Modder while they were escorting a convoy, on one occasion they went three days without any food, and they were never more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the convoy? A convoy of provisions? 27 Sept., 1900.

6343. Yes? That seems very odd.

6344. Would that be the fault of the officer in charge of that particular squadron? That the men had no food?

6345. Yes? Largely his fault, I should say, because he could have requisitioned on the convoy for provisions if he wanted them.

6346. Yes; it was a convoy to supply provisions; they closed in at night within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of it on some occasions, and they were actually three days without food? Do you think that is an absolutely true statement?

6347. I could not form an opinion; but I should think, from what I saw afterwards, that it was true? Three days without food?

6348. I suppose they would get something—they were served with a ration; but the statement was that they were practically foodless? It would be a very extraordinary thing if it is correct.

6349. Rather a serious thing, would it not? Yes.

6350. That evidence has been given here, and from what I saw myself I have no cause to doubt it, although I know nothing of that particular case? It is a matter that I can tell you nothing at all about.

6351. It would be the fault of the officer if he failed to requisition for provisions? I should think so, if he did not requisition or make representations to whoever was in charge of the convoy.

6352. Now, as a matter of fact, General, I think our last big encampment was at Rookwood? Yes.

6353. Did not your transport break down there? Do you mean to say the carriage of all the things required, and so on?

6354. Yes? Oh! our transport was only a hand to mouth affair then.

6355. It was not altogether satisfactory, was it? There was great pressure, owing to getting all the men into camp together. Everybody was trying to get in at the same time.

6356. In the papers, we had the Colonel of one regiment writing stating that he had had to make an enveloping movement on a water-cart? Yes, and there was a standpipe, tapping the main Sydney water supply within 250 yards of his camp.

6357. On the line from the Nepean River? Yes, the main water supply. It was close to the Potts' Hill Reservoir.

6358. There was no fear of the supply running out? No.

6359. Suppose you were called upon for a special effort in regard to the transport arrangements, what position are you in now? Here?

6360. Yes? Our transport is very limited. Practically our Army Service Corps consists of twelve Permanent men, and we have about as many horses and a few carts and waggons. That is practically what our transport is. We would have to hire everything.

6361. You would not have any difficulty here, would you; because there are any amount of men in the city who understand that sort of thing? There would be no difficulty in hiring transport here. There is a very good style of spring-cart about in plenty, and they would be very useful as long as they kept to the roads.

6362. What do you think of those carts that you use here—those two-wheeled long military carts like delivery vans? They are spring-carts. They are good enough round town; but they would not do across country.

6363. Very serviceable to cart your stuff round Sydney, or where there is a decent road? Yes.

6364. But they would not do any good across country? No; I do not think any spring-cart would be any good across country.

6365. And you would not think of getting this sort of cart for country use? Not where you had to leave the roads.

6366. Very good where you had a macadamised road, or on a tolerable road they would get along, I suppose? Yes.

6367. But certainly not suitable for following up an army when you cannot keep on the roads? They always try to keep the transport on the roads when they can.

6368. If they can with safety? Yes.

6369. Who fixed up the feeding arrangements for the horses at Randwick? It would be under the quartermaster generally—the supply department. The forage would be supplied on the recommendation of the veterinary surgeon, according to what he wanted. At first the horses would get more green food than afterwards.

6370. Are you aware that at the start they got oats, without any chaff or bran? They should have always had chaff or bran if it was only a handful of chaff to make them chew their oats.

6371. And you think it is desirable horses should be fed on the food they were used to in the country? Certainly, especially to begin with. While I am on this subject I may state that I saw the evidence Mr. McIvor gave with reference to the horses. I referred his evidence to the veterinary surgeon, and have their reports here. I should like to hand them in.

6372. *Chairman.*] Certainly.

6373. *Witness.*] It is the report of the veterinary surgeon who was in camp the whole time. There is also a report from Mr. Symons, a veterinary surgeon. The evidence was handed to them for report. I can hand them in.

[*Reports handed in, and marked "F" in Appendix.*]

6374. *Witness.*] The veterinary surgeon says he told Mr. McIvor that he had no business at the camp.

6375. *Chairman.*] With regard to the judges of the riding, who were they? The judges varied from time to time. Colonel Airey and Mr. Featherstonhaugh were the judges at one time.

6376. He only came in with the Bushmen, though? I think before that.

6377. Take the Second Contingent? Colonel Airey was there for one. He was the chief judge, and Mr. Green, an ex-Sergeant-Major of the Artillery, was also a judge.

6378. Do you know that they rejected two of the finest horsemen in Australia, because they could not ride? I have heard some statement of the sort.

6379.

G. A. French. 6379. But this is an absolute fact? Were they not taken on afterwards?

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6380. One of them was and the other refused to go on under a man who knew so little about horsemanship; he was a man who all over the back country had been riding in show-rings, and had taken numbers of prizes in shows, and was generally considered one of the most daring riders in the back country;—the judges rejected him, because he could not ride? That seems odd.

6381. It seems from that that those who were judging the riding, did not know much about it, does it not? They were supposed to be pretty good riders, and to know a good deal about it.

6382. There is the case of a man called Frank Rudd; I know of that myself;—did you ever hear of that? I do not remember it.

6383. Would you be surprised to know that he is looked upon as the crack rider of the Murrumbidgee? Who rejected him?

6384. Colonel Airey; but I may say when he was informed that he was the crack rider of the Murrumbidgee, he immediately passed him without any further test;—so it would seem from that, that the riding test were conducted in rather a loose fashion, would it not? Yes; if that is all correct.

6385. There is no doubt about the correctness of it;—who set out the riding test? I think it was left to Colonel Airey and those with him. They were not tied in any way, and they were particularly given to understand that the military seat or anything of that sort was not a necessity.

6386. Is that the military seat that Colonel Airey has, General? No; I should not think so, particularly.

6387. Do you know what the test was? I was out there repeatedly, and saw them putting the horses over jumps, and so on. It struck me that a good many men might be put to a great disadvantage, on account of the chance horse they might ride.

6388. Do you think it is a fair thing to put a horse, which might have been taken out of a 'bus or a cart, or from anywhere, a horse getting up in years, that had never been put at a jump in its life before, at these jumps? It was pretty rough on those who had to ride them.

6389. May the result not have been, if they were ridden into some of these stiff jumps, very serious? They were not stiff jumps.

6390. I do not mean as regards the height;—did you know how they were fixed up? They were only about 2 feet high.

6391. I am not talking about the height, but the strength;—did you notice how they were fixed up? I did not see any heavy timber.

6392. Six by four hardwood is very heavy? Was that the top rail?

6393. There was only one rail bolted solidly on to posts;—if the horses rapped that, there was not much chance of it giving? They were very low, were they not?

6394. They were not high, but a horse might stumble over a foot log, with the result that his rider's neck might be broken, might he not? I do not think any serious accidents occurred.

6395. Did you think it was a good test? I do not think the judges could help themselves.

6396. Do you not think a bit of a gallop would have been much more to the point? I think they had that too. I remember being out there, and seeing the men coming back from galloping across country.

6397. Your staff complained very bitterly of the amount of work they have had to do; they have all been complaining of the work they had;—by the way, that reminds me of another question with reference to the horses;—do you know if any of your Staff Officers rung in any of their broken-down horses for sale to the Contingents? I do not think so. One or two of those who were going with the Contingent may have sold their horses.

6398. I think the insinuation is here that some of the officers who were not going with the Contingents, and who had one or two old corks, managed to get them in under somebody else's name, and get them put through that way;—do you know anything about that? I do not know; I do not think that would be true.

6399. You were all very busy on the occasion of getting these Contingents away, were you not? Yes.

6400. Do you remember on one occasion you were measuring the height of some horses on a flat rock at the Randwick Range near the Musketry School? Yes.

6401. Do you remember who there were present besides yourself? No; there were a good many there. We were separating all the horses.

6402. The Veterinary Surgeon was there? Yes.

6403. Do you remember if Colonel Airey was there? No; I could not say. I do not recollect.

6404. Was Captain Lenehan there? He might have been.

6405. Was Captain Pearce present? I am not sure; I do not recollect.

6406. Were Captain Mills and Lieut. Mullens among the number? They might have been there; I could not say for certain. I do not remember who was there.

6407. And Major Knight? Major Knight was probably there. I went through with the Veterinary Surgeon separating the big horses.

6408. Quite so;—do you not think if you were all so desperately busy, that there was hardly any necessity for quite so many officers as all that around the horses? I suppose these were officers in the camp, and they would be off parade, and I suppose they just came along.

6409. We have been told that the helmets could not be examined, and everybody was too busy to do anything;—could not some of these officers have been doing some of the work? There were none of the Staff Officers there, according to the list you read out.

6410. Still you would not stand on ceremony in the matter of having necessary examination conducted into the clothes and other things, would you? Some of these men were surely capable of examining some things, instead of looking on at horse-measuring? I think Major Boam was there examining clothing.

6411. He said he did not examine it? He said it was not his business to do it; he received it, and I suppose examined it in some way before passing it on.

6412. No; we cannot find that it is anybody's business to examine the things according to the rules? They leave it to the Officer Commanding the corps to make objections.

6413. He was with you at the horses, was he not? Yes.

6414. He might have been as well employed in examining the clothing, might he not? Yes; if there was any clothing there to examine.

6415. Or examining saddlery or anything else? I am afraid there was not much saddlery there in those early days of the camp

6416. No; I do not think there was;—did I show you that pith helmet, when you were here before? I G. A. French. think you showed me all of them.
6417. I wanted to get your opinion of this pith helmet (*Exhibit P produced and handed to witness*)? 27 Sept., 1900. This looks like a regular service helmet.
6418. Yes, that is what it is? I have not seen it with this band on before.
6419. There is a khaki cover goes over that? Yes; the band is new to me. They did not have them in India when I was there. How does this behave when it gets saturated?
6420. Very well. That helmet you hold in your hands has done many months' service. It has done twice as much as these of ours that have returned;—do you know anything about the cost of these pith helmets? In India they cost about 2 rupees, about 2s. 6d. at the present price of the rupee.
6421. These helmets ought to be very good to keep out the heat? Yes; that is their main use.
6422. They can be used in the white or with the khaki cover over them? Yes.
6423. What do you think of the field service hat;—do you not think it more suitable for our forces than the helmet? Yes; I like it very much.
6424. How is it we have changed, and our Volunteer regiments have got helmets? We have not changed. They have had both the helmet and the field service hat. The helmet is for full dress.
6425. And they have a cap too? Yes.
6426. So they are well supplied with headgear? Yes.
6427. By-the-way, whose idea was it to get those red tunics and that sort of thing? The full dress of the Infantry?
6428. Yes? That was arranged in accordance with the Commanding Officer's wishes.
6429. Do you not think you should have suppressed it? No; I like one good full dress—the red is not necessarily for service.
6430. Do not you think a smart-cut khaki is as good? No. The trouble is that you cannot get khaki to look smart. There is a certain amount of vanity you must allow for, you know.
6431. You give them the red so that they can mash the girls, and the khaki for fighting? So that they can look smart.
6432. Who developed the idea of giving them something between a shako and an old policeman's hat? You mean the 7th Regiment?
6433. Yes? I do not know. He has a great deal to answer for.
6434. Did you ever see anything like it before? Never; and I do not wish to again.
6435. What would you call them if asked to give them a name? I think a semi-busby.
6436. They are more like one of those old shakos that they used in olden times, are they not? No; a busby is more like that.
6437. It is a busby that the Highland regiments wear, is it not? A bonnet they call that.
6438. Oh, not a bonnet. That is not what I mean. Take the 42nd, the Black Watch, when they have their war paint on? Do not they wear what they call a bonnet?
6439. Yes; the Guards wear a bearskin busby—a most tremendous thing? I do not think I ever came across the 42nd.
6440. You call this that the 7th Regiment wear a sort of broken-down busby, then? Yes.
6441. And you say the Colonel of the Regiment designed that? I suppose so.
6442. Do you not have to approve of all these things? Yes.
6443. And you approved of that? We give a large latitude to officers commanding the Volunteer regiments in regard to their uniform; too much, I am afraid.
6444. I think so when it results in that kind of thing? We endeavoured to stop it, and pointed out that it was quite unsuitable for the hot weather, but they would have their way.
6445. But do you not think it is ludicrous? I do not approve of it, but it is thought to be very fine.
6446. If you had it painted red and blue it might do very well for Fitzgerald's circus;—and so you give the officers a great deal of license? Yes, in the Volunteer regiments, but we do not in the Partially-paid force.
6447. Do you not think, from what you have seen, that the officers of these Volunteer corps should be suppressed somewhat? The officers?
6448. Yes, in their efforts to decorate the men? I do not agree with what they have done in a great many cases, but you do not like to be too particular with men who are giving their services for nothing.
6449. I have been looking over these tenders for forage, and I do not see that there is a great deal of objection to be taken to them? I think, on the whole, we got very good forage. There was one little lot of lucerne which was objected to, and we did not pay for. The forage generally was very good, and was carefully examined by the Board.
6450. Did you not buy some forage in Melbourne for one lot? We did not; but an officer in charge of one lot thought he had run short of forage, and ordered some other at Melbourne or Adelaide.
6451. Do you know who the officer was? I cannot remember. I think it was one of the earlier Contingents.
6452. On the "Moravian," was it not? No, I do not think so, but I cannot remember.
6453. Is there not a sort of idea in military circles that a military officer is necessarily an authority on everything? Well, the same military officer would not be an authority on everything, but you could get different military officers who would be authorities on different points.
6454. Here is an instance that came under my personal knowledge: There was an officer here in the Volunteer or Partially-paid Force; he was a native of London, and came direct from there to Sydney, and never was out of it; of course, he has seen horses round in a cab or a 'bus, yet he went as the officer in charge of the "Moravian" horses, as a sort of officer and vet.? An officer and vet.?
6455. He went in charge of the horses; he started to physic them at once, and nearly killed a lot of them? Who was the officer?
6456. Captain Pearce? He was in a field battery and ought to know something about horses.
6457. He has been some time at school-teaching, and was only out on wet Saturdays in the battery? I did not think he was an authority on horses.
6458. No, but there is an idea among military officers to the effect that being an officer necessarily makes them an authority, is there not? Of horses?
6459. Of anything? I do not quite agree with that.
6460. I do not agree with it myself, but do you not think the idea is prevalent to a certain extent? With some of them I suppose.
- 6461.

- G. A. French. 6461. *Mr. Meagher.*] In your position as General Officer Commanding, do you think the Defence Force of the Colony is on a thoroughly satisfactory basis? Every bit of it—all thoroughly satisfactory?
- 27 Sept., 1900. 6462. Yes? I can scarcely say that?
6463. From your inspection—for no one else is in such a good position as you to give such an opinion—can you say after all your reviews and the information which you naturally seek on account of the heavy responsibility that rests upon your shoulders, that the Defence Force, and especially the Volunteers, is on a satisfactory basis? On a satisfactory basis? Well, I have no particular fault to find with the basis on which the Forces are organised. Of course, there are varying degrees of efficiency in all different forces, and varying degrees of efficiency among the members of the same force, according to the time of serving and individual qualifications.
6464. I do not mean isolated instances;—what I want to know is, is the standard of efficiency of the Volunteer Service up to your expectations, or to what you would like to see it? I think it is quite as satisfactory as any of the other Colonies. Quite as satisfactory as any of them. Of course it is capable of improvement. We are always trying to improve.
6465. You have been for some time making an investigation into one regiment here called the 7th Regiment, have you not? There was a Military Court of Inquiry sitting in connection with the regiment.
6466. Did you preside over it? No.
6467. Did you take any part in it? No.
6468. Did you peruse the result of the Court's deliberations? Yes.
6469. What opinion did you form in regard to the evidence taken, and the state of affairs disclosed by the Court of Inquiry? I agree, generally, with the finding of the Court.
6470. Was the finding of the Court strongly in favour of this particular regiment? No; it pointed out a great many irregularities.
6471. Would you mind stating now, if you can from memory, what were the chief or most important of these irregularities referred to? I should prefer not to, as the matter is not yet decided by the Government.
6472. *Mr. Meagher.*] This is a Select Committee which is entitled to know these things;—it is inquiring specifically into certain things connected with South Africa, and secondly into the condition of the Military Forces, and whether the Government have dealt with this or not, I submit, Mr. Chairman, the question is entirely in order.
6473. *Chairman.*] This Committee has exactly the same powers laid down by Standing Orders as any Supreme Court in the land, and the Chairman is vested with exactly the same powers as a Supreme Court Judge. Any question that a member of the Committee may ask must be answered. It may be a question of taste as to whether the question should be asked, but that has nothing to do with it. The Committee certainly has the power of forcing an answer, or taking the steps that are laid down in the Standing Orders. I, personally, have refrained from going into this matter, because I think it would be better to leave it until we could get this report unearthed.
6474. *Witness.*] I should very much prefer you would. It puts me in the awkward position of stating facts which are confidential, and with which the Government have not yet dealt, although they have had the report a long time now.
6475. *Mr. Meagher.*] This report, in the ordinary course, would have been in the hands of Members of Parliament, on the Table of the House many months ago, but by some utilisation of the forms and formula of Parliament this report has been prevented from coming before the representatives of the people. They have kept it for several months, and I do not feel inclined to be a party to keeping it dark any longer, if this inquiry will give me an opportunity of ascertaining what we are entitled to know.
6476. *Chairman.*] You are entitled to ask the question, and the General is here on oath, and before a Court having the same powers as the Supreme Court of the land. I know it is distasteful for him to deal with a question, that, so far as he is concerned, is confidential. Yet, if Mr. Meagher insists, it will be necessary for him to answer it.
6477. *Mr. Meagher.*] Apart from any qualms of conscience as to answering the question, I would like you to clearly understand that if this were some inquiry in camera, which was not likely to see the light of day, I would not attempt to put you in any false position at all, but I am asking you with reference to a document, the report of the Court of Inquiry on a portion of the Defence Force of the Colony, and which must eventually come before the people by being laid upon the Table of the House. If there had been a reasonable delay I would not dream of asking you, but I think you will admit there has been a most unaccountable delay. I will ask you this question. Did you anticipate, from your experience, that this report would have been laid on the Table of the House many months ago? I do not know anything about laying it on the Table of the House, but I thought it ought to have been dealt with long ago.
6478. You have seen in the paper on many occasions, different members have put questions as to when this report is to come on? Yes.
6479. And the answer always seems to be one of these non-committal unconvincing sorts of answers? Yes; I have repeatedly asked for a decision myself, because I do not like dealing with the regiment without having the affair settled.
6480. If I thought there was any guarantee of that report being dealt with on the Table of this House, I would not press the question.
6481. *Chairman.*] I think you might continue in this way. I am only judging by what I have seen in the papers, but I think the General has sort of whitewashed the regiment since.
6482. *Mr. Meagher.*] I was going to ask him whether he had found many things derogatory to the regiment, and whether he had subsequently not retracted, or at any rate, passed encomiums upon the regiment. Let me ask you this, General;—the result of this Court of Inquiry came before you in the shape of the finding? Yes.
6483. That finding was antagonistic to the regiment? Yes.
6484. Would you mind indicating in what particular way the finding was particular strong against the 7th Regiment? The Court found fault with several of the senior officers of the regiment, and with the staff of the regiment.
6485. Would that include the Commanding Officer? Yes, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster.
6486. Who was the Adjutant? Mr. Holmes.
6487. You would not form your opinion purely on the report, but having perused the evidence, did you agree with what was stated against Captain Holmes? Yes.
- 6488.



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6488. The finding was unfavourable to him, of course? Yes.

6489. Did you subsequently, notwithstanding the finding with which you agreed in regard to Adjutant Holmes, recommend him for a position in South Africa? I recommended him for a position as Lieutenant and Quartermaster, but I objected to him being promoted Captain.

6490. You did not consider that any of the evidence that was adduced before the Court of Inquiry was such as to place you in a paradoxical position by recommending him for this position afterwards? No; I do not think so.

6491. There is no inconsistency? No; I do not think the report was sufficiently strong against him to debar his employment in the future. All I had purposed doing was to take him out of the regiment and put him somewhere else.

6492. Do you know since his arrival in South Africa he has rapidly ascended? I do not know much about him since he left here.

6493. *Chairman.*] He is a Major now, is he not?

6494. *Mr. Meagher.*] He is attached to some Imperial staff now. At any rate the promotion is considerable, a higher promotion than Captain, certainly.

6495. *Witness.*] I did not hear of his being promoted. He may have got some appointment.

6496. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you consider that the evidence disclosed by the inquiry showed that Colonel Neild was not a fit officer to command the 7th Regiment? It showed that there were certain drawbacks to his being in command.

6497. Did the Court of Inquiry consider so? Yes.

6498. And you approved of their finding? Yes.

6499. You did? Yes; in certain respects you know. He is a very energetic active man. I may say what I particularly found fault with was the difficulty of persuading him to attend to points of military discipline.

6500. That is a very important thing, is it not? Yes.

6501. *Chairman.*] He is a great horseman, is he not? I do not know that that is so. You do not expect an infantry officer to be an expert horseman.

6502. *Mr. Meagher.*] That Court of Inquiry found that Colonel Neild should not be in the position of Officer Commanding the Regiment? Yes; that covers it.

6503. Did you agree with that finding? Yes.

6504. Having agreed with that finding, did you subsequently, in public at a parade of this regiment, compliment this particular officer? As regards what?

6505. As regards the efficiency of his regiment and his attendance for the day? On the very great improvement of the numbers.

6506. I am not asking as to the details; I want to know the facts first;—first, did the Court of Inquiry consider that Colonel Neild was not a fit person to be a commanding officer;—have you any doubt that that Court of Inquiry found that Colonel Neild was not the man to be a commanding officer? That was practically what they found.

6507. Have you any doubt that you agreed with them? For certain reasons.

6508. Did you agree with them? Yes.

6509. Did you subsequently in public congratulate that same officer who you considered was not worthy to hold the command of the regiment on the parade of his men and his regiment in his capacity of Officer Commanding? I congratulated him on the great improvement in the numbers. He had worked the numbers up very considerably. I like to give credit where credit is due.

6510. Did you, on the day when you congratulated him, still think that he should not be the Officer Commanding? I had not changed my opinion on that point.

6511. And I may take it that you still think he should not be the Officer Commanding a Regiment? Yes, for certain other reasons, giving every credit to his energy and zeal.

6512. Allowing every credit for his energy and zeal, you still think he should not be the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? I have not changed my views from what I put forward originally about it. At the same time, I am willing to give him every credit for the work he has done.

6513. In regard to the Military Forces of the Colony, the Volunteer Branch is under your control, is it not? Yes.

6514. Do you think, numerically, it is very small? No; not in accordance with the basis laid down for us. We work on a certain basis that is laid down for us by the Defence Committee in England, and considering what they lay down, our numbers are fairly in keeping.

6515. How many Volunteers are there? About 8,600.

6516. How many are there in the Naval Brigade and the Naval Artillery Volunteers? I think they run up to about 650.

6517. *Chairman.*] Do they come under your jurisdiction, too? No; unless in active service and employed on shore.

6518. They are really apart from you, then? Yes; except on active service.

6519. In times of peace they are separate? Yes.

6520. *Mr. Meagher.*] But do you not deal with them in your annual report, specifically with the Naval Artillery Volunteers and the Naval Brigade? I have alluded to them because they are supposed to work in with us, and have to man certain guns in our forts.

6521. Did you not make certain recommendations with regard to them? I have pointed out the unsatisfactory state that the Naval Brigade is in. They are not in a position to do anything at sea, and not in a position to do anything on shore either. We have no ship for them, and no modern guns. When I wanted them to join last year in the general manning of the defences round Sydney, they could not turn out for some reason. They cannot go into camp, because they say they have no equipment, so that the position I have never considered very satisfactory for the Government. They are not sailors, and they are not soldiers. It is not the men I am speaking of. They are an excellent lot of men; but they have no equipment.

6522. And do you think that a ship should be provided here for training these men? I have pointed out that one of these ships always lying here might be put in commission, and these men put aboard her, and trained by a staff from the Royal Navy. I think that would be putting them to their proper use, and more satisfactory to them.

- G. A. French. 6523. *Mr. Hurley.*] You have been a very observant man, General;—have you noticed the enthusiasm that was in the people of the Colony here at the time the different Contingents were going away? Yes.  
 27 Sept., 1900. I saw intense enthusiasm.
6524. Since you have had an opportunity of observing the people lately, in the past five or six months, do you think they would be as eager to go as they were when the First Contingent went away, if they were required to go again? I should think so. As a practical proof of it, though I said the Volunteer Force was only about 8,500 men, we have been offered during the past twelve months 14½ new corps, which would probably be about 12,000 men.
6525. You have heard a rumour;—is it true that you cabled to Mr. Chamberlain saying that you could get so many men within a certain time? That is not true.
6526. *Chairman.*] That has been explained before, Mr. Hurley.
6527. *Witness.*] It was my own opinion, expressed to an officer in England, not to Mr. Chamberlain, and referred to the whole of Australia—not to this Colony in particular. At the time, I think, if you will bear in mind the exact state of affairs, you will recollect that we had no white troops near China. We could only send native troops. We are much nearer here, and, in my opinion, a Force could have been raised in Australia.
6528. *Chairman.*] Just one question or two, General;—you made some appointments of officers to the Lancers recently? Quite recently, yes; 200 new Lancers were approved.
6529. You made some appointments of officers? Yes.
6530. Can you explain this to me: that men who had no military experience whatever have been accepted as holding Commissions, while men who have had training in England, and have been through the whole of this South African war, and were recommended by their colonel, were not appointed? Recommended by the colonel of the regiment, Colonel Burns?
6531. Yes, to you; and the appointments not made? I do not think any appointments were made, except on his recommendations.
6532. But how is it that some of the recommendations of men who had gone through the whole of the South African war, and who had had training at Home previously, were not appointed, while boys who had had no previous training were;—can you explain that? Can you give me the names?
6533. Yes; take the case of a young lad named Holborow; he went Home with the Lancers for training; he has been in South Africa as a trooper or sergeant right up to the present time, and been at the front with the Lancers;—he was recommended by his Colonel to you? By Colonel Burns?
6534. Yes; his name was left out, and some boys who have no experience, and were mere lads, were appointed instead? I do not recollect anything about it.
6535. It is a fact, and I want an explanation if you can give me one? I cannot recollect any such recommendation being made to me about Private Holborow.
6536. I find that it is so? If I differed with the Colonel Commanding I should be sure to remember it.
6537. He was recommended first by Major Lee, after the Major had had him at the front for some nine or ten months? And he has come back recently?
6538. He has not come home at all;—he is still at the front? That may have had something to do with it, then.
6539. Do you mean to say that, because a man is at the front, you will not promote him in his regiment;—do you not see that after his active service he goes in as a trooper under these boys? I do not think he could have been recommended to me.
6540. I say he was? There must be some mistake.
6541. *Mr. Meagher.*] Has the General refused any of Colonel Burns' recommendations? I do not think so.
6542. *Chairman.*] You did not appoint as many as Colonel Burns recommended, and you struck out this man's name, and sent on the names of a lot of boys who had no military experience at all? I did not send on any names that Colonel Burns did not recommend.
6543. None that he did not recommend, no; he recommended the lot, and in reducing the list you struck out this man with his qualifications, who is still fighting at the front, and, in preference to him, you recommended for commissions a number of boys who were appointed? Who were these boys, and when was it done?
6544. About six weeks ago? I have no recollection of it.
6545. Have you no recollection of the Minister for Defence forwarding to you some questions I asked in the House concerning the matter; I wish you would give this matter your attention, and have it looked up;—it seems a most outrageous thing? The way you put it, it would be; but I have no recollection of it. It may be that his is held over.
6546. Why would you hold his over and appoint a lot of boys? I think none have been made recently.
6547. Would you mind looking at this exhibit (*a piece of black wadding handed to witness*);—do you know what this is? I have not the slightest idea.
6548. Would you be surprised to learn that it is one of the pieces out of your military boots? Is it?
6549. Yes? I know nothing about it. I have heard it said that our boots were particularly good.

FRIDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. O'CONOR,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Major Morris Marian Boam recalled and further examined:—

- M. M. Boam. 6550. *Chairman.*] Are you personally conversant with the conditions under which tenders were called for the helmets supplied under the present contract? Yes; I was then Secretary of the Clothing Board.  
 23 Sept., 1900. 6551. Do you remember if this (*Exhibit D*) was the pattern for which tenders were called? With reference to the whole of the sealed patterns exhibited to the tenderers, as Secretary of the Board, I wrote to Colonel Taunton, forwarding him schedules of the articles which would be required for the Service, and asking him to have all sealed patterns ready for inspection. These sealed patterns were got ready in the store,

store, and I sent Mr. Grainger, who was then my clerk as Secretary to the Board, over to the room with the schedules, with instructions to him to minutely inspect each article, and see that it was in accordance with the schedule sent to Colonel Taunton. Mr. Grainger went over there and inspected them. I did not see the sealed patterns myself. I did not go into the store-room to see the patterns, because I sent my clerk over, and he reported to me that all the articles which we had asked for were ready for inspection by the tenderers.

6552. This seems to be a sealed pattern, does it not (*Exhibit* )? There was a sealed pattern helmet.

6553. But whether this is the one or not you do not know? I can tell you that I have seen the sealed pattern since, and this is not the one that was in the store as the sealed pattern for which tenders were called.

6554. Does it not seem strange to you that when we asked the authorities to let us have the sealed pattern, which was the sealed pattern when tenders were called, they should send us something else? We have filled up page after page of evidence on the assumption that that was the sealed pattern because it was sent to us as such. The pattern that was in the store, as far as I can remember, was something after this style (*Exhibit T*). The other (*Exhibit D*) was a helmet that was brought out by Colonel Taunton from Home.

6555. That being so, do you not think it strange that this Committee having asked, in as mild and as courteous a way as we could, for the sealed pattern to be produced, a helmet should be sent to us which was not the sealed pattern at all at the time the tenders were called for? I really cannot understand why the helmet should not have been produced. The one that has been produced is not the helmet that was submitted to the tenderers to contract for. I see there is a date on this pattern helmet (*Exhibit D*). It is 23rd August, 1899, and as the tenders were called in May, 1893, it could not have been the sealed pattern, as regards those tenders.

6556. That was pointed out by Mr. Anderson? There was a sealed pattern undoubtedly.

6557. But why was it not produced when we asked for it? I could not tell you.

6558. Who could tell us; Colonel Taunton could not tell us, Major-General French could not tell us;—is there anybody who could tell us why it was not produced? It is impossible for me to say why it was not produced.

6559. Who would be able to say why it was not produced; we have asked three or four of the principal officers, and nobody knows;—do you not think this is treating the Committee very unfairly? I really cannot understand why there should be any objection to produce the helmet.

6560. Is it not generally admitted that this helmet (*Exhibit C*) is a failure for active service? It is admitted that it has been a failure for active service, but not for ordinary parade purposes. It is good enough for parade work, but it is not good enough for work in the field where a helmet is liable to be knocked about. Where a man parades at the most, say, twenty times a year, and wears his helmet only twenty times a year—comes on parade and goes off parade with it—the helmet is really good enough.

6561. *Mr. Chanter.*] But it is not fit for camping purposes? Certainly not; that is what I said when I came here first—that I would prefer the cork helmet of the two, apart from the question of price. Anderson's contract for the cork helmet is 5s. 9d., and for the gossamer 5s.

6562. *Chairman.*] So that as a matter of fact Mr. Anderson must have contracted for this class of helmet? He contracted for two classes of helmet. He contracted for the gossamer helmet at 5s., and for the Artillery helmet at 5s. 9d., in the same contract, showing that he required 9d. extra where a cork helmet was to be supplied.

6563. Do you not think it would be more profitable, even at a difference of 9d. to get the cork helmet? I do not think helmets would now be worn on active service. I think if men went into active service now they would wear the field service hat, which is found to be the more suitable. Therefore, why pay 9d. extra for a helmet.

6564. Why have a helmet at all? As a matter of fact helmets were done away with some years ago.

6565. Who resuscitated them? I think they were reintroduced when General French came here, when he went back to the old system of a scarlet uniform. Men could not wear a brown field service hat with a scarlet jacket.

6566. Who introduced the scarlet jacket? General French reintroduced it. It was discarded by General Hutton, who decided to have only one class of uniform, and that was to be the field service brown jacket, the full-dress uniform being distinguished by an aiguillette which was easily affixed to the shoulder. When General French came here he thought the men would look smarter in red. In fact, I think, there was a little inclination on the part of the regiments to have red, and he permitted the reintroduction of the red uniform on the representations of the Officers Commanding the Regiments. They could not wear the brown service hat with the red jacket, so they went back to the helmet again. That is how they were reintroduced.

6567. With the brown uniform, if a man were called out on active service on short notice he could use that? Undoubtedly. You would not want the aiguillette. You could take it off, and throw it away, and if it were lost it would not be a very serious matter. Then again, when they had the brown uniform the men had two suits, and since the red has been introduced they have only one suit—that is one of brown and one of red. The consequence is that when you go into service you are obliged to have an extra suit of clothing in store ready for mobilisation.

6568. And, of course, if you start keeping uniforms in store you run a danger of injury to the cloth? No, the clothing would not go to waste in that way. I suppose we have 1,000 suits of clothes in store—what we call mobilisation clothing. The Officers Commanding Regiments utilise this clothing from time to time, and as they utilise it they replace it so that the clothes are always moving, and there is no fear of their being moth eaten.

6569. At any rate if you were called to active service the brown uniform would be there, and would be suitable for active service? Undoubtedly.

6570. The red has been discarded all the world over for active service? Yes.

6571. And the brown or khaki colour has been generally adopted, not only in Great Britain, but all the world over? So I understand.

6572. Even the Japanese are wearing khaki? Yes.

6573. In reference to some of the headgear that has been introduced lately, who is responsible for that? Are you speaking of the purely Volunteer Force?

6574.

M. M. Boam. 6574. I do not know exactly what they are, but I saw some military men striding down the street with a most gorgeous headgear; I do not know, but I suppose they are Volunteers;—I believe the 7th Regiment wear this headgear? They have a sort of a busby.

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6575. You would not say it was a busby? I would not like to swear it is a busby.

6576. You would not like to swear really what it is? No, I would not like to swear what it is.

6577. Who is responsible for the introduction of these sort of things? I think the officers commanding regiments themselves. Those officers have a pretty free hand with their clothing, unfortunately.

6578. You have told us that Mr. Anderson's contract provides for two classes of helmet? Two prices.

6579. That would mean two classes, would it not? I presume it would.

6580. You would not expect a contractor to put in two different prices for one article? No.

6581. Is it not a fact that the Artillery are still being supplied with cork helmets? I believe they are.

6582. The price of 5s. 9d. would apply to the cork helmet, and the 5s. would apply to the gossamer helmet? Yes.

6583. What do you think of this evidence given by Colonel Taunton?

520. It is not a thing of your own invention or derivation? Certainly not. Our own helmet is a cork helmet. But during the time the regiments made their own contracts—which was before the Clothing Board was appointed—we had certain helmets which they used to get through the store. The patterns could not be supplied, and they went to the contractor, and the contractor then changed the pattern. I did not know it; no report was made of it till afterwards, and the whole thing has only just cropped up now.

I think that is fairly correct.

6584. So that the whole thing in connection with the supply of this helmet has only cropped up within the last few months, and none of the Military authorities knew what helmet was being supplied until lately? It was not known that it was a gossamer helmet. We did not know but what Mr. Anderson was supplying a cork helmet. The matter cropped up through the difference being brought to light by Mr. Duncalfe and Mr. Dunkerley, who showed us the distinction between a cork and a gossamer helmet. As a matter of fact, the Clothing Board was under the impression that the helmets which were being supplied by Mr. Anderson were, as regards material, precisely the same as those which had been supplied hitherto to the forces by the Q.M.G. Some years ago, although the regiments used to make their own contracts for clothing—it was not then under the Board—they did not in the contract include helmets, because these were imported from England by the Q.M.G. by thousands at a time, and sold to the regiments as they required them. Then the time came when they were importing helmets no longer. The sizes began to run short, and the regiments having contracts with Mr. Anderson, went to him and asked him whether he could make a helmet like that—the cork one. Whether he said "Yes" or whether he said, "I could make you a similar helmet," I am not in a position to say. At any rate, he undertook to make a helmet, and the helmets he made were gossamer ones—this kind of helmet. That is how it came about.

6585. *Mr. Meagher.*] Before Mr. Duncalfe and Mr. Dunkerley made this exposure, did the Board think they were receiving a cork helmet? As far as I am concerned I did, and I think, as far as the Q.M.G. was concerned, he did. We thought that the regiments were receiving a helmet similar in every respect to that which was imported from England by the Q.M.G. As a matter of fact, we did not know of any difference—I did not.

6586. Colonel Taunton was asked:

523. Is it not a monstrous state of things, if true, that an army contractor, without knowledge or authority of the Staff, should change the pattern of clothing supplied to an army? I have no knowledge at all of the pattern of the helmet ever having been changed—of the pattern, which was a cork helmet.

Now you tell us it was changed? The pattern was not changed, the material was.

6587. You have already explained that the pattern was changed; that when Colonel Taunton went to England he saw this lower pattern of helmet and brought it out and adopted it, is not that so? So he did.

6588. And so the pattern was changed? The pattern was changed by Colonel Taunton, but unfortunately the pattern that was then in vogue was not placed before the contractor. That small helmet you showed me just now was not the pattern that was placed before the contractor.

6589. But I am saying that the pattern had been changed; in fact, Colonel Taunton swore himself that the pattern had been changed; this was the evidence:

But you said just now that it was changed? Yes, we found out since that it was changed.

As a matter of fact, the Military Authorities themselves changed the pattern from the high cork helmet to this one? Yes.

6590. Colonel Taunton, in his examination, was asked:

Have you taken any steps to deal with a man who plays tricks on you like that? No steps have been taken yet.

If that means anything at all it means that Colonel Taunton admits that the contractor had been playing tricks with the Military Authorities? I hardly think there were any tricks played. I really do not think so. That helmet, exhibited by Colonel Taunton, was placed before the contractor as a sample.

6591. Is that the class of helmet that the Artillery wear now? Yes; something of that kind.

6592. They do not wear the low one? No. That was the helmet, placed upon the table, as the sample for the contractor to tender for. When Mr. Anderson saw that helmet for an infantry helmet he knew that that was not the pattern, although it was there.

6593. Although the Military Authorities supplied it as a pattern? Although the Military Authorities supplied it as a pattern. Mr. Anderson knew that was not the helmet, but he did not take steps to inform anybody that the helmet he had seen was not the helmet; nor did he take steps to ask whether there was not a mistake in submitting this as the pattern helmet. The reason why he knew that this was not the pattern was because he had been making for the regiments helmets of the pattern "D." For two or three years he had been making helmets of that pattern. He knew the other could not be the pattern, and that there must be some mistake; but in his casual way of doing business—he has a casual way of doing business—he never took the pains. The whole thing would have been rectified, if he had written to Colonel Taunton or myself, and said, "There is a helmet on the table, which I am tendering for;—is that really the proper pattern?" That is the way the whole business has come about. Suppose, for example, Mr. Anderson had stuck to the strict letter, and had acted upon this, that his contract had been signed, and that two days afterwards a thousand helmets had been ordered by the regiment. There would

would have been a great hubbub, and we should have been compelled to take them, because they would have been made in accordance with the contract. Nevertheless, Mr. Anderson would have made a helmet that was not in accordance with the pattern helmet. If Mr. Anderson had acted strictly in accordance with his contract, and his contract had been signed, and two days afterwards he had received an order for a thousand helmets, and he had made the thousand helmets in accordance with the pattern, when he had delivered those helmets, it would have been immediately seen that they were not of the correct pattern.

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6594. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Do you not think that is a severe censure on your own administration—the fact that a contractor knew that you were putting forward a sample which was not the helmet which was to be worn by your men? I certainly think there was some little blundering in that respect.

6595. You admit that? I admit there was some little blundering there, in placing the helmet before the contractor, which was really not the pattern helmet.

6596. There were other men tendering, I suppose? Yes.

6597. And, naturally, if Mr. Anderson saw that the Military Authorities did not know their own business, it would have been foolish on his part to make the fact known, and thus put the other contractors on the same footing as himself? I do not quite see your meaning.

6598. Take it as an ordinary business deal—Anderson and others are tendering for the supply of helmets to the Military Authorities;—Anderson sees that the Military Authorities do not know what is the proper helmet for their own men? I do not think it can be said they did not know that.

6599. They do not seem to have known it was the proper helmet for their own men; he knew it, but instead of giving the Military Authorities the benefit of his knowledge, and thus giving the other contractors the benefit of his knowledge, he remained quiet and took advantage of his own superior knowledge? He may have done that. It is not likely he would open his mouth to the other contractors.

6600. *Chairman.*] Who would be responsible for submitting the wrong helmet,—Colonel Taunton, or some other officer? The storeman was told to get all these samples ready; and I think to a certain extent he would be responsible for not having the proper pattern.

6601. That brings us to this point: Do you not think it ought to be the duty of some responsible officer to see that these things are prepared and are of the right pattern,—should it not be the duty of some responsible officer to look over them? There is a responsible officer—Mr. Beauman, lieutenant in the Army Service Corps;—he is the responsible officer to see that all the patterns are correct.

6602. When it was found that he had made such a terrific blunder, was he cautioned in any way? I do not know; he is not in my Department.

6603. But he still continues to occupy the same position? Yes.

6604. You are young and a pretty active man;—has it never occurred to you, from a military standpoint, that it would be much better in the interests of the country if there was more direct supervision by officers holding important positions? You refer to the clothing particularly?

6605. As regards clothing and everything? I have always held one view in reference to clothing, and that is, that no matter where the clothing may be going to—up country or anywhere else—it should all filter through one Department, having its headquarters in Sydney.

6606. Delivery should be taken by some responsible officer? Delivery should be taken in Sydney by a responsible officer, and the clothing should be then shipped, or sent wherever required, after it has passed the responsible officer. I have never been in favour of clothing being sent direct from the contractor to companies. When the Clothing Board first started I advocated the system I have just mentioned. From my experience—and I have had a good many years' experience in the matter—I believe that all clothing should come to Sydney. Of course, it would mean a little extra expense, but it is a question whether it would not be money well spent.

6607. By your method, you would be certain of the quality of the clothing that was being delivered? You would be much more certain than under the present system.

6608. And you would be certain of the quantity? That would not matter so much, for the Officer Commanding has to sign for the quantity. We should be certain of the make of the clothes, and it would be better in every respect. The quantities would also be checked. It would be centralising the thing a little; but I think a better result would follow.

6609. Are you aware that, since you were here last, we have had evidence from troopers who have returned from the front to the effect that they themselves, and others whom they knew, left here with one suit of clothes, and received no more? The matter was mentioned when I was last before the Committee, and I explained that the issue of clothing to the men rested with the Commanding Officers and their Quartermasters, and not with us; that we delivered the clothes to the Officers Commanding, and their Quartermasters issued it. I understand that in the case of the Second Contingent, for instance, they took a receipt in their books for every suit of clothing delivered; so that, if there was any doubt in regard to the matter it could not be decided until they came back.

6610. But in certain cases their books show they only delivered one suit;—did you, or any of your staff, take delivery of the clothes for the Second Contingent? The clothing was delivered by the contractor to the regiment.

6611. You gave the order for the number required? I sent the requisition.

6612. Do you know if the regiment had anyone to see whether they got the necessary number of suits delivered to them or not? The Quartermaster was responsible for that, and he ought to have done it, and, of course, in the usual way the Commanding Officer should also have seen that it was done, and inspected the clothing.

6613. In fact, that is the duty of the Commanding Officer, amongst other duties? Undoubtedly so.

6614. The Contingent were supposed to have 10 per cent. in addition to what was required? Yes, 10 per cent. spare was supplied to them.

6615. In that case, even if men went from here with only one suit, the Military Authorities would have been able to supply the other? Certainly.

6616. Would you be surprised to learn that the evidence of some of the returned troopers is to the effect that Colonel Knight is of a most excitable temperament, and accustomed to use very powerful language;—did you ever hear him swearing much in your experience, or was he a man of quiet demeanour who never swore? I did not come in contact with him very much.

6617. *Mr. Wilks.*] You said in your previous evidence that on one occasion you had an altercation with Colonel Knight, and thought it better to leave the tent? That was not in consequence of his using any language.

6618.

M. M. Boam. 6618. You said he was excitable, and lost his head at the Encampment? Yes.

23 Sept., 1900. 6619. *Chairman.*] This is the evidence of one of the returned troopers:—

4317. A rather favourite practice was to call them all “by and large bloody fools?” Yes.

4318. And when he got into a tight corner, instead of giving the order to retire in a proper and dignified way, did he sometimes say, “Retire, you bloody fools, retire!”? Yes; or he would say, “Come back out of that!”

It seems that the troopers have not been impressed with his coolness in action whatever qualities he might have exhibited in the Camp? I said all I could say about Major Knight in my previous evidence.

6620. Did you have anything to do with the supply of boots? Yes.

6621. Would you be surprised to learn that the stuff I now produce is a piece of a military boot? It is hard to say what it is.

6622. Do you know that is the stuff they use for inserting between the outer and inner sole? It might be.

6623. If you went to order a boot would you expect that it would be packed in with stuff like that;—has your attention been drawn to that material having been put in between the soles of the boots? No.

6624. Was Mr. Anderson the bootmaker? No; Wright & Co. were the contractors for the boots. I may say it was not a very expensive boot.

6625. But surely we are not going to supply our soldiers with boots made of material of that sort? I have not heard any complaints about the boots.

6626. In regard to overcoats, the coat produced is a sample of those supplied by the British Government—what do you think of the material? I am not an expert; but as far as I can judge, it looks very good. But they cannot make these coats out in the Colonies. There are all sorts of complaints made if we get these things from Home.

6627. Who makes the complaints? The public.

6628. But you have nothing at all to do with the public;—the Military authorities do not run the policy of the country? I believe we had instructions from the Government that where a thing could be obtained in the Colony of local manufacture it was to be taken.

6629. But you say it cannot be obtained in the Colony? Not this coat.

6630. If it cannot be obtained here, then the question is whether you think it an article that should be supplied;—have the Military authorities any right to consider public opinion;—is not the responsible Minister the man who should gauge public opinion;—do you not think there is rather too much of that among the Military authorities—attempting to place themselves in the position really of a responsible Minister? I do not think so. They act entirely in accordance with instructions received from the responsible Minister.

6631. If they receive instructions, but suppose they act on their own? They do not do anything on their own. They received instructions from the responsible Minister—printed instructions—that where things could be locally manufactured—in fact, it is one of the printed conditions that we place in all the contracts—preference should be given to them.

6632. But you say the overcoat cannot be locally manufactured, that the article that can be made here is very good to carry round in a full-dress parade, just the same as the helmet, but on actual service would be of no use;—do you not think it is the duty of the Military authorities to see that the Forces are so equipped that in an hour those who are enrolled, at any rate, are able to march to the scene of action? I certainly think that should be the aim.

6633. Yet we pay for a helmet, which you admit is of no use for active service, practically the same price as that for which we could get a really good helmet, and that the great coat also is not suitable for active service? I did not say that the great coat is not suitable for active service.

6634. But that has been proved by sworn evidence, because it is not waterproof? It was supposed to be waterproof. The contract was that it should be waterproof, and if that coat were waterproof it would be a good coat.

6635. But you can see that there is no proofing in it? I do not know; I am not an expert.

6636. But it is admitted by the contractor that it is not waterproof—that there is no proofing in it? If it is admitted by the contractor it must be so, for, of course, he knows best. It should be waterproof, however, and if it were waterproof it would be a good coat.

6637. Whose fault is it that it is not waterproof? The fault of those who accepted the clothing as being up to contract.

6638. That would be the different regiments? Yes.

6639. I suppose the captains of the different companies and the colonels of the different regiments would be in a somewhat similar position to yourself—they would not know whether the cloth was waterproof or not until they tried it? They ought to try it.

6640. How could they possibly try it;—for instance, if you take a blanket and put it in a proper angle it will not let any water in? I presume there is a way of testing these coats. I am not disputing the fact that this coat may not be waterproof.

6641. But how can we test it;—is not this another strong argument in favour of having all the clothing received at a central dépôt in Sydney? Certainly; that is what I say.

6642. And examined by an expert? Yes, undoubtedly.

6643. You cannot expect the captain of a company to know whether a particular cloth is waterproof or not? No; you must have some expert to pass the clothing.

6644. In regard to the clothing, what guarantee have you that the quantity was supplied by the contractor? I have the receipts of the different Commanding Officers.

6645. That is not an absolute guarantee that the full quantity of clothing was actually supplied? I was not personally present to see the actual delivery of the clothing, nor, I presume, was the Commanding Officer.

6646. As far as you know of your own knowledge, it was quite possible that the contractor might have delivered 100 suits short;—you do not know? Not personally, as I was not in the store to take over the clothing.

6647. That was done by some officer of the regiment, whose receipt you have? Yes; I did not myself see the suits counted.

6648. The system was this: It was you who gave the order for the clothing; somebody else took delivery of it, and in regard to the payment, you have to accept the acknowledgment that what you ordered was received by somebody else? Exactly so.

6649.



6649. In this case you have the authority of some responsible officer of the regiment;—I suppose it M. M. Boam, would be the quartermaster? The officers requisitioned for the clothing in the usual way.
6650. You have their acknowledgment that it was received as requisitioned for? Yes.
6651. Therefore there can be no excuse from that standpoint, if there was not a sufficient supply? No.
6652. Apparently a number of men were enlisted on board the steamer;—I suppose they would get their uniforms out of the 10 per cent. surplus? Yes; they would have to do so, because we only supplied clothing for the number of men enrolled in Sydney.
6653. In regard to the helmets, have you come to the conclusion that they are unsuitable for active service? Unsuitable for active service, but not unsuitable for ordinary parades.
6654. For that matter a paper helmet would do for ordinary parades? No; because it would be flimsy.
6655. Not if it were stiffened;—a good stiff cardboard, stiffened up properly, would do for ordinary parade purposes if kept dry? Could you keep it dry?
6656. *Mr. Meagher.*] Papier-maché would do? Yes, but it would be more expensive.
6657. *Chairman.*] A decent piece of cardboard, nicely fixed up, would do for an ordinary parade? I say that this helmet is good enough for parades. It stands the water very well. Since I was here last I put one under water for forty-eight hours and split it at the top so that the water could get through, and it stood the test very well.
6658. The difference in price between the gossamer and the cork helmet is only 9d.? According to Mr. Anderson's present contract.
6659. You have seen some of these gossamer helmets after they have done a good bit of wear? Yes.
6660. You have seen that they have got all broken up and twisted out of shape? Yes. As I have said, I do not think it is a suitable helmet for active service.
6661. A cork helmet could never get into such condition under any circumstances? No.
6662. So that the difference in price is not really so great as the difference in quality? No.
6663. A cork helmet would be just as good for parade purposes as a gossamer helmet? Just as good.
6664. And it would be suitable if required for active service? Yes.
6665. Will you look at this Indian pith helmet (*Exhibit P*)? It seems a good serviceable helmet.
6666. The crown would not be liable to fall in? No.
6667. Do you know what the cost of that helmet would be? I have no idea.
6668. The helmet has seen some three or four months wear at the front, and it has undergone three or four weeks twisting about in this Committee and it is not in bad condition yet? It is a very good helmet, no doubt.
6669. Would you be surprised to learn that the cost is about 2s. 6d.? I presume it is made in India.
6670. It ought to afford excellent protection from the sun? It is a good helmet. But the objection I have to a helmet is that a man cannot really fire with a helmet on; he has to put it right back on his head.
6671. But if we are going to have a helmet at all we ought to get the best one we can for our money? I do not think we will ever have a helmet again for field work.
6672. If we are going to use a helmet for field work we ought to use one in time of peace that would be suitable, if necessity arose, for use at the front? I think so. I do not believe a helmet ever will be worn again.
6673. Do you think it ought to have been worn this time? No, I certainly do not.
6674. Are you aware that though we have discarded the field-service hat and adopted the helmet, the Imperial authorities, in sending out the Imperial Yeomanry and the City of London Volunteers, equip them with the soft hat? I know that; I do not favour the helmet at all for field work.
6675. So that the assertion that appeared in the papers that some of our men had been fired upon on account of their wearing the field-service hat seems to have been paid little attention to by the Imperial authorities, seeing that they sent out the Imperial Yeomanry and the City of London Volunteers with soft hats afterwards? I was not consulted in regard to the adoption of the helmet, but if I am asked to express an opinion I certainly say that I do not favour the helmet for service in the field.
6676. How do you think that headgear of the 7th Regiment would do for service in the field;—do you think it suitable? I think it most unsuitable.
6677. *Mr. Wilks.*] In regard to the clothing, do not the Military authorities issue what they call dress regulations? Yes.
6678. The dress regulations would include review order, field service, and undress? Yes.
6679. You spoke about the busbies as being most unsuitable? Yes; I think so.
6680. Not only from a spectacular point of view, but also on climatic grounds? Yes.
6681. Are you aware that on many occasions men of some of the regiments have complained of a sort of incipient sunstroke caused by wearing the busby? I cannot say I have heard any complaints of that kind.
6682. Have you heard of any cases where men have had to drop out of the ranks on parade owing to the excessive heat? No, I have not; but I should not be at all surprised at such a thing resulting from the wearing of that kind of headgear.
6683. It is most unsuitable for this country? Most unsuitable.
6684. But the dress regulations were accepted by the Military authorities—that is, by the General? I believe, as regards the dress regulations of the purely Volunteer Regiments, the General gave way to the officers commanding those regiments.
6685. Did he raise any objection to them in any way? Not that I am aware of. I have nothing at all to do with the dress regulations of the purely Volunteer Regiments.
6686. But was the matter brought under your notice as the Officer Commanding the purely Volunteer Forces? No.
6687. It was prior to your acceptance of the position? I am only Staff Officer; but it was prior to my acceptance of the position of Staff Officer that this head-gear was brought into existence.
6688. Are you aware whether it was recommended because the Westminster Volunteer Rifles wore a similar busby? No; I do not know the circumstances under which it was adopted. It occurred before my time, and I know nothing about it.
6689. This busby, as far as parades are concerned, can only be looked upon as a mere dress affair? A show thing; and even as a show thing, it must be frightfully heavy, and most unsuitable in a climate like this.

- M. M. Boam. 6690. Do you know that it has been generally condemned by the men? No, I do not; but I would not be surprised if that were the case.
- 28 Sept., 1900. 6691. You spoke about the clothing contractor doing work in a casual way—that he had a casual way of doing business? I said, “In his casual way.” I do not think him a thorough business man.
6692. Am I to understand that the authorities also neglected proper inspection in regard to clothing? As far as the sealed patterns are concerned, there was evidently some oversight as regards the helmets.
6693. But the general trend of your evidence is that there had been faulty inspection? No; I did not say there had been faulty inspection. I said that the pattern helmet had evidently been overlooked.
6694. That is, there was carelessness displayed somewhere? There must have been some slight oversight.
6695. We would call it gross carelessness? I call it a slight oversight; I would not go so far as to call it carelessness.
6696. You spoke about a central dépôt for the reception and inspection of clothing? I favour a central dépôt.
6697. Would you favour the establishment of a Government clothing factory? No; I would not.
6698. What is your objection to a Government clothing factory? I think the system of contracting is much cheaper in the long run, with proper supervision.
6699. The British Army have all their supplies in the matter of clothing from a Government establishment? No; they do not. The British Government have no Government factory. The Pimlico dépôt is not a factory; all the clothing is made by contract, and goes into the Pimlico dépôt; it used to be a factory once upon a time.
6700. At Pimlico they adopt the system of inspection that you favour? Exactly.
6701. Does that system you are advocating provide for the clothing being made by contract, and sent to a central dépôt, and also for inspection by experts? Yes, as at Pimlico.
6702. Instead of inspection by Staff officers as is the custom here? Yes. Staff officers cannot be expected to be experts. You cannot make a bootmaker of me to-day, a tailor of me to-morrow, and a Staff officer of me the next day.
6703. Then I am to understand that the office held by Colonel Taunton is a pure sinecure, as he has not the necessary knowledge to enable him to pass the clothing? Colonel Taunton does not perform the duty now; it is done by a central Clothing Board.
6704. But the members of the Clothing Board do not possess the necessary expert knowledge for the performance of these duties? That may be the case as regards the inspection of clothing, but they have other duties. They have the entire control of clothing—the entire control of the issue. They guard the Government purse in that way; they see that there are no over-issues. The Clothing Board keep a separate account of every man in the Partially-paid Forces, and when clothing is issued to him it is entered in the books. If an officer commanding a company should send in a requisition for clothing for a man twice, where he should only send it in once, the Clothing Board is able to prevent a second issue.
6705. But I suppose the most important matter would be the inspection of the clothing? It is a very important matter, but not the most important.
6706. In the case of men going on service it is most important? Undoubtedly so. But I think the all-important feature in connection with the supply of clothing is to see that only the quantity for which each man is entitled is issued. Otherwise, there would be an enormous amount of money spent on clothing.
6707. You said that the Officers Commanding Volunteer Regiments had, unfortunately, too free a hand? I said they had too free a hand as regards clothing.
6708. That has been the case since you have been the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces? I am not the Officer Commanding, I am only the Staff Officer? There is a material difference between the Officer Commanding the Unpaid Volunteer Forces and the Staff Officer for the Unpaid Volunteer Forces.
6709. The difference in the position was occasioned by friction between Colonel Bayly, whom you succeeded as Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, and the Officers Commanding Regiments? I could not say.
6710. You must have been aware that there was a good deal of friction at the time you were appointed to the position of Staff Officer over the Unpaid Volunteer Forces? All I knew was that I was to vacate my position of D.A.A.G. and take up the position of Staff Officer.
6711. That is all you were officially acquainted with? Yes.
6712. But in the exercise of your new office, you must have learnt that there was considerable friction between the officer whom you superseded and the various Officers Commanding regiments—do you know that officially? I do not.
6713. Things have not been as they ought to have been in regard to Officers Commanding Volunteer Regiments and the responsible Staff Officers, have they? That I could not say; I have no means of knowing.
6714. Since your occupancy of the office, have you had a free exercise of your duties as Staff Officer? Yes, perfectly free.
6715. You have had no cases in which these various officers of regiments have passed over you and gone to the General? They do go to the General now; they do not come to me.
6716. They pass you by? Yes.
6717. Do you not think that is derogatory to your position, and detrimental to the discipline of the regiment? Not at all.
6718. You are satisfied? Quite. I am pleased that they do go to the General direct.
6719. Why are you pleased? It relieves me of a great deal.
6720. That is as far as your personal comfort is concerned? And even in my official position. I should have cause to complain if I were in the same position as Colonel Bayly was as Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, but I am not the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces. I am only a Staff Officer. That is to say, I am the officer through whom the correspondence filters. It is my place, when correspondence from these Officers of the Regiments comes to me, to put out anything that may be necessary to the A.A.G. before the matter goes to him, in order that he may be conversant with the circumstances. Beyond that, I have nothing else to do, and it is the greatest relief to my mind that these Officers Commanding Regiments go direct to the General instead of coming to me.

6721. It is an admission that the officers of these regiments were so harassing in their behaviour, and M. M. Boam. acted so much against military discipline, that you are glad to escape from the position, and to pass these matters on to the General? I did not know of any of their little doings—whether they were harassing or not. 28 Sept., 1900.

6722. The position originally occupied by Colonel Bayly, as Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, is now vacant? Yes.

6723. In the interests of the Volunteer Regiments, and also of the people of the country who have to pay for the maintenance of these regiments, do you consider that the position occupied by Colonel Bayly was a necessary and useful one? Yes; I thought so at the time that the appointment was made.

6724. Have you any reason to believe that it is not necessary at the present time? At the time that the appointment was made the purely Volunteer Force was in its infancy. Now that it has been established for some years the officers are not youngsters, as they were, and they have had time to understand what military discipline is. Therefore, I do not think an Officer Commanding the purely Volunteer Forces is required.

6725. You do not think the position is required at the present time? No, I do not think so. I think the Officers Commanding the purely Volunteer Regiments are just as well able to look after their business now as are the Officers Commanding the Partially-paid Regiments. The latter officers have no officer commanding over them, and, therefore, I do not see that it is necessary to have an officer commanding over the purely Volunteer Force. But I certainly thought it was necessary just at the time of the appointment, because the officers commanding regiments were young, and required some one to guide and handle them.

6726. At the inception of the purely Volunteer Force the appointment was necessary; but now it is not necessary? I do not think so.

6727. Are you aware whether several officers Commanding Volunteer Regiments have used power beyond that conferred upon them as Volunteer officers, and have brought into play political influence—you are not aware of that? No.

6728. Not officially? No, I cannot say I am aware of it at all—not during the time I have been administering as Staff Officer.

6729. Since your appointment as Staff Officer you have had no pressure of a political character brought to bear upon you? None whatever.

6730. In the exercise of your office you have had a free hand? Yes, perfectly free. I have seen nothing of the sort, and have known nothing of the sort since I have been administering as Staff Officer.

6731. And we are to understand that the Volunteer Regiments to-day are on a good footing? Yes, I think they are on a tolerably fair footing.

6732. And they are well administered by the Officers Commanding them? Yes, I should think so.

6733. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you have anything to do with the issue of the cartridge-belt to the troops? No, I have nothing at all to do with the equipment.

6734. Have you seen those belts? Yes.

6735. Do you know whether such a cartridge-belt is used by any other military force in the world? That I could not tell you.

6736. You know that there are pouches at the back for holding the cartridges? Yes; I remember them quite well.

6737. Do you know that when a man is fully equipped it is impossible for him to get his hand round to the back to open these pouches and get the cartridges out? I could quite understand that.

6738. And that the only use of the belt is to enable the man to get the cartridges that are in the front? Yes.

6739. And that actually he carries round a lot of cartridges in the pouches at his back which are of no use whatever to him? He could get at them with difficulty.

6740. When fully equipped, with his haversack and everything, he could not actually reach them? They are not easily got at.

6741. But do you not know that he could not get at them at all? No; I never saw that tested.

6742. *Chairman.*] Did you ever see a man with the full gear up? No; but I saw these belts, and I came to the conclusion that a man would have a difficulty in getting his hand to the back.

6743. You would not be surprised to find that he could not get the cartridges out when fully equipped, let him try as much as he liked? No; perhaps I would not be surprised to hear that, if he were fully equipped, considering that I came to the conclusion, on seeing the belts themselves, that a man would have a difficulty to get at them. I came to that conclusion because at that time an American belt was sent to me to test, and I found there was a difficulty in getting the cartridges out from the back. I came to the conclusion that if there was a difficulty in that case there would be still greater difficulty where the cartridges were enclosed in pockets.

6744. *Mr. O'Connor.*] You say that the busbies used by Colonel Neild's Regiment are not suitable? I think them a most unsuitable headgear for a climate like this.

6745. And you think that the sun would affect the heads of the people wearing them? I cannot help thinking they must affect the heads of the men wearing them. They give no protection from the sun, either in the front or the back, and their weight is against them.

6746. *Mr. Meagher.*] In connection with the Volunteer Forces, have there been any cases in which men have been promoted to positions to which they were not entitled by examination? I cannot speak with certainty without reference to my books, but I believe there have been cases of this kind. An officer who has passed his examination as lieutenant may have been promoted as probationary captain; but, though promoted to the position of a probationary captain, he must pass his examination for that rank. The regulations distinctly state that a man, before he is promoted, must pass his examination; but there may have been some reason for giving him his captaincy. It is, however, only given to him on the understanding that he passes his examination.

6747. But does he exercise powers concomitant with those of an officer who has passed the examination? Yes; when once he is promoted to be captain.

6748. There have been cases where men have been practically commanding companies, and where they have not passed the examination? Where they are appointed probationary captains they, of course, have passed an examination—that required for their lieutenantcy. They would not be made probationary captains until they had passed their examination as lieutenant. 6749.

- M. M. Boam.** 6749. *Chairman.*] Does that hold good in all cases—do we not find probationary officers promoted to senior rank, such as that of major or colonel, who have not passed any examination at all? The regulations admit of that. The regulations admit of any officer being appointed direct as a lieutenant, or as captain, or major; but he must, within twelve months of his appointment, pass an examination.
- 28 Sept., 1900. 6750. *Mr. Meagher.*] Pass the examination which would entitle him to the rank he holds? Exactly so. He must within twelve months of his appointment, according to the regulations, pass for the rank he holds, whether it be that of lieutenant, captain, or major. If he fails he has another six months.
6751. *Chairman.*] But if he does not come up? He must come up.
6752. But there are cases where officers have not come up, and they have been there for years;—do you not know of any cases? There are some cases.
6753. *Mr. Meagher.*] That is exactly what we want to arrive at;—are there men in the Volunteer Force who have been appointed to high and responsible positions for which they are not qualified? There are some cases where officers are due for examination and have not come up. They are called upon for examination, and perhaps it is sickness that prevents them, or some other excuse is put forward, which is accepted.
6754. *Chairman.*] Lasting for four or five years? I could not say unless I referred to my books. There may be some, perhaps, extending over four or five years; but when making a statement on oath I should like to be certain, and if the Committee require information of this kind I have only to refer to my books.
6755. *Mr. Meagher.*] There are two examinations, are there not—theoretical and practical;—must they pass both examinations? Yes.
6756. Would you mind supplying the Committee with a list of officers in the Volunteer Force who have not passed the examination? Yes.
6757. Were you a member of the Court of Inquiry that sat on the 7th Regiment? No; but I furnished a report as regards the administration of the regiment.
6758. Did you make an investigation? Yes; I was requested by the Court to make an investigation as to the administration.
6759. Was your report complimentary as to the discipline prevailing? I did not deal with the matter of discipline so much as with the books, and so forth, and the duties of the adjutant and quartermaster.
6760. *Chairman.*] When you came here first to give evidence the helmet question was a new one as far as the Committee were concerned, and you very kindly sent us down the sealed pattern of what is now known as the gossamer helmet;—do you remember my stating that we first intended to deal with the equipment and despatch of troops to South Africa? Yes, I remember your saying that.
6761. You forwarded to the Committee one sealed pattern of the helmet that went to South Africa with the Second Contingent? Yes.
6762. But you did not tell us anything about the patterns of other helmets afterwards adopted and sent away with the troops? I do not think any other troops went with helmets, except the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent, and they chose their own.
6763. Here is another helmet (*Exhibit K*); it was only by pure accident that we discovered that this helmet had gone to South Africa; none of the Military authorities let us know anything at all about it; we are here to make inquiries, and do you think it was fair not to let us know about this other helmet when there was so much noise about helmets? I was under the impression that you had this helmet.
6764. No, we got it from an outsider; an outsider gave us the information, much to our surprise;—it has been an oversight on your part that you did not let us know about this helmet? There was no object in concealing it at all. It must have been an oversight.
6765. We ought to have known about the helmet, seeing that we were making inquiries? It might have been brought forward.
6766. Suppose we had submitted a report under the impression that the Citizens Bushmen's Contingent went away with the gossamer helmet, that would have made us look ridiculous; it would have been said that we inquired as a Select Committee into this matter and failed to elicit information, even as to the kind of helmet worn by one of the Contingents;—it was a mere matter of accident that we discovered that the helmet had been supplied? It would have been just as well to have brought it forward.
6767. Have you made any test of that helmet? No, none whatever.
6768. What do you think of the shape of the helmet for military purposes? It is a very ugly shape, though a useful shape, as it is more suitable for shooting, and it covers the ears well.
6769. But you think the day for helmets has gone past? Yes.

John Mezman Atkinson, sworn and examined:—

- J. M. Atkinson.** 6770. *Chairman.*] You were Secretary of the Citizens' Bushmen's Committee? Honorary Secretary.
- 28 Sept., 1900. 6771. Of whom did the executive of the committee consist? Mr. Carey, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. John See—who was Treasurer, but he never attended—Sir George Dibbs, Mr. J. T. Walker, Mr. William Kilgour, Mr. McNamara, Mr. George Cohen, Sir William Manning, Mr. P. H. Morton, Mr. Kater, Dr. Mackellar, and another gentleman whose name at this moment I do not recollect.
6772. Was the Executive Committee appointed at the first meeting of the General Committee? Yes.
6773. Was the General Committee meeting largely attended? I suppose there must have been fifty or sixty members present.
6774. Afterwards you added pretty largely to the General Committee? Yes; I think there were on the General Committee altogether about 170 names.
6775. Did the General Committee ever hold any meetings after that? No; there was the first meeting and then the final meeting.
6776. During the equipment of the Contingent was any meeting of the General Committee called? No.
6777. The Executive Committee did the whole of the work without consulting the General Committee in any way? Yes.
6778. You laid it down, as a sort of maxim, that no trooper should be enrolled unless he was a bushman—that is, he had to give some guarantee that he was a bushman? That is how we started.
6779. Did you not finish in that way? No.
6780. Could you not get enough bushmen? Yes.
6781. Then how did you come to make the alteration? Pressure was brought to bear. 6782.

NOTE (on revision):—It is omitted in this evidence that I afterwards recollected that the last member of the Committee whom I could not recollect was myself.—J.M.A.

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6782. By whom? By Members of Parliament. Mr. Mackay came to me and told me that Members of Parliament were going to bring pressure to bear, and that a certain section of them waited on Mr. Carey and objected to my examining men with regard to their qualifications as bushmen. He said that all men who had made application, and who had received their passes, must go into camp. I objected very strongly to that course, and I said that it was essentially a Bushmen's Contingent, and that my inquiries were not of a very searching character, as I merely wanted proof that the men were bushmen. My inquiries were made quite independently of class or creed, or anything of that sort.

6783. Could you give us the names of any of the Members of Parliament who waited upon Mr. Carey? No; Mr. Carey could give them to you.

6784. I think I myself interviewed you;—can you say whether I attempted to bring any pressure to bear upon you to accept all hands irrespective of their qualifications? No, certainly not. I should have been very glad if you had been there with me all the time.

6785. I am sorry I had not the time;—you say you were not too particular in your inquiries, and that all that you wanted was some guarantee that the men did come from the bush? Exactly. I wanted a guarantee from some one that they had come from the bush. I was satisfied if they could give me information as to the persons with whom they had worked, in order that their statements could be verified.

6786. In making the selections, you had rather a trying time of it? Yes.

6787. It was not the most pleasant job in the world? No, indeed; it was most unpleasant.

6788. Had you anything to do with the selection of officers? No.

6789. I suppose you were present at the meeting of the committee at which the selection of officers was discussed? I was at every meeting.

6790. Did the General Committee discuss the appointment of officers, or was the matter referred to a sub-committee? No; the matter was dealt with at the meetings of the whole committee.

6791. Have you any documents in your office bearing upon that matter which will show the reasons for the rejection of some men and the acceptance of others? I do not think I have.

6792. Do you know whether any reasons were given for rejection? The names of the applicants were read out to the committee, and if they did not think the men suitable the names were eliminated. There were only a few out of the whole number whose names were eliminated by the committee. The final selection was left entirely to the Military Authorities—that is, as against the fact of interference from the Bushmen's Committee.

6793. Do you remember my name being read out to the committee? I do.

6794. Do you remember what were the objections raised against it? I do.

6795. What were they? The objections in your case were, firstly, that you were a Member of Parliament, and that in going with Colonel Airey, who was subject to the will of Parliament, you would, probably, affect him considerably; and, secondly, that you were recognised as a strong man, and it was thought the chances were that you would very soon be leading more than half of the Contingent yourself. You may laugh, but there is a good deal in what I say. There was nothing said at the meeting which was against you personally; no objection was taken to you in that way. The objection was purely on the grounds I have mentioned.

6796. *Mr. Wilks.*] They were, apparently, afraid of the Chairman's personality? Yes.

6797. *Chairman.*] But I suppose even the Bushmen's Committee had some little idea of what military discipline means;—what was the position for which I applied? I am not aware that you applied for any position. We had nothing to do with the question of position.

6798. So that I was not rejected because it was thought that I was not qualified? The committee did not go into your qualifications. The qualifications for the appointment were left to the Military Authorities entirely.

6799. So the committee were afraid that I might take command instead of Colonel Airey, and, therefore, they fired me out;—is that so? The idea was that your personality would probably assert itself.

6800. Of course, if the Bushmen's Committee had any idea of military discipline they would know that there was not much opportunity for any man to assert his personality? They would have known that there was not much opportunity for the personality of any man being asserted in the Imperial troops; but they did not know what might happen in connection with our Contingent.

6801. There were a great many officers appointed who had had no previous military experience;—is not that so? I could not say.

6802. The Committee did not enter at all into the question of qualifications? No.

6803. They referred that matter on to the Military authorities? Yes.

6804. It was only in cases such as my own, where a committee had, perhaps, some slight prejudice that the applicants were fired out? That was about all, I think.

6805. In regard to equipment, the committee pretty well handled that matter themselves? No; I do not think so.

6806. Who adopted the pattern helmet? We had nothing to do with that.

6807. You left that entirely to the Military authorities? Yes.

6808. You were not responsible for it in any way? No.

6809. Then, in regard to the use of leggings instead of putties, was not that the idea of the committee? We did certainly interfere in that matter; but we objected to the style of legging that was used.

6810. Did the committee advance any reason for that attitude? It seemed to practical men that leggings were more comfortable—that they were more easily put on and taken off in a hurry, and we believed that they would last better.

6811. As a matter of fact, the Bushmen's Committee decided that the Imperial authorities did not quite understand what they were doing when they supplied all their Mounted Infantry with putties? I do not think it can be said that we decided that, because the Imperial authorities supplied a legging called the Baden-Powell legging instead of putties. I believe that legging is now in use by the men in South Africa.

6812. At that time Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell was Lieutenant-Colonel under Colonel Plumer, and commanded half of the Rhodesian Regiment;—do you know how many Lieutenant-Colonels there are in the British Army? I should say there must be some thousands.

6813. You are also aware that Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell's force was an irregular force? Yes.

6814. But someone told you that there was a Baden-Powell legging? That is the name by which the leggings are known. They have been used in Queensland.

6815.

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6815. Was that the legging with which you supplied the bushmen? No; we wanted them supplied with those leggings.
6816. But you supplied them with leggings of a different pattern? They were supplied with leggings of a different pattern; the Military authorities supplied them.
6817. You did not order the leggings yourself;—you only suggested that they should be used? Quite so; we ordered nothing ourselves; it was only a suggestion to the Military authorities. Anything we did was merely in the way of suggesting.
6818. The only thing you did was to eliminate certain names from the list of applicants for commissions—that was the only thing you did definitely? Yes; the list of applicants for commissions was brought before us.
6819. And you did take a definite stand in that matter;—you struck off certain names before you submitted the list to the Military authorities? Yes.
6820. In regard to the quality of the equipment supplied to the bushmen, you do not consider the committee in any way responsible? No.
6821. The order was given by the Military authorities, and therefore the committee could not be held responsible for the quality? Just so.
6822. In regard to some of the luxuries gratuitously supplied by various citizens, they were presumably put on board the boats for the use of the men;—have you heard any complaint from any of the men in regard to the supply of those luxuries? No.
6823. Have you heard anything at all in connection with that matter? I heard that some man had come to my office when I was away with a bit of bread or biscuit, or something of that sort.
6824. Do you know that a certain gentleman in Tasmania presented every man of the Bushmen's contingent with a tin of curry-powder, and that some 500 tins were supplied? I never heard of that.
6825. So that you would not be aware of the fact that the men, after receiving about six tins among them, were told that there was no more for them? No.
6826. And in regard to some hundred cases of apples, also supplied by another Tasmanian gentlemen, you are not aware that they also vanished into thin air, or went somewhere else? No; I have not heard of it.
6827. I might state for your information that I have had communications from these two gentlemen in Tasmania, pointing out that they were only too pleased to make this little contribution to the bushmen, and that it was intended to be made all round to the men; they say that they have been very much surprised to hear from the men that they never received these things? It would take considerably more than 530 tins of curry-powder if each bushman were to receive a tin.
6828. But only one vessel called at Hobart—the "Atlantian"—so that if 500 tins were supplied there would be much more than a tin for each man? That would be so.
6829. But you have no knowledge of the matter? No.
6830. Have you received any reports from any of the bushmen who have returned? No.
6831. As far as the committee were concerned, their duties consisted principally of making certain recommendations to the Military authorities, and leaving them to carry them out, excepting, of course, the action taken by the committee in regard to the list of applicants for commissions? Yes.
6832. Is it not the fact that the Bushmen's Committee insisted upon Major Dangar going as second in command? No; I do not think it is. I think they suggested that he would be a good man for the position.
6833. What knowledge had the committee of Major Dangar's military qualifications? They had the knowledge that he had been in the Imperial Service for a certain number of years.
6834. And that he was still in the Imperial Service? I think he had left the Service.
6835. *Mr. Chanter.*] He was then Captain Dangar? Yes. I believe he left the Imperial Service to go into his father's business in London.
6836. *Chairman.*] All that the committee knew about him was that he had spent some years in the Imperial Service? The committee made a great many inquiries themselves concerning him.
6837. From whom? Each member of the committee made inquiries of his friends.
6838. Would they be likely to know anything about his military qualifications or capacity? They received information about it.
6839. But frequently civilians in such matters give information from what someone else has told them;—the committee had no definite information as to Major Dangar's military capabilities? I think so.
6840. Then from whom did they get it;—did they get it from a military expert who was able to form an opinion? They might have obtained the information from a military man; but not necessarily from a military expert. I am under the impression that they obtained good reliable information about Major Dangar.
6841. But you do not know from whom it was obtained? I am not quite sure. I am not sure whether it was not from Major Thompson, of the Imperial Service, who was out here at the time.
6842. Did the Bushmen's Committee insist upon Lieutenant-Colonel Airey going in command? No, certainly not.
6843. Is it not the fact that the Bushmen's Committee got a cable sent to England, asking that Major Thompson might take command? No.
6844. Do you swear that that is not so? I do, to the best of my belief.
6845. Will you swear that the Bushmen's Contingent did not get a cable sent to England to the Government, asking that Major Thompson might take the position? I believe I am on my oath, and I say that to the best of my belief they did not.
6846. But you do not know? I was at every meeting.
6847. Did the chairman never report that the committee had taken that action? The chairman did say that he was in communication with the Government about it. What I say is, that the committee themselves did not pass any minute to that effect. The committee were looking about for a really suitable man to take the command.
6848. I know of my own personal knowledge that a cable was sent, because I saw it; but you swear that no such cable was sent? No; what I say is that it was not sent by the committee.
6849. Well, was it sent by the chairman of the committee? I say that it was not done by the chairman of the committee to my knowledge. I do not think the chairman did such a thing; if so, he did not report it.



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6850. You are not aware of any record that such a cable was sent? No.
6851. You are not aware of any report from the chairman, asking that such a cable might be sent? I do not remember it.
6852. With regard to Captain Robertson, did the Bushmen's Committee insist upon his being sent? No, certainly not.
6853. Do you know whether the chairman insisted upon his going? I do not know what the chairman did. What he did in connection with the officers was, I believe, done at the request of Sir William Lyne. That had nothing to do with the Bushmen's Committee.
6854. Did all the applications for commissions come before the committee? I believe they did.
6855. Did you have any application from me in writing? I never saw it.
6856. Then how did the committee come to know that I was an applicant for a commission? The committee themselves never saw any applications from persons for commissions.
6857. To whom did they go? They all went to Mr. Carey.
6858. And he handled them? Yes; he used to read a list of names out to the committee.
6859. Did the committee, when considering these lists of names, think it necessary that the officers, if they had had no military experience, should at least be bushmen? I can only tell you that a minute was passed in, I think, these words: "That, in the opinion of this committee, the men should be officered by military men."
6860. But where military men were not available, was it not considered that they should have some qualifications as bushmen? We had nothing to do with that.
6861. You did not deal with the matter from that standpoint? We certainly considered that the applicants should have been bushmen, but we had nothing to do with the selection of them.
6862. But you had something to do with their rejection? Yes.
6863. Did you not think it proper to reject men who were neither military men nor bushmen? We left it to the Military authorities entirely.
6864. The only thing that seems to have troubled the committee was this: You rejected those whom you considered had some force of character, as you have put it? I really do not think the Bushmen's committee eliminated five names from the whole list, from one end to the other.
6865. So that the committee considered that a man with force of character was debarred, it did not matter what his qualifications might be, while, on the other hand, men who were neither military men nor bushmen were allowed to do so? I do not think I can answer that question in the form in which you put it. I have already told you what course was taken by the committee in the elimination of certain names; only a few were eliminated.
6866. Let me read you some of the names of officers who were selected;—take for example Treatt, Johns, Osborne, and others? Johns was a bushman; he is one of the firm of Johns Brothers, of Wollongough. I might say with regard to applicants for enrolment in the Contingent, that when I refused them as not qualified they endeavoured to get in by a back door. They applied to go as officers, and if they were not accepted as officers they endeavoured to go in the ranks.
6867. Was Westgarth a bushman? No, I do not think so.
6868. You do not know what military experience he had? No.
6869. Do you know that he was only about six weeks in the Royal Artillery, and that he had no bush or military experience. Then there is also W. B. Allen, was he a bushman? I do not know him.
6870. He was not only passed on to the Military authorities, but he was accepted, having had neither bush nor military experience;—do you think the committee were right in that matter? The committee in the case of names of men whom they did not know allowed the Military authorities to exercise their discretion. In the case of men whose names they did not know, a few were, for various reasons, eliminated.
6871. Was Cope a bushman? He was a part owner of a station for a considerable time. He is a solicitor by profession; but he is a fearless and game rider, and straightforward, honorable, man.
6872. But he was not a bushman, yet he was selected;—the committee apparently thought he was a bushman, because he had some financial interest in a station? He was a man who had spent a good deal of time in the bush.
6873. What was he doing there? I cannot say that he ever worked in the bush. I believe that he had also been to the Soudan.
6874. Do you know his age? I have no idea of it.
6875. You did not take into consideration the age of the officers? No.
6876. But you did take age into consideration when the men were concerned? Yes; we had nothing to do with the officers beyond eliminating a few names from the list; with that exception, they were left as I have already explained—entirely to the Military authorities.
6877. You did not leave the matter entirely to the Military authorities—you started eliminating some of the names? We reserved to ourselves the right to have a list read over, and to prevent, if we thought fit, certain names being submitted to the Military authorities; that was all. We did not exercise the right in more than three or four cases.
6878. I happen to have been one of the unfortunate ones? Yes; if you can be called unfortunate.
6879. I suppose that was principally on account of the committee not having any very warm feeling towards me? I have no doubt that they had no warm feelings towards you, from what they had heard of you, but not from what they knew of you.
6880. Of course, from what they had heard of me, and seen of me, they thought it was proper to strike my name out? They did.
6881. Did any members of that committee know me any more than casually—any more than by sight? I do not know whether they did.
6882. But it was some hearsay yarn that induced them to strike my name out? Well, your career is pretty well known.
6883. Surely there is nothing wrong with my career? Not that I know of, except that you are known to be, perhaps, a masterful man in some way, and it was thought improbable that you would submit to the discipline of a junior officer in the Contingent.
6884. A great many of these horses were presented by station-owners at one place and another? Yes.
6885. The rest of the horses were bought? Yes.

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6886. Who did the horse buying? Colonel Airey. Mr. Carey and I bought one small lot. I bought one truck load of ten. Mr. Carey could not go, and he asked me if I would go at the last minute. I objected to it, because I had not bought any, and I did not want to take any responsibility in the matter. 6887. Have you seen Colonel Airey judging horses? Yes.

6888. Do you think he is an excellent judge of horse-flesh? I never knew a man yet who thought another man was a good judge of a horse.

6889. Do you know if Mr. Carey is a good judge of horse-flesh;—has he had a great deal to do with horses, breeding them and handling them continuously for a long time? I could not say.

6890. Do you know if he has? No; I think he was manager of the Omnibus Company for some time.

6891. That is where you would get a good insight into a certain class of horses; but the 'bus horses are not altogether suitable for chargers? I should think not.

6892. Did you have a look at these horses;—did you see any of them that might have been improved upon after they were bought? It is a hard thing to say.

6893. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do I understand that the Bushmen's Committee were anxious to obtain the most suitable man to take command of that regiment? Yes.

6894. More so, I suppose, because the Bushmen's Contingent was a distinctive feature of the campaign? Yes. I might add that our impression at the time was that they would never fight as a body. Our impression was to get thorough bushmen, who would be told off, say, fifty or 100 to a regiment as scouts. Therefore, we were most anxious—and I was aware that the selection of the men was, practically speaking, left to me—to get bushmen. The chairman had told me that wrong motives were attributed to my selection. I explained away the motives. I told the men when they applied to me that it made no difference to me whether they were Jew or Gentile, whether they were honest men or dishonest men, so long as they were bushmen and good fighting men. We did not inquire into the morals or the morality of the men at all.

6895. In regard to the officer—you were most anxious to obtain the most suitable man to take command? Yes.

6896. You hoped this regiment would be a distinctive feature of the campaign? Yes.

6897. Did they approve of the command being given to Colonel Airey;—do you think he was a suitable man to be given command of a regiment;—did his appointment meet with the general approval of the committee? He was the only man that was available.

6898. That is no answer to my question, whether the committee approved of his selection? The committee personally did not express approval or disapproval.

6899. Did Mr. Carey, the chairman, who has a most masterful mind, approve of the selection of Colonel Airey? That I could not say. He did not make his opinion public.

6900. The committee reserved to themselves the elimination of certain names? Yes.

6901. Amongst the names was that of Mr. Sleath, the Chairman of this Committee? Yes.

6902. Who was objected to on the score, first, of his Parliamentary position? Yes, that was the chief thing.

6903. I suppose you are aware that in the Imperial Force there are many Members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords who occupy subordinate positions? Yes; but the impression with us was that the Military are not so subordinate to Members of Parliament in the Imperial Parliament as they are here. The Imperial Parliament does not interfere in anything like the same way as the Colonial Parliament does with the Military.

6904. That interference could only last while they were in the Colony—it could not last while they were under the Imperial authorities in South Africa? It would last when they came back.

6905. You were afraid that Mr. Sleath would use his Parliamentary power in opposition to the Officer Commanding if any friction had arisen between them during the campaign? We looked upon Mr. Sleath as distinctly mortal; that is all I can say.

6906. You were afraid that Mr. Sleath would usurp the authority of the Officer Commanding;—you said that he might lead half the men? Yes; it was my idea, I suppose.

6907. And the idea of the committee, too, that did express ideas, was that because he had a certain force of character he would usurp the authority of the Officer Commanding? That he would probably interfere with it in some way. I did not say that he would usurp it.

6908. It would be a serious interference if he would lead half the men? I say that a great many of the men might have followed him.

6909. Is not that an admission of weakness on the part of the Officer Commanding that he would allow him to do so? You must judge that for yourself.

6910. If you were dealing with the elimination in that case? I could not answer that question, because it is a matter of opinion, not a matter of fact.

6911. You have already told us in regard to a cable which Mr. Sleath asked you about, that the committee had no official knowledge of it, that the chairman, Mr. Carey, might have done certain things? Yes.

6912. Does not that show that Mr. Carey was the masterful mind in this matter—to put it more plainly, was not the Contingent very well dubbed as Carey's Contingent, instead of the Bushmen's Contingent? I do not think so.

6913. According to your statements, in evidence, he has exercised powers beyond the committee—on his own initiative? No, on the initiative of the Premier.

6914. That is, in communication with Mr. Carey? On the initiative of the Premier he undertook certain work in connection with the Military, not on behalf of the Bushmen's Contingent Committee.

6915. In the interests of the country and the selection of the officers, do you not think it would have been wise to chose all the men with force of character that they could obtain, especially for this regiment being so distinctive in its fighting? The Military endeavoured to select the best men. I knew nothing about what they did, but I presume they did. We had nothing to do with the selection.

6916. You had the position of elimination and reserved the right to finally approve of the selection? Primarily, not finally. We had nothing to do with them after the list was read over. A list of 270 names was handed on to the Military, and we had nothing to do with them after that.

6917. The only power which the committee exercised in regard to the selection of officers was in the primary stage, when certain names were eliminated? That is all.

6918. *Mr. Chanter.*] Statements have been made here, not only by yourself, but by others, that there was a considerable amount of Parliamentary interference? Yes.

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6919. My name was mentioned jocularly, but it took a rather serious turn afterwards;—do you know whether at any time—from your own knowledge, or from anything you have heard—that I had at any period any communication with your committee in regard to the officers? No, not that I am aware of.
6920. I did see you, personally, on more than one occasion—twice? Yes.
6921. That was in respect to the men as troopers? Yes, as to men.
6922. Did I ask for any concession for those men beyond what others were receiving? Oh, no; I would not have given you a concession if you had. I allowed nothing to influence me when I was considering what was the best to do, so far as I was concerned.
6923. Did I recommend any man to serve as a trooper in that Contingent who did not come up to your own requirements as to a bushman? I do not remember your bringing me more than two, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I think they both passed. Of course, I had nothing to do with them after I had passed them into camp.
6924. As a matter of fact now, was not the only request I made to you for an order to get them into camp? That was so.
6925. In regard to the officers, the names of these gentlemen were primarily submitted to your committee? Yes.
6926. A certain proportion of them were not approved, and their names were eliminated from the list? Yes; a very small proportion.
6927. That list was then submitted to the committee by resolution or otherwise, and accepted after the excisions had been made? The list of names, after it had been read over to the committee, was passed on to the Military.
6928. Are you aware whether any officers were appointed whose names were not upon the list submitted by the Citizens' Committee? I could not say that, because I really do not remember.
6929. Then, after the list left the Citizens' Committee, that body took no further control in regard to the appointment of officers? No.
6930. Did the committee have any list, or consider any list, of men eligible to be appointed as non-commissioned officers? No.
6931. As regards the presents from the citizens to be forwarded to South Africa, were they forwarded through your committee or through the Military authorities? What we call comforts were sent to my office until they began to load it up, and then we sent them on to the Military. Those which came to my office were sent down by the military carts to the ships before the men left.
6932. Were they handed over by those authorised by you to the Military? Yes.
6933. With instructions to distribute them to the men? Yes.
6934. Has your committee received any communication from South Africa in reference to the officers appointed? We have not received any communication from South Africa at all.
6935. None at all? Not a line since the men left.
6936. *Chairman.*] Not from the Officer Commanding? No; from nobody by the committee.
6937. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was Major Dangar's father a member of the committee? No; his father lives in England.
6938. *Chairman.*] He contributed a large amount of money to the fund? Oh, no; not a very big sum.
6939. Did he give £1,000? No.
6940. *Mr. Wilks.*] £200, I think it was? Yes; I think it was £200; he was only a small contributor. There was never one particle of influence attempted to be used or used in any way by any one of the big contributors of money as regards either men or officers—not a finger's pressure of influence.
6941. *Mr. Chanter.*] Were there any complaints made to the committee that in some cases—I do not know how many—horses donated specially to certain troopers had been taken away from them and used by officers? Certainly not.
6942. Not as to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? No; I did not hear of any. I know we were very particular in that regard. Where any man said, "I give ten horses, with saddles and bridles complete, and I want Jackson to have one of them and Thompson to have another," the two horses were put apart for those two men, and in any way we could do it we carried out their wishes and instructions completely. I never heard any of the men complain; they never made a complaint to me, and I was out there pretty often. Many of them tried to sell their horse and then secure it for the riding afterwards, but having sold their horse they no longer had any right to it, and, of course, it could be given to an officer or anybody.
6943. You have already said that there were no complaints from South Africa, so that there could be none from South Africa to you to that effect? We have not received any.
6944. Have you noticed anything in the press concerning the matter? No; I have not read it.
6945. Who appointed the gentlemen who acted as examiners for the riding test—the committee? Yes.
6946. Did the committee make any particular recommendations to these gentlemen as to what the test should be? I was one of those appointed examiner for the riding test, but I very seldom attended; I was unable to attend, and I asked Mr. Featherstonhaugh to attend in my place.
6947. Is he not a gentleman largely known for his knowledge of horses and everything pertaining to them? I think he is noted as a good fearless rider.
6948. At one time in his life he would ride any horse or ride over anything? I believe so.
6949. It was stated, to the detriment of the committee and those who had to deal with these tests, that there were a certain number of personations? Yes, there were.
6950. Were any personations detected? Yes.
6951. And what action was taken by those in charge? All that was left entirely to me. I used to get word from some of the troopers that certain men had been ridden for or shot for. Then I would go out and request Colonel Airey to call these men up, and we used to put them on the horse again in every case. In one case in particular I recollect that I received information that a man had been shot for, and on my applying to the officer to send him up for another test he bolted from the sergeant who was taking him up to the butts. I told the men publicly at the camp that any intimation they supplied me would be treated as secret, and that nothing harsh would be done without a fair trial. I told them that I considered it was their duty to let me know anything of that kind which had taken place, because not only the lives of themselves, but the lives of their comrades were at stake, and that I would treat everything as confidential, and not let anybody know who told me of the things.
6952. After the whole of these selections had been made, from your personal knowledge and qualifications to judge, do you consider the qualifications for riding had been amply complied with by those selected?

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I think they had. I did not see the latter part of it. To tell the truth, after I was stopped from examining the men's qualifications I felt very much hurt about it. We were so anxious to make it a Bushmen's Contingent that I did not like to see men go in who, I considered, were not bushmen, as many of them did, I consider.

6953. Was Captain Robertson appointed as a member of the Committee to judge in the riding test? No.

6954. Are you aware that he acted on one or two occasions? I am not aware.

6955. And Lieutenant Green? He was nearly always in attendance.

6956. Do you know what his qualifications were to act as a judge in the riding test? No; I do not know who appointed him. He was there on behalf of the Military. He was not appointed as one of the Committee for the Bushmen.

6957. Then there was a divided authority in regard to the riding test? Yes; the Military were represented and the Bushmen were represented at it.

6958. Do I understand that practically when the Bushmen were sent into camp the Citizens' Committee lost control of them? It lost control of them except if any men were there wrongfully. Once they were admitted and passed the test the bushmen had lost entire control of them.

6959. Then it would be possible that Captain Robertson would be appointed by the Military Authorities? It might be possible that he was appointed by the Military.

6960. Personally you do not know anything about his qualifications? No.

6961. Was there any conflict at any time between yourself and those appointed by the Military Authorities in regard to the particular style of riding whether it was to be military style or otherwise? Not to my knowledge.

6962. You are aware that there would be a difference in the carriage—one seat for military purposes and one seat for bush purposes? Yes.

6963. So far as your committee was concerned, they would take the general riding capabilities of the candidates? Yes.

6964. Not the correctness of his military seat? No.

6965. Have your committee made any arrangements to receive any reports from the Military Authorities in South Africa as to the doings of your Contingent? No; we have nothing more to do with them now.

6966. Not at present? No.

6967. Previous to your handing over the control to the Government was there any arrangement made to receive any reports on behalf of the citizens? No; as military men, we understood that they would write to the Military authorities, and make their reports to them, and not to us.

6968. Have the Military authorities communicated with you in any way as to their doings? No.

6969. Then, practically, with the exception of the citizens providing the men and the money for the equipment and carriage, the Military authorities have taken all control? Entirely.

6970. Do you not think that, to a certain extent, that is ignoring the citizens—that you had a right to be communicated with on these matters? I think we have been ignored all through.

6971. Have the committee disbanded now? Yes.

6972. Would it be possible for you to furnish this Committee with the accepted list of officers as it left your committee to be sent on to the Military? No.

6973. No record copy? No.

6974. *Chairman.*] I expect that this would be the list—it has been supplied by the Military authorities? We could get very little information from the Military authorities. It was some considerable time after the Contingent left that we got a list of the men who had gone.

6975. *Mr. Chanter.*] You have already said that they did not take any part in the equipment other than the question of the leggings, but did the committee on their own account make any inspection of the saddlery used by the Bushmen? I think Mr. Carey was attending to that. He undertook that matter. I purchased some saddles with him. He asked me to go up to Brush's, and we bought about thirty saddles there, and they were of a very good class when they were supplied. We saw them at the place.

6976. I suppose the Committee had that confidence in Mr. Carey that they were content to approve of any action that he took—in regard to recommendations? I think all the saddles that Mr. Carey purchased were purchased only in the early part. It was only in the early part that we had anything to do with it, because when the men were in camp there was no saddlery for them. They could neither ride nor learn riding-drill or anything else, and we thought it advisable to go away and buy fifty or sixty saddles. After that the Military did all the supplying; we had nothing to do with it.

6977. As one having a knowledge of what is requisite and necessary for bushmen acting in combination, do you not think the committee itself was a little lax in not pressing for a particular class of legging? They did press. I was instructed particularly to interview Colonel Roberts for this class of legging. I went to the Military, and they said it was too late altogether to get it. Colonel Roberts' reply to me was, "Your chairman approved of this legging, and it is too late to come now about it." I said I did not think it was. However, that was all the answer I got.

6978. You recommended the Baden-Powell legging? Yes.

6979. Are you aware that the Bushmen did go in leggings afterwards? I know that they went in leggings; but not the class of leggings we wanted.

6980. What did the Military authorities advance in favour of the leggings they chose as against the Baden-Powell leggings? My idea was that they had a lot of them in stock, and they used them for a long time.

6981. They wanted to see them out? Yes; and they said did we want to put our experience against theirs. In fact, the suggestion was that we knew nothing about it.

6982. Your experience is only supposed to be sufficient to supply the men and the horses? And the money, I think. In one case with the legging there was a very great objection made to the laces—to the fact that they were one continuous lace or whether they were stitched at every loop. It was the old style of legging, where you keep looping them up one from the other and fastening them on top with a strap. If a continuous lace once broke it would make the fastening of no value. The committee instructed me to go out and see about this. I think Mr. Carey was away. I went out to Colonel Roberts, and asked him a question. He said they were stitched at every loop. That I denied, and I said I had examined a dozen of them. He said to me that must have been the only dozen that were not stitched.

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He made his clerk telephone through to Captain somebody, who said through the telephone that he had examined every legging, and that every legging was stitched at every loop. I was so dissatisfied with my reception, and the answers I got, that I came back and sent a note to Colonel Airey, as Honorary Secretary of the Bushmen's Contingent, requesting a report from the saddler's sergeant on four points:—First, the quality of the leggings; secondly, the quality of the laces; thirdly, whether they were stitched at every loop or were one continuous lace; and, fourthly, the quality of the spur straps. The answer came back from the saddler sergeant, endorsed by the camp, that the quality of the leather was good, that the quality of the laces was indifferent or fair, that it was one continuous lace, and that the spur straps were fair or good; but it eventually turned out that there was not one of them sown at every loop. 6983. I saw some, and they did not appear to be sown at all? No; there was not one of them sown. The saddler's sergeant reported that none of them were sown; anyhow, they were one continuous lace.

6984. If the committee is disbanded now, how will the donors to this fund be communicated with as to the result of their contributions to the Citizen's Bushmen's Committee, in which they took so great a pride? Only through the press.

6985. You have nobody in existence now to communicate with the Government? Nobody. The funds we have collected are £300 odd over the requisite amount for the outfit and the pay for six months, and that money we have handed over to the Government. I made my final payment—£14—this very morning, and the accounts are being audited by Mr. Fell, and will be published in a few days, as soon as the audit is completed.

6986. It has been stated here in evidence, and also in the press, that the troopers, who are supposed to receive 4s. 6d. a day, have not received their pay? A very large majority of the troopers have left orders in this Colony for others to receive their pay. The pay they were to get from the Colony was 3s. 4d. a day, and from the Imperial Authorities, 1s. 2d. a day.

6987. 3s. 4d. a day was your liability? 3s. 4d. a day was our liability after the first two months. They sailed on the 28th February. For the first two months we paid them in full, at 4s. 6d. a day, and after that we were paying them, for the other four months, at 3s. 4d. a day, and that has mostly been absorbed with orders given here.

6988. Were these payments made direct by any officer of your committee or by the Military authorities? No; every month the Military sent us in a requisition, and we supplied them; and then, finally, to make this up, we handed over to the Government a cheque for £4,450. Since then we have handed over odd moneys. We have closed our account at the Bank of New South Wales. Since the 24th August I have paid nothing into the bank. I have received £14 1s. 6d., and that money was paid early to-day to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

6989. A statement was made in Parliament last night that there are certain shortages in the Pay Branch of the Military Department;—was your fund in any way affected by that? I am not aware.

6990. *Chairman.*] You paid into the Treasury, not to the Military authorities? We paid to the Treasury.

6991. *Mr. Chanter.*] When they made a request to you, was it made through the Treasury? The Military authorities used to send down a requisition, "We want so much," and we used to get a cheque drawn out, and Mr. Carey used to pay that into the Treasury.

6992. You would pay in a lump sum on one requisition? Yes; each month. I called attention, two or three times, to the fact that these sums did not agree. We knew the number of men who had left here; we computed their pay up to a penny, and we knew exactly what was intended. Sometimes they wanted £100 more—why, I do not know. The requisition was placed before the committee; the committee said, "Draw a cheque out," and it was drawn out.

6993. What check had your committee on the Military authorities that the distribution of the money you paid into the Treasury was carried out properly? No check at all.

6994. Then, although you had paid the sum of money for the men, if they did not receive the money you would not be aware of the fact except by a direct complaint from a man or from some person on his behalf? No; we would not be aware of it.

6995. So that it is possible that the statements made by the men that they had not received their pay might be correct? That is quite possible, as far as the Military are concerned.

6996. Generally speaking, your committee acted on behalf of the large number of donors before they disbanded;—were they satisfied with the manner in which the men had been handled and dealt with? I think so.

6997. You left the whole of the equipment and everything entirely to the Military authorities to carry out? That was the instruction of the committee.

6998. Do you recollect the trooper named Cook? No.

6999. *Chairman.*] He was enrolled after the men got aboard; he did his riding-test on the ship, and so did a number of others? Personally I have a very strong feeling about the way in which some people were shoved in at the finish. I took twenty-one men down from the camp who were next in order of test to the men who were enrolled, and they were paraded outside at the Circular Quay. I went off in the Government launch to see the "Atlantian" and the other steamer before they left the bay, to find out if there were any deserters. We heard that there were going to be an enormous number of deserters. On the steamer Colonel Airey told me that there was not one deserter, but that there were two men locked up for drunkenness, and another man who had been dismissed. I said, "What do you wish to do—do you want any other men?" He said, "We are to have one." Then there was Captain Baker, who said to me coming off, "those two men who were locked up for drunkenness are no good at all. I wish you would send off three men." So I sent off three men, and those three men were all returned. They did not take any of them.

7000. That being the case you would not send Cook because he got their all right? There were two or three more who got on board the "Atlantian" whom we never sent, and whom we never meant to go.

7001. The name of the man is Alfred Cook, and he is described as a baker? I never heard of him.

7002. *Mr. Chanter.*] You did not have any complaints concerning him or his action on board as a bushman? No; unless he is the man who came to my office with some bread or biscuits.

7003. *Chairman.*] The gentleman who came with the biscuits would be the man? I did not see him, but I told my clerk to tell him if he came again to go downstairs as I did not want to see him.

7004. Was not it a most marvellous thing to enroll men they knew nothing of on board the steamer? I think it was more than marvellous; I think it was a very grossly unfair thing.

7005.

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7035. And the result did not pan out much because they had to send Alfred back from Capetown? I consider it was unfair to the men who were left behind, and I think it was an insult to the Bushmen's Committee to do such a thing.

7006. It was unfair to the men who went? It was grossly unfair. I knew good men I had rejected because they had not come up to the shooting test—excellent men, good bushmen, and everything else. My nephew lost in two points, and he went over on his own and joined the Imperial Yeomanry. Another man, whose name I do not wish to mention, I rejected, and he was taken on board, although my nephew was ahead of him. What I would not do for my nephew was done for this man. I think it was a very grossly unfair thing to do.

7037. *Mr. Chanter.*] You did not hear that Colonel Airey had been deposed on board the "Atlantian"? No.

7008. Or of any threats on the part of those particular bushmen that he had all the intelligence and knowledge, and that if the officers did not behave themselves he would put them overboard? No; I think there were officers on board who would not have stood that from any man.

7009. And this man who was an enrolled bushman—I am glad to say it was not done by authority of the Bushmen's Committee—understood military discipline so well as to get into the guard-room three times on the voyage home? We had many applicants (Generals in disguise) who wished to enroll as troopers, and at the same time to confidentially advise the Colonel as to how things should be done.

7010. What officer would be responsible for accepting a man if he had been declined by your committee—Colonel Airey? No.

7011. Who would be responsible for selecting these men on board at the last moment, in face of the objections of the Citizens' Committee? It would be the Colonial Secretary.

7012. Would it be the captain of the Squadron? I do not think it was any one on board.

7013. *Chairman.*] You do not think it was any one on board? I do not think so.

7014. Cook planted himself away and only came to light when they were going out of the Heads, so that it could not be any one on shore? I could not say.

7015. *Mr. Chanter.*] He was enrolled, according to his own statement, because he was a member of B Squadron?

7016. *Chairman.*] They would have to get a heliograph if they enrolled him from the shore when the vessel was going through the Heads? They might have had instructions before they left.

7017. *Mr. Chanter.*] It has been asserted in evidence, and in the Press, that troopers have not received the gifts which were donated? I can only assert that they were put on board with those I received.

7018. Colonel Roberts, in answer to my question, said that every gift of that description sent to the Barracks was despatched; so that we have evidence that they were despatched from here to South Africa, but not a scrap of evidence that they were received by the men? The men complained that they never received the gifts.

7019. Do you mean to say that they were not given out on board? Not delivered on board. They might have reached South Africa and been chucked away with a lot of other loadings. I believe there were thousands of tons chucked away.

7020. *Chairman.*] Mr. Cook gave this evidence to the Committee:—

2295. Where did you join the Contingent? On board the transport, on the 1st of March.

2296. The day on which the vessel left Sydney? Yes; just as she got outside the Heads.

5297. Who enrolled you? Captain Thomas.

It could not have been any one on shore, could it? I suppose the instruction might have been given to some of the officers to enrol a man if he turned up.

7021. Who enrolled him—Captain Thomas? I know that others who were refused here three times—who were turned out of camp three times—went on board.

7022. *Mr. Chanter.*] How many of the thirteen gentlemen who comprised your Committee had had any military knowledge—Mr. Carey? Sir George Dibbs, you know, had.

7023. Had Mr. Walker had any particular knowledge? Mr. Carey, I believe, has had military experience.

7024. *Chairman.*] He is a major, is he not? I believe so.

7025. Do you know in what regiment he is a major? He is a major in the reserve of officers.

7026. What regiment was he in—in an Imperial regiment of Hussars? No; in New Zealand.

7027. *Mr. Chanter.*] Is McNamara a soldier? Yes.

7028. *Chairman.*] Is Sir William Manning a soldier? I do not think so. They recognised the fact that they were not military men, and consequently they did not interfere in military matters.

7029. *Mr. Chanter.*] How was that committee appointed? They were appointed at the first meeting of citizens. It is nine months and four days that I have been weighted with this thing, and I did not expect it to be nine weeks. I have given up my office and that sort of thing, and taken a lot of trouble. I asked to be relieved of it months ago.

7030. *Chairman.*] Did it never occur to the executive committee that they should hold a meeting of the general body to report to them during all the time this was going on;—you had a meeting of fifty or sixty when the executive committee was appointed? Something like that number.

7031. Then you had a general committee of 170, and it never occurred to the executive committee to call a meeting of the general committee? In a matter of this kind, things were never in such a state that you could have reported anything in particular.

7032. As a matter of fact, now, who of all these members of the executive committee really took any active part in the work;—there were yourself and Mr. Carey and Mr. Kilgour, who else? Well, besides Mr. Carey, the others did not do much work except to attend to meetings.

7033. They did not do that? They did not always do that.

7034. There was always a quorum? No meeting ever lapsed from the want of a quorum.

7035. How many made a quorum—five? Five, I think.

7036. You always had just about the five, I suppose? Yes. Mr. See never attended, and Sir George Dibbs only attended at the start.

7037. Did you hand in the list of troopers you enrolled to the Military authorities? Yes.

7038. Are you aware that at the present time nearly every trooper is wrongly described as regards his name, his initials, and the place he comes from? No.



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7039. Would you be surprised to learn that the other day, when it was stated that a corporal from Wilcannia was missing, I made inquiries and found out that he was not properly described; he was described as H. Allison, from Blackvale, whereas he is T. Allison, from Wilcannia;—do you not think that something is radically wrong when in nearly every case the description is wrong? How do you know, Mr. Sleath, that there is not a T. Allison from Blackvale?

7040. Because only one Allison went, and the number corresponds with T. Allison's? Perhaps he gave his name in as coming from Blackvale on the "Atlantian."

7041. He did not, because I was present and stated his name, and gave him a recommendation? Where was that?

7042. At your office; another one from Wilcannia—J. Wilkinson—is described as F. Wilkinson, from Bendigo? That may be done in the cables in some way.

7043. No; in the printed list which has been supplied to the Treasury by either you or the Military authorities? If it was the list supplied from my office it was what they themselves gave in to us.

7044. I know that in this case it was not so, because I was present when they gave in their names and signed? That did not come from my office, I think.

7045. It must have come from the Military authorities, then? Yes.

7046. Do you not think it is very bad when one is making inquiries regarding any man who is missing or killed, that the authorities here cannot possibly give the proper name of the trooper or the place he comes from;—do you think there has been a great error committed somewhere? I do.

7047. This is rather a serious allegation against Members of Parliament, and I want to know just how they did interfere;—did any of them go to you and interfere? No; I asked them to come up to my office.

7048. Where did you find them? I did not find them at all. Mr. Mackay came to me, and told me that there was great dissatisfaction by some Members of Parliament at the way the men were selected, and I replied to him, "I wish they would come here. They are welcome to sit in my office, and hear the whole thing for themselves." I asked them as a favour to come. I heard no more of them till the meeting, which, I think, took place next day or on that very day. Mr. Carey came in to say that a deputation of Members had waited on him, and they had objected to the men being cross-questioned. That all the men who had been sent a paper to come down—although it was known what class of men we wanted—must be admitted into camp; that I could put any mark on the papers that I liked; but that they must go into camp. I objected to put marks on the papers, and I would not do so. They would not allow me to cross-question them, and find out where they came from, which was all done in a perfectly open way. They said they should go into camp, and let the Military find out.

7049. But it was the members, and not Colonel Mackay, who were interfering? Yes.

7050. And it was Mr. Carey that made the report to the Committee? Yes.

7051. It was on that report that the Committee decided to let them go into camp? Yes.

7052. Is it not a fact that the cause of complaint was that you were alleged to be favouring what were known as non-unionists—that is, men who were opposed to the Shearers' Union, and that any non-unionist, no matter how high his qualifications were, did not have much of a show;—is not that the allegation that was made? That is what you told me.

7053. I admit at once that there is absolutely no truth in it; but that was the allegation made, was it not? That was the allegation.

7054. As a matter of fact now, in a case of that sort you will always find disappointed men ready to say something? Yes.

7055. Even when I was at your office, there was one gentleman—I think you told me it was his third visit—who would insist on being enrolled, and when he was cross-examined for a little bit, he admitted that he had not any bush experience, but had been three years in the Submarine Miners;—that was his bush experience at the time he was cross-examined? I had a lot of worse cases than that.

7056. But still the complaint amongst Members of Parliament was not that you should accept anyone, but that no favouritism should be shown where everything else was equal? What was reported to the Committee was that these men should not be examined at my office.

7057. Was there any reason given for that? They said that these men had come down from the country, and they must be admitted into camp. I argued very much against it, but they overruled me in numbers, and, of course, I simply bowed to the will of the majority. I am still very opposed to it, and I think it was a very serious matter as regards the qualifications which are required for the Bushmen's Contingent.

7058. I think I can say honestly, on behalf of Members of Parliament, that there was no intention amongst them that that should be so? I was particularly anxious that they should come and interview me on the subject. I send them a message by Mr. Mackay to that effect. I asked them as a favour to come down and see me. I did not know what their ideas were, but that was the idea conveyed to the Committee.

7059. I, as a Member of Parliament, did come down and see you? I know you did, and I was very glad to see you. Mr. Brunner was another Member, who sat in my office for a couple of hours. There were two or three who came down.

7060. I think I explained to you what the general complaint amongst certain Members was; it was a mistaken idea, I admit; but somebody had told them that such and such a thing was the case? Yes.

7061. That you had been or were secretary of the Employers' Union? No; I was Vice-President of the Pastoralists' Union at that time; I am not now.

7062. And they came to the conclusion, wrongly, I admit, that you would not accept anyone unless he was what was known as a pastoralist's man—that is, a non-unionist? A bad-minded man, I suppose, thought I was bad-minded too.

Tom James Hoskins, coachbuilder, sworn and examined:—

7063. *Chairman.*] What occupation do you follow? I am a coachbuilder, carrying on business in T. J. Hoskins. Canterbury-road, Petersham.

7064. Did you supply some carts to the Military for some of the Contingents? The first lot.

7065. Did you supply any afterwards? No.

7066. Was it the Second Contingent or the Bushmen's Contingent? I could not supply the Bushmen's Contingent.

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- T. J. Hoskins. 7067. It was the Second Contingent, which went away about February? The First and Second, I think; possibly it might have been all for the Second. I only received your notice at 9 o'clock this morning, and what I say now is only stated from memory.  
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7068. About how many carts did you supply? About six.
7069. Do you know if any favouritism was shown to any of the contractors? I do not think there was much favouritism shown. The only thing is the mystery how some of them got their work passed.
7070. Some seemed to get the work while others did not? I felt quite sure that I could not get my work passed in same condition as some of the work I saw there.
7071. Did you inspect any of the carts, other than your own;—did you have an opportunity of seeing them? I did while I was getting my last voucher through. I saw some of the others which were going away with a pole attached to them. I did not make any with a pole. Mine were all made with interchangeable shafts.
7072. Do you know if any were supplied which were not interchangeable;—you did not notice any? I do not think so. The only ones which would be taken which were not interchangeable would be under Colonel Williams. I did a lot of work under him before the Contingent went away.
7073. I am talking about this Contingent? I do not think there were.
7074. You did not examine them all? No; the only ones I saw, with the exception of my own, were the ones with the pole.
7075. As a practical man, what did you think of that idea? I thought it was a fool of an idea, and I would not think much of any fool that suggested such a thing. I drew the attention of the sergeant to it. I mentioned to him it was 'bus mountings they had on them. I said, "The man who has been making them is evidently a 'bus-builder; he knows nothing about making a cart with a pole." "What do you mean?" he said. "Because," I said, "there is nothing to keep the pole from going up and down; you want a bar put through to attach to your kidney-links." The 'bus-pole is fastened differently. It is a four-wheeled vehicle, so that it remains stationary.
7076. You did not make any with the pole? No.
7077. Did you notice the specifications for the wheels? Yes.
7078. Could you tell us how much of a dish they had? The ones I made were perfectly upright, with about a quarter-inch dish. We never make them otherwise unless instructed.
7079. Some were made with about a 2½ or 3 inch dish? I tendered for them, but was not successful.
7080. What do you think of that idea of having so much dish on the wheel? It is an antiquated idea.
7081. Would it add considerably to the draught? There are a good many different opinions on that. My idea, both here and in the Old Country, is that in making them with a dish like that we can get a shorter axle, so that they will not cover so much ground, but plenty of people run away with the idea that it is meant to strengthen the wheel. It was never meant to strengthen the wheel.
7082. But with a dish like that you get a shorter axle? You get a shorter tread.
7083. Do you think a dish-wheel—that is, with a 2½ or 3 inch dish on it—would make the cart heavier to pull? I do, certainly.
7084. So that you do not see any advantage in this dished wheel? None whatever.
7085. It is an antiquated idea? Yes; just the same as those lynch-pin axles they brought in. It is an old idea, you know.
7086. You see no particular merit in that? No; there is a demerit in it. It is against all reason.
7087. Does it allow more play in the nave? It allows more play, and it is not so easy to keep intact with a lynch-pin like that.
7088. You prefer a cap? A nut.
7089. Sometimes, unless you keep the lynch-pins tight in, they fall out? Certainly.
7090. And it is not very easy to keep them tight in at all times? No; it is not too easy.
7091. One may forget? That is the idea.
7092. But with a nut, of course, you are much safer? Certainly.
7093. And you can keep less play on your wheel too? Yes; you can washer it up and keep less play on it. Then again, one is a right, and the other is a left, and as the wheel revolves, it screws the nut up.
7094. You can never unscrew it while you are going ahead—it is always tightening? Yes.
7095. I suppose you have had a fairly long experience in this trade? Yes; I have been at it ever since I was 14.
7096. Both at Home and in the Colonies? Yes.
7097. And you see no merit whatever in either the lynch-pin or the dished wheel? None whatever.
7098. Those are things that belong to bygone ages? Certainly.
7099. And they are not generally adopted now in the manufacture of carts? No; they would laugh at you if you did that.
7100. Those in the trade really laugh at them? Yes.
7101. I may say that the other expert opinion we have had entirely concurs with your own;—did you take particular notice of the specifications attaching to these later contracts that you did not get? Really I could not say I could, because you would never get two specifications alike. There were always specifying some interchangeable idea that really they never had two carts alike.
7102. A sort of general messing about? Yes; instead of sticking to one proper standard.
7103. Did any one come to your place of business to inspect these few carts while they were in course of construction? Yes.
7104. Do you know who came? I think Mr. Lyons, a staff sergeant, came once.
7105. But, of course, Mr. Lyons is not a wheelwright? No.
7106. It is rather difficult for a man who does not know anything about the trade to pass an opinion? It is impossible.
7107. The chances are that if he did he would be wrong? Yes; in nine cases out of ten.
7108. And if he were right it would be only by accident? It would be by accident.
7109. I suppose after a cart is finished and painted, and, if necessary, puttied over, it would take an expert all his time to know exactly what the workmanship and material were? It would.
7110. So that a man who was not an expert would have a very poor show then? Very poor; in fact, he could not unless he saw the material before it was used.

7111. If he saw nothing but the cart after it was finished, painted, and puttied he could not possibly tell what the workmanship or material was? He could not. It would not take an expert to see flaws in some of them, because in some cases the cracks were not puttied up at all. T. J. Hoskins.  
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7112. Was that in the case of some of these carts with the pole in them? Yes.
7113. Who was the builder of these carts? I could not say. They were all in a line, and I drew the sergeant's attention to the mountings on the pole.
7114. The mountings, you say, were 'bus mountings? Yes; I do not know if they were altered afterwards.
7115. Not very suitable for that class of cart, you would think? Certainly; the cart would tip up if anything were put on behind. Anybody would know that.
7116. It would appear to be rather a dangerous thing to handle a cart with a pole, especially if it were going over rough country with a heavy load? There is nothing to steady it.
7117. If you bump through a bit of a creek, what is the result? Down comes your horse or your mule.
7118. You made the carts with the shafts;—do you know how long the body of these carts is? I could not say exactly from memory; but I believe it is about 7 ft. by 4 ft. 8 in. I believe they were a little narrower than we usually make them.
7119. Are they fixed on springs? Yes.
7120. A very useful cart, I should think, in the city? They are all right enough in a city.
7121. Or on a fairly decent road? Yes.
7122. But they would hardly be the style of cart you would recommend for cross-country, where there is no track, and you have to go over rough country? I would not advocate springs on rough country like that.
7123. You would want almost railway-truck springs to go over very rough country? I think they would be better without springs at all in a country like that.
7124. A cart of that size would be capable of carrying a very big load on the street here? It would carry 30 cwt.
7125. And if it were built stronger you could pile on it more than that weight in ordinary stuff? Yes.
7126. Do you think it is necessary to have a cart of that size to carry 15 cwt.? It would all depend on what you were going to carry.
7127. I mean for carrying ordinary military material? No; I do not think it would be. I never saw it that size before for carrying military equipment.
7128. Of course, on a good road it does not matter a great deal; but in going across country does the cart seem excessively big for the weight it is supposed to carry—15 cwt.? Certainly.
7129. They say they never load over 10 cwt.; but they are supposed to be able to carry 15 cwt.? That is so. Everything is specified—the size of the axle, the size of the springs, and the size of the timber; and they expect that vehicle to weigh a certain weight; but it is impossible, because you cannot do two things. You must either serve one and offend the other, because the two will not come out right at the end.
7130. That is exactly the evidence we have had—that it would be impossible to carry out their specification and keep to the weight? You could not. There was the instance of the square axle. When I asked the reason for having square axles, I was told it was for lightness. I said, "I think it is really heavier." Of course, we are not supposed to suggest anything; we allow somebody else to do that. I asked them where the lightness came in. They said, "Certainly a square bed was lighter than a round." I said, "I would like you to point it out to me. You must admit that if you are going to get a 2-inch round, you will have the corners off, and consequently it must be lighter," and they wanted to point out, of course, that they could get the round into the square. "Your circle," I said, "would have to be a very large circle to get a 2-inch square in." It was supposed to be lighter; but it was heavier.
7131. How were the poles fixed to the carts? With the ordinary 'bus mountings—with a pole-chain.
7132. *Mr. Chanter.*] Running in a ring? Ring on the end and the loop.
7133. *Chairman.*] They did not have any side-straps or anything on the pole? No; just the bare pole.
7134. *Mr. Chanter.*] There was nothing at all to prevent the pole from going up and down? Nothing at all.
7135. *Mr. Meagher.*] Suppose you had a team of six or eight mules in front, would that steady it? It is impossible to steady it; there was no brake on it to steady it with.
7136. *Chairman.*] You consider that that style of cart with a pole is simply impossible? It is impossible. Even here on our roads it would be no good.
7137. Supposing they were going up a pretty stiff hill with a cart of that size? I know I would not like to be the soldier sitting on behind.
7138. There is likely to be a bit of a break-up? A capsize.
7139. Or if they were going down, practically likewise? Yes, worse, because they have no brake.
7140. And if they happened to bump over a bit of rock or stone there would be a pretty rough shake-up? It would throw the polers down; there is nothing to stop it.
7141. *Mr. Chanter.*] Which do you consider the strongest to carry the greatest load—a straight wheel or a dished wheel of 3 inches? A straight wheel; the dished wheel is an old idea. You never see a man make a dished wheel now.
7142. Had you been left to design a cart combining the qualities of strength and lightness, you would have provided a cart with a straight wheel? Certainly.
7143. *Chairman.*] You consider, as far as your experience goes, it is a sort of different specification or different idea for every fresh tender? Yes. I have had them specify cedar whiffle-trees; but that was before this lot came out. I believe it was for the Medical Staff.
7144. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Did you make them? Certainly not; we put in spotted gum.
7145. *Mr. Chanter.*] What kind of material was used in the carts you made? I think it was blue-gum framework and colonial pine panels, and, of course, the wheel was made of bluegum and ironbark.
7146. Were the naves of blue gum? No, of ironbark or spotted gum. We used blue-gum felloes and ironbark spokes.
7147. Now what class of timber would you recommend yourself to be used for felloes, spokes, and naves? I could not do anything better than that. But I see by the last specifications they are specifying elm naves.
7148. *Mr. O'Connor.*] Where are they going to get them from? America.

T. J. Hoskins. 7149. *Chairman.*] But an ironbark nave is surely good enough for anything? Ironbark is better than elm. They specify an ironbark spoke, which is out of harmony with an elm nave; one is hard and the other is soft, so that it is impossible to make a good job of it. Elm is right enough when it is worked in harmony with hickory, and it is all glued together. Our timber is all hard, and if elm is used it would cut into the naves in no time.

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7150. *Mr. Chanter.*] What class of timber was used in the shafts? Spotted gum.

7151. Is that as strong as ash? Yes; and I prefer it to ash.

7152. *Chairman.*] It will not have as much spring? Every bit as much spring. It will answer better in our climate; it will not warp—that is, if you get it dry. You do not want to send it away with the leaves on it, like some of them that went away. It is a wonder to me that they got the fever when there was so much eucalyptus in the carts.

7153. *Mr. Chanter.*] What was used in the flooring of the carts? Colonial pine.

7154. Will that be as durable as hardwood? Every bit—it is better and lighter. It is practically a hardwood. I will tell you the reason why I prefer the spotted gum. I believe the timber is always well adapted to the colony where it is grown, and that is why I would argue that our timber is even better for South Africa than the English, or even the American, timber is. Our timber does not take the dry rot like the American timber or the English timber. The English timber is all right in England, but it is no good here. There is no timber in the world which will take dry rot more quickly than ash. I would, by far, prefer spotted gum or blue gum. We have the finest timber here for our class of work that anyone could wish to have. Only for the way in which this business has been bungled up we might have heard a little more about the Imperial waggons. You could not expect them to send for waggons if they had seen the things that were taken over from here.

7155. When your tender was accepted for these carts on certain specifications, was there any interference with or alteration of those specifications afterwards by the authorities? No.

7156. They left you to carry out the work on those specifications? Yes; I took the specifications up and pointed out that there were one or two little things which might be altered. Of course, they told me that it was not my place to suggest; that I was to do the job.

7157. Another witness has stated that the Military authorities altered their specifications? I never had anything to do with that. Both the wheels were cut down, and the price was cut down, and I could not agree with that. I was offered, at the other tenderer's price, to do so many of them; but I could not look at them.

7158. *Mr. O'Connor.*] If you had known that they would have taken wood with the bark on it, you would not have minded? I would not have taken it on; I would rather that somebody else got it. If a man has a stock he values that stock as good as money in the bank, or better, because these other men cannot procure dry stuff, and if we put in dry stuff we must be paid for it.

7159. *Mr. Chanter.*] I presume the specifications provided for the use of seasoned timber? Yes; but who was to know what was used. I am led to believe now that one contractor was getting the axles made. He did not come up to the scratch for the axles. I believe the axles were left on the maker's hands. There was only one man making them here, and there is not the least doubt that he can make a really good colonial article. I prefer them, in a good many instances, to the English make. I believe the contractor simply got a bar of 2-inch square iron, turned it up in the lathe, and put a collar on loose.

7160. And that was passed? There are some of them in Sydney now, I believe. The axle-maker has not got rid of his, and he has not got the money.

7161. *Chairman.*] They just took a 2-inch square bar of iron, turned it off at the ends, and shrunk it, I suppose? Yes; that is what I am given to understand. I have never seen them. Some of these carts are here, and you will be able to see for yourself, whether it is true or not.

7162. Is there any other information which you can give with regard to the carts? I do not think so.

7163. Did the Military authorities ever ask for your opinion;—did they say to you, "These are the specifications, and do you, as a practical man, think they will do"? No; it would be too low and degrading for an officer to do that. I am a coachbuilder.

7164. I suppose your experience of military officers is something like my own—that they consider they are authorities on everything under heaven? That is right. The only man I knew there, who had a general knowledge of everything, was Colonel Williams. He was a good man. If another man took a job under him he would have to do the same as I did. That is quite right. So long as they do that we cannot complain, but we certainly can complain when they are allowed to pass the things which were passed in the condition they were in.

7165. Putting in green timber, &c., and these sort of patent axles of their own is unfair to other contractors who are prepared to supply a proper article if they get a fair price to supply it? Yes.

7166. I suppose you quite understand, so far as the Government of the country are concerned, they are anxious to see that a fair price is given for anything they get? That is quite right.

7167. And that they want the best article they can get? Yes.

7168. So that while the Military authorities may have failed in doing their duty, you understand, I am sure, that no responsibility falls on the Government as a Government? We met, I think, at the Chamber of Manufactures, by invitation, in reference to the waggons for the Imperial Government. We wanted to send as good an article as we possibly could send, because we knew that by doing so it would advance our Colony. Seeing that the men had done the best they could and proved themselves to be good men, we thought it would be cruel for the Military authorities to allow such rubbish to go away against us, because we can turn out as good material as they can in any other Colony, or in England.

7169. You have had an experience which they have not had, perhaps, in England in making a class of wagon or cart for that particular class of work? For any colonial work.

7170. After all, the conditions in South Africa are much the same as the conditions in Australia in regard to the campaign? Yes.

7171. And, having had experience here, you would be more likely to turn out an article which would meet the requirements than if you had remained in England and had never had an opportunity to handle this class of work? Certainly.

7172. And, as you say, the timber here is suited for South Africa, where the climate is much like our own? Yes.

7173. Therefore, you think that the Military authorities, in allowing these carts of rather inferior quality to go away, have practically injured to reputation of your trade with the Imperial authorities? Certainly they have.

7174.

7174. If the Military authorities had sent a first-class article, and attention had been drawn to it there as being a specially suitable article, the chances are that, should another occasion arise, the Imperial authorities would place large orders here? Yes; that is what we were looking at. T. J. Hoskins.  
28 Sept., 1900.

7175. You saw by the Press, no doubt, that at about the commencement of this war the army was very badly hampered for the want of waggons? Yes.

7176. And that a fear was expressed by the Imperial Military authorities that we would not be able to produce in the Colonies the class of waggons required? Yes.

7177. I am sure that if you had seen the waggons which were in use there, you would have come to a very different conclusion from the Imperial authorities? Yes. The absence of Colonel Williams and a good many prominent men did tend to weaken the Board. I really believe there were men on the Board who would not have been considered if Colonel Williams had been on it. If the Colonel had had any trouble with a man in reference to anything like that, I do not think he would take him into consideration.

7178. He would not give the man a chance to have him a second time? No. Three years ago tenders were called for water-carts, and they were specified to be galvanised. The Board passed them. One day, when I was in the Barracks putting some additional tow-boards on some waggons I had supplied to the Medical Staff, they were filling this tank with water, and it capsized as the Colonel was coming down. The underside of the tank had never been painted, let alone galvanised; he drew my attention to it, and I told him there was only one place in Sydney that had a tank large enough to galvanise them in. Of course he was very much annoyed over it. He did, I believe, try to make the contractor do them right; but you could not, because the Board had passed them.

TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. GARLAND,

MR. HURLEY,  
MR. MEAGHER,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Randal Carey, called in, sworn, and examined:—

7179. *Chairman.* You were chairman of the Citizens' Bushmen's Committee? Yes. J. R. Carey.

7180. A meeting of the committee was held, I suppose, at which the executive were appointed? Yes. 2 Oct., 1900.

7181. Do you remember the number present at that meeting? I could not tell you the number; there were a great many.

7182. They appointed an executive? Yes.

7183. Consisting of thirteen? I do not know the exact number; the minutes will tell you.

7184. Afterwards the committee were considerably added to? The general committee was added to from time to time.

7185. Was a meeting of the general committee held afterwards? One.

7186. That was quite recently? Quite recently.

7187. But during the course of the equipment and despatch of the Bushmen's Contingent, you had no meeting of the general committee? No; only meetings of the executive committee.

7188. I understand that the General put the number of the general committee down at about 170 or 180 members? I really could not tell you the number. The minutes would tell you.

7189. You never deemed it advisable to call a meeting of the general committee together? The general committee left the conduct of matters entirely with the executive committee.

7190. The first meeting left matters to the executive committee? Yes.

7191. After the general committee was considerably added to, until it reached 170 or 180 members, it never held a meeting? No. The addition of the names that were put on was more a question of getting funds—to assist us to get funds.

7192. You were quite prepared to do the managing yourselves? Yes.

7193. So that, the fact of a great number being on the committee was purely a nominal matter? To assist in getting funds, as a matter of fact.

7194. I mean, they had no voice whatever in the management;—they took no part? They took no part.

7195. There was no credit or blame attachable to them in any way? There was credit, but not blame, attachable to them.

7196. There may have been credit attachable to them for assisting to get funds, and the general assistance which they gave as far as they could, and, naturally, anyone being on the committee would take a greater interest in the movement on that account? Yes; and they gave advice.

7197. In regard to the equipment, did the executive committee carry that out, and make the purchases? No.

7198. They left it more to the Military authorities? They handed it over to the Government. In fact, everything was handed over to the Government, with the exception of the selection of the men.

7199. And I think they did the purchasing of the horses—those that were not given to you? The Committee did not do anything of that kind. It was all done through the Military Department and by myself.

7200. Were you acting on behalf of the Government, or on behalf of the Committee? I was acting partly on behalf of the Government, as well as being Chairman of the Committee. After they handed it over to the Government, Sir William Lyne and the Minister for Defence requested me to join General French in the matter.

7201. Your Committee gave some recommendations in regard to certain of the clothing and the equipment;—for instance, in the matter of leggings? There were one or two things to which, I think, they rather objected, and they let the Military Department know their objections.

7202. Your Committee, I think, recommended a certain class of leggings, known as the Baden Powell leggings? Yes.

7203. And it was found they could not be got, and the Military authorities supplied another sort? There was a difficulty in obtaining things at the time. We had to decide upon something. There was a legging produced, and it had to be accepted. There was some objection taken afterwards, on account of its not being well stitched.

7204.

J. R. Carey. 7204. Did the whole of the men applying to be enrolled have to give some guarantee that they were bushmen before they could get into camp? Yes; an inquiry was made, in some shape or form, from every man who applied. The original idea was that they should bring a certificate from either the police or the magistrate of the district, or a local Member who knew them to be bushmen. Some of them applied direct, and others applied from the country by letter.

2 Oct., 1900.

7205. Towards the finish did you throw off those restrictions? I had nothing to do with the selection of the men. Mr. Atkinson undertook that—he was a bushman himself. As far as the committee was concerned the restrictions were not thrown off.

7206. Mr. Atkinson, in his evidence on Friday, told us that at a special meeting of the executive you made certain statements as to political pressure being brought to bear upon you, and the committee decided that anyone who applied should go into camp;—is that strictly accurate as far as your memory serves you? No, certainly not. A deputation of Members of Parliament waited upon me, who had some objection to the method in which they heard the men were being selected. I brought that matter before the committee, and then it was decided that whoever came down with the necessary qualifications was to go into camp immediately.

7207. They would be bushmen? Certainly; I do not remember that condition being altered.

7208. Do you remember the deputation waiting upon you? Yes.

7209. Could you give us the sum total of their complaints? Yes; I have among the papers a report of the deputation from notes taken at the time by my own shorthand-writer. It is as follows:—

#### DEPUTATION to Mr. Carey, 19th January, 1900.

The following Members of Parliament were present:—Messrs. Carroll, Byrne, Spence, Hurley, Brown.

Mr. Carroll said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst country Members with the way in which the men were being enrolled for the Bushmen's Contingent. Their principal complaint was that Mr. Atkinson told applicants that if they were provided with testimonials from pastoralists they would stand a better show of being accepted. They did not wish to have any influence in the matter, but the fact of Mr. Atkinson stating that men recommended by pastoralists had a better show was causing a number of Members to get their backs up. When the matter came before Parliament, as it would when the men had to be brought back from the Cape, some Members would give evidence of their dissatisfaction, if the causes were not removed now.

Mr. Byrne produced a letter referring to a case in point, but the reference was only incidental, and did not permit of identification.

Mr. Carey, in reply, said that they would be glad to look into any case, if they would forward particulars. His main object from the first was to prevent applicants from going to Members of Parliament or the Government for testimonials, and at his request the Premier had authorised District Military officers and Inspectors of Police to indorse the application forms for enrolment, thus providing an alternative signature to that of the resident member of the committee or a pastoralist. So far, they had endeavoured to prevent men from coming down to town who were not fit for the position, and their aim was to pick out the best men. He objected to Members of Parliament sending in names that they could not vouch for; and only that day he had refused to accept a man though recommended by Mr. ———, because the latter could not vouch for the applicant being a bushman. He had advised the man to wire to the Inspector of Police for his district to forward a verification of his possessing the necessary qualifications for the Contingent.

Mr. Spence said that their object was to assist in getting the best men for the Contingent; but at present there were some imperfections in the method of enrolling the men.

Mr. Carey detailed the arrangements that had been made for the convenience of men in the country, and pointed out that applicants could get their forms indorsed by Military officers, Inspectors of Police, a pastoralist, or a member of the committee. He must object, however, to Members of Parliament sending in names that they could not vouch for. The committee were taking every step possible to ensure the best men being secured.

On the 20th January I replied to the deputation as follows:—

Messrs. Carroll, Hurley, Spence, Brown, and Byrne, Ms.P., Parliament House,—

Dear Sirs,

I have made inquiries with regard to the questions raised by you as a deputation yesterday, in reference to the method of enrolling members of the Bushmen's Contingent.

Any country volunteer who has filled up the authorised application form, undergone preliminary examination (medical) in his district, and is vouched for by a police officer in charge of a district, a Military officer, member of the committee, or his last employer, will be sent into camp to be finally tested as to his qualifications.

In our enthusiasm, and our desire to get none but genuine bushmen, some applicants, whose appearance or answers to questions have been against them, have not been allowed to go into camp pending verification of their statements; but any who present the authorised form of application, duly filled up, will be sent into camp at once.

7210. Was the tenor of the deputation, as far as you remember, that what they understood by being recommended by a pastoralist was that only certain men would get the recommendation from a pastoralist? That might have been their view, but that was not the intention of the committee at all. It was a question of their last employer.

7211. It was not the intention of the committee; but did you gather from anything that was said at the deputation that the deputation were rather inclined to think that that was what was being done? Yes; I gathered that from them.

7212. So that it was not that the deputation objected to your seeing that the applicants were proper bushmen? No; I do not think so.

7213. But that they felt from certain things that had come to their knowledge that there was a certain amount of favour shown to a certain class of men? They led me to that view. I also inferred from what they said that they were disappointed because Members of Parliament did not have a voice in the selection of the men.

7214. Are you aware that some men came down from the country who had passed the medical examination, and had been put through the shooting and riding tests by the Inspector of Police, and guaranteed by him as bushmen, and before they could go into camp they had to get a recommendation from a Member of Parliament? I am not aware of it. I certainly would not attach any great value to a Member of Parliament's certificate on the subject, inasmuch as I know that Members of Parliament were importuned by their constituents from time to time, and I did not think it was a fair thing to allow them to be put in that position. I felt that it would be far better for Members of Parliament to be freed from any such duty.

7215. You have not a very high opinion of Members of Parliament? I do not say that for a moment. I say I do not consider it fair to Members of Parliament to be allowed to be put in the position of being importuned by their constituents. I know some Members of Parliament sent in the names of a number men, and when they were asked whether they would vouch for them, they said they would not.

7216. Of course, if they did not vouch for them their recommendation was only so much waste paper; someone had to vouch for their being bushmen? They did not say that when they sent in their recommendation.

7217.



7217. The committee would not decide to send any man into camp unless they had some guarantee that he was a bushman? No. J. R. Carey.

7218. I suppose that if a Member of Parliament vouched for a man being a bushman his word would be just as good as that of anyone else? Just as good—if he knew it. There are plenty of Members of Parliament for whose opinion about bushmen I would not give much. A Member of Parliament might be a townsman. But the desire was to relieve Members of Parliament from being importuned by their constituents. If a Member of Parliament stated that he knew a man to be a good bushman, and he was himself a country man capable of judging, I would just as soon take his opinion as that of anyone else. But I think it was an unfair thing for Members of Parliament to be importuned by their constituents. They could not well refuse them, I take it. 2 Oct., 1900.

7219. As a matter of fact, there were quite a number of Members of Parliament on the Committee, were there not? Yes.

7220. So that as committeemen, if not as Members of Parliament, they would have a right to certify whether a man was a bushman or not, if they knew it? Certainly.

7221. You had nothing to do personally with sending men out to the camp? We left that to Mr. Atkinson.

7222. Did you make any provision with regard to the officers, to see whether they were bushmen? The question of the officers was another one altogether. In the first instance the officers had to volunteer. The applications were read out to the committee, and the committee simply said whether they had any objection or not. If they had no objection, then the applications were forwarded on to the General.

7223. In what way did they take the objection? For instance, if a man had neither Military experience nor bush qualifications, did you send his application on to the General? The application was sent on to the General, and the question could be dealt with afterwards. The committee had no objection to the man, that is all.

7224. The committee did not go into the question of qualifications? No.

7225. The committee rejected some, did they not? Yes; they rejected some.

7226. In those cases was it because they had some special objection to the men? That I cannot answer specially. They simply said "No," that is all.

7227. A sort of unanimous "No," without any reason advanced, was that how they handled it? No reasons of any kind were put on the minutes that I remember.

7228. Can you remember whether there were any reasons given;—for instance, suppose twenty men volunteered, would they just strike out, say, two of their names, and let the other eighteen go without giving any reasons? Possibly there may have been some reasons given at the time, but I do not remember; they were not entered on the minutes.

7229. The committee would not do anything like that without a good and solid basis? I do not think they would.

7230. And they would not allow any personal feeling to sway them in the matter? I should not.

7231. As a matter of fact, the committee having that important work would rise above that sort of thing? They did not have anything to do with the appointment of officers, beyond the fact that they simply said, whether they objected to a name or not.

7232. They only sent on to the Military authorities those whom they chose? No; they all went on to the Military authorities.

7233. There were some struck out? No; all the applications went on to the Military authorities.

7234. The secretary swears that some were struck out? There were some names struck out I admit, but still all the applications went on. The Military authorities were made aware of the fact by me that those names were struck out, but all the written applications that came in went to the Military authorities.

7235. You could send on a man's letter, but what was the use of doing that, if you sent something along with it saying, "you must not appoint him"? It went on that they objected to him, that is all.

7236. Quite unexpectedly my name has been brought into question through no desire of mine—Major-General French was the first to bring it out—and I find out that the committee struck my name out? That is so.

7237. What special objection was there to me? I do not know the views of the committee individually.

7238. But surely they gave some reason for doing it? If I myself were asked the reason—although I did not vote on the subject at all, I objected to vote on it myself—my individual reason would be that I think no Member of Parliament ought to take a junior position under an officer who would have to be subservient to him afterwards, inasmuch as he would have to vote his pay, and he would not be a free agent.

7239. How did you know that I was not going to resign my seat as a Member of Parliament? I did not know that. You were a Member of Parliament for the time being.

7240. If I had resigned your objection would not hold good? Not if you had resigned; but you were then a Member of Parliament.

7241. But you did not want me to resign, and then go cap in hand with an application;—you might have thrown me out for some other reason? You are asking my individual opinion, and I am giving it. I do not consider it fair that you or any other Member of Parliament should be put in a junior position.

7242. But Members of Parliament went from the other colonies? That would not alter my view on the subject.

7243. I think some forty or fifty Members of the Imperial Parliament went, a great many of them holding junior positions? Perhaps so.

7244. Surely a Member of the House of Commons is quite as important an individual as a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly; there were also a great many Members of the House of Lords; are you aware that the Duke of Norfolk volunteered as a trooper? I think I have seen that stated in the Press.

7245. If a Minister of the Crown, a man holding the position of the Duke of Norfolk, can volunteer as a trooper, surely there could not be anything against a Member of the New South Wales Assembly volunteering as a subaltern? I have given you my idea that I do not think it is a fair thing for a Member of Parliament to be in that position.

7246. You do not think there was any personal objection? There is nothing in the minutes.

7247. Was it not remarked at that meeting that I had been a very prominent trades-unionist, and was connected with a strike in 1892? I do not think so; I do not remember it. 7248.

- J. R. Carey. 7248. And possibly that had more to do with it than anything else? I do not know; I cannot answer that.
- 2 Oct., 1900. 7249. How many used to attend the meetings of the executive committee, do you remember—about five? More than that, I think.
7250. Five was a quorum;—you would have to have five or more? Five or more, I think. I do not know whether there was any special quorum fixed, but I think we generally said five. We did not work unless there were five present, if I remember rightly.
7251. So that the committee really had nothing at all to do with the selection of officers, with the exception of striking out certain names? Yes.
7252. The others you sent on to the Military authorities? Then General French and myself went through the list.
7253. By-the-way, General French was favourable to my going, was he not? I do not know that he objected.
7254. He swears that he was favourable? Your name did not come before him, if I remember rightly.
7255. He says it did? If I remember rightly, you did not make a written application. I know your name was brought before the committee by me at the request of somebody else.
7256. The committee, as a committee, took no responsibility with regard to the appointment of officers;—you acted individually, along with General French? Yes; all through.
7257. Where it says “Recommended by the General Officer Commanding” the General takes the full responsibility? Yes; eventually the Government takes the responsibility.
7258. After all, if the Government had desired to appoint any one they could have done it in spite of the committee and in spite of the General;—no commission could be issued without the authority of the Minister of Defence? No.
7259. He could issue any commissions he liked? Well, he might; but you see this was a different Contingent from the others. I do not think he would do so.
7260. But he had the power if he had chosen? Yes; it was left in the hands of the Government.
7261. The appointment of officers must be left in the hands of the Government, there is no other power to grant commissions? No.
7262. So that if the Minister for Defence had been determined that anyone should go he could have granted a commission? I do not know what might have occurred under the circumstances.
7263. It might have been bad taste for him to have done it, but he could have done it? Yes; he could have refused a commission to anybody he liked.
7264. And he could have granted a commission to anyone he liked;—he only has the power to grant commissions in this country? That is right.
7265. So that if he had wanted to use any great influence, say with yourself or with General French, and you had refused to listen to him, he could have gone over your heads and granted a commission to whom he chose? Certainly.
7266. Of course he would have had to take the responsibility for it afterwards? Yes.
7267. Did the Government interfere much with you? No, very little.
7268. Did they give you every assistance? Every assistance they could.
7269. They did not put any obstacle in your way at all? No; quite the opposite.
7270. And they did not want to run the show, I suppose? No, quite the opposite.
7271. They did not interfere with you at all, but gave you every assistance? Yes.
7272. Major Dangar, second in command, was in an Imperial regiment I think at one time? Yes; I think the 13th Hussars.
7273. You had to cable to England for him? Yes.
7274. Was that at your instigation? No. Several officers from Home volunteered. He was one, and there was also a Victorian—either a squatter or a squatter’s son—and several others. The offer was brought before the Military authorities and myself, and we went into the matter, and a cable was sent Home to ask what Major Dangar’s qualifications were, with the result that he was highly recommended. I may say there was a desire on the part of the committee that the Contingent should be officered by military men if possible.
7275. Irrespective of whether they were bushmen? That question did not come forward; not at that time.
7276. If you had a regiment of bushmen officered by men who were not bushmen, the men would, of course, have to obey instructions, and the fact of their being bushmen would not be a bit of good if the officers were not bushmen? I do not agree with you there.
7277. They would have to do what they were told? Yes. But the officer would be a man who knew his duty and was well up in his work, and he would be a good horseman. No man was taken as an officer who was not a good horseman. They were all tested, and quite a number of military men who volunteered were thrown out because they could not ride. The intention was that only men should go who were proved to be good bushmen, and it was not desirable that they should be officered by men who were not capable of riding.
7278. You have done a bit of military service yourself, have you not? Yes.
7279. Where was that? In New Zealand.
7280. Did you belong to a mounted or a foot force? Mounted.
7281. You say the committee preferred military men as officers? Yes.
7282. Can you tell me what would be the special duties (say) of a captain of a squadron, from a military standpoint, on active service? He would have entire charge of the squadron; he would have to lead the squadron as a natural consequence.
7283. But to take charge of a squadron, and to lead a squadron—that could be learned in five minutes, could it not? No.
7284. What would be the difficult part to learn? First, he would have to learn what his duties were; and, secondly, he would have to learn what to do with his men.
7285. But if he were going to capture a kopje he would know that he would not have to leave the men behind and charge the hill himself; a man would not require to be a military authority to know that;—as a matter of fact, what book duties attaching to a soldier are there that you could not learn in a week? That would not teach you your work and how to handle your men.
7286. That would not teach you how to put on side and throw out your chest, but it would teach you all the military orders and commands? You would not learn the duties so quickly as that. 7287.

7287. As a matter of fact, what you want in soldiering, as in everything else, is sound common-sense? J. R. Carey.  
To a great extent, no doubt.

7288. *Chairman.*] You are quite satisfied with regard to Major Dangar that it was not family influence which led to his acceptance? Certainly not. 2 Oct., 1900.

7289. He volunteered by cable? Yes; and we cabled home, and received the information that he was looked upon as a first-class man. Beyond that I do not know anything at all about him.

7290. With regard to the adjutant, Lieutenant Ryrie, were you in consultation with the Major-General in regard to his appointment as adjutant? No, I had nothing specially to do with that matter. He was one of the General's old officers, and he knew more about him than I did. Personally, I knew nothing about him.

7291. Then Captain Larkin seems to have come down to Sydney in the full belief that he was to be adjutant? I do not know from whom he obtained that information, although I believe that by some means he did obtain it. He did not obtain it from me or from the General, so far as I am aware. I do not know whether I am right in mentioning this; but I was informed that there was some conversation between him and Colonel Airey in reference to the matter; but Colonel Airey was not himself appointed at that time.

7292. Did you see Captain Larkin when he came to Sydney? No.

7293. So that you do not know anything at all about him? No; except that I know that he was offered a commission.

7294. He was offered a captaincy was he not? Yes, and he declined it.

7295. He declined it, I believe, because he had been brought to Sydney under the belief, on a communication which he had received from Colonel Airey, that he was to be adjutant? I do not know how that would be, or what his belief was. If I recollect the circumstances rightly, I received some communication on the subject through Colonel Airey, in the shape of a telegram or something of that kind; but beyond giving advice, Colonel Airey was not in a position at the time to do anything, he himself not having been appointed.

7296. Was Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow appointed major shortly afterwards? Yes; he was gazetted, I think.

7297. He resigned in order to go as galloper to General Tucker? Yes.

7298. With regard to the two 1st Lieutenants, Westgarth and Allen, do you know whether or not they were bushmen? I do not remember what Allen's qualifications were, but Westgarth had been in the Artillery.

7299. For about six weeks? I could not say how long.

7300. But you would not consider him a bushman? I know that he was a good horseman, and I believe that he had been in the bush; but I could not say definitely.

7301. He had been employed in his father's office in Pitt-street as a solicitor? I cannot say at this moment what his qualifications as a bushmen were.

7302. He had apparently neither military experience nor bush experience? At the time it was a question of picking out the best men from those who offered. Unfortunately many of those men who had had military experience were not able to ride.

7303. Take the case of Staff Sergeant-major Richards of the Mounted Rifles, who undoubtedly must be a first-class drill, because he has to educate both the officers and men? He would not go.

7304. But he did not get the chance, did he? He had the opportunity, but he would not go.

7305. In what position had he the opportunity to go? In the same position as he had held here.

7306. He applied for a commission? Yes. He would not go unless he got a commission.

7307. Would it not have been better to give a man like that, who had qualified by years of experience in the Imperial Army, who was a Staff Sergeant-major in the Mounted Rifles, and who had had a good deal of bush experience, a commission instead of giving one to young Allen or Westgarth, who had neither of them either bush or military experience? All that I know about Staff Sergeant-major Richards is that he did not impress me from what I saw of him, but I cannot tell you very much about the man.

7308. But you see, Mr. Carey, that it was not for the purpose of impressing you that the men were being sent out? Certainly not; but you were asking me my opinion.

7309. I am asking what your reasons were for not giving this man a commission;—how was it that he did not impress you? I cannot give you any reason as to why Richards was not given a commission; but if you ask me my own opinion concerning the man I will give it to you.

7310. You can give no reason why two young men like Westgarth and Allen, who had neither military nor bush experience, should have been given commissions, while Staff Sergeant-major Richards, who had a great deal of military experience, and who undoubtedly was a first-class man—or he could not hold the position he holds—was rejected;—did any of the relatives or friends of Westgarth or Allen interview you? I do not think so specially. I do not know who the relatives or friends of Allen would be; I do not know him at all.

7311. His father used to be a member of Parliament? Yes. I know now to whom you are referring; but I was not aware of that at the time the selection was made.

7312. It seems that we had great difficulty in regard to nearly every Contingent, with the exception of the first, in getting to know why certain things were done. It is possible that both Westgarth and Allen might make very good officers; but what the committee wish to ascertain is why, having neither bush nor military experience, they were chosen in preference to other experienced men? So far as Westgarth is concerned, he has been taken out of the bushmen and transferred to the Royal Artillery.

7313. I have merely mentioned Richards' case because he happens to be at the head of the list; but there may be many other similar cases of men of equal experience being rejected;—why should these boys have been selected while an old experienced soldier like Richards was put aside? If you ask me my opinion of Richards it is that his heart was not in going. What he really wanted to do was to better his position. But for the chance which was offered to him to do that I do not think he would have offered to go. That was not the kind of man we wanted. He himself told me that but for the opportunity to improve his position he would not have volunteered. Our idea was that the men who went should be purely volunteers, having their whole heart and soul in the movement. When it came to the selection of officers to go with the Contingent, the applicants were all gone through by the Major-General and myself and without respect of persons or anything else. If the applicants were what they stated themselves to be they

- J. R. Carey. they were sent into camp, and some were thrown out from being unable to ride. Those with military experience got the first opportunity; and from time to time other men were sent into camp to take the places of those who had failed to pass the riding test. When we could not obtain men who had had any military experience we took the best men from among those who had had bush experience. For example, Mr. Moore—who I see has been recommended for honors—was a station manager for ten or twelve years. He was picked, as being a bushman, when military men were not available. Some of the men put forward very peculiar conditions. One man said he would not go unless he got a command; and another man said he would not go unless he were allowed to drill his troops for three or four months beforehand. All sorts of conditions of that sort were put forward by applicants, and they, of course, became impossible.
- 2 Oct., 1900. 7314. *Mr. Wilks.*] You did not believe in these men who insisted upon certain conditions? No. It seemed to me that what we wanted were pure volunteers, and that the men should go with a good will or not at all. I would rather have a good bushman than a military man who was not going with his heart and soul in the movement.
7315. *Chairman.*] How many names did the committee strike off the list? Not many; I could not give you the exact number; but there were, perhaps, half a dozen.
7316. Do you not think it would have been better to send the whole of the names on with any comment which the committee chose to make upon them? I think that, in every case, the letter in which the application was made was sent on.
7317. But if the committee decided that certain names were to be struck out, it would not be of much use to send on the letter;—would it not have been better for the committee simply to offer their reasons to the Military authorities for thinking that certain men should not go, and then to leave the responsibility with them? The committee could do as they liked, so far as that is concerned; I was only one member of the committee.
7318. Would not the course I suggest have been more satisfactory;—although you say that the Military authorities had the appointment of the officers, the fact remains that the committee did, in certain cases, strike men's names off the list? No doubt they did.
7319. Would it not have been better to leave the responsibility with the Military authorities entirely? The committee went through the list in the first instance, and the selection of those who remained was left to the Military authorities. The Major-General and I went through the names together.
7320. Did you, or the committee, get the Premier to send a cable to the Imperial authorities, asking them whether Major Thompson might take the command? The committee had nothing to do with that.
7321. A cable was sent, I believe? The Minister would have to answer that question.
7322. Did you ask him to send a cable to that effect? No; personally, I did not ask him to do so.
7323. Did any of your committee ask him? Not to my knowledge.
7324. You do not know whether or not such a cable was sent? I believe a cable was sent.
7325. Did the committee insist upon Colonel Airey taking the command? No.
7326. I believe the condition was laid down that no trooper over the age of 40 would be accepted;—is that so? I am not sure, at this moment, whether any age was definitely fixed; but I think it must have been so.
7327. A circular was sent out to the effect which I have named;—would that have been sent out without the authority of the committee? No doubt whatever the circular contained was sent out with their authority.
7328. So that 40 would be the extreme age if the circular stated so? I do not remember the age of 40 being stated.
7329. But if a circular to that effect were sent out, it must have been done with the authority of the committee? I presume so.
7330. Colonel Airey was not under the age of 40? The circular was not sent out with regard to the officers, but as to the troopers.
7331. Then the officers apparently received more consideration than did the troopers? If you call that consideration.
7332. For instance, officers were taken without bush or military experience; but you would not take a trooper unless he had had some bush experience? No, certainly not; that was decided.
7333. Then again, a trooper would not be accepted if he were over 40 years of age, whereas officers were accepted at any age;—was not that somewhat unfair to the troopers? I do not think so, at all.
7334. Had not the troopers the same right to consideration as the officers? It was a question of making up a Contingent of a certain class of men. We decided what the class of men were to be. It was not at all a Government question; it was for the Government afterwards to ask the Imperial authorities to accept the men.
7335. But I am talking just now of the committee;—do you not think the committee were extending to the officers consideration which the troopers did not receive? It was difficult to get officers at all.
7336. But were there not as many as 170 applicants? Yes; and they were a very bad lot at that. A large number who could not ride were thrown out on the very first day, although they were military men.
7337. But you would not expect a "footie" to be able to ride? We did not intend to send men in charge of bushmen who could not ride.
7338. But surely any number of capable, intelligent bushmen could be found? Some of the officers were bushmen.
7339. You say that Mr. Moore had no previous military experience, and that he has, nevertheless, distinguished himself? Yes, and there was also Pockley, who had had no military experience; but who has also distinguished himself.
7340. Was Gell a bushman? Yes.
7341. And Cornwall? I forget. I fancy he was; but the list of applicants is in the hands of the General.
7342. Anyhow Colonel Airey was not a bushman? No.
7343. And he was over 40? I presume so.
7344. But he could ride? Yes.
7345. Who judged the riding? There was a committee appointed to judge the riding in the first instance, and they were added to afterwards. I, myself, was upon the committee, but I had no time to attend to the tests. Colonel Airey was one of the committee, and Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was another.
7346. Was Mr. Fetherstonhaugh upon the riding committee of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent? Yes.
7347. You are sure of that? Yes. 7348.

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7348. Did he take any active interest in the matter ;—in judging the riding? Yes.
7349. Are you aware that at a great many tests no other member of the committee was present but an old gentleman named Green? I do not believe that to be the case.
7350. But your belief will not alter the fact? If it be a fact. I, myself, do not think such a thing could occur.
7351. There are plenty of witnesses who are prepared to swear to it; I, myself, witnessed it on two or three occasions? Are you referring to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.
7352. Yes; Mr. Chanter was with me on one occasion? Are you sure that Mr. Green was judging at the time?
7353. Yes? Then I should like to know how he became aware of the fact.
7354. A couple of men I knew happened to pass their riding tests while I was there? I never heard of Mr. Green being the sole judge, and I do not think it can have happened.
7355. Who attended to the horse-buying;—was that done by the Military authorities, or by the committee? It was done by the Military authorities and myself, not by the committee. Mr. Atkinson also purchased some of the horses.
7356. I believe he says he bought ten on one occasion. Have you heard of any complaints which have been made in regard to the distribution of the luxuries which were presented to the Contingent by different citizens? I only know of what I saw in the newspapers.
7357. You have received no direct communications upon the subject? None.
7358. Has Colonel Airey reported to your committee from time to time? No; we have had nothing from Colonel Airey.
7359. Do you not think you ought to have had some information from him from time to time? I have had one letter from him, and that is all, I think.
7360. Do you not think it was the duty of Colonel Airey to periodically report to you as chairman of the committee while the committee lasted? I think he might have done so; but, unfortunately, he has not. Whatever he reported would, I presume, come through the General.
7361. You have closed the committee now? So far, yes.
7362. But you have actually closed the committee;—it is disbanded, is it not? I do not know that it is disbanded. We have had a meeting, and handed over the balance of the money to the Government.
7363. And the balance of liabilities? I do not know that there are any liabilities. There is a surplus, so far as I am aware.
7364. For how long were the committee responsible? For six months.
7365. The Government now has to carry the baby? As I say, I do not think there are any liabilities. On the contrary, there was a surplus of about £300. I take it that the Imperial Government will pay the men at the rate at which they are paying the Rhodesian Horse, and that will be quite as much as they would receive under their original pay. While they were in Rhodesia the Imperial Bushmen were getting the pay of the Rhodesian Horse. If the Imperial Government paid our bushmen at the same rate it would mean £15,200 of extra pay. They paid the Imperial Bushmen, while they were out of Cape Colony, 5s. a day instead of 1s. 2d. a day. The Imperial rate would be equal to, say, £3,800 per month, and the difference in the four months of April, May, June, and July would mean a credit of £15,200, either to the Government or some one else. Whether the men would get the pay twice over or not I do not know.
7366. But the Imperial Bushmen were taken over under special conditions? There is no reason, as far I can see, why they should not pay our men the same rate that they are paying other men who are doing the same work.
7367. But did they? I do not know, I should say they would.
7368. Take the men in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, colonial forces which the Imperial Government has specially got together themselves, they are paying them at rates varying from 7s. to 10s., but they did not pay every man in the Canadian Contingent the same rate; they paid them the same as the Tommies—1s. 2d. per day? I do not know, as a matter of fact, what they are paying, but I do not see why the Imperial authorities should not pay our men the extra rate.
7369. But they have not done so? I do not know that they have not, and I do not know that they will not.
7370. You do not know anything at all about the matter of course; but it is hardly fair to imagine that they will do what you suppose when they have not done so in regard to other forces? It seems reasonable to imagine it, looking at the matter from my point of view.
7371. We have sworn evidence to the contrary? I am not prepared to answer your question beyond saying that from my point of view it is not unreasonable to expect that the Imperial authorities should do what I suggest.
7372. Do you think it would be reasonable for them to do so with some men and not others? Our bushmen were practically in the same position as were the Imperial Bushmen and the Rhodesian Horse.
7373. But the Imperial authorities would not have bothered you at all in the matter if they were going to do what you suggest, they could have obtained the men on their own? They might have done so, of course.
7374. At the present time the Government have to pay the men, your money having run out sometime ago? Our six months is up.
7375. After paying the men for the six months you have £300 left? Yes.
7376. And since the expiration of the six months the Government has had to take over the responsibility? Yes.
7377. The Government also have to take over the responsibility of looking after the wives and families of those who may be killed? After the six months.
7378. But the Government would have had to do that before the expiry of the six months, because you had no money which you could devote to that purpose? We guaranteed the whole matter for six months, and for that period we carried out our undertaking.
7379. But as regards any casualty which occurred before the expiry of the six months, you have not been able to deal with them? They have not come before us yet.
7380. But if they had, you would have been unable to deal with them? We could have done so. If the fund were exhausted, it would be possible I think to raise another fund for that purpose. I do not at all doubt but the public would have come forward to assist us as they have done in the past.

J. R. Carey. 7381. But the fact is that at the present time the Government has to bear the whole cost of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent;—it has to take over the whole responsibility? I myself should think that the Imperial Government were doing it.

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7382. But you have nothing to show that the Imperial Government look at the matter in that way? I have nothing to show that they will not.

7383. But there is a great difference between showing that they will not, and showing that they will; you must be able to show some reasonable evidence of the likelihood of their doing it, and that you seem unable to do; then there are the wounded to be considered;—several members of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent have already returned? One or two have returned, I think, who never went beyond Capetown.

7384. I am not speaking of those who did not go beyond Capetown; there are, I think, about a dozen who have returned who went right up to Buluwayo;—are you aware whether the Government are looking after them? I suppose the Government are looking after them.

7385. That would show, would it not, that the Government is really responsible? The Government were prepared to assist us in any shape or form from the very beginning.

7386. We know that some of our citizens contributed very generously, but in all cases where it is necessary to raise a military force the Government must be responsible;—is not that so? They must be responsible, because, in the first place, a force cannot be offered to the Imperial Government except through the local Government.

7387. You could not start to raise and equip a force without the sanction of the Government? No.

7388. If you did so you might possibly be hanged for trying to raise a rebellion? It might be so.

7389. It would depend greatly, of course, upon the circumstances of the country at the time;—I suppose you have no doubt that if you tried to do such a thing in South America they would soon have you strung up? We are not living under a South American Government I am happy to say.

7390. *Mr. Wilks.*] In the composition of what was called the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, the object of the committee was to obtain an effective fighting machine for the campaign in South Africa? Yes.

7391. You desired to obtain a body of men who would be useful as scouts and so forth? Yes; that was the idea we had.

7392. Your idea was to raise a body of men who would be self-reliant, who were accustomed to hardships, and freedom from ordinary military restraint;—you wanted to raise a useful but lightly-equipped force? Yes. I should mention that we endeavoured to make the equipment as light as possible. I argued the matter with the General on several occasions from that standpoint,—that is with the object of reducing the weight which the men had to carry.

7393. That was your reason for stipulating that the rank and file must be bushmen? Yes.

7394. Did it not occur to you that the officers should also be bushmen? The officers necessarily had to come from among those who volunteered—from those who sent in applications.

7395. You gave those who had had bush experience the preference? Not in every case. The committee in fact thought that the Contingent should be officered by military men.

7396. And if they had had bush experience in addition to their military qualifications so much the better? Yes; the feeling was that, if possible, men with good bush experience should be picked.

7397. Did I understand you to say that the men who volunteered as officers were, taken as a whole, a very poor lot? Some of them were very poorly qualified. A number of them were disqualified on the first day from being unable to ride.

7398. Had you any further knowledge of those who were rejected? We read very carefully through the applications they sent in, and many of the applicants were personally quite unknown to myself and to other members of the committee. So far as I am concerned, I knew very little of them, except what I could gather from a careful reading of their applications.

7399. The men who volunteered as officers were, as a rule, not up to the standard you expected? The fact was that the best men in Military circles had already left for the front.

7400. The class of men suitable for officers had been depleted, and as there were very few left, you had to make up the number by taking the best you could from a very bad lot? That is about the case. I think as many as sixteen men were on the first day thrown out because they were unable to ride.

7401. I understand you to say that there were only two meetings of the general committee? That is all.

7402. Then all the work of organisation, the selection of officers, and so forth, was left to the executive committee? Yes.

7403. And the executive committee, you say, left the matter to you? The executive committee left the matter to the Government, and the Government asked me to act.

7404. Is it not the fact that you yourself did the major part of the work of the executive before the Government stepped in? I think it was on the 8th January that we handed the matter over to the Government. The resolution of the committee was in these terms: "That the chairman arrange with the Government to take over the details of sending the Bushmen's Contingent to South Africa, the executive committee reserving to itself the right to nominate the men." I gave that resolution to the Premier, and he asked me to see the Major-General, and to go into the matter with him.

7405. You say that the matter was handed over to the Government on the 8th January? Yes.

7406. And after that date the whole of the appointment of officers was with the Military authorities? I was in communication with the General on the subject from the beginning to the end.

7407. I understand that the Military authorities and you yourself acted in conjunction, and that the executive committee vanished, as far as the appointment of officers was concerned? What was done in regard to the appointment of officers was this: a list of all the applicants was read out to the committee, and they objected to anyone to whom they might wish to object.

7408. Before you submitted the list of officers to the Military authorities a certain number—about six, I think—were eliminated by the committee? Yes; I could not give the exact number.

7409. One of the six was the chairman of this committee? Yes.

7410. For what position did he apply? I do not know that he applied for any particular position. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Sleath did not apply either personally or by letter. I certainly do not remember his applying to me.

7411. Then how did his name come before the executive? It came before the executive because it was mentioned to me that Mr. Sleath would like to have a commission. I myself brought the matter before the executive.

7412. I suppose the person who mentioned the matter to you was a reliable authority;—he would not be likely to do so without the permission of Mr. Sleath? Certainly not, I should say. 7413.



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7413. Who was the gentleman who mentioned his name to you? The Minister for Defence.
7414. In the ordinary way the applications, I suppose, were sent in to him, and were forwarded to the executive? I do not remember Mr. Sleath's application coming to me.
7415. Do you remember his name being eliminated? Yes. I recollect putting the matter before the committee.
7416. Would you be surprised to know that it was in February that the application came before you? I should not be at all surprised to discover that that was so.
7417. I thought you said you finished your work on the 8th January? The whole of the applications which came in up to the very last were read out to the committee, and they objected to any name to which they wished to object. Their objection was then made known to the Military authorities.
7418. I understood that the whole matter was handed over to the Military authorities on the 8th January? Yes; but all the applications which were made before and after that date came through me.
7419. You dealt with applications upon your own responsibility after the 8th January? I put the whole of the names before the committee.
7420. As late as February? Yes; some of the applications came in, I think, as late as April, and they were all submitted to the executive as they came in from day to day.
7421. Was there any strong reason against Mr. Sleath being enrolled? I do not remember the reason; there is nothing in the minutes stating the reason.
7422. No resolution was carried by the executive assigning any reason why his name should not be forwarded to the Military authorities? No reason was assigned.
7423. But by mutual consent the name was erased? By the decision of the majority.
7424. I suppose Mr. Sleath's name was submitted to the committee without any comment? It was submitted in the list of names.
7425. It was not stated that he applied for any particular position;—he did not ask for the colonelcy, for instance? He did not ask me for anything. I do not remember seeing his application.
7426. Were you advised by the Minister for Defence what position Mr. Sleath would like;—was it pointed out to you that he would like the position of subaltern or colonel, or what was said? I understood that he wished to go as a commissioned officer, that was all.
7427. It may have been as captain or in any other rank, as far as you remember? Yes.
7428. You do not know that he applied for a subaltern's commission? I remember that the word "commission" was used; but I do not think there was any designation of rank.
7429. Then, we are to understand that, with the exception of the first and final meeting of the general committee, it was not considered necessary to call that committee together? It was not thought necessary.
7430. *Mr. Chanter.*] What was the basis upon which you selected troopers for the Contingent;—what were the requisites? They were to be bushmen—good horsemen and good shots.
7431. How did you satisfy yourselves that the men were bushmen? Every attempt was made to find out whether they were or were not, both from the references which they brought with them and from the information which they volunteered. Every man was supposed to get a certificate from the inspector of police in the district, from his last employer, or from someone else, showing that he was a bushman.
7432. As far as you could see, was this condition complied with by the applicants in all cases? I did not go through the whole list myself, but Mr. Atkinson went through it. He himself is a squatter, and ought to know something about the matter. He took the matter upon his own shoulders.
7433. Have you a list of the selected men? No; but the names were all published in the *Gazette*.
7434. *Chairman.*] Do you know that in that list the men are wrongly described in nearly every case? Do you mean in the *Gazette*?
7435. I mean in the list the Government have? I know that my description and that of the Government do not agree in regard to the initials.
7436. It is evident that the Government are wrong, wherever they obtained the information? I do not know where they got the names from. I suppose they were obtained when the men were enrolled.
7437. *Mr. Chanter.*] Did the executive receive any complaint from a trooper named Alfred Cook? I do not remember it.
7438. He says that he was selected at the last moment on board the "Atlantian"? I do not know how the men were selected at the last moment. They ought to have been selected from the next best men; but in the last day or so everything was done in a rush.
7439. *Chairman.*] Cook says he was selected as the vessel was passing through the heads? I suppose they found they were short of a man and they took him.
7440. *Mr. Chanter.*] I should like to know who was responsible for his selection, because, according to his own evidence, he was put in the guard-room three times on the trip over to Capetown? He would be selected by Colonel Airey, I presume.
7441. Who were the committee appointed to make the riding tests? I do not know that I can remember the whole of the names at this moment, but there was first of all myself.
7442. Was Lieutenant Green not appointed? No. I think in the first instance there were Mr. Kilgour, myself, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. P. H. Morton.
7443. Was not Colonel Airey amongst those appointed? He was appointed afterwards, when it was found that some of the gentlemen appointed could not attend. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was also appointed afterwards. I do not know that Lieutenant Green was ever on the committee; he was there as one of the Military employees for the time being to assist in the camp.
7444. By whose authority would he act upon the riding committee? I do not know that he had any power to act.
7445. I, myself, saw him acting on several occasions? I know that he was there assisting to bring up the men and form them into line, and that sort of thing, but I do not think his opinion was taken in the matter of riding.
7446. *Chairman.*] Mr. Chanter, and I, and others were out there, and on one occasion Lieutenant Green was the only man acting apparently? I am not aware of it. It is an extraordinary thing if it were the case.
7447. Mr. Chanter saw him acting on more than one occasion alone as a judge of riding;—he was acting on one occasion with an officer now deceased, named Robinson, I think, who was taken from one of the men-of-war? I know nothing of it.

7448.

J. R. Carey. 7448. *Mr. Chanter.*] Were you informed that several troopers had passed the riding test who had never been over the jumps at all? Yes; and they were sent back again and tested.

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7449. How many were in that position? I do not remember. I remember one man being sent back a second time, because I saw him riding myself, and I said that whoever passed him ought not to have done so, because he was not a capable horseman.

7450. Did you discover who impersonated these men? I do not think it could be found out. I myself tried to make the discovery.

7451. We have had a good deal of evidence as to the appointment of officers;—do you know who was responsible for the appointment of the non-commissioned officers? The non-commissioned officers were to a certain extent recommended by Colonel Airey after he was appointed. They were all sent into camp to be tested—both the applicants and those who were picked out in the first instance, and afterwards the recommendation of the Colonel had a good deal to do with their selection.

7452. What was the test? They were put through drill, I believe, to ascertain what they were capable of doing.

7453. I presume you know that in a great many cases the non-commissioned officers chosen had no previous military experience? The same state of things obtained with regard to the officers. There was no possibility of getting men with military experience.

7454. Was Colonel Airey not acquainted with the fact that among the non-commissioned officers were men who had had only bush experience, and no military experience? When the applications were sent in and tested it was found that some of the men were not smart enough for the positions for which they applied, and it was thought that it would be better in some cases to have a bushman who had had no previous military experience than to have an incapable man who had had previous military experience.

7455. As far as you are aware, did Colonel Airey make any effort to obtain as non-commissioned officers men of first-class bush experience who also had had military experience as against those who had had no military experience? All those who sent in applications had a fair opportunity of showing what they were capable of doing if it was considered worth while to give them the opportunity. In the case of some of the applicants it was not considered worth while to afford them the opportunity; but all who sent in applications who were considered likely men were sent into camp for the express purpose of being tested.

7456. Were only those who made applications considered? Others were recommended by the Colonel because they showed themselves energetic and smart.

7457. Did your committee at any time receive from South Africa any report as to the way in which the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent and their officers were carrying out their duties? We have received none directly.

7458. Have you received any indirectly? None, except what we saw in the Press.

7459. You are aware that in the Press letters were published from several troopers stating that the officers appointed to command the Bushmen's Contingent were degraded in the presence of the Imperial officers? I saw it stated somewhere, but I am not inclined to believe it. I do not believe the contents of all these letters written by disappointed individuals.

7460. Did you hear, directly or indirectly, any complaints in reference to the distribution of the food supplies? None, except what I saw in the Press.

7461. Are you aware whether the Government have received any report on that matter? I am not aware.

7462. In regard to the free gifts of citizens for the use of the troopers, how were they disposed of? They were sent on board through the Military authorities. The Military authorities received them.

7463. Did your committee receive any intimation at any time as to how they were distributed? We have received no information on that subject, except what we saw in the Press.

7464. The statement has been made on oath that a large consignment of fruit, given for the use of troopers on the "Atlantian," was not distributed among them, but was deliberately thrown overboard;—have you heard that? I think I saw it stated in the Press, but that is not unreasonable. In the first place, you know that fruit is perishable, and if it got into a part of a ship with a lot of horses, what with the contact with ammonia, and the liability of the fruit to damage, you can easily understand that when they got it out for distribution it may have been fit only to throw overboard. I am not stating that it was so, but I do not think the fruit would have been thrown overboard for any other reason than that it was unfit for use. In the case of a large transport, things get stowed away out of sight. You must recollect that the Contingent was got away within a very short space of time, and there were a number of consequent difficulties. Goods such as you mention might be sent on board, and for the time being might be stowed away out of sight. The officers possibly might not have had the time or the opportunity to see that the fruit was put in a place where it could be got at.

7465. *Chairman.*] But 100 cases of apples were put on board at Hobart; they would not be stowed out of sight? I do not think it likely that those cases would be thrown overboard.

7466. Whatever happened, the men did not get them? I cannot account for that.

7467. *Mr. Chanter.*] Then there were non-perishable goods, such as tobacco, which were withheld from the men? I saw through the Press that that had been elicited by your inquiry; beyond that I know nothing of it.

7468. Who would take the responsibility for the distribution of these gifts after they had been received—your executive or the Military authorities? Once the goods were put on board the ship their distribution would be entirely in the hands of the Commanding Officer and his officers.

7469. We have had it stated in evidence by the Military authorities that once they despatched the goods they had nothing more to do with the matter? I presume not; the goods would be on an Imperial ship, and the officer commanding, I should say, would be the responsible man.

7470. If these gifts were not distributed among the men, you think the officer commanding would be responsible? I think so, to some extent—that is, if he got a proper list when he went away. He should have received that from the Military authorities.

7471. In transferring parcels of that kind, would it not be the duty of the Major-General to communicate with the officer in command as to the distribution? I think not; the goods were given as gifts for the men when they left here. The distribution would be entirely in the hands of the officer in command once the goods were put on board the transport. I do not think Major-General French would have anything to do with the goods beyond putting them on board.

7472.

7472. That is the trouble with which the committee are confronted;—no one seems to have had any responsibility in the matter after the goods had been put on board? I think the officer in command would be responsible. J. R. Carey.  
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7473. I know, as a matter of fact, that gifts of clothing were made to certain troopers, and were despatched from here on February last, and up to the 23rd August they had not been delivered. They were sent to the Military authorities at Capetown? It would be altogether a question of what became of them after they reached Capetown. All that the Military authorities here could do would be to send them on to Capetown. It is very much like letters sent to a member of the Contingent. The question is where the letter will find him after it has reached Capetown.

7474. Would it not be the duty of the officer in command of the regiment or squadron to see that the man get these things? They might never reach him.

7475. Then it is quite useless to send them? There is, of course, a risk of sending things of that kind to an individual. Possibly a number of goods and clothing sent from here for hospital purposes, although intended for our troops, would find its way into other hospitals; still some portion of the troops would benefit.

7476. But the donors might not feel satisfied? They must put up with that sort of thing. It is something like writing a letter to a man at the front; it may never reach him, or it may reach him six months after it has been posted.

7477. This Committee is in possession of evidence showing that a large amount of dissatisfaction in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent in South Africa;—would it be possible for your executive to obtain some report from South Africa with regard to these matters, so that the contributors to the fund may be satisfied? The committee is practically defunct now.

7478. Would it not be possible to call them together for that purpose? Such a report as you mention could be obtained through the Government or the Military authorities from the officer in command. That would be the only way to obtain it.

7479. The Military authorities decline to send for such a report? If there were any serious ground for complaint, I take it that the officer in command would report to the General.

7480. But does it not appear to you that as head of the executive committee in receipt of large contributions from the citizens of New South Wales the public should receive some report as to how the funds has been disposed of? Yes; I have given a report as to how every penny has been disposed of.

7481. But I mean as to the effect of the distribution—how much good or harm, for example, has been done? You mean, I suppose, as to what the men have done. I presume we should have a report as to that by and by in some shape or form. From all accounts they are doing remarkably well, and are proving themselves of great use.

7482. Do you not think that a report from your executive would be more satisfactory than one coming through the Government? The executive have no report, and cannot obtain one except through the Commanding Officer.

7483. Would it not be possible for your executive to so represent the matter to the Government that they would obtain such a report;—if the statements which have been made here, on oath, are not correct it is well that the public should know it? I do not know what the statements made have been, but I have seen several statements in the Press which struck me as being remarkably wild.

7484. For instance the statement has been made here, and it has been corroborated that one of the officers approved by your committee and by the Military authorities, was in charge of a convoy of provisions and allowed his men to remain without food for three days, with the exception of one meal;—that is a serious statement to make? In the first place, I do not think that was said of the Bushmen's Contingent, but if it was, then this is not the place to make any inquiry of that kind. The place is at the front, and the inquiry should be made through Lord Roberts.

7485. What I want you to see is that your committee are the proper persons to ascertain if these complaints are or are not well founded? If these reports were given to me I should not object to sending them on to Colonel Airey, and asking him if there were any truth in them.

7486. Would you undertake to make inquiry of the Military authorities as to the reason why Zeerust was abandoned, and a quarter of a million of pounds worth of stores destroyed when the men wanted to defend the place? That would not be a proper thing at all for our committee to inquire into; that would be a question for Lord Roberts, I should say.

7487. But no one will put the query to Lord Roberts? It would be an absurd thing for me to do so. The Government perhaps might think it wise to make such an inquiry; but it would be absurd for us to make it.

7488. Am I correct in saying that your executive undertook the sole responsibility for the Bushmen's Citizens' Contingent for a term of six months? Yes.

7489. The event to which I refer having occurred during that six months, would not your executive, above all others, have a right to demand an explanation? I do not think so. When we sent the men away we handed them over to the Imperial authorities, and they are acting in South Africa as Imperial troops under Lord Roberts. No doubt there are many cases where men have had to go upon short rations and where it has been impossible to avoid it. Such things are occasionally unavoidable in a campaign of that kind.

7490. We have had strong evidence here as to the men being short of rations? I do not think much of the evidence of individual men who return from a campaign of this kind.

7491. *Chairman*] You would prefer the evidence of some one who has not been there? No; but disappointed individuals come back and make all sorts of wild statements.

7492. Why do you say "disappointed men;" some of the men who have returned have been wounded? That, of course, would be a different matter.

7493. Others have contracted fever and have been sent back? The only members of the Bushmen's Contingent that I am aware of who have come back are men who have never been further than Capetown.

7494. Mr. Cook, for example? One man called at my office, but I do not know his name. I told him that he had only taken the place of a better man, and that it was a pity he went.

7495. I am referring now to the case of the bush baker from Woolloomooloo? The man to whom I am referring came from up-country, because he wanted to be sent back up-country.

7496. *Mr. Chanter.*] We are in this position, as a committee—that if your executive will not make inquiry no other body will do so? Inquiry, I should say, could be made by the Military authorities or by the Government.

7497.

- J. R. Carey. 7497. *Chairman.*] I myself was in South Africa, and saw men going two days without food when they were not fifteen miles from Bloemfontein? Why was that?
- 2 Oct., 1900. 7498. Just because a lot of niggers who were driving the transport did not know anything about it? You might say that that would be the fault of the General Officer in command.
7499. But he was not in command? I mean the officer is in command of the whole.
7500. If you knew more of military matters, you would understand that no one could lay a complaint of a matter of that kind before Lord Roberts;—it would have to be made to the officer in command, and if he were at fault, it is not at all likely that he would report himself? The officer in command must employ juniors to carry out certain details; you see that in every regiment, from the captain down to the corporal. When you are drawing a line as to who the person is of whom you are to make inquiry, I say that the inquiry, if made at all, would have to be made of the General in command.
7501. My own opinion is that we could not make any inquiry from here at all, but that we could make representations to the Military authorities at Home to have an inquiry made, pointing out that sworn evidence made it clear that the men had been needlessly starved? I have never heard that the Bushmen were starved, and I do not know anything about the other men. The Bushmen went, knowing that they would occasionally have to encounter hard times, and they were prepared to see the thing through. The class of men we sent were men who would be prepared to go through any trouble of that kind. I do not think, as a rule, they would be the kind of men to grumble. A few, perhaps, might be inclined to do so, but they are men who had better not have been sent at all.
7502. If the men know that it is impossible to get full rations, they may not grumble, perhaps, at having to take for a short time half rations; but fancy men a quarter of a mile from a convoy of provisions, kept three days without food? Judging from the statements in the newspapers, the Bushmen have not received credit for being without food very long. They are generally credited with having a pair of fowls on each saddle.
7503. But you will see that if each man had a couple of fowls on his saddle, the poultry in South Africa would have to breed pretty quickly to maintain the supply? I do not think the Bushmen are the kind of men to go without tucker, if they could possibly avoid it. Of course, if it were unavoidable, they would have to put up with it like everyone else.
7504. Although food was in sight? That is a question I am not prepared to answer.
7505. Cornelius Danahey, an ex-Member of the Legislative Assembly, was rejected several times;—how was that;—do you know? I know he was rejected; but why, I cannot tell you.
7506. He is a pretty active, smart sort of chap, who can ride pretty well, yet he was several times rejected;—what was the reason? I could not give you the reason.
7507. You are aware that, in defiance of your committee and the Military authorities, he went? I do not know how it was that he was allowed to go, if it be the case that he went.
7508. He certainly went;—I read a most exciting speech which he delivered at Capetown? He would not have gone, any more than would any other man who was rejected, if I had been in command.
7509. How do you account for this bush baker, Alfred Cook, going? I could not say at all.
7510. But some one ought to know about it;—we are being perpetually told that no one knows? He must have represented himself as a bushman, or someone else must have done so.
7511. He tells us that he joined while the transport was going through the Heads? You would have to get information upon that point through the Colonel commanding; I was not at the Heads.
7512. But your committee is responsible; they would have had to pay the man had he remained with the regiment;—did you give the Colonel power to enlist whomsoever he chose? I presume he enlisted a certain number of men at the last moment to fill vacancies.
7513. Did you not have certain rejected men picked out for choice in an emergency? Yes; they were kept in reserve to fill vacancies.
7514. Then, how is it that you gave the Colonel power to enrol this bush baker while there were picked men ready to go? I cannot say how it came to be done. This is the first I have heard of it.
7515. He tells us that Captain Thomas enrolled him when the ship was passing through the Heads;—presumably he did the riding test on deck, jumping over the winch perhaps? Possibly; but you must ask the officer who enrolled him as to that.
7516. Surely you did not give the officers *carte blanche* to enrol whomsoever they chose after they left here? I do not know that anyone was enrolled. I should like to make inquiry into the matter myself and to obtain a little more information about it.
7517. Are you aware that, or have you a report from the Colonel commanding, to the effect that a number of officers did not treat the men with due courtesy;—we are informed by Cook that Sergeant Hurley, Sergeant Myers, Sergeant Airey, and Lieutenant Zouch and one or two others offended in this respect—to put it in the classic language of Cook, he said that he told these men that unless they behaved differently they would find themselves over the ship's side on some dark night;—after being threatened on several occasions in that manner, the officers seem to have behaved with greater courtesy than previously? I should be much inclined to disbelieve it. I know that if a man said such a thing to me he would not have a chance of putting me overboard.
7518. Lieutenant Allen was another officer who, according to Cook, was told that he would have to go overboard unless he mended his ways;—Lieutenant Zouch seems to have apologised to Mr. Cook? I should like to see the evidence to which you refer.
7519. Cook also said, in the course of his evidence, that he was the only straight man on board? I think the whole thing is answered by that one statement—that he was the only straight man out of over 500. I do not think the men you mention are the class of men who would allow themselves to be threatened in the way you describe.
7520. *Mr. Chanter.*] Cook had to be put in the guard-room on three occasions. I suppose there must be, eventually, some report by the officer in command as to why he was put into the guard-room? The Colonel would have some record of the fact, if the man were put into the guard-room on three occasions. It is very clear to me that the man could not have been reliable as a soldier, or in any other capacity.
7521. *Chairman.*] He appears to have been put ashore at Capetown and to have been left there;—do you not think it is injurious to the reputation of the Colony that we should send a man to Capetown and put him ashore there to go begging, and pitching tales about his ill-treatment;—is that not likely to be injurious to the reputation of the Colony? Coping from some men it might be, from other men it would not

not be. I myself should not be inclined to place much confidence in a man who said that he was the only straight man out of 500 men. J. R. Carey.

7522. But you must remember that he had charge of only one ship, the "Atlantian";—if the Military Bushmen's Committee sent the man out to Capetown as a soldier, and it was there found that there was reason to discharge him, would it not be in accordance with all military traditions that he should be sent back again under arrest? The colonel in charge of the regiment would be the man to deal with that matter; I cannot possibly give you his reasons. 2 Oct., 1900.

7523. But could there be any reason for discharging a man on his arrival at Capetown and sending him adrift? There might be sufficient reason for putting him under arrest.

7524. That would be a different thing;—but it seems strange to give a man a free trip to Capetown, and to discharge him there and let him go adrift? He may have asked for his discharge. Besides it is evident that the man must have been a great source of disturbance, and if the troops were going on to Beira at once, the Colonel may have thought it better to give the man his discharge immediately, and so get rid of him.

7525. But they do not do that in the British army or any other army, do they? It might be done under certain circumstances. The Colonel no doubt acted upon his own responsibility. Once he got the man to Capetown he could put him under arrest if he thought proper, but I am only surmising; I cannot say what the Colonel's reasons may have been for acting in the way you describe, if he did so act.

7526. Touching Danahey's case—the committee rejected him, and he appears to have gone into camp, and to have been rejected again? It is possible that he tried to force himself in.

7527. And apparently he succeeded in defiance of your committee and the Military authorities? I do not know how he did it, if that is what you mean. He did not go as a member of the Bushmen's Contingent I take it, and I do not know by what authority he went on board. From all accounts, however, he was on board.

7528. He appears to have arrived in Capetown as a prominent member of the Contingent? I am not aware of that.

7529. I myself happened to read a speech which he made there? I should not feel inclined to take any notice of his speeches.

7530. I am speaking of a speech which he delivered at Capetown? I should take no notice of it. If he forced himself on board ship against instructions, he would be quite capable of making a speech or doing anything else.

7531. He was then enrolled as a member of the Bushmen's Contingent? I am not aware that he was.

7532. But I am assuring you that he was? Are you making that statement of your own knowledge?

7533. Yes? I cannot, of course, contradict you when you say that he was enrolled.

7534. I do not know when he was enrolled, but he arrived at Capetown as a member of the Contingent? He appears to have gone on board, by whose authority I do not know, and he went away with the ship, but not, so far as I am aware, as a member of the Bushmen's Contingent. He appears to have been determined to force himself in.

7535. You see that, notwithstanding all your care and attention, these things occurred;—another man, named Meredith, came back invalided; he also was enrolled on board ship, and I am led to believe that there was a number of others who were enrolled after getting on board? There could not have been many, I think. There may have been a few vacancies at the last moment.

7536. Did you not have a body of thirteen or more men down at the wharf waiting in case there should be vacancies? Yes, and I do not know how it is that they were not taken in preference to others.

7537. Mr. Atkinson swears that he despatched three men to the "Atlantian" while she was lying out in the bay to fill up vacancies, and that they were returned; the statement being that they were not wanted. It appears that, in spite of all your care and attention, a man you rejected not only went to Capetown, but received promotion, landing in Capetown a non-commissioned officer—a corporal? I should like to know how it was done.

7538. So should I, and that is my reason for asking you;—the Military authorities say they do not know, and members of the Bushmen's Committee refer us to the Military authorities? If any officer took a man after he had been rejected by the Bushmen's Committee, I should certainly say he was culpable to some extent.

7539. He was certainly not carrying out the instructions or the intentions of the people who got up the Contingent? No. If such things were done some pressure must have been brought to bear, but I cannot imagine that such things did occur.

7540. We have heard a great deal from time to time about pressure, but we have never been able to locate it? I do not know where the pressure was, but what I say is that I cannot imagine an officer doing such a thing unless pressure were brought to bear. No pressure was brought to bear in regard to the Bushmen's Contingent so far as I am aware.

7541. Some mention of pressure was made by Major-General French, and when it was all boiled down he said that the pressure was in reference to myself;—was any pressure brought to bear upon you in my case? I must confess that no special pressure was brought to bear. I was asked to bring the matter before the committee, and I did so, because I had been asked.

7542. And the committee promptly settled the question? Yes.

7543. When the horses were out at camp, did you take any special note of them? Yes.

7544. Did you notice that many had greasy heels through the heel-straps? Yes.

7545. Did you take measures to prevent it? Yes. Oil was sent out for the special purpose of greasing the straps—that was the only thing that could be done. It is not an unusual thing to occur to young horses, or to horses that are not accustomed to be heel-strapped.

7546. But would the greasy heels be so liable to occur if the straps had been well oiled to start with? The difficulty was that all the saddlery had to be taken as it came in from the factory, just as it was. Sometimes the horses came faster than the means of tying them up.

7547. Did you notice about six weeks ago a statement in the newspapers to the effect that the bushmen had been fully re-equipped—clothing, saddlery, and everything? I do not think I saw that. I saw it stated that the bushmen had been supplied with the military saddles, and that after some two days' marching they had sent back the military saddles and had waited until they had got their own saddles back again.

7548. Where did you see that stated? In the Press.

7549.

J. R. Carey. 7549. Was it stated in a letter from a trooper? I fancy so.

7550. Anything of that nature you all seem to have noticed, but other statements such as I have mentioned to you, you do not seem to have noticed? I think I have noticed nearly everything that has occurred.

7551. But you did not notice the statement to which I now refer—that the New South Wales Bushmen had all been re-equipped? I did not see that statement, nor did I hear of it being made.

7552. You did not see the statement made that their equipment was the worst ever seen in South Africa? No, I saw the opposite.

7553. You and I must read newspapers from different standpoints; as a matter of fact, I produced the statement in the newspaper, and asked the General some questions in reference to it? I never heard of it. The chief things I have noticed have been statements made in the course of this inquiry.

7554. Did you really believe the statement which you saw in the newspapers that the Bushmen had rejected military saddles for the saddles which they took away from here? Yes; and I should not be at all surprised if it turned out to be correct.

7555. Have you had much experience of military saddles? No.

7556. Had you much experience of saddles generally? Yes; I have been riding all my life. I think that in the earlier years of my life, at any rate, I rode more than do most men.

7557. Would you be surprised to learn that all the best experts in Sydney take a different view from yourself with regard to these saddles? I have not expressed any view as to the saddles.

7558. But you say you would not be at all surprised to find that the report that the men preferred their own saddles to the military saddles was true; whereas all the experts we can get in Sydney have expressed the opposite opinion, and have condemned the saddles as being unfit for military purposes? That is a different thing. The question was as to the Bushmen preferring their own saddles to the military saddles they received. The military saddle is certainly the best saddle, but at the same time I am not at all surprised at the Bushmen preferring their own saddles. The great object was to reduce weight. No military saddles were obtainable here at the time, and we had to take the best we could get.

7559. Still you say it is very likely the men would discard the military saddles and take back their own? Yes; because the military saddles supplied to them may have been bad ones. You find contractors cheating the Imperial authorities as well as other authorities.

7560. You are aware that there is only one type of military saddle—the panel saddle? Yes; but saddles of the same type may be good or bad saddles.

7561. But do you know that the Military authorities would probably offer one pattern, and that one contractor would supply the saddles? It would not invariably follow under such circumstances that the whole of the saddles would be good.

7562. But they would have to be all passed, and it would not be likely to happen that some hundreds of saddles supplied to the Bushmen would be all bad, while all other military saddles were good? I am not prepared to answer that question, because I am not acquainted with all the circumstances. Under any contract you may have a supply of good and bad saddles. It is known all the world over that contractors have supplied bad material to the British Army.

7563. Not only to the British Army, but sometimes to the Colonial Army? Yes. In our case it was Hobson's choice; we had to pick up the best we could at the time. I went down with Major-General French, and we bought about twenty-seven saddles in order to test the men at riding. We had to have some saddles ready for this purpose, and we could not get them in any other way; we had to go out and buy them.

7564. While we may admit it was a case of Hobson's choice, your evidence would lead one to believe that even under those conditions, taking what you could, the saddles which you obtained were superior to the British military saddles? I do not think I said that.

7565. Perhaps not in so many words, but that is the inference to be drawn from your statement? I did not mean you to infer anything of the kind. I merely stated what had appeared in the Press—that the men, after two days' marching, sent back the military saddles, and waited for their own saddles.

7566. And you said you were not surprised to hear it? I was not surprised.

7567. The inference being that, if men had to send back for their own saddles, they thought them superior? There must have been some cause for it, of course, but what the cause was I do not know. Therefore I am not prepared to answer your question.

7568. Are you aware that tobacco and other goods contributed by Mrs. Usher and others, for the use of the Contingent, were sold to the men on board? I was not aware of that, and I should be surprised to hear that it was the case.

7569. We are informed, also, that beer and spirits, which were also contributed for the use of the Contingent were sold to the men? It must have been done by the ship, I should imagine, if it were done at all.

7570. We are informed that it was done by the Quartermaster; the intention was, when the goods were contributed, that the men should have them doled out in small quantities when required;—is not that so? The goods were the gift from the people to the whole Contingent. The officers naturally would be responsible for the distribution.

7571. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to the qualifications of the Bushmen; particular tests in riding were conducted? Yes.

7572. Various gentlemen officiated as judges? Yes.

7573. Did you yourself officiate on this occasion? I do not think I was ever present; I was one of the committee, but I never took any active part in the tests.

7574. Were you in receipt of complaints from skilled riders as to the method in which the riding tests were conducted? No; I conducted some of the tests in connection with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent; but not in connection with the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

7575. Did you hear of any complaints as to the class of horses used at the riding tests? I do not think the class of horses used would make much difference.

7576. Was it a fair test to a man to be brought to a hurdle on a horse that had never jumped one? If a horse balked, and the man was able to keep on well, I should probably be inclined to give him a pass more quickly than I would give a pass to a man whose horse skimmed over the hurdle.

7577. The evidence is that some of the horses fell on the men, and that they had never seen a fence before? I do not think that that is the case.

7578. Did you hear it stated? No.

7579.



7579. Do you think it a fair thing to take a horse twelve or fourteen years old, that has never jumped before, and to ask men to take it over a hurdle, and the horse failing to jump, to disqualify the man for being unable to ride? I do not think any men would be disqualified under such circumstances. I myself certainly would not disqualify them, other things being equal. J. R. Carey. 2 Oct., 1900.

7580. Have you heard that any men were disqualified under such circumstances? No.

7581. It has been shown that an expert rider, who has taken prizes at various shows round the country—Frank Rudd—who is recognised throughout the Murrumbidgee as a crack rough rider, was disqualified by Colonel Airey because he could not ride, the horse upon which he was put refusing to take the jump? Do you say it has been sworn on oath that Rudd was disqualified for that reason?

7582. Yes? In the first place, I should like to know how the reason came to be known, because, as a rule, if a man is disqualified no reason is given. I do not think Colonel Airey would be likely to disqualify a man because the horse he was riding could not jump or because it fell.

7583. Do you not think it rather remarkable that a man who is generally recognised as a crack rough-rider, and who was practically bred in the saddle, should be disqualified by Colonel Airey as a man who could not ride? I should think it unfortunate if it were the case.

7584. Is it not peculiar? I do think it peculiar, if it be the case.

7585. Suppose that has been sworn on oath, and the statement has not been contradicted? There may be some other reason for the disqualification; of course, I cannot say what the reason may have been.

7586. Do you not think there must have been something peculiar about the riding tests if a man with such qualifications as Rudd possessed could be disqualified? The man for some reason may have been unlucky. I know that I had already passed men for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, and they asked me to give them another trial. I said, "What do you want another trial for when you have passed?" They thought they had not passed because the horse had not jumped; but they had showed that when the horse balked they were able to sit him, and were good riders.

7587. Do you think that if a man were the boldest rider in the world, and he were put on a horse that had never jumped, and the horse failed to jump, it could be said that that man was subjected to a fair test? The failure of the horse to take the jump certainly would not prove whether or not the man could ride.

7588. Do you think it a fair test to ask a man to take a horse over a hurdle, and because the horse fails to take the hurdle to disqualify him? I cannot imagine anyone disqualifying a man for such a reason.

7589. What reason operated in your mind, and in the mind of Colonel Airey, for bringing horses to a jump which had never before jumped? Well, we had to take the horses to test the men as the horses came in.

7590. But could you not test the horses first? You must put men on to them to discover what the horses can do. It is not at all necessary that the men should make the horses jump in order to qualify them as riders.

7591. Why were the hurdles put there then? They were one of the tests. It was not at all necessary that the men should make the horses jump. A man might be in appearance a very slovenly rider, and yet might be a good bush rider. A slovenly rider may have been accidentally disqualified quite irrespective of whether his horse jumped or not.

7592. Rudd says he was disqualified because his horse did not take the hurdle? That may have been Rudd's own reason; a man is disqualified and he naturally assigns a reason himself for his disqualification.

7593. *Chairman.*] When it was explained to Colonel Airey what a bloomer he had made he sent word to Rudd that it was all right, and he then passed him? Of course I cannot answer for what Colonel Airey may have done.

7594. But you were trying to do so? No; I was endeavouring to answer for myself.

7595. *Mr. Meagher.*] Is it not strange that Rudd having been rejected he should have been passed afterwards without a fresh test? I do not know what was done in his case. They generally put down various points for a man's riding, and possibly Rudd may have got a number of points one after the other.

7596. *Chairman.*] That is not answering Mr. Meagher's question. He asks you whether it is not peculiar that a man should be first rejected, and then that he should be afterwards passed without a further test? I certainly think it was peculiar if such a thing were done.

7597. We have it stated in evidence? It may be evidence to this extent—that the man who was rejected was stating his own reason for his rejection.

7598. Not at all? Then I should like to see the evidence. I do not see how it is possible for any man to state the reason for his rejection unless the judges should happen to have told him. Ordinarily the judges would simply tell a man "You are rejected" without assigning any reason. Perhaps you are stating the opinion which the man himself assigned.

7599. That is not the case? Then I should not feel inclined to take any notice of what is said, because it is merely hearsay. Does the man tell you that Colonel Airey rejected him for any special reason. I was present when the man came to Colonel Mackay and told him that he had been rejected because he could not ride. Colonel Mackay said, "Good God! what are they thinking of." Colonel Mackay went to Colonel Airey and told him in my presence who the man was, and Colonel Airey then said, "I suppose I have made a mistake." That explanation, I think, answers the whole matter.

*Mr. Meagher.*] Mr. McIvor gave the following evidence:—

4440. From what you have seen, do you think that Lieutenant-Colonel Airey is really a good judge either of horseflesh or horsemanship? I should be very sorry to judge with him in the show-ring, because we should have very big differences. He never paid sufficient regard to the horse's feet, and one of the most essential things in Africa, and, indeed, anywhere, is to have a sure-footed horse.

4441. You said that he rejected one man for his riding, who had taken prizes in the show-ring? Yes, at the Wagga Show, not once, but repeatedly. I judged him once at Wagga, and he was given the prize as champion horseman, and there were thirty or forty other competitors, all pretty good riders.

4442. Do you remember his name? Yes—poor Andrews, who died at Capetown. He was so cut up about this that he would not go with the mounted rifles. He went over to the Cape, and joined the Australian Horse, and was immediately made a corporal.

4443. Do you know of any others who were rejected, and afterwards shown to be good horsemen? I saw three distinct cases of personation; men who wanted to go, and could not ride, found substitutes to pass the riding test.

4444. Did you know a trooper called Rudd? Yes, very well—Frank Rudd.

4445. Did you ever see him ride? Yes; that is a case that slipped my memory. I think he is about as good a horseman as you could find in Australia—an all-round horseman.

4446. He is considered a crack rough rider? Yes.

4447.

J. R. Carey. 1447. Do you know whether he was rejected? Yes; I know he was, and I made representations to Colonel Airey about him too. It was the most ridiculous thing in the world. I would back him against any man on the ground as an all-round horseman. Probably he was a little rough; but as a horseman he was a really good man.

2 Oct., 1900.

7600. You see that Mr. McIvor, who was on the ground, made representations, not only with regard to Rudd, but also with regard to another man who had taken prizes against thirty competitors;—is it not peculiar that both of these men should have been rejected by Colonel Airey? I think it is.

7601. There would be no difficulty in a man who had been amongst horses a good deal detecting whether a horse had done collar-work? There would not be much difficulty, I think.

7601½. If Mr. McIvor, who was on the ground every day for a considerable time, expresses the opinion that a number of the horses out there were old 'bus horses, would you say that his opinion would be likely to be correct? I do not know that I should value his opinion very much.

7602. Would you say that there were no 'bus horses there? I would not say that there were none if he says that there were a great number.

7603. He says in his evidence: "I may say that there were a great many 'bus horses among the horses of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent"? I have no doubt there were some; but if he says there were a great number, I do not agree with him.

7604. Mr. McIvor gave the following evidence:

Did you personally recognise these horses as having served in a 'bus? Yes; you can always tell a horse that has done a lot of collar-work. A trained eye will always distinguish such a horse.

Were any of these 'bus horses among the number of those which passed the inspection of the nine officers whom you mentioned? Yes; scores of them.

Do you think he is correct? I am not prepared to say anything at all about his opinion. I have my own views in regard to it; but it is not necessary, I think, that I should express them.

7605. But suppose he states a certain fact—that scores of 'bus horses were passed? He states that as a fact, but I do not state it as a fact. Mr. McIvor may state it as his opinion, but he cannot state it as a fact.

7606. But he does state it as a fact; can you contradict him;—will you swear that scores of 'bus horses were not passed? I say that it is not a fact.

7607. Will you swear it? Yes. Scores of 'bus horses were not passed by me, at any rate.

7608. How many horses did you pass? I cannot say how many, but I passed a great number. There were over 600 horses; some of them were given to us and some of them were bought.

7609. Did you pass one-half of them? I could not say. They all went more or less through my hands.

7610. *Chairman.*] Then there may have been scores of 'bus horses? Scores would be a large number.

7611. Suppose there were two score? I take it that when a man says scores he means more than that.

7612. *Mr. Chanter.*] What were the points in the riding tests, and how were they distributed? I could not say; I never attended upon the riding committee.

7613. *Chairman.*] It seems impossible to get information in regard to these points; the Military authorities refer us to you, and you refer us to the Military authorities? I do not exactly understand what it is you wish to discover.

7614. We wish to discover generally whether the management of the Military and Civil authorities was what it ought to have been; we think that the Committee has a right to know the facts;—if a man puts himself up as a judge of riding, and rejects two of the best horsemen in Australia, do you not think the public have a right to be made acquainted with that circumstance? I am not prepared to answer your questions upon that point, because I do not know whether the statements upon which the questions are founded are or are not true. If you merely quote the opinion of another man, and ask me to give my opinion of his opinion, then I object to do so.

7615. We have sufficient evidence to show that these statements are true? I have already said that I had nothing to do with the riding committee of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent. Therefore, I do not know of my own knowledge what occurred.

7616. It seems unfortunate that no one can give us this information; we want besides, the facts as to the selection of officers;—Major-General French refers us to the Bushmen's Committee, and you referred us to the Military authorities? The officers were chosen by Major-General French and myself under the circumstances which I have already explained to you.

7617. But men of high qualifications were rejected, and we wish to ascertain the reasons for their rejection? I do not myself know of any man of high qualifications who was rejected.

7618. Take the case of Richards? I have already given you all the information I can in regard to him. His heart was really not set upon going. He said, in fact, that he was only going for the express purpose of getting promotion. There is no expression of opinion in connection with that matter—it is a statement of absolute fact. As far as the officers generally are concerned, I have already explained that there was a difficulty in picking any officers at all.

7619. Did it not occur to you or the Military authorities that some of the officers who went with the First Contingent, and who sunk their rank in order to go, might have been obtained? I knew nothing about that; they might not have been obtainable.

7620. If the men had had commissions in the Lancers or in the Mounted Rifles, they would have been through quite as good a test as any to which you subjected the men; after all, the tests to which you subjected them did not pan out very well? I myself think they panned out admirably.

7621. When one of the judges rejected two of the best riders in Australia? There might have been some other reason than that which you mentioned for their rejection.

7622. Do you know of any other reason? I do not.

7623. Then why do you say there may have been other reasons? Because I cannot imagine the men being rejected for the particular reason you mentioned.

7624. But ought not someone be able to tell us what the reasons were? You will have to wait, I think, until Colonel Airey returns in order to obtain the reasons from him.

7625. But Colonel Airey was not conducting the whole of the tests? As I have already myself explained, I myself was not conducting any of them, so that I cannot answer your questions upon that point.

7626. I myself saw Lieutenant Green acting? Do you know of any men who were passed by him?

7627. I know of two brothers, the Stevensons, of Wilcannia; they are two good riders I admit; that was one of the reasons why I was interested; I wanted to see what sort of test was applied, and I took good care to find out who was judging; I was surprised to find out that it was this old man? I do not know how he came to be there unless Colonel Airey appointed him. He was not appointed by the

Bushmen's

Bushmen's Committee. Of course, when he was out there he was in the hands of the Military authorities, in so far as they had charge of the camp. J. R. Carey.

7628. Do you not think it unfortunate that the Military authorities, or anyone else, through laxity, should allow that sort of thing to go on? The men who went may have been excellent men, but there must be a certain amount of dissatisfaction unless things are conducted in a proper and business-like way? I am very much surprised to hear that Lieutenant Green tested any of the men, because, so far as I am aware, he was not appointed for the purpose of doing so. Upon whose authority he acted I cannot say. 2 Oct., 1900.

7629. I might inform you that Major-General French also swears that Lieutenant Green was there judging? He was there I know, but the duty he was asked to discharge was to form the men up. He did that in connection with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent, when I, myself, was judging, but he did not interfere in the judging. The judges took no notice of what he said in any shape or form. Mr. Watson and I were the judges on that occasion, and Lieutenant Green brought the men up and told them when to go, and so forth.

7630. *Mr. Chanter.*] Are you aware whether the men on that occasion were judged by points or by a consensus of opinion among the judges? By points.

7631. As a practical man, what is your opinion concerning the fitness of a horse for saddle work when he has done a large amount of work in the collar? I myself have a horse which has been accustomed to the collar which I will take over any three-railed fence. It depends greatly upon what work the horse has done. It does not, of course, improve a saddle-horse to put him in harness. In connection with the purchase of horses for the Contingent, I must confess that I myself objected to some of the horses which were bought at the start, and they were not sent. There was a difficulty in getting horses at the time. Everything had to be done in a rush. There was a great difficulty in getting equipment and everything else. In some cases we had horses and we could not get the necessary things to tie them up with. Then there was a difficulty in getting saddles. In order to test the men's riding we had to buy saddles.

7632. Who were the gentlemen appointed to make the purchase of horses? That was entirely in the hands of the Government.

7633. Do you know whom the Government appointed? The Government handed the matter over to the Military authorities and myself. Colonel Airey bought a number of horses to start with, and after that I stepped in and bought a number of horses with him and by myself. Mr. Atkinson also bought some.

7634. The men were enrolled by the Military authorities, not by you? By the Military authorities.

7635. For what term? That I could not tell; I presume the General would have the enrolment paper.

7636. Was the term for twelve months, or to the end of the campaign? That I could not tell you.

7637. I understand, from your evidence, that the Executive of the Bushmen's Contingent have given up all control? Yes; they have handed the matter entirely over to the Government.

7638. Any further requisitions concerning the Contingent will have to be made to the Government and not to your Executive? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,

MR. GARLAND,

MR. MEAGHER.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts recalled:—

7639. *Chairman.*] In regard to the saddles of which we were previously speaking, Mr. Anderson was here and gave evidence. He swore positively that the saddles were never returned to him in a complete state, they merely going back, without the girths and stirrup-leathers and irons, for the purpose of having two additional "Ds" put on them, and that he has now got the saddles still waiting for you to take delivery? In reply to that statement of his, I produce the following letter, which I wrote to Mr. Anderson:— C. F. Roberts. 3 Oct., 1900.

Mr. J. Anderson,

Please note that the saddles which were rejected yesterday will not be accepted under any circumstances for this Contingent; and even if they are submitted hereafter for supply they will have to be passed by experts. The statement in the papers that they would be reissued was made without my authority.

Oxford-street, 13 January, 1900.

CHARLES F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Military Secretary and Director of Artillery and Stores.

7640. So that Mr. Anderson had this letter sent to him on 13th January? Yes; the day after they were rejected.

7641. If Mr. Anderson swears that he never had anything in writing to that effect, he must have made a mistake? Yes; he has since admitted to me that he got the letter.

7642. He must be rather a rash sort of individual in giving evidence when he states that he never had any such communication? Yes; in effect he said he never had any notice that they were rejected.

7643. And that you only returned a portion of them? He only delivered fifty, and we returned those, and he was told that we would not take even the balance of them.

7644. He says that you returned the saddles that you sent back without any girths, stirrup-leathers, or irons? That was a fact, because the Contingent had got them all mixed up, and had taken away some of the girths, stirrup-irons, leathers, and other fixings. Some of them were afterwards collected, and we told Mr. Anderson we would be ready to pay for all the goods we kept, but the saddles would not be paid for under any consideration. We told him we would pay for what we took, and the letter I wrote him regarding the saddles is the one I have read, and I think it is pretty plain.

7645. In Mr. Anderson's evidence I find the question, "But if you had received a communication from the Military Department, whether from Colonel Roberts or anyone else, condemning the saddles and stating that the department could not accept them, and that they returned them because they were not up to pattern, you would remember if you had received it?" He answered, in reply to that: "If we did receive any communication we did not take it in that way. I do not think, however, that we received any communication at all; I think everything was done through the telephone";—what do you say in regard to the statement? The letter is proof positive. Mr. Anderson actually had the original notice in his pocket when he saw me subsequently about the matter. I said to him, "You must be a great fool if you have given that evidence."

7616.

C. F. Roberts. 7646. Do you wish to hand in a return? Yes; I beg to hand in a return of the cost of the Contingents, so far as we can get it in the Military Secretary's Department. The return was asked for by the late  
 3 Oct., 1900. Mr. Piddington (*vide Appendix "G"*).

7647. The Major-General rather doubted if any request had been sent to England for equipment;—do you know anything about that? I have a letter here dealing with this matter. It shows a request was prepared to be made to the Government by the G.O.C., but it was not sent. The letter is as follows:—

From The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces, New South Wales, to The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject:—*Indent for Saddlery, Cavalry pattern, complete.

Sir,

Head-quarters Staff Office, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 18 November, 1900.  
 I have the honor to request the approval of the Hon. the Chief Secretary for an order being sent to England to obtain and send out, with as little delay as possible, sets of saddlery, Cavalry pattern, complete, numnahs and horserugs included. These are required to replace those sent away with the South African Contingent. The cost will be £ , which I beg to submit should be charged against the special Vote for despatch of Contingent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Major-General, Commanding Military Forces, New South Wales.

7648. By the way, Colonel, regarding these numnahs, have you had much experience with them? A fairly good experience,

7649. What do you think of them? Those we sent away with the Contingents were very good.

7650. But do you think they are needed? I think it is almost a necessity.

7651. Would you be surprised to learn that the evidence we have had here from both officers and men who have returned from the front is to the effect that the numnah, with sweat and wet, gets very hard, and it is then very injurious to the horse's back? I think that difficulty can be obviated very easily if men will take the ordinary precautions of just beating the numnah when it is dry. That will knock the hardness out of it.

7652. The men have also given evidence that they find that the blanket folded up answers the same purpose as a numnah, and, in addition, they find it very useful sometimes for either putting over themselves or over their horse at night? That might be so. Many of them had blankets as well. I know it is favoured.

7653. But that would throw the saddle a terrific height, would it not? Not necessarily. The blanket would be very thin. They would not use very good blankets for such a purpose, and they are really meant to cover the horse directly after he is unsaddled. In connection with this matter, there are two men I should like you to call, Sergeant-Major Allen and Quartermaster-Sergeant Dowson. They can give you very clear evidence about how these things were treated, and what use they were.

7654. We have had Captain Hilliard and Major Holmes, and I think we have got all the information in that way that we require;—by the way, Colonel, you remember the new saddlery that you brought here? Yes.

7655. That was not a sample of the stuff that went away? It was a sample from which they were made up.

7656. I think you are mistaken? I got it from the contractor, who said it was a sample of what had been supplied and of the saddles which were sent away.

7657. From Weeks? Yes, I believe so.

7658. Well, Weeks has given evidence here to the contrary; will you look at these saddles, Colonel; I want to show you the difference (*Saddle, Exhibit 4, produced*); that is the saddle you brought in; this (*Exhibit 1, produced*) is the other; now, you see Exhibit 4 has a pigskin seat, while Exhibit 1 has a bag-leather seat? Yes.

7659. Then Exhibit 4 has pigskin knee and thigh pads, while Exhibit 1 has a bag-leather knee and thigh pads;—do you see the difference? I was under the impression that the saddle I brought was of a lighter colour than that one.

7660. No; this is the one; do you see how the seat on Exhibit 4 is set in, and notice the difference between the manner of it and Exhibit 1; the long skirt on Exhibit 4 goes right round, while in Exhibit 1 there is only a half skirt, and it does not go round at all? It looks to me that this is not the same saddle that he showed me to bring in. I think the saddle was lighter in colour than this one.

7661. This is the only new saddle that we have got, Colonel, so it must be the same;—you see the seat of this Exhibit 4 is of pigskin? Yes.

7662. And the flap is imitation pigskin? Yes; it is the one he produced as one taken out of a number that had been set aside from the saddles that had been sent with the Contingents.

7663. But you see it is not the same? Yes.

7664. You see that Exhibit 1 has bag-leather seat and bag-leather knee and thigh pads? Yes; the Exhibit 4 has a much better seat.

7665. Mr. Arnold, one of the best experts in Sydney, describes very fairly the difference between them; he is a manufacturing saddler, carrying on business in Sydney, and I think, from the evidence he gave to the Committee, we are of the opinion that he is an expert. He says the pads in Exhibit 4 are what they call in the trade quilted, and in Exhibit 1 the knee and thigh pads are of bag leather, and not quilted; in Exhibit 1 the pads are solid? I agree with that.

7666. Take Exhibit 1;—do you think it the equal of Exhibit 4? No; not in any way.

7667. I will read you what Mr. Arnold said in his evidence. He was asked: "And you consider that the panel in No. 4 saddle is worth three of the panel in No. 1? Yes.—Looking at No. 4 saddle, you will see that the seat and the knee and thigh pads are made of hogskin? Yes.—And the pads in No. 4 are what you call in the trade quilted? Yes; in No. 1 the knee and the thigh pads are made of hogskin, and the seat are of bag leather, and the knee pads are not quilted.—Taking saddle No. 1 complete, with the panel, do you think it equal in material and make to saddle No. 4? Not in any way.—You consider that it is of much inferior quality right through? Very much inferior, and also the workmanship. In saddle No. 1 the seat is attached to the skirt by machine stitching, which is the cheapest and commonest way of manufacturing saddles.—What class of saddle do you call No. 1—quality 4, quality 3, or quality 2? I would call it the commonest quality, bar the tree, which is good.—Is the only quality of saddle horse than this one, some particular saddle which they send to the Islands? The saddle for the Island trade is about the worst class of saddle that could be manufactured—the cheapest. The Island saddle has

has not a tree in it like this one? The tree in this saddle is all right.—It is about the only portion of the C. F. Roberts. saddle which you can really say is good? Yes.” Now, you see, Colonel, and I think you are convinced yourself that these saddles have little in common between them? They are certainly not the same class 3 Oct., 1900. of saddles.

7668. A great deal of the new stuff you sent down was manufactured at the barracks, was it not? No; at the Ordnance Store.

7669. Well, it was of Military manufacture, was it not? Yes; made under supervision at the Ordnance Store.

7670. It could not have anything much to do with the Contingent, because it was only the old stuff that had got accidentally into the harbour that would be a fair sample of what went away with the Contingents. It was not the stuff sent;—take the rifle bucket, that was not, was it? No; the carbine buckets that were sent were Imperial carbine buckets. They were quite as good as that.

7671. But, anyhow, they were not the same? They were made on the same pattern.

7672. Looking at the carbine bucket, it might be that the ones that were sent away were better; but still the bucket before us was no guide to us to judge of the ones sent, was it? We cleared out everything we had got.

7673. That is so. By the way, who designed the pattern of bandolier the men took? It was partially started by Major-General Hutton, and afterwards improved on. I thought it better to put those braces on, so that the men could carry a great coat, if necessary.

7674. Do you know that it is generally condemned? I know a very similar one has been generally used by the Navy with the cross-belt bandolier.

7675. When? You will see them everywhere. This very man Allan I mention will tell you that whenever the Contingent could get both they took both, so as to have plenty of ammunition.

7676. Did you ever try any of these things on, Colonel? Yes, I have.

7677. And could you manage to get the cartridges out of the back pocket? Oh, yes; easily enough. They can take them out in little packages.

7678. I have tried it;—have you ever tried it with a little swag on your back? No.

7679. I do not mind making a small bet with you that you cannot take one packet out in five minutes;—that is a pretty long time with a fellow blazing at you, is it not? Yes.

7680. Would you be surprised to learn that amongst the men the shoulder bandolier was favoured? I did hear something to that effect afterwards.

7681. And that it is used by all the regular forces in South Africa? I think so.

7682. Are you aware that the men complain that the bandoliers they took from here gives them sore backs on the march? No; I never heard that.

7683. You are aware that the weight of 300 rounds of ammunition would be considerable? Yes.

7684. And that the bulk of the weight is hanging on a belt round the waist, for though the shoulder-straps may keep it from slipping, the bulk of the weight gets on to the small of the back; and, in addition, a great-coat and other things are stuck on top of that;—it would not be surprising, surely then, if it gave a man a sore back? But these bandoliers only had fifty or seventy rounds of ammunition, according to the size of the waist-belt. Some of them were made to carry seventy, and others fifty. If a man had braced them to proper length he never would have felt any trouble at all, as the weight would have been properly distributed.

7685. They have to carry 300 rounds of ammunition somewhere, and if they do not carry it in their pouches they must take it in their swags? Yes; they were supposed to carry some in their pockets, and if they were mounted in their wallets.

7686. We have had a terrible job finding out what all these brushes are for, Colonel;—do you know (*sample kit produced*)? Yes, practically; I know what they are all for.

7687. How many? Seven, I think.

7688. We have been very much concerned about all these brushes, and very anxious to know what they are all for;—will you please tell us? Clothes-brush, blacking-brush, hair-brush, paste-brush, and polishing-brush. These things, are required, as directly the men get into a garrison, like Bloemfontein, they are supposed to clean themselves up at once if they can get hold of their kits.

7689. But did they get their kits? Well, I believe our troops did not get hold of them then; but I am informed the Guards always do.

7690. Well, I saw the Guards, and they seemed to me to be about as dirty as any of the rest of the troops; I could not see any difference; so this is a paste-brush and this a polishing-brush;—what is the paste-brush for? For the clean up.

7691. Would you be surprised to know that no two officers have been able to give the same definition of all these brushes and the uses of them? I cannot help that.

7692. This paste-brush is the one that has puzzled and boxed them all; Colonel Taunton was not sure whether it was a tooth or a boot brush; he eventually gave it up, and Lieutenant Grainger came into the breach, and informed us that it was a clothes-brush to scrub the clothes when they were being washed; some other officer, Major Boam, I think, gave it another use; but I forget what he put it down to; and again we have to admit with pleasure that you have found a new use for it, different to any of the others; no two of the officers have been able to agree about them;—so how could a poor private be expected to know what they were for? They know the uses of them. You would find that the paste-brush would get softer with use than it is now.

7693. Lieutenant Grainger told us that it was the most useful brush in the crowd to polish your pants when you were washing them;—how could this Committee decide what they were for when there is all this difference of opinion amongst the officers? I do not know.

7694. Your particular duties, Colonel, are finance and stores? Yes.

7695. Some inquiry has been going on at the Barracks recently into the finances, has there not? There has been an inquiry into the paymaster's accounts, I believe—in fact, I know there has. An inspector from the Treasury went up and went through the accounts.

7696. Mr. Brodie, was it not? Yes.

7697. He has completed his report, I understand? Yes; I believe so.

7698. Have you heard what the result was? I have not seen the report on the paymaster.

7699. And where is the paymaster now? He is on leave.

7700. On leave? Yes.

7701.

- C. F. Roberts. 7701. Do you know whether there were any steps taken on the report to hold a court-martial? No; that would not come within my jurisdiction; but the paymaster could not be tried by court-martial, as he is not a military officer.
- 3 Oct., 1900. 7702. So you do not know anything about what the report might have been, Colonel? No; not as it affects Solomon.
7703. Did you hear anything at all about it? No.
7704. Did you give evidence? Yes, in reply to questions by the Treasury Inspector.
7705. This did come within your jurisdiction? I was asked one or two questions by Mr. Brodie as to an advance which this man had taken.
7706. Oh, he took an advance, did he? Yes.
7707. He did not bother consulting anyone about taking it? No; he did not consult me, and he told Mr. Brodie that he did. That was the subject of the interview between Mr. Brodie and me. I was asked as to whether I had given him authority to take this advance or not.
7708. That would be like borrowing without the consent of the owner, would it not? Practically the same.
7709. When you get into the Law Courts they call it something else, a harsher name, do they not? Yes; I think they do.
7710. *Chairman.*] How much was the advance? Only £20; still he had no right to take it without authority.
7711. He was getting a good salary, was he not? Yes.
7712. He has had a good deal of leave lately, has he not? I think he has been away since the end of June.
7713. That is about three months? Yes.
7714. Has he been drawing his pay all the time? No; his pay is suspended.
7715. I suppose the paymaster is getting very nearly suspended now too? Substantially he is suspended, only it is not so called. He is getting no pay, at all events.
7716. Do you know if any money has been paid into the pay-branch to make good the overdraft that he took? What he was deficient of—£50 or £60.
7717. Yes? Not that I know of. I do not know if money has been paid in to cover the deficiency.
7718. And if any money had been paid in, you would know? I ought to know. I do not think it has been.
7719. Could it possibly have been paid into the Treasury? I think his deficiency is about £60, and I do not think it has been made good.
7720. You say he is not a military officer? No; he holds no commission; I am certain of that. He cannot be a military officer, unless he has a commission, or a warrant, and he has neither.
7721. He is under the control of the military, is he not? Yes.
7722. So you cannot take any action with regard to him, because he neither holds a commission nor a warrant? No.
7723. Except through the Crown Law Office? Yes; or the head of the Department.
7724. So far as you know, there has been no action taken up to date? I have heard of none. We have been expecting every day to see these papers, but we have not got them. I think I saw in the Press that the papers were still at the office of the Attorney-General.
7725. Of course discipline is not in your particular care at the Barracks or in the Forces? Not now, no.
7726. So that you could not enlighten the Committee in any way in regard to the dispute in the 7th Regiment? No; I know nothing at all about it.
7727. But you have rather an artistic eye for clothing and that kind of thing;—what do you think of the gorgeous uniforms of the 7th? Which part do you mean, the red coat, or the headgear.
7728. Both? The headgear is quite absurd; it will be all very well for a regiment clothed in green or black? It appears there to be practically copied from the 60th Rifles, or the Rifle Brigade.
7729. Do you think it would be a very suitable headgear, even for parade purposes, in a climate like this? Only in the winter.
7730. Does it give any great protection from the sun? I should say none whatever.
7731. And do you think a red uniform with the headgear would be a good thing to go on active service with? No; I think they are most incongruous. They do not go together at all.
7732. What opinion do you hold with regard to this, Colonel;—do you not think that a smart khaki suit with a field service hat looks as well as anything else, especially when you get a body of men moving together? I do; I am very much in favour of the khaki.
7733. Even for Sunday parades? Yes.
7734. And if occasion demanded it, they would be fit to go on active service with? Certainly they would.
7735. And this red tunic and this headgear;—what do you call it? A busby.
7736. They would be unsuitable? Yes.
7737. What sort of a busby do you call that? A rifle busby. All the rifle regiments in England wear busbies somewhat similar to them.
7738. *Mr. Garland.*] But the rifles in India do not wear them, do they? No; they wear helmets. Everywhere out of England now they wear helmets.
7739. *Mr. Chanter.*] Are they like the Hussar's busby? No; the Hussar's busby come on to the nape of the neck. These look to me to be made of black lambskin, but I have not closely examined them.
7740. *Chairman.*] Is it not the old shako? *Harley.*] the shako had a little spout at the back.
7741. And this has not? No.
7742. The native police in Durban wear a hat exactly the same; if the 60th Rifles wear one, so do the native police in Natal; I do not know what they are copied from, but no doubt it is from one or the other;—do you know? I do not think the Durban Native Police ever saw the 7th busby.
7743. *Mr. Garland.*] What is the colour of the busby of the 7th? Black.
7744. Black over scarlet? Yes.
7745. *Chairman.*] It is just like a belltopper, with the rim cut off, is it not? Something of that shape.
7746. *Mr. Chanter.*] Who commands this regiment? Lieut.-Colonel Neild.
7747. *Chairman.*] But in the uniforms of the volunteer regiments, the G.O.C. has to approve of a uniform before it is issued, has he not? Yes; he has to approve of it.
7748. *Mr. Garland.*] Did he design this uniform? No.
7749. I meant did the Commanding Officer of the regiment design it? Yes; I believe that is so.
7750. *Chairman.*] After all, the Major-General Commanding the Forces is really responsible for all these uniforms;—he has got to give his approval, or else they cannot have them? He has to pass the patterns, and then they are sealed up for manufacture.
- 7751.



7751. Have you noticed that among the volunteer regiments some of them have three or four different styles of uniform? No. C. F. Roberts.  
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7752. Take the Scottish Rifles; you see them resplendent in red and black and white, and their tunics are varied;—did you ever see them? On full-dress parades they wear a kilt and a red jacket.
7753. Have you ever seen them parading—some with red, some with black, and some with white? I have never seen any of them with black.
7754. Have you seen them mixed? I never saw the Scotch Regiment in black; I have seen some of them in brown.
7755. Well, perhaps it was brown and red and white? I suppose the reason some of them would be in brown would be that they had not got the full dress.
7756. And in white? For the same reason; it is a very expensive thing for them to get the full dress.
7757. After the red, what would be the nearest to full dress—brown or white? Brown would be next.
7758. So that the chap in white would be only a starter? Yes; he probably had what they could give him out of the store.
7759. Do you not think a regiment dressed in that fashion has a piebald appearance? It does not look well, I admit that.
7760. The red cloth is expensive, I suppose? No, not so very expensive; the brown would cost about half the other.
7761. You would get a good suit of brown for a couple of guineas, I suppose? More than that, because you have to get the Highland trews.
7762. I am not talking of the Scotchmen; say for any regiment? Yes, then it would be cheaper.
7763. I think the contractor gets 30s.? No, that's for the jacket; there is then something under a guinea for the pants.
7764. Then he is getting a precious lot too much? Khaki cloth and khaki drill are very different things. You can get khaki drill for a guinea.
7765. You can get it for 7s. 6d.; I have seen it at David Jones's for that price; you can get it all over the town; it is calico? That is not drill; it is only calico that is sold at that price.
7766. This [*sample brown jacket produced*] is only a sort of brown serge; the man who charges 30s. for that simple jacket is asking too much, do you not think so? They all vary; I think it costs 30s. I do not think any contractor would make that under 25s. or 30s.
7767. For a tunic? Yes, of that stuff.
7768. A number of uniforms are made of red? Yes.
7769. This is very expensive? Yes; it was done away with seven years ago, I think.
7770. All done away with? Practically.
7771. And they are re-starting it? There was a great push made to have this red again and it was re-introduced, and now I think they are getting tired of it again.
7772. Is not that way of shifting round among the uniforms from red to brown and brown to red rather an expensive luxury? Not so much so as it looks. When a uniform is settled upon it has to wear out, five or six years, as the case may be, and if they want a change then, and the General approves, the change is made. I do not think you will see any more red.
7773. And about the helmet? I think the gossamer helmet is the one used in New South Wales.
7774. Comparing the helmet with the field service hat? I should prefer the field service hat, it being lighter.
7775. Everyone seems to prefer the hat, and yet they are struggling to get them into helmets? No; I do not think so.
7776. You are getting the volunteers into helmets now? They must have helmets to be similar to the others. The mounted troops are all wearing field service hats.
7777. They could not wear a field service hat with the gorgeous red tunic? I do not see why they should not.
7778. It would be something like a man having on a dress coat and vest and a pair of light trousers, would it not? In the very old days they wore a drooping hat and they looked smart enough then.
7779. But did they wear red tunics? No; they wore all sorts of colours.
7780. Could you imagine some of the Hussars with red tunics on parade wearing field service hats. It would be like a man without boots on? Everyone would become accustomed to it in time. I remember the time when helmets were looked upon as the most awful innovation that was ever introduced.
7781. The men and officers, both here and in England, appear to detest them now, do not they? I could not say that.
7782. *Mr. Garland.*] The Germans wear them, do not they? Yes; they all wear them.
7783. *Chairman.*] Some of the old German regiments wore a hat very much like what our 7th wears now, with a peak out in the front and one behind. By the way, this headgear has a number of black ornaments like coffins, has not it? Which.
7784. The 7th? I do not know.
7785. They looked like coffin furniture;—did you ever hear of that? Yes; I have heard of coffin furniture; I thought it was generally silver.
7786. Oh, no! you can get it gold if you like; but there is black also. Now, do you not think the best dress for peace or war would be a brown khaki suit with a field service hat? Undoubtedly.
7787. And that a body of men going through any movement dressed in the same way would look much better than if their uniforms were varied? I quite agree with you; there should be uniformity both in colour and in regiments.
7788. When you were here before, we asked you something about helmets;—do you know that there were several other sorts of helmets they were getting for the Contingents that were not presented to us? The only helmet I know of as being supplied to the Contingents was something like the gossamer, one stained with brown.
7789. Do you know they had a helmet like this (*Exhibit E produced*)? Yes; that is the one I refer to.
7790. That is not gossamer, though. This is gossamer (*Exhibit C produced*). Did they issue this Exhibit E to somebody? So we found out after a great deal of trouble. From private people we discovered that it had been issued to the Citizen's Bushmen.
7791. That was the lot arranged for by private subscription, was it not? Yes, that Contingent; but these helmets were ordered from Mr. Anderson, the Government contractor, by the Military authorities, and paid

C. F. Roberts. paid for by them, although the money may have been repaid from the Citizens' Bushmen's Committee afterwards. The helmets were ordered by the Military authorities from Mr. Anderson, the military contractor, and were paid for at least through the Military authorities, if not by them. We paid nearly all the bills, and they were charged against the Citizens' Bushmen's Fund. We sent on the bills, and they practically gave us the money.

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7792. Who sent on the requisitions to the Bushmen's Contingent Committee for the money? It was done from my office.

7793. Mr. Atkinson told us that the amounts were very irregular; sometimes you wanted £100 more for the payment of the men and sometimes £100 less, and he never was able to understand how you managed things;—can you explain that? Well, a lot of these men's wives and children had to have money sent them; and if there were thirty-one days in the month, it would naturally make a considerable difference to a short month.

7794. I suppose with 500 odd men it would? I know we send away something like 1,800 cheques to different people in connection with the Contingents now.

7795. Has the Government taken over the whole liability in connection with the Bushmen's Contingent now? Yes; we have instructions to apply to the Treasury for the money.

7796. As a matter of fact, the Citizen Bushmen's Contingent Committee have not got any money, have they? I think it is all expended.

7797. A considerable time ago it was all expended, was it not? They had some £36,000.

7798. *Chairman.*] They guaranteed to equip and pay the Contingent for six months; they did that, and at the expiration of six months they did not bank any more, and the other day they had a final meeting, and presented their balance-sheet, and handed over the balance—that was the balance at the end of six months; but the expiration of the six months occurred a considerable time ago—probably six weeks or two months ago;—is it not so, Colonel? Yes; I think the six months was up in August.

7799. *Mr. Chanter.*] The men were sworn in in January, were they not? They went away in February, I think.

7800. *Chairman.*] They were paying them for some time in camp;—I think it was two months in camp, so they considered they had only four months to run from the time of sailing, did not they? From the time of landing in South Africa, I think it was. They were not in camp quite two months.

7801. Anyhow, the Government has now the whole responsibility of paying the men and looking after the sick and wounded who might return? Yes, everything.

7802. A number have returned already, have they not? A great number of invalids—about 200, I should say.

7803. Not 200 Bushmen, surely, Colonel? No; I meant altogether.

7804. There are about twelve or twenty Bushmen back I think? More than that I should say.

7805. And those who have returned have been looked after by the Government, and the Government has taken over the responsibilities and liabilities of the Bushmen's Contingent Committee? Yes. That is so. Any money expended on the Imperial Bushmen is, of course, recouped by the Imperial Government.

7806. Mr. Carey, in his examination yesterday, seemed to hold a very strong opinion that the Imperial Government would now pay the Citizens' Bushmen; that the Imperial Government would now take them over, in fact;—have you any reason to believe that such a thing would be done? I think the Imperial Government would pay the Imperial rates of pay to the Citizens' Bushmen, but I do not think they will hold themselves responsible for anything further than that.

7807. What do you mean by the Imperial rate? 1s. 4d. or 1s. 5d. a day, I think it is.

7808. Mr. Carey showed a surplus in one of his books of £15,000 odd; it was made up in this way: That if the Imperial Government had paid the Citizens' Bushmen 5s. a day for four months it would have saved the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent Committee the amount which, on 525 men for four months, would amount to £15,342 9s. 10d.;—what do you say to that? I do not think that he had any ground whatever for holding such an idea.

7809. You never went into such an elaborate calculation as that yourself? No. The Bushmen went away exactly as any other Contingent. They were guaranteed 4s. 6d. a day, less Imperial pay.

7810. Practically, the whole of them were guaranteed by the Government to the Imperial Government, were they not? Yes.

7811. Everything had to be done by our Government, had it not? Yes.

7812. The Imperial Bushmen went away on a very different footing altogether, did they not? Yes. The Imperial Bushmen were asked for by the Imperial Government.

7813. And enrolled as Imperial soldiers? Yes; a different thing altogether.

7814. They were sworn in as Imperial soldiers here? Yes; for twelve months, or until the end of the war.

7815. *Mr. Chanter.*] Was that the same as the Citizens' Bushmen's term of enrolment? No. I think the Citizens' Bushmen were only enrolled for six months.

7816. *Chairman.*] And anything our Government did here in connection with the Imperial Bushmen was only done on behalf of the Imperial Government? Practically, as agents for the Home Government.

7817. With the Citizens' Bushmen and the other Contingents we were, as a matter of fact, making a present to the Imperial Government of the use of these men for the time? Yes; for six months or longer.

7818. *Mr. Chanter.*] I understood, from your evidence before, that you had nothing to do with the equipment, is that so? What part of the equipment? I had something to do with the saddlery, belts, and that kind of thing.

7819. Major Carey, in his evidence, said that he had taken no steps to obtain any report as to the doings of the Bushmen's Contingent in South Africa, nor had they heard any complaints except through the Press; nor did they intend to make any inquiries;—would the Military authorities make any? We have made none so far.

7820. Have you read any statements made by trooper soldiers as to their treatment? Yes, I have read some.

7821. In one case, we have evidence here by a returned trooper in regard to the food supply; he said that Lieutenant Legge was in command of a party escorting a convoy of provisions, and had allowed his men to be without food for three days, with the exception of one meal;—do you not think it devolves upon the Military authorities to make some inquiry into a matter of that kind? If Lieutenant Legge was in charge of a military convoy he could not allow it to be touched.

7822. *Chairman.*] But it was the transport for the march? They were escorting the supplies for the Army on the Modder march.

7823.

7823. *Mr. Chanter.*] They were an escort conveying the provisions; evidence has been given that while the lieutenant himself had plenty of food, though they were never more than a quarter of a mile away from those provisions, the men were kept for three days without food;—would that not seem to demand an inquiry? It certainly would have been advisable to ask the officer in charge of the convoy whether he could not issue rations to the men as they had none. C. F. Roberts.  
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7824. *Chairman.*] Would it not have been advisable to do more than that;—if you were three days in charge of men, and they had no food, would you not do more than that? I should have made representations to the officer in charge of the convoy to see if I could not get food.

7825. But surely you would have done more than that: would you not have seen that you did get it;—would you not go to the officer in charge of the division, or the brigade, if you could not get food from the officer in charge of the convoy, or would you have allowed your men to starve to death sooner than trouble anybody? I should certainly have troubled somebody.

7826. But if you did not get it when you requisitioned for it, what would you do? I should inquire further.

7827. And if your requisition was taken no notice of, would you not have seen that you did get the food? I should have tried to.

7828. One day is long enough to go without tucker, is it not? Lots of them have been out without food longer than that.

7829. Yes, but that does not justify it, does it? No.

7830. If there were no facilities, one could understand the men being kept without food, but they were actually conveying provisions;—can you not see the difference? Yes; that is why I said I would ask the officer in charge of the convoy if he could not issue rations to the men. There is a lot of routine to be observed in the Army, and it is not so easy to get things as it might look. Probably rations had been issued to the quarter-master for these men, and for some reason or other he had failed to serve them.

7831. Do you think, under the circumstances, it would be subservient to discipline for the men to help themselves, as they say they did? I should think they would not do it; if they did it was an improper proceeding.

7832. But they say they did it? I do not know what sort of men they were.

7833. What would you do if you were starving and saw food within three yards of you;—do you think your dignity would not allow you to touch it, even if no one was looking? I do not know about that.

7834. It would be just as well not to tempt you, I suppose? There would be great temptation, of course.

7835. Is it surprising, if these things are true, the medical comforts were broached in the trucks coming up from Capetown and taken possession of? I have heard that was done.

7836. *Mr. Chanter.*] Do the Military authorities, for the satisfaction of the public of New South Wales, intend to obtain any reports of the campaign? I cannot tell you. We have written to several of the officers, asking them to send us diaries, to let us know what they are doing. We have so far had two from Major Lee and two or three from Colonel Smith.

7837. *Chairman.*] By the way, where is A Battery? I think it is at a place called Uppington, beyond Prieska.

7838. Yes, I know they were sent out there;—they never got back then? They were kept out there to keep down some rebels, I believe.

7839. Yes, I believe they have been doing useful work;—have you heard anything about Colonel Bayly? No; I have seen no letter from him at all.

7840. Have you got no official information about him? No; I have heard that he applied for leave to go to England.

7841. Did you see that he got back to the Cape? Yes; that was after being taken prisoner. Since his release, I believe, he has applied for leave to go to England.

7842. *Mr. Chanter.*] Have you noticed anything in the Press from members of the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, stating that there was general dissatisfaction at their being withdrawn and compelled to destroy £200,000 worth of stores? I saw one letter; that was the time that the Citizens' Bushmen went there.

7843. Yes; they were relieved by a force of 3,000 under General Carrington, and though the force was present they were not allowed to make an attack, but ordered to retire and destroy about £200,000 worth of stores and provisions;—would you not think it necessary to make some inquiry into the matter? I do not think so. It was General Carrington's own business. He was the best person to judge whether the stuff should have been destroyed or not.

7844. *Chairman.*] This Committee has great powers, but I think we could hardly tackle the whole Military Department of Great Britain. We should probably not get through with the job.

7845. *Mr. Chanter.*] You would not think an explanation necessary? They might not have had the necessary transport to remove the stores. Zeerust may have been a depôt which could not be longer held, and therefore the stores would be destroyed to prevent them falling into the enemies' hands.

7846. Will there be any general report of the campaign, so that it might be read and understood by the people here? Probably; there will be a general detailed diary of the whole war.

7847. Do you not expect a special despatch or report in regard to the Australian troops? I do not think so. They will say this is only a small body of men, and there is no reason to deal specially with them. They have been merged with the rest of the Army, and split up into small detachments all over the place. What are they amongst so many? They must take the good, and the bad together when they join an army like that.

7848. *Chairman.*] Did you hear that Colonel Airey had been lost with a detachment of eighty men? No; I did not.

Robert James Beauman, lieutenant, called in, sworn, and examined:—

7849. *Chairman.*] You are a lieutenant in the Army Service Corps? Not in the corps but attached to it.  
7850. Do you remember the last contract being called in 1887 or 1888 for helmets? I had nothing to do with it. Tenders for helmets or clothing do not come within my duties.

7851. You were not asked to set out the helmet? No; I had nothing whatever to do with it.

7852. If somebody else, then, comes here and swears that you had, I suppose they are making a mistake? I have had nothing whatever to do with the clothing. There is a Clothing Board for the purpose.

7853. Yes, I know that; do you remember the time the tenders were called for helmets? Yes; I remember the tender being called.  
7854.

R. J.  
Beauman.

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R. J.  
Beauman.  
3 Oct., 1900.

7854. Were you asked by anyone to set out a pattern helmet? No.
7855. Are you sure you did not put out a pattern helmet? Quite sure that I did not. Instructions were sent to me by the President or Secretary of the Tender Board to have the sealed patterns sent to a certain room in the barracks for the inspection of the tenderers. I gave instructions to the storeman to have the sealed patterns laid out as requested.
7856. Who was the storeman? Broadbent.
7857. And you did not examine the sealed pattern? No; sealed patterns are sealed and in store.
7858. And are you aware that they sealed the wrong helmet? No.
7859. You have not learned that yet? No.
7860. Officers up there are not very communicative with one another, apparently? The sealed pattern is the property of the Quartermaster-General, and is only in my custody for safe keeping. That is all I have to do with it.
7861. Are you aware that the storeman put out the wrong helmet? I could not say.
7862. Is it anybody's business to see this sealed pattern after it is laid out? The Board calls for tenders and gives all information about them.
7863. Would you be surprised to learn that the helmet that was discarded in 1888 was the one which was sealed up instead of the one latterly adopted? No; I am not aware of that.
7864. Is this an infantry helmet (*Exhibit D produced*)? It is the helmet that was sealed.
7865. Have you looked at that ticket on it? No.
7866. If you do, you will find that it was sealed up fourteen months after the tender was let;—do you see that? We have this helmet in stock at the Barracks, and it is the helmet supplied to the forces.
7867. Do not you see by the date of that ticket, and the date of the contract that it has been sealed up fourteen months after the contract was let;—I want to know about the particular letting of this contract, not a history of helmets;—that helmet was sealed up fourteen months after the tender was accepted, so that it could not have been the specimen helmet at the time the tender was let, could it? I cannot bring to memory the exact date.
7868. We have sworn evidence about it; those facts about the dates are right; we have had the actual tender submitted to us; it is not disputed;—are you aware that a helmet of this pattern (*Exhibit T produced*) was submitted as the sealed pattern to the contractors when they came to see the pattern before tendering? No.
7869. If Major Boam and Lieutenant-Colonel Taunton say that it was so, would you contradict them? No, I could not say. I did not see it, so, therefore, cannot know.
7870. As your name was mentioned by one of the officers, we thought we would call you to see if you could throw any light upon it;—unfortunately you cannot, can you? I cannot. If you understand, there is a Board with a President and Secretary to deal with all tenders, and so on, in connection with the Partially-paid Forces.
7871. They call for tenders, do they? Yes.
7872. And, therefore, they ought to have inspected the patterns? Yes, they ought to do so. They call for tenders.
7873. So that you are not prepared to take any responsibility of submitting the wrong helmet? No, I take no responsibility whatever. All I know is that there is a helmet for me to take charge of as a sealed pattern for the Partially-paid Engineers and Infantry.
7874. And that has been handed over by you as soon as tenders were invited? According to the date on it, it has been.
7875. It ought to be somebody's business to see that the helmet that is sealed, and held as a sealed pattern, is really what they want it to be. It ought to be somebody's business, should it not? Yes.
7876. By accident, a bell-topper might be sealed up and no one would know; or, by accident, they might secure one of those busbies of the 7th Regiment and have it sealed up as a helmet, and no one would apparently know anything about it, would they? I could not go so far as to say that.
7877. Well, here is a helmet sealed up, and it is not till fourteen months afterwards that it is discovered that the wrong helmet has been sealed up;—does that not seem very strange? Yes, it does seem so.
7878. Anyhow, you are not prepared to father the mistake? No. I cannot give any further information but that, simply, when the helmet was sealed it was handed over to me for safe custody, and if required at any time I have to produce it. It is the same with all other sealed patterns.
7879. Do not you take delivery of some of these helmets at the barracks? Yes; those imported some years ago.
7880. I mean those manufactured here? I have nothing to do with them, except those I take for my own corps.
7881. What corps? The Army Service Corps.
7882. You would take delivery of some helmets within fourteen months of the letting of the contract, would you not? Yes.
7883. And did you compare them with the sealed pattern, to see if they were up to the sample or not? The helmets supplied to the Army Service Corps were in accordance with the sealed patterns we have in the store.
7884. What sort of a sealed pattern is it then? It is a different make to those; not the same make at all. That is an infantry pattern helmet. Ours is the old helmet, high in the crown.
7885. In the Army Service Corps, then, you have a different pattern altogether? Yes.
7886. So that you have a sealed pattern of your own? It is the sealed pattern for the Permanent Military Forces.
7887. Oh! we have not been able to secure a pattern of that helmet;—the only sealed pattern produced is that one (*Exhibit D*);—what is that? That is the Infantry helmet. In calling for tenders for the other branches patterns would have to be produced. If you were calling for tenders for any Infantry branch this (*Exhibit D*) is the one produced.
7888. That was only adopted recently, was it not? This, to my knowledge, has been here since 1893.
7889. Did not Colonel Taunton bring it from England? No, I do not think so, because I have received from the Ordnance Department some of these helmets.
7890. Major Boam also says that this helmet was brought from England by Colonel Taunton? He may have brought the original.

7891. This helmet (*Exhibit D*) was only adopted on the date specified, 23/8/99. That is undoubtedly the date on which it was sealed, because it was signed and dated then? Yes.
7892. And the seal is unbroken? Yes; once they are sealed and signed it is my duty then to be answerable to the Quartermaster-General for their safe custody.
7893. And this helmet was only sealed and signed on 23/8/99. That is only about twelve months ago? Yes; a bit more than twelve months.
7894. And the contract was let considerably over two years ago? Yes.
7895. What use would this helmet be until the contract runs out? You could not let a contract and then alter the pattern of the goods in the middle of it? No; not unless the contractor was willing to substitute the other pattern.
7896. Yes; but he is not. One is made of solid cork and the other (*Exhibit C*) is made of butter-cloth? I think this one (*Exhibit C*) was supplied to the contingents.
7897. Do you know whether this helmet (*Exhibit H*) is supplied to volunteers and partially-paid? I could not say. I have nothing to do with the supply of helmets except to my own corps. As quartermaster of the corps it is my duty to see that the clothing and helmets supplied by the contractors is up to sample quality and quantity.
7898. Is it cork helmets your men are supplied with? I really could not say unless I saw the sample helmet.
7899. *Mr. Garland.*] Do you mean to say you do not know what class of helmet your men wear? I could not say for certain whether it is cork or not until I saw it.
7900. You are not certain whether it is cork or butter-cloth? I could not say until I saw the helmet. When they were delivered we examined them to see they were all right.
7901. If you call tenders for cork helmets, and they send you butter-cloth and you do not know, your examination cannot be worth much, can it;—were any of the helmets butter-cloth? I would not like to swear that some of them were not. I could not say without seeing the helmet, and comparing it with the sample pattern.
7902. Was the sample pattern cork? Yes.
7903. And you are not sure if you got cork or butter-cloth helmets delivered? I could not say from memory.
7904. Do your men not wear helmets every day? No; it is only once or twice in the year that they wear them. It is some time now since I have supplied any helmets to the corps.
7905. *Chairman.*] You say that the sealed pattern for your corps is a cork helmet;—now when you are taking delivery of the helmet, do you mean to tell this Committee that you paid so little attention to them that you really do not know whether they are according to the sealed pattern or not—whether they are made of solid cork or of butter-cloth? In cases when we have any doubt we cut a helmet to see.
7906. *Mr. Garland.*] Do you have to cut them to see? Yes.
7907. *Chairman.*] But you can tell without damaging them much? Yes; but when you come to examine 400 or 500 helmets you cannot go through every one. You take up a sample to see that the shape, weight, and quality are right, and the same as the pattern. If you cut them the men say they are damaged, and object to take them.
7908. You could tell by the feel.
7909. *Mr. Garland.*] At the time of entering into the contract, was there a sealed sample in your custody? Yes.
7910. There was a sealed pattern in your custody? Yes.
7911. Was it this one (*Exhibit D*)? I had that in stock.
7912. At the time this helmet contract was entered into, had you in your custody a sealed pattern helmet for the Infantry and Partially-paid? Yes; I had a sealed pattern, but it was not the same pattern as *Exhibit D*.
7913. When was that sealed;—was it sealed for the purposes of the contract? It was sealed before the date of my taking over the duties. It was in the store at the time I took up the duties.
7914. When was that? In 1893.
7915. From the time that you took over the store until this helmet was sealed and delivered to you in 1899 was this other helmet the only sealed pattern you got from the Infantry and Partially-paid? Yes; that is quite right.
7916. That would be the helmet that was shown to the contractor? Yes.
7917. *Chairman.*] Did the old pattern have any resemblance to that (*Exhibit C*)? No; it was something after the make of the *Exhibit T*.
7918. Did you ever have any sealed pattern like *Exhibit C*? No.
7919. *Mr. Chanter.*] Is it your practice on taking delivery of helmets or clothing of any description to carefully inspect each individual item of the delivery. Suppose you had 500 helmets delivered to you? I do not have such a large quantity. I only deal with my own corps.
7920. What is the number of the corps? One hundred and twenty.
7921. Suppose then that you were giving an order for 120 helmets and they had to be delivered in accordance with a sealed pattern, would you consider it necessary to inspect every one of those? Yes; I should inspect to see that everyone was made correctly and that the workmanship was up to the sample. It would be my duty as quartermaster to do so.
7922. Having superficially inspected them would you choose one out haphazard and cut it to see what its internal construction was? If there was a helmet damaged at all and you would think there was something wrong you would cut the one. Once they are handed over to you you are responsible for them, and if a helmet were damaged you would have to make up the loss. If the damage was done when the helmet was delivered to you you would hand it back to the contractor and would not sign for it.
7923. How would you select the one to cut? I would take it up haphazard.
7924. And if you were satisfied it was right you would pass the lot? Yes.

Lieut.  
R. J. Bauman.  
3 Oct., 1900.

TUESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,  
MR. CHANTER,  
MR. HURLEY,MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. QUINN,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Cash Neild, M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

J. C. Neild,  
Esq., M.P.

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7925. *Chairman.*] You are the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? I am member for the electoral district of Paddington in the Legislative Assembly, and also the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

7926. Could you tell us the date on which that regiment was first formed? Perhaps I had better explain what was done. What is now the 7th Regiment was originally formed as a corps being part of the 5th Union Regiment. The first swearing-in in connection with the old corps was on the 20th June, 1896. The regiment was formed on the 20th June, 1897. The local army date of the origin of the regiment is given as the original date of the first corps, so that according to the records the regiment was really formed on the 20th June, 1896.

7927. You have been the officer in command since the formation of the regiment? I have, except when absent on leave.

7928. Did you pass your examination? I passed my examination for a field officer on the 27th April, 1898. My reason for not passing before was that I was absent in England for nearly twelve months on leave.

7929. You passed the examination for Major? Yes; that is the highest examination which any one passes in this Colony.

7930. When you became a field officer there was no further examination for you to pass? Exactly.

7931. What was the strength of the 7th Regiment about the year 1898? To what part of the year do you refer?

7932. I mean towards the end of 1898? I should have to look up the returns to give you the exact figures, but my impression is that at the time to which you refer the regiment was between 50 and 100 under strength.

7933. The strength of the regiment was then as it is at present? The strength is 634 of all ranks, exclusive of the members of the permanent staff attached to the regiment, and they number five or six.

7934. How did the regiment get on from the date which I have mentioned; did it make up the total strength? It has fluctuated.

7935. About twelve months ago, what was the strength of the regiment? From sixty to eighty under strength.

7936. What is the lowest point the regiment has ever reached, could you say, speaking from memory? To the best of my recollection, it has been as low as 560.

7937. That is not much under strength? No; but I like to see a regiment up to strength.

7938. There was some difference, was there not, among the officers of the regiment? Not that I know of.

7939. Did you not lay a complaint against your Major? If you call that a difference—I had occasion to make a complaint.

7940. Have you got along well with the officers and men? Excellently. It is impossible that we could have done better.

7941. Was the Major the only officer with whom you have occasion to deal? I did not deal with him.

7942. I mean was he the only officer with regard to whom you had to make a complaint? Up to the date when I made a complaint in reference to Major Waine, I think there had been only one little matter with one officer.

7943. Was that officer Captain Wilks? Yes; it was a passing matter.

7944. He was put under arrest, was he not? No.

7945. Anyhow, you are aware that there was an inquiry into a charge—if that be the proper way in which to express it—preferred against the Major? Yes.

7946. You were present at that inquiry? During most of the time.

7947. Have you had an opportunity afforded you of seeing the report of that inquiry? Not as an officer. I may be permitted to say, perhaps, that as the inquiry was conducted openly, in my opinion it would have been advantageous if the decision of the court had been given in an equally open manner. That, however, is only a matter of personal opinion; I do not offer it by way of criticism.

7948. It is alleged that you yourself did something to suppress the report;—is there any truth in that allegation? Certainly not, quite the contrary.

7949. How would you manage to dissociate yourself as Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment from your position as a Member of Parliament;—it is rather a difficult position, is it not? It is, undoubtedly.

7950. You have at times to forget that you are a Member of Parliament, and just remember that you are a soldier, and *vice versa*? Yes; for instance, Mr. Wilks, a member of this Committee, is an officer of the defence force, yet he is sitting in judgment upon the military administration. I suppose he realises the difficulty just as much as I have done.

7951. But he is not active, as it were? He is liable to be called upon to serve at any time.

7952. He could not be called out if he were sick, could he? No.

7953. *Mr. Quinn.*] Could he not evade that position of affairs by resigning? A member of a volunteer regiment can resign by giving fourteen days' notice. I am not sure, at this moment, what the position of an officer would be, but I presume he could resign.

7954. *Chairman.*] The reason I ask you the question is this: I noticed the other day that, in a letter to a newspaper, you commented upon the evidence given by the Major-General Commanding to this Committee;—did you write that letter as an officer of the force, as a Member of Parliament, or as one of the general public? I do not think I mentioned the General's name in any shape or form. I merely made reference to the fact that certain evidence had been given.

7955. That evidence was given by the Major-General; it was reported in the newspapers, and in criticising it you practically gave it a direct denial? I said I think that a mistake had been made.

7956. Did you make that statement as a soldier, as a Member of Parliament, or as one of the general public? I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that that is a question I can answer without notice.

7957.



7957. The reason I ask you the question is this: I wish to know whether you consider that it would be upholding discipline to comment upon evidence given by your superior officer? You yourself stated just now that the position I occupy is a difficult one. I am here to-day to give evidence which I presume will seriously conflict with evidence which has been already given here.

7958. But there is a difference between giving evidence to a duly-constituted body, like this Committee, and press correspondence. Did you consider that you were writing to the press as a Member of Parliament, as one of the general public, or as the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? Certainly not as Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment. I did not in my letter refer to myself in any way. My letter referred to the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment. I did not write in the first person singular.

7959. It is difficult for you to steer through the shoals and quicksands which beset one in your position, and it is difficult, of course, for the general public to clearly grasp the position. Upon another occasion, I believe, you wrote to the press criticising some of the regiments, and, I think, the Rookwood camp, is that not so? I think not.

7960. Did you write a letter in which you stated that the Australian Horse practically resolved themselves into a mounted rabble? No.

7961. Did you not state that they charged a certain position in direct contravention of some well-known rule? I think you are probably referring to my correcting what I may perhaps call some press jocularity.

7962. It was about the time of the Rookwood camp? It was in reference to last year's camp—a camp which was held partly at Rookwood and partly at Paddington. It had reference to alleged events at the sham fight at Canterbury.

7963. Was any exception taken to the letter? Not that I know of.

7964. Did the Officer Commanding the Forces in any way mention the matter to you? I never received the slightest indication on the subject from anyone.

7965. If the Officer Commanding the Forces had considered your conduct insubordinate it would have been his duty to take some action? I cannot say what might have been the General's duty; but no doubt some reference would have been made to the matter had my conduct been deemed improper.

7966. The General would have been the only officer having control over you as the officer commanding your regiment? No; at that time Colonel Bayly was in between.

7967. He commanded the Volunteer Forces;—did Colonel Bayly in any way mention the matter to you? No, I received not the slightest indication from any source that my writing was deemed undesirable.

7968. Had it been deemed insubordinate, it would have been the duty of your superior officer to bring you to task in the matter? I suppose so.

7969. If you considered one of your officers insubordinate, would you not think it your duty to bring him to task for his insubordination? I should ask him what he meant by it, certainly.

7970. If a satisfactory explanation were forthcoming, the matter, I presume, would end; if not, I suppose it would go on to an inquiry? In that case, I should have to present the matter to the General.

7971. And he would decide? Yes. Perhaps it might save time if I were allowed to say that I have never, at any time, or in any way received from superior authority an intimation that I have acted contrary to the Act, the Regulations, the General Orders, or the Queen's Regulations in any matter whatever.

7972. Did you see the recommendations resulting from the inquiry to which I was referring just now? I have become acquainted with them.

7973. Do you know that it was practically recommended that certain officers should be retired? Yes, two officers.

7974. Yourself and the adjutant? Certainly not! Major Waine and the Quartermaster.

7975. The recommendation was that they should be put on the reserve list? Something of that sort.

7976. Was there not some recommendation in regard to yourself? No recommendation was made as to myself. My name was not mentioned.

7977. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have seen the recommendations? I have read every word of them, and very recently. I speak from recent knowledge, and not from my recollection of bygone events.

7978. *Chairman.*] Major-General French gave this evidence:

Do you consider that the evidence disclosed by the inquiry showed that Colonel Neild was not a fit officer to command the 7th Regiment? It showed that there were certain drawbacks to his being in command.

That is the General's evidence. That is not the report. You asked me just now questions as to the report from the inquiry. You are now quoting the General's impressions of the evidence given.

7979. The General's examination continued as follows:

Did the Court of Inquiry consider so? Yes.

And you approved of their finding? Yes.

You did? Yes; in certain respects you know. He is a very energetic active man. I may say what I particularly found fault with was the difficulty of persuading him to attend to points of military discipline.

That is a very important thing, is it not? Yes.

That Court of Inquiry found that Colonel Neild should not be in the position of Officer Commanding the Regiment? Yes; that covers it.

Did you agree with that finding? Yes.

Having agreed with that finding, did you subsequently, in public at a parade of this regiment, compliment this particular officer? As regards what?

As regards the efficiency of his regiment and his attendance for the day? On the very great improvement in the numbers.

Allowing every credit for his energy and zeal, you still think he should not be the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? I have not changed my views from what I put forward originally about it. At the same time, I am willing to give him every credit for the work he has done.

7980. From that evidence it would seem that the Major-General is under the impression that the report of the board of inquiry was in favour practically of placing you on the reserve list? I do not know how that may be, but apparently the General has not read the report since it was sent in last January, and has forgotten the details. That is the only way in which I can account for it. Certainly there is no such recommendation in the report.

7981. *Mr. Quinn.*] The report has not been altered in any way, I presume? That I cannot say, but I do not think it possible.

7982. *Chairman.*] They could not alter the report once it had been sent in, could they? I should not think it would be possible.

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7983. That would be "faking" of the worst possible kind; it would be absolutely criminal? I do not think the report has undergone the slightest alteration.

7984. Anyhow, you are perfectly satisfied that the Major-General must have been speaking under a mistaken impression when he gave that evidence? Yes. The report was sent in in January last, and it is quite possible, in the interval which has elapsed, for a misapprehension to have arisen in the General's mind. I myself am speaking from very recent knowledge. I can tell you, if you wish, the only reference made to myself in the report. One reference is made in this way: That the *laches* of the Adjutant were of all the more consequence because the Officer Commanding the Regiment did not possess lengthy experience. The other reference is one following my own evidence before the Court of Inquiry: "That it was desirable to close up. (The Court, unfortunately, used the word "disband," which does not correctly express the reading intended.) They recommended that two of the companies at the Victoria Barracks should be disbanded, and that the Commanding Officer of the regiment should be authorised to establish in their places two suburban companies. That had been accomplished by me, months and months before I knew what was in the report. That is what I had been trying to accomplish for a long time—that the companies at headquarters should be reduced to two. Those are the only references to myself in the report.

7985. Major-General French also gave this evidence:—

And I may take it that you still think he should not be the Officer Commanding a Regiment? Yes, for certain other reasons, giving every credit to his energy and zeal.

That evidence was given on the 22nd September;—is there anything in the report which would bear the construction placed upon it by the answer to that question? Nothing whatever in the report of the Court of Inquiry. You might, perhaps, in quoting the evidence, mention one of the matters also referred to—the increased strength of the regiment.

7986. I find that Major-General French gave this evidence:—

Did you subsequently in public congratulate that same officer who you considered was not worthy to hold the command of the regiment on the parade of his men and his regiment in his capacity of Officer Commanding? I congratulated him on the great improvement in the numbers. He had worked the numbers up very considerably. I like to give credit where credit is due.

—Upon that point, I may say that I have seen the report written by the General upon that inspection. With reference to that report, some questions were answered in the House on the 3rd of this month, and you will find on reference to the answers that it is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Neild—these are the General's words—"had done very much for the efficiency of the regiment." That is a different matter from numbers; but questions were answered in the House during last week which show that the regiment had a larger attendance at the Easter training this year, and a higher percentage of efficient than had any other regiment in the entire Volunteer Force. Every man in the regiment, with the exception of a couple of officers, was an efficient this year. It will also be seen from the answers given by the Colonial Secretary, on the 3rd October, that, in the report to which I have just referred, General French stated that he noticed a considerable improvement in the drill, although there were a large number of recruits in the ranks. That would be since the regiment had been wholly in my hands—since I have had no major and no adjutant. It goes to show, that since the regiment has been wholly in my hands it has been brought up to over its full strength; that every man in the regiment, with the exception of a couple of officers, has been efficient; and that the attendance at the Easter training was higher than that of any other Volunteer regiment in the Colony, the drill having also improved. The General, in the same report, recommended on account of the improvements effected and the work I had done, an increase of the strength of the regiment by 200 men.

7987. *Mr. Meagher.*] At the public parade referred to, did he congratulate you upon the efficiency of the force? Yes. The exact words I cannot now remember, but the action I had taken in connection with the regiment, he said, had his entire approval, and he congratulated the regiment upon the fact that its officers had been loyal to their Commanding Officer, and he also said that after what he had seen that day he should have great pleasure in recommending an increase of the strength of the regiment. That is the fact, and hundreds must have heard the words used.

7988. *Chairman.*] The Officer Commanding a Volunteer regiment may decide upon the kind of uniform the regiment shall wear, may he not? I should hardly say that.

7989. Do they recommend it? They do; but their recommendations are not always agreed to.

7990. Not necessarily? No. I notice that evidence was given here to the effect, and you, Sir, also made a statement to the same effect, that the uniform of the 7th Regiment had been decided upon by me. I had nothing whatever to do with it.

7991. In the first place, who recommended the red coats? The 300 or 400 persons who signed the application for the enrolment of the corps. I had nothing whatever to do with it.

7992. When men are signing applications for enrolment in a corps, do they specify the kind of clothing they desire to wear? Yes. The corps was started by some gentlemen who have left the Colony now, at a time when I happened to be absent from it. I had nothing to do with it. There were some hundreds of signatures to the paper asking for the enrolment of the corps, and some of the persons interested came to me and asked me to sign a requisition to the Mayor of Sydney to call a public meeting as to the proposed establishment. I signed it, and some persons subsequently called upon me and asked me to speak at the meeting. That I agreed to do. Subsequently a deputation asked me to accept the command, and after some objections on my part, I accepted the position.

7993. Do you say it is customary for men, when forming a corps, to specify the kind of clothing they will wear? Yes.

7994. In regard to the head-gear—the busby—who recommended it? I think you will find that a busby is stated in the application form.

7995. Do you yourself consider that a red coat and a busby constitute a suitable uniform for this climate? For work purposes, certainly not; but, for what is popularly known as swagger, they are all right. We wear brown uniforms when at work.

7996. Would not a busby upon a hot day be a dangerous head-gear for the men to wear? I have worn a busby upon a hot day, and have never found it uncomfortable.

7997. But it affords no protection from the sun at the back of the neck, does it? I have never been badly burnt when wearing a busby, but I have been horribly burnt when wearing a felt hat. It is turned up on one side, and it exposes the left side of the head and temple. I have had the skin taken off my head

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head when wearing a felt hat. A busby shelters the head more, I think, although it may not shelter the back of the neck so much.

7998. You say that you were never burnt when wearing a busby, but that you were burnt when wearing a field service hat? Yes.

7999. You see the sealed pattern field service hat produced;—if you were wearing a hat of that pattern one half of your head would not be exposed, would it? Not one half of the head, perhaps, but it exposes the whole of the left side of the face. You must remember that the rays of the sun are not perpendicular. 8000. Could you tell us how it is that all the helmets and hats exhibited to the Committee are in such small sizes? I suspect that they have been used as sealed patterns, because they are too small for persons to wear. It is not a question of size; it is a question of style. I have told you how the busbies came to be recommended. The next thing I have any recollection of, in connection with the matter, was reading a General Order fixing the dress. You will find it upon page 95 of the book of the Brigade and General Orders. The number of the General Order is 222, and is dated November 6, 1896. It says: "Busby, light rifle pattern, as worn by the 60th Rifles." That was the instruction issued four years ago next month."

8001. By whom was that issued? By the General. It was issued when I was in England. I read it, as a matter of fact, when I was there.

8002. Were the red tunics included in that General Order? Yes. There is a full description of the tunic in the same Order.

8003. What is your opinion of the best head-gear, having regard to the comfort of the men, usefulness, and suitability to the climate? Unquestionably, for ordinary wear, the felt hat is as good as any you could get. It might be better ventilated, perhaps. I have suggested a plan of ventilation to Mr. Anderson which would be an advantage. It is certainly the best head-gear, and is better than the helmet.

8004. How would the busby and the red tunic answer upon active service? No one would dream of wearing them upon active service.

8005. If an enemy attacked us suddenly, the men would have to wear them or go without head-covering or tunic? Not at all. The dress of the Regiment for work purposes is brown tweed; we never wear anything else when at work.

8006. How many suits of brown have the men got? One apiece.

8007. Then, if they were called out upon active service at a few days' notice, they would only have one suit of clothes? That is so.

8008. If they had two suits of brown, without the red tunic, they would have always two suits ready for equipment? They would be better off for active service undoubtedly.

8009. They would be more fully equipped? Yes; but in this respect there is no difference between the 7th Regiment and the other regiments. They are all in the same position.

8010. I am not singling out the 7th Regiment specially;—I am merely dealing with it because you, as the Officer Commanding, would probably be able to give us more information about it than would anyone else. The Committee intends to call the Officers Commanding the different regiments, and each can then speak for himself;—do you think that the brown uniforms look very well? I think it is the most workmanlike suit. I had occasion to wear the uniform in the old country when I was there—I am referring now to the brown uniform—it met with handsome commendation from no less a person than the Field Marshal Commanding, Lord Wolseley, and other distinguished officers, who praised it very highly as a working suit.

8011. In England, of course, there are old associations connected with the uniforms of different regiments, and that would make it very difficult for the British army to be dressed in one uniform colour? Yes.

8012. With regard to the Highland regiments, for example, you are aware that an effort was made recently, at Capetown, to induce them to discard the kilt, but they would not do so? Yes, I am aware of that.

8013. Here we have no prejudice or sentiment of that kind wedding us to a red or blue suit, as the case may be? None whatever. But I quite agree with Major-General French that on special occasions—and there are about half-a-dozen in the course of the year—it is desirable that there should be some little distinction made between the suits of clothing the men use for drill and in camp and the suits then worn. 8014. Have you noticed the uniform of the Lancer Regiment? That is a parti-coloured uniform—a robin-redbreast pattern, in fact. There is a red breast-piece, I believe.

8015. I have never noticed it upon the men when riding about ordinarily—it struck me as being an ordinary brown uniform? I think you will find that they wear a scarlet breast-piece. There is, perhaps, a difference between the ordinary working suit and the parade suit.

8016. Do you not think it is a mistake to wear scarlet? I do not think I am justified in expressing a wholesale opinion of that kind.

8017. You rather like scarlet and swagger? I do not say that; but I do think it is desirable that there should be a distinction between a working suit, and, if you like to call it so, a holiday suit for special occasions.

8018. Why so? The General gave you his reasons the other day; and I can only say that his views in this respect are similar to mine.

8019. He seemed to think that red looked smarter? There is something in that; but no one would dream of going to fight, or to ordinary drill, in a red suit.

8020. As a matter of fact, is all this soldiering business designed, not with the intention of the men being ready to fight if called upon, but merely with a view to swagger? I have already explained that brown is worn on ordinary drills, and in camp; in fact, on all working occasions. Scarlet is worn only occasionally. The scarlet garment has a longer life, under the Regulations, than have the brown clothes, because it is only worn occasionally—just as you would wear a great-coat occasionally.

8021. How can you compare a great-coat to a scarlet tunic;—a great-coat is a thing of use, whereas, according to your own statement, a scarlet tunic is a thing of ornament? The analogy, perhaps, was not a good one. I have before me the Army List, from which you will see that the King's Royal Rifles is a regiment so large that, apart from the numerous volunteer battalions attached to it, it consists of no less than nine battalions, of 800 men per battalion; they wear the same busby. The 7th Regiment is, therefore, wearing a head-covering which is worn by far and away the largest regiment in the English army—a corps over 7,000 strong.

8022. Do you consider that an article of clothing suitable for the English climate would be suitable for our climate? Certainly not.

8023.

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8023. That is specially applicable to head-dress? Quite so. Still, persons here wear top-hats and indulge occasionally in other eccentricities of dress of that kind.
8024. But can you make a fair comparison between dress which is held to be suitable for an English regiment and dress which is held to be suitable for an Australian regiment;—it is quite evident, is it not, that clothing suitable for the English climate would not be very suitable for the Australian climate? Certainly; that is so. You would not dream of wearing a silk duster in England on New Year's Day, whereas it is a very common occurrence in Australia; but you might wear a silk duster in England in the middle of summer, just as you would wear one here.
8025. You would not get the same degree of heat in England;—do you know the approximate cost of one of the red tunics, or, say, the whole suit; I mean what you have called the swagger or holiday suit? I think the trousers and tunic, apart from the busby, would cost about the same as the tunic, trousers, and field-service hat; there would not be much difference.
8026. What is the tunic made of? Ordinary red cloth.
8027. Would it not be more expensive than brown tweed? The full-dress would be slightly more expensive than the brown dress, but not very much more so.
8028. Mr. Anderson is the contractor for the clothing, is he not? He has been contracting in the past.
8029. I suppose that, in order to get the exact figures, we should have to go to him? Yes. I think you will find that the cost has varied a little.
8030. Mr. Anderson, I suppose, supplied the clothing at contract prices? Yes.
8031. Do the regiments call for tenders themselves? Yes.
8032. Then your quartermaster ought to have all the information? Yes. If I had known you wished that information from me, I could have obtained it without any difficulty this morning.
8033. Who is your Adjutant? I have had no Adjutant since the latter part of last December. I myself have done the work in conjunction with the Serjeant-major.
8034. We have had great difficulty in finding out, even approximately, the price of anything from the Military authorities? I could give you the price of anything without any trouble, but I have not the particulars by me at this moment.
8035. Do you not think a body of men dressed in clothing of a uniform colour of brown would look better than a body of men in magpie colours; that is to say men in the same regiment being dressed, some in red tunics, some in white jackets, and some in brown jackets? I have never seen that.
8036. Would not one uniform colour of brown look better than a magpie clothing of that description? Undoubtedly. One of the regulations is to the effect that the different units of a regiment are to be dressed similarly.
8037. Did you ever see the Scottish Rifles on full-dress parade? It is quite possible that you might see in any regiment some men in full-dress, and others with only field service uniforms.
8038. White is not a field service uniform, is it? No.
8039. Did you ever see the Scottish Rifles on parade? I have no recollection of seeing any of them in white jackets, although there may be a few recruits not wearing uniforms. I have sometimes in my own regiment men in plain clothes. They may have been passed into the ranks without having their uniforms supplied to them. It may have been the fault of the contractor, or their own fault in not going to get measured.
8040. Did you ever see the undress jacket of the Imperial Highland regiments? Yes.
8041. It is made of white material, is it not? It is what is called a shell-jacket.
8042. That is the jacket I have seen some of the men wearing? There might have been some reason for the men having to wear it.
8043. No doubt there was a good reason for all the men wearing what they had to wear. If the whole of the men were wearing brown uniforms there would not be such a state of things, because if the men got any suit at all it would be the same as the other suits issued. There would appear to be some advantage in a uniform clothing of brown therefore, even from a swagger standpoint? Yes.
8044. When you talk about swagger, I suppose you mean the swagger of a regiment, and not the swagger of an individual mashing girls in King-street? No. The phrase is a very well-known one, and I used it in the sense in which it is generally used.
8045. Applying it to the regiment? Yes. The term swagger is often used to represent not behaviour, but style. I did not use the word as relating to behaviour.
8046. Do you not think the smartness of a regiment, and not the smartness of individual men when they are off duty, is the thing mostly to be aimed at? Absolutely; I quite agree with you.
8047. You are not much impressed with the idea of volunteers in red uniforms patrolling round and mashing girls? They are not supposed to wear uniform, except when on duty.
8048. But a big parade, as you probably know, engenders thirst? Yes; it is thirsty work occasionally.
8049. By-the-way, is there any truth in the statement about your capturing a water-cart out at the Rookwood encampment? That is one of the matters about which I wish to give evidence. I saw from the newspapers that you put questions to witnesses which involved the proposition that I had made a statement as to the capture of a water-cart, and that I made such a statement on the floor of the Assembly. I wish to say emphatically, on oath, that, to the best of my recollection, I have never in the Assembly at any time, or under any circumstances, uttered one word with reference to my being connected with the defence force. I have scrupulously avoided it. The story of the capture of a water-cart was introduced by a *Sunday Times* contributor—possibly a member of the staff. I have also observed that certain witnesses here gave evidence as to the supply, or non-supply, of water at the Rookwood Camp. I wish to state positively, on oath, that there was no standpipe in the Volunteer camp at Rookwood in 1898, or anywhere near the camp; I do not care what evidence may be given to the contrary.
8050. One officer said it was 250 yards from the tents, and another said it was alongside them? I am in a position to give very positive evidence on this point. It is statements of this kind which do harm to a regiment. I say positively, on oath, that there was no standpipe in the Volunteer camp, and what is more, a standpipe was an impossibility, because the camp was situated many feet above the possibility of delivery by means of a standpipe. If there were a standpipe there, why did the Army Service Corps cart the water that we had, when we had any, from a standpipe on the outskirts of the town of Rookwood? When we failed to obtain water, it became necessary for me to hire a cart, and put a ship's tank on the cart, in which to carry water from a standpipe. How was it, if I had the standpipe there, that the Military authorities,

authorities, subsequent to the camp, paid for the hire of the cart. However, I went further in the matter, and I addressed this letter to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage on the 2nd October:—

J. C. Neild,  
Esq., M.P.  
9 Oct., 1900.

My dear Mr. Garrard,

Parliament, New South Wales, 2 October, 1900.

Will you do me the kindness to cause me to be informed as soon as possible what standpipe or standpipes were erected or available for use at and during the encampment of the Volunteer Brigade at Milkman's Hill or Mount Pleasant, about equi-distant from Rookwood and Auburn, during Easter, 1898?

I mean the encampment that was bounded on the west by the road running north to Auburn Station.

I may explain that I do not know of there having been any standpipe there, but it has been frequently stated that there was one.

If there was, may I be informed of its position, and distance from the road in question.

Believe me, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD.

The Honorable Jacob Garrard, President, Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

I received, in reply to that communication, the following letter:—

No. 1900/8,469-9,416.

Sir,

Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, Sydney, 5 October, 1900.

Referring to your letter of 2nd inst., addressed to the President, requesting information as to the water supply to the encampment of the Volunteer Brigade at Milkman's Hill, near Rookwood, during Easter, 1898, I am directed to inform you that, at the request of the Military Department, the Board carried out an extension of the 4-inch water-main in Graham-street, and erected two standpipes in the position shown on the accompanying tracing. It was originally intended to continue the 4-inch main beyond Mount Auburn Road, but it was found that the pressure would not have been satisfactory.

At the conclusion of the training the standpipes were removed.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HOLMES,  
Secretary.

J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P., Legislative Assembly.

I have a tracing here which affords the most emphatic contradiction of the evidence given before this Committee which it is possible to afford. The tracing is drawn to a scale of 50 yards to the inch. The site of the 7th regiment camp was at the extreme western end of the Volunteer encampment. You will notice the position of the water main in Graham-street from which an extension was made, and the position of the two standpipes.

8051. How far would they be from the site of your encampment? The distance which the men would have had to carry buckets of water, or over which we had to cart it, was 600 yards, or about a third of a mile. With reference to the supply of water, the men had to fall in at the Sydney railway station soon after 7 o'clock in the evening. We reached camp after 11 o'clock p.m., and it was mid-day on the next day before, as far as I know, a single drop of water reached the camp from a military source. I obtained from a well, connected with a private house on the other side of Park-road, a few buckets of water to enable the men to have a cup of coffee; otherwise no water was brought into camp until 12 o'clock on the following day. It was under those circumstances that I chartered a cart to cart water from the standpipe on the outskirts of Rookwood.

8052. *Mr. Meagher.*] You did not commandeer the cart? That is a fiction—someone's fun. I believe we had part of a cask of water delivered by the Army Service Corps before I took the action of hiring a cart, but the hiring of the cart was subsequently paid for by the Military authorities.

8053. *Chairman.*] Did the Army Service Corps strike you as being very efficient? They had not enough horses; they had only the artillery horses. At that time they had no horses of their own, and the horses they were using had been worked to death carting the headquarters' fixings up to the camp. The horses were fairly played out.

8054. You say the artillery horses were worked to death carting the headquarters' fixings to the Rookwood camp? I mean the camp where the partially-paid troops were. There were all the tents and the general impedimenta of a camp, stores, and so on. They had all that work to do and they afterwards carted water for us.

8055. How far would it be from here to Rookwood? The carting was only done from the station.

8056. How far would it be from the station to the camp? Each trip would be about a mile each way.

8057. If that work knocked up the horses, how would they get on if they were doing a march from the Modder River to Bloemfontein, and were making about 23 miles a day carrying everything necessary for an army? I am afraid they could not do it.

8058. The Army Service Corps must be in an absolutely useless state if it knocked up through having to cart stores only a mile? Of course, they would take a good many loads during the day.

8059. Of what did the loads consist? Of stores chiefly.

8060. But surely they would not be carting stores all day for a few thousand men. How many men were there in camp? I suppose the total number would be between 5,000 and 6,000.

8061. That would not be the average, would it; there were only 2,000 at the finish? There were seven Infantry regiments, and I suppose they would average about 500 men each.

8062. Would you be surprised to learn that they did not average 350? I should.

8063. What was the greatest strength there? We were a little under 400, and we had the largest attendance in the volunteer section.

8064. Yet you say you think the regiments would average 500 each? Yes. In the partially-paid camp the regiments were up to strength; they were over 600 each; these men received 8s. a day for coming into camp.

8065. Ordinarily the first thing for an Army Service Corps to carry along would be ammunition. There was not much of that to be carried? No.

8066. What they had to carry would be the necessaries for a seven or eight days' encampment? There were four days for the volunteers. But I should explain that the matter is one concerning which I have no technical knowledge whatever. I understand that the facts were these: The Army Service Corps at the time had no horses, and were using the horses attached to the field batteries. I may be wrong, but I believe that that was the case.

8067. But there would be plenty of horses in the artillery—waggon horses, the spare horses, and the battery horses? I have no knowledge of the subject which is of a reliable character.

8068. Does it not strike you as being marvellous that, in carting stores and material for 5,000 or 6,000 men for the distance of a mile only, the transport service should break down? But it generally does break down here somehow or other.

8069. I suppose there was a road leading up to the camp? I do not think there was a road. The approach was over broken ground, but there would be no difficulty in getting over it. 8070.

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8070. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose it would depend upon the way in which the horses were driven and the number of journeys they would have to make? I believe that some of the horses had been employed for days beforehand carting up all the tents, camp tables, and one thing and another.

8071. *Chairman.*] Camp tables did you say? Well, rough boards and furniture of one sort and another.

8072. *Mr. Wilks.*] Is it not a fact that the horses were used to a considerable extent in carting the officers' kits? I heard so, but I do not know whether it is a fact. All the kit I had I carried to the railway station at this end in a cab.

8073. Did you not notice in some of the officers' tents wash-stands, washing-basin, and beds? I saw some little canvas stretchers, which can be folded up and carried over one's arm.

8074. Did you not see some wash-stands? I do not remember seeing any. I myself had a metal basin and a bucket, and I thought them quite good enough.

8075. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that much benefit arises from going into camp under such conditions. Do you know that even the Field-Marshal commanding in South Africa would not dream of carrying a table round with him? Probably not,—he would probably commandeer one.

8076. But there were a number in the camp at Rookwood; also deck chairs and that sort of thing. Did not the officers make themselves pretty comfortable? Is it a fair thing to ask me questions about what I saw when I was a visitor in another camp?

8077. I am speaking of your own camp? We had no luxuries in our camp.

8078. Did it take the carts some time to cart up the medical comforts? I do not know anything about those.

8079. Anyhow, the fact is that the transport service broke down in carting provisions for this small detachment of men a distance of a mile? I do not say that, but it rather gave out on the water question.

8080. And water is a very necessary thing? The most necessary thing of all. It is better to have water than food in an emergency.

8081. How was the food handled at this encampment? There was undoubtedly an entire lack of sensible management in the manipulation of the rations. Men who had never cooked a potato or a steak in their lives had to cook for sixty or 100 men. There ought to be, in my view, out here, as there is in connection with military depôts in England, some school of cookery where men can be taught to cook plain articles of food. When potatoes and meat are served out in a camp, and the men cooking them have no knowledge of cookery, they very likely will not make the best use of the rations they get.

8082. Did you draft off a number of men to do the cooking day about, having no knowledge whatever as to whether or not they were able to cook? An effort is made in such circumstances to ascertain which men have any knowledge of cooking. Some men will say they have, but their knowledge is frequently of the most rudimentary character. They can boil or bake a piece of meat, perhaps, but they have no idea of making soup and eking the stuff out.

8083. *Mr. Quinn.*] But you would not require French cooks in such a camp, would you? No, but you want to make as much as you can out of the not too lavish rations supplied. I myself had to order a couple of carcasses of mutton for two companies, so that they might not have to go to bed absolutely hungry. That meat was subsequently paid for by the Military authorities.

8084. *Mr. Wilks.*] That was done upon my representation, was it not? Yes; you came to me about it.

8085. *Chairman.*] Our army cannot be in a very good state just at present if the men are unable to do the necessary cooking for a few days' camp;—suppose they got away into the back country, they would suffer starvation in a land of plenty? That would depend somewhat upon the contractors.

8086. Does it not show that the method of enrolling too many volunteers from the city, and not enough from the country, where, generally speaking, every man has to do his own cooking at some time of life, is not at all satisfactory? Sometimes a man will say that he can cook when, as a matter of fact, he does not know anything about cooking? He thinks he will like the job of being about the camp in preference to doing hard work.

8087. *Mr. Wilks.*] The men get paid for it too, do they not? Not in Volunteer camps, I think.

8088. You will find they do, I think? I am not aware of it. We have not a force in this Colony which could be put into the field without a lot of preparation.

8089. *Mr. Quinn.*] You mentioned just now the making of soup. Do you think that soup is a thing which a soldier upon active service ought to look for? I do not mean soup in the way in which you would mean it in putting that question, but there are a lot of bones which the men cannot eat, and they can be made with vegetables into a form which will give the men good sustenance. A man with some knowledge of cooking can utilise such material, and can get more out of the rations supplied than can men who have no idea except of boiling or baking a piece of meat. I was not speaking of soup considered as a luxury.

8090. *Chairman.*] Do you not think these camps should, as nearly as possible, resemble in their conditions, the conditions of active service? Yes.

8091. Then do you not think the men should be supplied with rations such as they would receive in South Africa? Apparently, from some of the evidence, they do not get much in the shape of rations there.

8092. Would it not be a useful experience for the men for three, four, or five days to be supplied with a ration in the shape of a small tin of bouilli beef, and three or four "forty-niners." That would be more in accordance with the idea of a campaign? There is a difference between the position of men in our camps, and that of men on active service. Men on active service have been under some regular course of training, either in depôts before they start, or at least on board troopships, and they are in a totally different condition from that of men who are leaving comfortable homes and comfortable meals, and the regular conditions of life. If you put such men suddenly under active service conditions, you would find that they would not be fit to do the amount of drill asked of them; they would break down. That I think is a reasonable view to take.

8093. I suppose the Duke of Norfolk or the Duke of Marlborough would be accustomed to just as comfortable a home as would the men in any of our regiments? A great deal more comfortable, probably.

8094. They seem to have tackled the work without breaking down? I thought the gentlemen you named were magnificently provided with all sorts of things; I read so in the press.

8095. I do not think that is the case? Of course I could not say. It is a hypothetical question.

8096. Suppose an enemy assailed our country to-morrow, you say you could not call our men out for active service until they had gone through a stage of training? I am afraid you misapprehend my meaning.



meaning. If a man has to do anything by all manner of means he will do it; but I do not think there is anything to be gained by making men as miserable as possible under the plea of giving them additional instruction.

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8097. But how would they be made miserable? It is one of the leading axioms of all our chief Military authorities that the proper feeding and comfort of troops is a necessity if you want to get good work out of them. That is a purely theoretical proposition. I can merely express an opinion; I have not had sufficient experience of camping to render my opinion upon the point valuable.

8098. How was the meat supplied to your regiment when in camp? By contractors.

8099. How much per man? I think  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., including bone.

8100. Was the meat cut up and weighed? Yes; it was weighed off by companies, I think, and it then went over to the companies' cooks.

8101. The whole company's meat was cooked together? Yes.

8102. Did you ever see a large camp in England or Scotland, and take any notice of the way in which they handled rations there? There they have a perfect system.

8103. Are you aware that in such cases the meat is weighed off in companies, and is then weighed off in messes? That would be a more suitable way.

8104. The meat and vegetables are put into a net if they are to be boiled, with the number of the mess, and are cooked in that way? If that were done the rations, of course would go further.

8105. When the cooking orderly goes over to get the rations, the net for his mess is fished out and there is an end of the matter, so far as the distribution is concerned? That is a totally different system. Of course the conditions are entirely different when you are providoring and rationing men day after day, year in and year out.

8106. I am speaking now of Volunteer encampments? I should like to see a similar system adopted here.

8107. Would there be any difficulty in the way of it? There ought to be none.

8108. Each tent would then have their own vegetables, meat and bread? I entirely agree with what you say. There would be a difficulty, however, in carrying out the system under the circumstances of the Rookwood camp where there is only one bucket per tent, which has to be used for tea, coffee, and all purposes, including the washing of the men themselves.

8109. How was the coffee and tea made;—did each tent or company make their own? As far as I can recollect it was done by companies.

8110. Were the companies formed into messes, and did each tent mess by itself? The men messed in their own tents.

8111. So much tea and coffee was allowed for each mess? Yes, with more or less regularity. With only one bucket for 9 or 10 men for all purposes, there was not much possibility of order.

8112. Buckets are not very expensive, are they? No.

8113. If taken proper care of they would last for years? Yes. I am not sure at this moment, but I think that at the last camp we had two buckets allowed to each tent.

8114. Is there any other matter you would like to mention? There is one thing I should like to speak about. There have been statements made in the House—I think by yourself—to the effect that the relations between the General Officer Commanding the forces and myself were of a very unsatisfactory character. I wish to be allowed to say that my relations with the General Officer Commanding have never been more cordial, perhaps not as cordial, than they have been during some few months past, as far as my knowledge goes.

8115. My declaration probably arose from the fact that the Major-General said, in answer to a question by Mr. Meagher, that you were not fit to command a regiment, and that you had written a letter to a newspaper practically stating that he was a perverter of the truth? I did not say that.

8116. Did you not say that the statements he had made were not true? Pardon me, I do not think you ought to put the matter in that way. In the first place, I did not refer to the General at all; I referred to the evidence, and said that it was a mistake. It is quite possible, under such circumstances, for any one to make a mistake. There is one other matter I wish to speak of. A statement was made here by Colonel Taunton as to his being overburdened with correspondence from Volunteer regiments, and he specially named me as being the chief sinner. Upon reading that statement, I directed the serjeant-major, Warrant Officer Shipley, to examine the register of records to ascertain how many communications had been addressed by me to the A.Q.M.G. during the period from the 1st January last up to September. He has supplied me with a list, which I propose to hand in. I find that the total number of communications is eight, and they have reference to such questions as the supply of tram-tickets to instructors. Two out of the eight are upon that subject. One had reference to the loan of flags to decorate the ball-room for our annual ball; another was as to the use of a room for recreation purposes at Victoria Barracks; one was an application for £5 for rations in connection with the Easter training, and so on. I wish to hand in the list, because it appears to me to be another case of extraordinary misapprehension. [*Vide Appendix.*]

8117. Is it the fact that recently, in order to get up the strength of the Regiment, you organised a sort of comic entertainment? I have not done anything of the sort.

8118. Was not the following order issued in connection with an entertainment on the 17th October:—

7th Regt. (St. George's Rifles).

A GRAND CONCERT AND SOCIAL, to welcome home our Invalided Comrades from S. Africa, will be held at the New Masonic Hall, Castlereagh-street, on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1900. Fun to commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

Carriages, wheelbarrow, ambulances, and policemen should be in attendance by 11 p.m., at which time the fun will cease.

Tickets—double, 2s.; single (lady or gent.), 1s.—may be obtained from members of the Committee at the Orderly Room, and at the door on night of Social.

Refreshments will be provided on our usual lavish scale.

Cloak-rooms will be in charge of attendants whose especial care will be to prevent garments left therein from getting on to the backs of people they don't know, which unseemly conduct they are occasionally guilty of, if not strictly supervised.

Dress: Uniform (as best becoming a soldier of the Queen), full-dress or field-service—yer pays yer money and ye takes yer choice—but waistbelts *must* be worn.

No civilians, other than friends of the members of the Regiment, who will be responsible for their good behaviour, will be admitted.

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Esq., M.P.  
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Members willing to contribute songs, &c., are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec. without delay, stating name of song, &c., they purpose rendering.  
This Entertainment will be under the distinguished patronage of Lt.-Col. J. C. Neild and officers of the regiment.

GEO. SHIPLEY,  
Hon. Sec.

3/10/00

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS!

That is not a regimental order; it merely expresses the jocularity of an hon. secretary.

8119. Do you think that is a seemly document to send out in connection with a regiment? No, I think it would have been better not to send it out.

8120. Does it not occur to you that it would have been more appropriate in connection with Fitzgerald's circus than in connection with a Volunteer regiment? It is a bit of fun on the part of some one, I suppose.

8121. But it is sent out from the 7th Regiment, St. George's Rifles, and is signed by the Sergeant-Major. He is the chief permanent officer you have at the present time? Yes.

8122. One has no objection to humour, but do you think your chief permanent officer should send out a document of that character? I think it was a mistake, but at the same time you cannot very well deal with what a secretary may do under such circumstances. Had I been consulted beforehand I certainly should not have approved of the document. But we have our jokes sometimes even in Parliament.

8123. But Members of Parliament are not under the same discipline as are soldiers, you yourself have found that out? I do not think it is a question of discipline.

8124. Do you think that if any Imperial soldier issued anything like that document in connection with his regiment the matter would be allowed to pass unnoticed? I think you can scarcely draw such an analogy. No one contends that a Volunteer regiment shall be conducted on precisely the same lines in every detail as is a professional regiment.

8125. You have an annual ball, have you not? Yes.

8126. If there be any profits from it, where do they go to? I am not aware of the existence of any profits.

8127. But if there were where would they go to? Into the fund we are talking about establishing to be devoted to the purposes of regimental amusement.

8128. If there be any deficiency, who pays it? As a rule I think the officers would make it up.

8129. *Mr. Meagher.*] With regard to the inquiry into the affairs of the 7th Regiment, I believe counsel was employed? I believe so.

8130. On whose behalf was that counsel employed;—was it in your behalf? Certainly not.

8131. Who was the counsel? *Mr. Edmunds.* He was sent to help the members of the Court, I understood.

8132. You were present during the whole of the inquiry? During nearly the whole of it.

8133. Then surely you can tell us what *Mr. Edmunds'* status was? I never quite understood, except that he was there to ask questions for someone who was supposed to be behind the scenes. I never quite understood what his status was.

8134. The public, it would seem, did not quite understand? I applied twice for legal assistance, as I was representing the Regiment, but I only received a reply, which was in the negative, after the inquiry had closed.

8135. Was the inquiry based upon counts made against you, or what was its basis? The basis of the inquiry was certain accusations or complaints I made with reference to Major Waine.

8136. Then you were really the prosecutor? Yes.

8137. Did the counsel appear to be looking after the interests of Major Waine? Perhaps I should explain that the Court originated in my making complaints against Major Waine; and subsequently the Court was asked to inquire also into the attendance of the Regiment on two or three specified occasions. Major Waine had a couple of solicitors representing him during the time his conduct was under investigation; and subsequently when that was finished *Mr. Edmunds* turned up to assist the Court to ascertain why the men did not attend. It never was ascertained why they did not attend, and there is no means of ascertaining it.

8138. As a matter of fact were *Mr. Edmunds'* fees paid by the Crown? I presume so. The Court must, I suppose, have cost a great deal of money. The members of the Court were, I believe, themselves paid; I believe they all receive fees.

8139. Is it an advantageous thing for the tax-payers to be called upon to find counsels' fees in connection with inquiries into every trouble in our Volunteer Forces? That is a question which I presume you put to me as a Member of Parliament, and not as an officer of the military forces.

8140. I put the question to you as a Member of Parliament? As a Member of Parliament I think it is extraordinary.

8141. Do you know what the fees of the learned counsel amounted to? I have not the faintest idea. The members of the Court received, I believe, fees of £1 1s., 18s. 6d., and 15s. per diem each under a regulation that was issued apparently to enable them to be paid.

8142. *Chairman.*] Are you confident that that is so? The order was made by the Minister for Defence for the payment of fees to officers sitting in courts of inquiry. The order was made immediately before the Court assembled.

8143. You are aware that you are making rather a serious statement;—are you prepared to swear that the members received any fees per sitting at all? What I state is this:—That immediately before the Court assembled, an order was issued by *Mr. Reid*, as Minister for Defence—it is printed and everyone can see it; it is a General Order—authorising the payment of £1 1s. a day to a Colonel, 18s. 6d. a day to a Lieutenant-Colonel, and 15s. a day to a Major, and lower fees for the lower grades for sitting in courts of inquiry when the proceedings are of a lengthy character.

8144. Do you know of any officer who sat in this Court receiving fees at all? I do not know absolutely whether they did or not.

8145. You cannot say whether they drew any money; all that you can say is that they were entitled to draw it? Yes.

8146. *Mr. Meagher.*] In just the same way that Members of Parliament are entitled to draw a certain allowance; some members have not drawn it but have allowed it to remain in the Treasury? I do not know absolutely whether in this case the members of the Court drew the fees or not; but I know that the President of the Court frequently encouraged witnesses to attend by telling them they were entitled to fees for attendance, and if the witnesses were paid I presume the members of the Court would be paid. It is only supposition of course.

8147.

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8147. Have you any idea what the whole inquiry cost the country? I have no idea whatever.

8148. Do you know whether any claim for payment was sent in by witnesses? I saw some vouchers lying on the table one day. One witness claimed a couple of guineas for attendance, and I believe one or two officers have sent in vouchers since.

8149. At how many encampments have you been present? At three altogether.

8150. Can you say whether at all these encampments the contractors have given satisfaction in regard to meat and other supplies? I do not recollect hearing any complaints as to quality; but I have heard complaints as to quantity. Whether those complaints were due to the food being served out for a large number instead of for a small number I do not know.

8151. But you heard complaints at Rookwood of the want of food? Undoubtedly.

8152. Colonel Taunton gave this evidence:—

There were complaints also of want of food? There was ample food. There were legs of mutton and bread there thrown into the rubbish heap. It would have fed whole families. Most of these matters were due, as I have said, to want of knowledge.

—Is there any truth in that statement? That may have occurred at the Partially-paid camp, but it did not occur at the Volunteer camp. I do not know whether Colonel Taunton was at the Volunteer camp. I question whether he was.

8153. *Chairman.*] Would it not have been his duty to look round and see that everything was right? Yes; but he probably had quite enough to do without coming round to us.

8154. Who looked after your part of the camp? Our part of the camp looked after itself to some extent. Of course Colonel Taunton may have been there, I cannot say.

8155. *Mr. Meagher.*] Colonel Taunton also said this:—

They said that the food was overcooked? No army was ever better fed than were our men at Rookwood.

—It is notorious, so far as the Volunteer section is concerned, that the food was insufficient. In one of the regiments—not my own—a party of men absolutely walked off and would not come back. They cleared out through the want of food. It is notorious that Mr. Toohey, an officer of the Irish Rifles, bought bread by the half-dozen loaves to feed his men; he was seen carrying bread about under his arm, giving loaves to the men to eat. It is notorious that the men were half starved.

8156. So far as the Irish Rifles are concerned, you say that one of the officers not only had to purchase bread, but carried it round under his arm giving it to his men? Yes, and I am pretty sure it was Mr. Toohey. It is notorious that the men were very angry about the food supply, and the complaint appeared in the press at the time. It is well known that a number of men belonging to one of the regiments left the camp on account of the scanty supply of food.

8157. Can you assign any reason for this shortage in provisions? No; I know nothing more than the explanation tendered by the Military authorities at the time—that the short supply of food was due to poverty of knowledge on the part of those who undertook the cooking. That was the only explanation which was forthcoming. I do not know but that the full supply was given. A possible explanation is that the cooks did not get the full value of the provisions out of the quantity supplied.

8158. And it was not until this morning that you knew that a quantity of meat and bread was thrown on to the rubbish heap? I never heard of it. Of course there was a totally different condition of affairs existing in the two camps. In the Volunteer camp there was not a standpipe for 1,600 men and 400 horses. In the Partially-paid camp, I believe I am correct in saying that every cook's mess had a standpipe. I saw them frequently when riding past.

8159. How far were they apart? My recollection would lead me to think that they were over 100 feet apart.

8160. How far were the two camps apart? From three-quarters of a mile to a mile, the extreme limit would be over a mile. There is, perhaps, this explanation: the volunteers were on a hill, and except by tapping a main in the road shown on the plan, perhaps no water could have been made available. It was understood, however, that in Park Road, running north to the Auburn Railway Station, there was a water main.\* Had that been tapped, there would have been a supply of water to the camp. How it was that down at Graham-street, where the stand pipes were, there was not a sufficient pressure to carry the water any further I do not know. Perhaps an officer of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage could explain it.

8161. At some manœuvres at Middle Head you were associated with a member of this Committee, Mr. Wilks. Whether from want of strategy, or otherwise —? Pardon me, I think you are now proposing to deal with a matter which is outside the scope of the inquiry by this Committee.

8162. *Chairman.*] It is not for you to judge, Colonel Neild, whether the matter is or is not outside the scope of inquiry by this Committee? But it is for me to judge, sir, what questions I can answer.

8163. *Mr. Meagher.*] I do not wish to be under any misapprehension; but as I understand the matter this Committee was appointed to inquire into the organisation and discipline of the Military forces of this Colony? Into the administration of the Military forces.

8164. I take it that I am now putting you a question as to the administration of the Military forces. You are in command of one of the Volunteer regiments, and that is my reason for putting the question to you. I put the question to you as the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. I wish to know whether at the manœuvres at Middle Head you came into contact with another officer, Mr. Wilks, by whom you were arrested. Did he not place you under arrest? No.

8165. Did you place him under arrest? No. Under the powers given to a commanding officer by law I placed the command of Captain Wilks' company in the hands of the next senior officer for about an hour, perhaps less.

8166. *Mr. Wilks.*] Did you not say, "You must consider yourself under arrest?" I believe I did. But that was a *lapsus lingue*. It was a mistake to have used the term, because none of the conditions attaching to arrest were observed either by Mr. Wilks or by myself.

8167. Whatever the result may have been, or whatever you may have said to Mr. Wilks, do you not know that an inquiry into the circumstances was made by the General Officer Commanding? There was no inquiry.

8168. Was there an investigation of any character? Certain papers were taken away by the General when he went on leave to New Zealand, and while out of the Colony he gave some decision upon the matter.

8169. Did you ever see the decision? It was read to me.

8170.

\* NOTE (on revision):—This is not so. I find Milkman's Hill is too lofty to permit of a water main or other pipe being placed there.—J.C.N.

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8170. Do you know that the decision exonerated Captain Wilks? It did, I believe.

8171. Do you know that it reprimanded you? It did not go quite so far as that, I think.

8172. What did it do in regard to yourself? I think it expressed sympathy with Captain Wilks.

8173. As a matter of fact, was not the decision divided into three parts;—did not part 1 exonerate Captain Wilks; did not part 2 reprimand Colonel Neild; and did not part 3 express sympathy with Captain Wilks in the treatment to which he was subjected? I could not give definite evidence about the contents of a document I never saw, and which was merely read over to me two years ago. There was certainly nothing in it involving a reprimand to me.

8174. You admit, in effect, that this was not a street-corner episode;—you yourself, holding an important post, took part in a certain set of circumstances, and eventually the General Officer Commanding the forces gave a finding;—were you not anxious to know what the finding was? It was read over to me.

8175. But were you not very much interested in the finding? Yes, of course, I was.

8176. Naturally; and do you think that two years would obliterate from your memory a very important paragraph in the finding? I am sure that the document read to me did not contain anything in the direction of a reprimand.

8177. Are you prepared to swear that the finding did not in one part exonerate Captain Wilks, in a second part reprimand yourself, and in the third part express sympathy with Captain Wilks? There was nothing which you could possibly construe into a reprimand; it depends, of course, upon what meaning you attach to the word reprimand. I think the General disagreed with what I had done. I do not know whether you consider that that would amount to a reprimand.

8178. Do you think that the finding exonerating Captain Wilks, instead of punishing him and expressing sympathy with him, was a compliment to yourself? Not a compliment, decidedly.

8179. Was it not the reverse? That may be. It does not follow that it was a reprimand, although it may have been the reverse of a compliment.

8180. *Mr. Wilks.*] During the evidence this morning you expressed the opinion that your dual capacity as Member of Parliament and a Volunteer officer would occasionally bring you in conflict with the exercise of your duty? No; I hardly put it that way. I said it was difficult to maintain the two positions.

8181. Do you think it would be a wise procedure of this Parliament to pass a self-denying ordinance preventing a Member of Parliament from holding a position as a Military officer? That is a question I have not sufficiently investigated to be able to express an opinion upon that would be worth giving. I should not care to express an opinion upon it; there are so many questions involved. It is not considered undesirable in England by any means.

8182. From your experience you are not prepared to say whether you consider it undesirable here? Not beyond this—that judging by English precedents there is no harm in it.

8183. You said, in answer to the Chairman, that you had passed an examination? Yes.

8184. The ordinary course of examination is in three sections, is it not? Yes.

8185. Drill, regimental duties, and tactics? Yes.

8186. Did you pass in those three? I did.

8187. You passed in drill? Yes.

8188. In the practical school of instruction? I did not go through the school of instruction.

8189. Most of your officers have done so? Yes; I think they have.

8190. From your experience as an officer commanding, would you not think it desirable that you should pass the school of instruction? It all depends. Some men take longer to learn their work than others.

8191. Do you not think the drill would be more essential than the purely theoretical portion? I do not know. I only know that while 50 per cent. of marks will pass an officer in any subject, in drill I was 76.

8192. Did you pass in that examination in drill at the same time that you passed your examination in regimental duties and tactics? I passed all the subjects at the same time—the three sections. If you want to know the particulars, I passed 76 in drill, 81 in regimental duties, and 86 in tactics, being distinguished in two subjects out of the three, and receiving special mention for the whole examination; and the General paid me the compliment of sending me a congratulatory note by an orderly out to my private house, as the pass was considered an unusual one.

8193. You did not avail yourself of the school of instruction? No.

8194. Most of your officers have done so? The school of instruction is not known under the law. The law prescribes a certain course to be pursued, and that course I pursued.

8195. We have evidence here that the Bushmen's Committee, as representing the public, seemed to think that an M.L.A. should not be an officer? I do not know who constitute the Bushmen's Committee. Their views do not trouble me.

8196. The reason they assigned was that a Member of Parliament in this country would at times act at variance with the Military authorities, have you done so yourself? No.

8197. On no occasion have you acted at variance with the Military authorities? Not as a Member of Parliament that I know of. I may have expressed certain facts.

8198. Have you used your powers as a Member of Parliament to act at variance with the Military authorities? That is very hard to say, because when once I did something as a Member of Parliament—I wrote a letter to the Press as a Member of Parliament—it was apparently not deemed that I was writing in that capacity. So that that is a pernicketty proposition that I am not in a position to discuss. I can say that there are literally scores of Naval and Military officers in the British Parliament. The Army, the Navy, the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers are all largely represented.

8199. You were gazetted Officer Commanding your regiment in 1896? Yes.

8200. To what office were you gazetted? I was gazetted as Captain Commanding.

8201. It was then a corps? Yes.

8202. Your next step was to the rank of Major? Yes.

8203. How long after was that? I was appointed Major more than a year afterwards—about September, 1897, I should think.

8204. Were you not appointed Major before you left for England? Yes.

8205. That would be considered rather rapid promotion in an ordinary sense? Yes; as rapid as the promotion accorded to an officer occupying an identical position with myself—the late Mr. Garvan—who was not a Member of Parliament at the time. We were made Majors at the same time. There was a Military reason—a necessity for the appointments.

8206.

8206. Prior to your appointment as Captain Commanding, did you go through any recruit drill? Yes.  
 8207. Were you passed in the ranks? Yes.  
 8208. Prior to your visit to England? Yes; I suppose so.  
 8209. You are not certain about that, are you? It is a long time ago. I do not know what report the Adjutant made. I was dismissed from recruit drill, so I suppose I was passed in.  
 8210. I want to get at the question of the discipline at the Head Office? That is a matter I have nothing to do with. That was simply the Adjutant's duty. What happened in the report I cannot say; it is the Adjutant's affair, not mine.  
 8211. What Staff Officer passed you? I suppose, Mr. Tower.  
 8212. He was Adjutant of one of the other regiments? He was Adjutant of the 5th Union Regiment at the time. I think he was called Staff Officer. I do not think he was called Adjutant.  
 8213. You spoke about the high percentage you gained in your pass for regimental duties:—that would mean that you were very conversant with the Volunteer Act and the Queen's Regulations? Not the Queen's Regulations; they hardly apply out here.  
 8214. You are pretty well known as having a good knowledge of the Queen's Regulations? Yes, I hope so.  
 8215. Do you know that portion of the Queen's Regulations that draws attention to the fact that presenting to the press any comment or any knowledge in regard to a report is irregular? No; I do not know the regulations you refer to, because they are continually changing.  
 8216. It is in the Queen's Regulations;—it came out in General Order 85, which draws attention to the Queen's Regulations? The Queen's Regulations do not apply, except in time of war.  
 8217. General Order 85, in precise terms, provides that any inquiry is not to be made public or conveyed to the press? I suppose you mean this—I may say that this is from the Queen's Regulations in 1889, and as they have been altered, I do not know how many times since, I do not know if this regulation is in force now:—

Officers and soldiers are prohibited from publishing and communicating to the press, without special authority, either directly or indirectly, information relative to the numbers, movements, or operations of troops, or details regarding fortifications, or armaments, or experiments made in connection with military matters.

8218. On the 1st of October, in the *Daily Telegraph*, you communicated certain knowledge you possessed about a Court of Inquiry that had been sitting? I answered questions with reference to that this morning.  
 8219. But you did communicate something to the paper on that day? No; I did not communicate anything.  
 8220. Well, a letter over your name appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*? I cannot answer questions of a hypothetical character. My letter is not before the Committee.  
 8221. In consequence of a complaint you urged against Major Waine, the General ordered a Court of Inquiry to investigate certain affairs of the 7th Regiment? Yes.  
 8222. That inquiry was a great expense to the public? I do not know.  
 8223. Have you reason to believe that there would be a large sum of money in costs of counsel employed and fees of court? I suppose it would cost something.  
 8224. Are you of opinion that the public should have had a knowledge of the decision of the Court of Inquiry before this? I said this morning that, speaking as a Member of the Assembly, I thought it would be well—the proceedings of the Court having been public—that the report should also have been public.  
 8225. As a Member of the Assembly did you not lodge an objection, in the objection book of the Assembly, against the production of these papers? I decline to answer a question relative to my action as a Member of the Assembly. This Committee has nothing to do with the actions of Members of the Assembly.  
 8226. You told the Committee this morning that you had a knowledge of the report? Yes, I said I had a knowledge.  
 8227. That is, that there was a report from the Court of Inquiry;—there would be the General's minute on it, and then the Lieutenant-Governor's comments on that? I did not say anything about that.  
 8228. Did you obtain the information concerning the report as an officer commanding the 7th Regiment, or as a Member of Parliament? I did not obtain it as a military officer.  
 8229. You obtained it as a Member of Parliament? I cannot say, exactly, how I obtained it; but I did not obtain it in any shape or form in my military capacity.  
 8230. You said this morning that there was no reference to yourself at all? Not in the report of the Court, beyond what I stated in reference to the Adjutant.  
 8231. You are not prepared to state what the General's recommendation was? I have not been asked any question about that.  
 8232. Are you aware what the General's recommendation on that report was? Yes, I know something about it. I have said nothing about it, and I decline to say anything about it now. It is a private document, I suppose, and I do not think I ought to discuss it in any way.  
 8233. The statement in the *Daily Telegraph*, to which I referred just now, is as follows:—  
 The above report was read over to Colonel Neild, by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* last evening. In reply to questions, the Colonel said it was substantially correct, and that nothing was omitted; but he declined to discuss it.  
 You say there that nothing was omitted? There is one thing I have thought of since, and that is about some uniforms. There is something in the report about the uniforms that were paid for by the Clothing Board, at the instance of the Adjutant, when I was absent on sick leave and supposed to be dying. I had nothing whatever to do with it; but it has been attempted to be foisted upon me from time to time.  
 8234. Do you remember any reference being made to yourself—about your administrative qualities? Not a word; there was nothing of that sort in it.  
 8235. Do you remember the difficulty you had with the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces, Colonel Bayly? Yes.  
 8236. Were you placed under arrest? Yes.  
 8237. An investigation followed? No; there was no investigation.  
 8238. Well, an inquiry took place? Not that I know of; if there was one, I never heard of it. 8239.

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J. C. Neild, Esq., M.P. 8239. The General made recommendations with regard to your removal from your position? Possibly.  
 8240. And the Minister for War at that time, Mr. Reid, set his recommendation aside? I do not know what was done.

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8241. I suppose you are aware that the General made recommendations at the time of a stringent character? I never saw the document; so I cannot say.

8242. Have you any knowledge of the fact that one of the reasons for setting the recommendations aside was that you had been one of the founders of the Regiment? I cannot say; I never saw the paper. The trouble between Colonel Bayly and myself arose purely from his having attacked the Regiment in the newspapers—the *Sydney Morning Herald*—in an interview, and I replied through the same medium. I thought what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander; but it did not appear to be so.

8243. We have it in evidence that the recommendations of the General at that time were set aside? It may have been so. I was illegally arrested; there is no doubt about that.

8244. Are you aware of any comment being made to this effect:—That the recommendation was set aside because you were a Member of Parliament? I never heard of such a thing in my life. I do not think it possible such a thing could have happened.

8245. Speaking of your Regiment, you said that the General, on the last occasion, complimented you at the inspection on the efficiency of the men and the strength of the Regiment? He spoke in a manner that gave us all very great pleasure.

8246. The strength of a regiment is of a fluctuating character, is it not? Yes; but the Regiment has never been below strength for nine months. It has been above strength during that period.

8247. Does not the strength of a regiment fluctuate very much according to the enthusiasm over war matters? It might be so, in some cases.

8248. Is there any other reason to which you can ascribe the fact of the Regiment being stronger now than previously? Yes; the harmony which has existed in all its ranks for the last nine months—perfect harmony.

8249. Perfect harmony has existed in all its ranks? Yes.

8250. Did you not find, in your experience as Colonel Commanding that Regiment, that its strength fluctuated, even still more, before the harmony you speak of prevailed? Yes; it did fluctuate; it fluctuated when we had an adjutant.

8251. The 7th Regiment has become notorious, has it not, by reason of its troubles? The troubles that certain persons have tried to heap on it; it had no troubles of its own.

8252. To what do you consider the troubles were mostly traceable? I am sorry to have been driven to the conclusion that the late Adjutant was responsible for the principal portion.

8253. Is it not a fact that the matters that have made this Regiment notorious—I do not mean in a bad sense, but notorious from publicity being given to it—were traceable more to the Adjutant than to the Volunteer officers connected with it? I am afraid that is quite true.

8254. This is not an opinion you have held all along? No; I placed the most complete confidence in the Adjutant until some time back.

8255. You consider that the apparent misunderstanding between yourself and some of your subordinate officers was not presented to you in a proper light? The only case of the kind, that I know of, was that of Major Wayne. I do not know of any other subordinate officers with whom I have had any trouble.

8256. Is he still a Major of the Regiment? I presume so. We have seen nothing of him for eighteen months.

8257. Have you not power to remove him? No; I wish I had.

8258. But on the score of non-attendance to duty, he is inefficient now, is he not? All I can do is to draw attention to the matter under the regulations. The regulations are very plain on the point, and I have drawn attention to the matter. I used to send a notice to headquarters once a quarter, but I have given it up as hopeless. There is a very plain regulation, No. 20, which says:—

Any Officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

I used to draw attention to his absence from his duty once a quarter, but I have not kept it up with perfect regularity, because it seemed to do no good.

8259. How do you account for that regulation not being acted upon? I do not know; I had a reason given to me; I do not know whether I ought to express it here. If the Committee think I ought, I suppose I must do so. Understanding it to be the wish of the Committee, I will say that the reason given was that the General would take no action pending the action of the Government on the Court of Inquiry matter. That is the reason that has been given to me.

8260. From whom was that reason obtained? I suppose it was signed by the A.A.G., but it communicated the decision of the General. It was communicated either by the A.A.G. or the Acting A.A.G., and I think I heard it more than once. So I discontinued pressing the matter.

8261. Is not that a matter which tends to the bad regulation of the regiment? It has done the regiment harm undoubtedly, for an officer to be in this uncertain position, attending parades in plain clothes, and standing in front of the men in an attitude that could only convey the idea that he was beyond regimental authority.

8262. Did you object to the finding of the Court of Inquiry on the ground that it was not properly constituted? Yes.

8263. As all this merely hinges upon the Court of Inquiry, do you not think it wise for the report to be published and acted upon? With one exception, namely, that the Quartermaster being a very old Volunteer of some forty years' standing, I think he might have been let down a little more lightly. With that exception, I do not see any reason why the report should not be adopted. I have no objection to urge to the adoption of the report.

8264. Then your objection is to the recommendation of the General? Possibly, I have; it does not do to be too precise about a matter of recollection.

8265. Do you remember that the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Darley, passed some comment on the matter? Possibly, he did.

8266. You do not remember the nature of it? No.

8267.



8267. If you did you would not care to give it to the Committee, as a Member of Parliament? I only have a recollection of the general terms recommending the adoption of the report. I do not remember more than that.

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8268. You do not remember where the Lieutenant-Governor referred to a previous occasion when Mr. Reid set aside the recommendation of the General in the matter of Colonel Bayly? I have no recollection of seeing anything like that—none whatever. I do not think that was so.

8269. Is your regiment fully officered at the present time? No; I have been trying to get the necessary officers appointed for the last eight or nine months.

8270. What is the cause of the stoppage? The same reason that caused the retention of Major Waine.

8271. Then we are to understand that the report of the Court of Inquiry not having been acted upon, the regiment is now without proper officers? That would appear to be the position; however, there have been several officers appointed lately.

8272. Appointed by the General or appointed by yourself? Appointed by the General. I recommended these appointments as far back as last January. Recently some of them have been sent by the General to the Executive.

8273. Have they been gazetted yet? I think so.

8274. Did you appoint two officers to the Hurstville Company some time back? There is not a Hurstville Company.

8275. Well, in that district—there was some question asked in the House about the matter? I appointed two acting officers.

8276. Are you aware that they appeared on parade in uniform on several occasions before the commissions were granted? Quite likely.

8277. Is not that in opposition to the Military regulations, the G.O.C. not having recommended them? There is nothing in the law, either in this country or the old country, that I have been able to discover, that deals with a matter of that kind. These gentlemen had been passed into the ranks as having done their recruit drill. They were competent, and it was necessary that there should be some officers, as we had not half the number.

8278. Then I am to understand that as Officer Commanding the Regiment you have power to appoint officers without the recommendation of the General? No; these were acting officers. I cannot appoint officers.

8279. You appointed them as acting officers? Certainly.

8280. And they are entitled to appear on parade without any further authority from the Military Authorities? It is entirely a temporary measure pending their appointment. It cannot be otherwise.

8281. The appointment of temporary officers was occasioned through the report of the Court of Inquiry not being dealt with? Apparently, yes.

8282. Then this Court of Inquiry is blocking the discipline of the Military Authorities? Shockingly—I should not say the discipline of the regiment in the sense of order or orderly conduct, but as regards the well-being of the regiment, the effect has been most serious.

8283. Do you consider that this trouble has a serious effect upon every Volunteer regiment? I do not know; it is not impossible. I was asked some questions about the difficulties in connection with my suspension by Colonel Bayly a year and a half ago. I wish to say that I was not the only Volunteer officer put in the same position.

8284. *Chairman.*] Who were the others? Colonel Bayly arrested Colonel Campbell, of the Scottish.

8285. *Mr. Wilks.*] And what was the result in regard to Colonel Campbell? I do not know. I heard a rumour as to how it was settled. I think a little meeting up in the officers' mess settled it all. So I was told; I do not know whether it is true or not.

8286. What was the cause of your trouble and your suspension by Colonel Bayly? I have already said that Colonel Bayly made an attack upon the regiment in an interview with a *Herald* correspondent. I was approached by many of the officers and men, and I was told plainly that if I would not do so they would have to take some action if Colonel Bayly was going to assault the regiment in that manner, and I wrote a letter to the Press from Parliament House stating certain facts. It was, perhaps, very unwise of me to do it. I do not admit to this day that it was any breach of the regulations. I expressed my regret for doing so. It did occur to me afterwards, on having the matter discussed with a person whose opinion I deemed of value, that it was perhaps an undesirable thing, though I took the action in the interests of the regiment, and not in my own. I had no personal grievance.

8287. In this matter of the Court of Inquiry, are you aware of any of the witnesses sending in vouchers for their expenses? I think one officer has done so; only one officer out of the 7th Regiment. How many other officers sent in of course I cannot say.

8288. You have not sent in any account? No, I have not.

8289. You are not aware whether they have been paid or not? I do not know.

8290. Are you aware that they have not been paid? I do not know, because the system of payments that obtains is so uncertain that really I never know what is paid and what is not. I send in the vouchers, and if I do not make some inquiry I never hear anything more about them. Some are paid to the regiment, and in that case I know, but where they are paid direct I get no notification unless I inquire. I do not think it is a good system. It is not a convenient one anyhow for me.

8291. Have you been Officer Commanding the St. George's Rifles since the formation of the regiment? With the exception of when I have been on leave.

8292. You informed the Committee this morning that you attended a public meeting, and spoke at it? I do not know that I said so; but, as a fact, I did.

8293. And afterwards there was a committee meeting attended by some, who were subsequently officers, in regard to dress regulations—the uniform, &c.? No; I think I explained that the arrangements as to costume were laid down in the form of application that 300 or 400 persons signed. I cannot remember whether I read that particular part or not. I suppose I did. I know that the scarlet tunic and the busby were specified in the application.

8294. On your visit to London, did you make inquiries of the military outfitters, Hobson & Co.? I did.

8295. You had a knowledge of the busbies then? Yes.

8296. And you made inquiries? I did.

8297. That was before the regulations were gazetted? That I cannot say; but it is quite possible.

8298. You sent an order to the firm mentioned? I think I sent it in 1893.

8299.

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8299. In the *Daily Telegraph* you said you had nothing to do with the busbies? I do not exactly remember what was in the *Daily Telegraph*. I had nothing to do with the designing of the uniform, certainly. I am not ashamed of the uniform; do not imagine that.

8300. But you made due inquiries with regard to obtaining the busbies—as to the best class of article, and so on? Yes.

8301. And upon your order they were obtained? They were not obtained until a couple of years afterwards.

8302. You now think them a most unsuitable head-gear for this country? No; I do not say that. They are only worn about half a dozen times in the year, and the parades at which we wear them—such as Queen's Birthday parade and the General's inspections—necessarily take place in the winter, and then the busby is a suitable enough head-gear. It is suitable for parade purposes; but not for field operations or fighting purposes, and it was never intended to be so worn.

8303. With your experience, would you now advise that the busby should be cancelled for the future? I do not think I should.

8304. Although it can only be worn about four times a year? It is only required to be worn a few times a year.

8305. You say that it is money well expended, even if the busby is only worn four times a year? I do not say that; but if you are going to have a review order uniform at all, it will be only worn a few times a year by any regiment.

8306. Officers of regiments, besides the field service and review order uniforms, have what they call an undress uniform—that is, the blue uniform? Yes.

8307. How was that paid for? It was paid for by the Military Clothing Board, at the instance of the late adjutant, at a time when Major Waine was in command. I do not know whether he had anything to do with it; I had not. I was on my supposed death-bed at the time.

8308. Have not the Clothing Board asked for payment from the various officers on account of this uniform? The General gave instructions for the amounts to be paid.

8309. Has it been repaid by these officers? In nearly every instance.

8310. There are some instances where they have refused to pay? Where there are amounts due to one or two officers it has been sought to make it a contra account, and the Clothing Board has not approved of that. Contra accounts may be admitted by the Clothing Board against an officer; but not admitted when in favour of the officer. That has been the practice so far.

8311. Then we are to understand that there are several officers who have not complied with the recommendations of the General? Of the officers now attending duty there is not one—they have all paid.

8312. Some of the officers had it deducted from their £10 grant for passing the examination? Yes.

8313. That was done in my case? I believe so.

8314. The Government deducted it from the £10 grant for passing the examination? The Clothing Board did. The Clothing Board recognises a contra account, when it is to the disadvantage of the officer; but apparently they refuse when it is to the advantage of the officer.

8315. Have you had any trouble as officer commanding in regard to the clothing supplied to the regiment by Mr. Anderson;—have the garments been according to sample? I think so. I do not think there have been any complaints. None have come before me.

8316. You have not had any faulty goods delivered to you? None that I can remember. There may have been occasions when the contractor has been very busy supplying other regiments and contingents when there have been delays; but that is inevitable.

8317. What is your opinion regarding the inspection adopted by the Clothing Board—or want of inspection? As far as the Volunteers are concerned—the unpaid Volunteers—I do not think the Clothing Board really take any action at all in regard to clothing.

8318. It rests with the officer commanding, or the captain commanding the company? Yes.

8319. You think that is a suitable system to be allowed to continue? It ought to be. The captains and the commanding officer, in conjunction with the adjutant, ought to be sufficient.

8320. How many of the original officers of your regiment are now on the active list? I could not say without looking at the Army List. There were some who were never sworn in. Poor Mr. Piddington, who died the other day, was gazetted an officer, but never took up his commission.

8321. Who do you consider was actually the founder or inaugurator of the St. George's Rifles? I think, so far as my knowledge goes, it was a sort of joint stock affair between Captain Smith and Mr. Stibbs.

8322. Was he not Captain Stibbs? He held a commission for a week or two.

8323. You had some altercation with the gentleman, did you not? No; I had not. He resigned because he was not gazetted senior captain. At least, that is the only reason I ever heard. Mr. Frank Farnell was gazetted senior captain, and he did not take up his commission.

8324. It is not true that he said that owing to your overbearing conduct he could not remain in the regiment? He never said anything of the kind. He has applied to me for credentials of character and so on, many a time since, and he has been on perfectly friendly terms with me. I never had the slightest altercation with Captain Stibbs.

8325. The only other trouble you ever had with your officers was in the case of Captain Wilks and Major Waine—I will not refer to my own case? Up to the date of the Court of Inquiry; then Mr. Reynolds espoused the cause of Major Waine, and we have seen nothing of him for the last eighteen months.

8326. Are you aware that it has been a very costly affair for Major Waine to defend his action before the Court? I have no idea at all.

8327. Would you be surprised to hear that it cost him something like £200? I would.

8328. Do you not think it fair to Major Waine that he should know the finding of the Court? I do not think I can say anything more than I have already said, namely, as the Court was an open Court I personally regret that the finding was not an open finding.

8329. And both as a Member of Parliament and officer commanding you would do all in your power to assist in its being made an open finding? I should wish the report to be made public.

8330. You would not use any of the powers of the Legislative Assembly to oppose its being dealt with? Certainly not. I think you asked a question about my having, as a Member of the Assembly, taken action which prevented a motion for the production of the papers going as formal. I took that action. 8331.

8331. On the ground that the matter was *sub judice*? Yes; that was the objection. Another reason was this: First of all, I wanted, if possible, that the old Quartermaster, who had been forty years in the Service, should be let down a little more gently. He has been doing good work this year; anyhow, if things were not quite so prompt as they ought to have been previously. I also question whether it was in the power of the Assembly, under the Standing Orders, to ask for the papers. I do not think it is in a case that is *sub judice*. They can only be obtained by address to the Governor; they cannot be obtained legally by a formal motion.

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8332. The Minister, on his own motion, could lay them on the table? I would not say what the Minister could or could not do. There is a Standing Order which says that anything relating to the prerogative of the Crown—and Military Commissions are decidedly a prerogative of the Crown—can only be dealt with by address of His Excellency.

8333. Then, I understand that, both as a Military officer and a Member of Parliament, you think that it is in the interests of the public that the report should be laid upon the table of the House and dealt with? I do not think the House could deal with it.

8334. I suppose you are aware that the suppression of this document is causing disorder that would not otherwise occur? I do not know of any disorder.

8335. That it is occasioning in the public mind a certain misunderstanding? I do not really know what is in the public mind. I cannot answer that question.

8336. Have you not heard, both as a Member of Parliament and as an Officer Commanding a Volunteer regiment, that there is dissatisfaction in regard to the report not being made public? I think the public—to use the well-known phrase—have got full up of the whole affair and do not worry over it. I could not say positively. I have no sources of information of that sort.

8337. From your experience of the Camp, am I to understand that you are of opinion that the Commissariat Department was faulty? I have explained that I am not in a position to question the quantity of the food supply; but I think it probable that a good deal of the deficiency that undoubtedly existed was due to want of proper organisation in what I might call the cooking department.

8338. It was wasted through faulty cooking? I should think it exceedingly likely, and that, in cooking for large masses instead of small ones, the food was not properly distributed; and it is almost certain that there was, at Rookwood, a lack of appliances. We had only one bucket per tent for everything—for the men to wash in and to have their tea and coffee supplied to them.

8339. Is it a fact that the rations allowed on that occasion were less than the Imperial rations? I could not say; I do not remember what the Imperial rations are. At any rate they were less than the rations given to the inmates of some of the English poorhouses.

8340. *Chairman.*] In regard to meat? Taking the rations as a whole. I compared them.

8341. *Mr. Wilks.*] Your experience was to this effect—that the Volunteer regiments were badly provided for as far as the Commissariat was concerned? No; I do not say that. I say that, so far as I know, the stipulated quantities of rations were supplied to the regiments; but I am inclined to think that faults arose in the process of cooking and distribution. I certainly do say that at Rookwood, in 1898, in the Volunteer camp, there was a considerable shortage of food, and it is notorious that a number of men belonging to one regiment practically struck and walked off. It was not the 7th Regiment; none of our men left that I know of.

8342. Do you remember whether it was the Scottish Rifles? Speaking as a matter of impression, I believe that was so, but I may be wrong.

8343. You spoke this morning in regard to the Army Service Corps having broken down? No; I did not say they broke down. I said they were not able to deliver the necessary water through the overworking of the horses, as I understood. One afternoon—Good Friday afternoon—the Infantry portion of the brigade went out for a long march under Colonel Bayly, and we were directed to bring watercarts with us. Well, there was no watercart for my regiment, and we had to go without. Colonel Bayly blew me up about it afterwards, saying that I ought not to have brought the battalion without the watercart. I said, “You asked me if I were ready to move off, and as I was only waiting for the watercart and did not like to cause any delay, we went without water.” We had no watercart anyhow.

8344. Are you aware that the kits of some of the officers were rather excessive at that time? It was not the case in the Volunteer camp, that I am aware of.

8345. Were they almost the same as on active service conditions? I fancy so. We had no luxuries.

8346. The reason assigned by some was that the Army Service Corps was employed to a great extent in the transportation of the officers' kits, is that true? As regards the 7th Regiment, which is the only one of which I can speak, we had very little. I did visit the camp of one of the other regiments, and they certainly had a gorgeous turn-out. Who carted the stuff I do not know.

8347. You have had experience of an Officer Commanding the purely Volunteer Forces in the case of Colonel Bayly—a post that originated a few years back;—do you consider that was a useful appointment? We have before us the fact that after trying the appointment for eighteen months the General recommended its abolition, and wrote to the Press explaining that he had found it necessary to remove Colonel Bayly in the interest of the entire Force. I think those were the words he used. I think you will find that stated in the daily papers of August last year.

8348. That is the Colonel Bayly who is now a Special Service Officer at the front? Somewhere at Cape-town I heard of him last.

8349. Have not several remarks been passed of a complimentary character in regard to his services there? It is quite possible; I have not seen them.

8350. The General recommended the abolition of the position of Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces? Yes; then we came back under the direct control of the General.

8351. You have been brought into conflict with Colonel Bayly on several occasions? Never.

8352. Did you never have any difference of opinion in regard to the transmitting of correspondence? We had differences on paper, but we never had any personal differences.

8353. Then you prefer to communicate direct with the General, instead of communicating with a Staff Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces? I do not know whether you are aware that after Colonel Bayly was removed from the position of Officer Commanding the Volunteers, Major Boam was appointed as Staff Officer for the Volunteer Service, a position he still holds, though quite recently his duties have been materially lessened; and now all important communications go direct from the Commanders of regiments to the Chief Staff Officer, which, in my opinion, is the very much better system.

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8354. Is there any truth in the statement as to officers connected with regiments, who are also Members of Parliament, bringing pressure to bear on the General on several occasions as against the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Forces? I have not the slightest knowledge of any such thing.

8355. You have no knowledge of the fact that a complaint was lodged by Colonel Bayly that these officers disregarded him, and passed him by, and went direct to the General? No. I think it was I who made the complaint that Colonel Bayly gave audience to my officers behind my back. That was much nearer the mark. I never heard of any complaint of anybody going past Colonel Bayly to the General. Certainly I never did. As long as Colonel Bayly was in that position I do not think I was allowed to see the General.

8356. You say that Colonel Bayly gave an audience to subordinate officers behind your back? Yes.

8357. Did you satisfy yourself of the truth of this statement? I did. I challenged Colonel Bayly with it on paper, and he did not deny it. Everybody in the regiment knew it.

8358. Then you think the Volunteer Service is better served without the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force than it was with him? For all purposes of administration, I fancy the entire Volunteer Force is much more efficiently administered now direct from the Chief Staff Officer.

8359. As an Officer Commanding a Volunteer regiment, have you any recommendation you would like to make to the Committee as the result of your experience? There are a lot of things that might be done.

8360. I do not mean details? No; leading principles.

8361. To save money and to preserve the efficiency of the Volunteer Force? To begin with, I think that the present Act, which allows a volunteer to clear out on fourteen days' notice, is utterly destructive of a useful force. You take a recruit, you train him, you clothe him, you arm him, and just when he is in a condition to repay the public money that has been expended on him, for some whim, or because he is going to play football instead of volunteering, or for any one of half a dozen other reasons, he sends in his resignation. His clothes are practically wasted, because a new man does not care to wear second-hand clothes, and there is a loss in that respect. There is a great deal of coming and going in the Volunteer regiments that is utterly undesirable in my view. It is destructive of discipline. There is another thing—there is no possible hold upon a man who loses some portion of his equipment. If he loses a few shillings' worth of equipment there is no chance of recovering it. In the Partially-paid Regiments there is always some money retained in hand, and deductions are made for lost articles. There are lots of other things.

8362. What I want to get at is this: From your experience in charge of Volunteer regiments, and your knowledge of the fitness or otherwise of the Staff, I want to know whether it is over-manned or under-manned, or whether the officers are attentive to their duties or otherwise? I should not like to answer a question of that kind.

8363. You would not like to answer it as a matter of delicacy? Partially so. I may be wrong; but in my view, judging from a business experience, there is a duplication of work that might be advantageously dispensed with. For instance, here is a case in point of the duplication of work caused by the appointment of Major Bayly, which has been done away with. In dealing with correspondence, instead of every communication being addressed either to Colonel Bayly in one case or Major Boam in the other, and being minuted by them again on to the superior authority, and the same process with the return documents, the correspondence is dealt with now direct.

8364. Is that not an evidence of faulty administration? I would not say that. It is, apparently, evident that the old method was not found to work as well as the present one.

8365. Would you suggest conscription in preference to volunteering? No; but I think that if a man joins a regiment he ought to join it for some specified term, and be placed under some kind of forfeiture if he leaves it.

8366. If a Bill were brought into the House to amend the Volunteer Act, would you feel the same delicacy in expressing your opinion in regard to the administrative qualities of the Staff? It must be borne in mind that I am connected with only one regiment, and that I am not in a position to form any idea —

8367. I mean only as to your relations with the officers? But there are a dozen regiments. What may be my experience with reference to one may be no guide as to what happens in the case of all the others. Certainly it does seem a little bit amusing for an officer to occupy so many positions that he has to write minutes from himself in one capacity to himself in another, and gravely pass them from one side of the table to the other.

8368. *Mr. Meagher.*] You produce a plan showing the location of the camp at Rookwood? Yes; it is a plan of the Water and Sewerage Board.

8369. Colonel Taunton, in his evidence, said:—

6057. They said that the food was overcooked? No army was ever better fed than were our men at Rookwood.

6058. I saw men in actual fighting, and had an opportunity of knowing what they had to put up with in warfare, and I agree with you;—do you deny the water-cart incident at Rookwood? He had a tap outside his door all the time. What did he want a water-cart for?

That was the evidence given by Colonel Taunton—that you had a tap outside your door all the time, and he did not know what you wanted a cart for;—do you still, in the face of Colonel Taunton's evidence, say there was no water nearer than where you locate it on the plan? Absolutely and positively, except what water might have been in private wells.

8370. There was no tap outside your tent? No; Colonel Taunton is making the most extravagant mistake that it is possible for a gentleman to make. Here is a plan supplied by the Water and Sewerage Board, and it shows that the nearest tap to my tent was 600 yards away. I did not employ the carts to cart water. Colonel Taunton himself is the officer who directs the movements of the Army Service Corps, and the Army Service Corps started carting water for the Volunteer camp; but the distance was so great that they were not able to cope with the work, and it was under those circumstances that I hired a local cart, with a tank on it, to cart water during the four days we were in camp, and subsequently the hire of that cart was paid for either by Colonel Taunton or by the General's instructions, and paid out of the public money, and not out of the capitation money of the regiment.

8371. The hire of the cart which you had to take was, you say, not paid for out of the capitation money of the regiment? To the best of my belief it certainly was not. I have made inquiries, and I cannot ascertain that it was. I believe it was paid, as were also some extra carcasses of mutton. I had to give the men some food on Sunday night, out of general camp expenses—the camp vote—and had nothing to do with regimental money. No greater mistake could possibly have been made, if it is correctly reported.

reported. There could have been no stand-pipe there, for here is the plan. There was one question you asked me this morning, and on which I was pressed very closely, about a matter that arose out of the incident at Middle Head, when I gave the command of "E" Company to a senior subaltern of the company for an hour. I contested the General's decision in a minute which I addressed to Colonel Bayly. I had no opportunity of putting forward my case satisfactorily, and I contested the General's decision in the matter; but Colonel Bayly asked me not to press it, for the simple reason that the General had dealt with the Officers of "E" Company in a sufficiently severe manner; and Colonel Bayly said it would be rather like rubbing it in, if I took any more action in the matter. I have Colonel Bayly's original letter here.

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8372. Was not the report of the G.O.C. in favour of Captain Wilks? In that particular case, yes. In this one, that I am speaking of, it was against Captain Wilks.

8373. Was that subsequently? Yes; and that is why I dropped the other matter. There were three officers in "E" Company. One was ordered to clear out at once, and he resigned forthwith.

8374. *Mr. Wilks.*] What officer was that? Second Lieutenant Wood—

- (1.) Second Lieutenant Wood is to be called upon to resign forthwith.
- (2.) With the view of their having a further opportunity of resuscitating the local company, Captain Wilks and Lieutenant Wilkinson are to remain in their present positions until the 30th June next.
- (3.) If the Balmain Company does not by that time attain the required standard of proficiency, some change must then be made in the commissioned ranks.

Captain Wilks and Lieutenant Wilkinson applied for three months' leave of absence, which being granted to them, took them up to the 30th June, and after that, they resigned. It was on account of that letter and that decision that I did not pursue the Middle Head business any further, though, I think, had I done so, I might have brought about a change of view.

8375. You think that if you had pursued the Middle Head business further, in view of what you have stated, it might have been thought that you were vindictive? That is precisely what Colonel Bayly pointed out to me, and that is why I dropped it; and I believe he destroyed my communication, which was a very definite one, with plans showing the whole position of affairs. During the Court of Inquiry the documents could not be found, so I concluded that Colonel Bayly must have destroyed them. They were not returned to me. I have copies, and I have the plan. I went into the matter very elaborately, because I thought that, on a second report, the General would probably take a different view from that which he took in the first instance. As many questions have been asked on the subject, I wish to say that I have never, so far as I can remember, had any difficulty with any member of the Headquarter's Staff, with the unhappy exception of Colonel Bayly. My relations with the Chief Staff Officer have always been of the most amicable character possible for two men to be in, one towards another. The same applied to Major Boam, the Staff Officer of Volunteers. We always got on with the best possible goodwill.

Colonel Charles Fyssh Roberts, C.M.G., recalled and further examined:—

8376. *Chairman.*] In your Department, or sub-department, you take charge of the stores? Stores, C. F. Roberts.  
finance, and pay of troops.

8377. Do you remember being previously examined with regard to the letter written to the paymaster in South Africa with reference to the payment of troops? I do.

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8378. I think you were then asked if you received a reply from Colonel Seaton Churchill in regard to that letter? Yes.

8379. Did you receive it? I have not received it. I do not know that one has been received.

8380. I think I stated then, that I saw it posted? I understood you to say you saw it.

8381. And that I also saw your communication? Yes.

8382. By whose instructions was that communication sent? By General French's instructions.

8383. Did you make any suggestion to him that it should be sent? No; I did not.

8384. Have you heard anything in regard to the condition of the officers in South Africa? A good deal.

8385. In regard to their wanting pay? Yes.

8386. And being in an absolute state of poverty? Short of funds, anyhow.

8387. Having heard me read a private letter addressed to myself from an officer at Pretoria holding an important position in the New South Wales force, do you not think it is deplorable that such a state of affairs should exist amongst our men as is there depicted? Yes; I certainly do. One cannot understand it, because one hears that these very paymasters—the Imperial paymasters—are willing to give them any amount of money, and let them arrange for it afterwards.

8388. I do not think it is so? Major Bridges, who came back quite lately, told me that.

8389. Major Bridges had very little opportunity of knowing;—Major Bridges, nearly the whole of the time that he was in South Africa, was in the hospital—when he recovered he went down to Capetown and went home;—he could not possibly have had an opportunity of knowing? Well, he told me that they absolutely wished to force money on him, and he would not take it, because he went out under certain regulations, and was drawing his money from here.

8390. He was the officer who gave the evidence before the Commission at Home, that the only thing that bothered him at Bloemfontein was that they insisted on his drinking too much champagne; is not that so? I do not know.

8391. Did you not see that in the papers? I saw some report of that sort.

8392. Did you hear anything from any of the other officers about money being forced on them? No; I do not think I did. But Sergeant-major Dowson who went away, told me that they were offered any quantity of money. He went with the Australian Horse. In fact, when Captain Thompson, who was in command, went and asked for money, and talked about taking £150, they said, "You can take anything you like—£500." And he ought to know, because he had something to do with the payment of the men.

8393. Did he say how much Captain Thompson took? Captain Thompson took £200, I believe.

8394. Did he ever go back to get the balance—£300? I believe not.

8395. When Captain Thompson went to make application for money to the field-paymaster—who, I suppose you understand, is not a sergeant, or someone knocking about the camp—would it be likely that Sergeant Dowson would be there to hear? This was at the Cape, when Captain Thompson saw one of the paymasters.

8396. When he arrived first? Yes.

8397. But that was before the receipt of your communication? I doubt it.

8398.

- C. F. Roberts. 8398. You can doubt that, if you like, but I know it? I forget when our communication went away—I think it was some time in February.
- 9 Oct., 1900. 8399. The Australian Horse left on the 17th February, and the date of your communication to the Head-quarter Office was towards the end of February or the beginning of March? I think it was the 20th February or the 20th January; I cannot remember exactly.
8400. It had not reached there when this Contingent arrived at Capetown:—did this Sergeant Dowson discover any anxiety to part with money after he got further upon? From what I understood him there was no difficulty in getting any money if it were applied for; that is what he gave me to understand.
8401. But the Officer Commanding would have to apply for it? Yes.
8402. In Capetown, Captain Thomson would have to go to the office of the paymaster;—that would be the only place where he could get it? Except from the treasury chest further up, if he wanted more.
8403. Do you think it likely that when he went to interview Colonel Seaton Churchill at Capetown on a question of this sort he would take Sergeant Dowson with him;—do they generally do that? They very often take their pay-sergeant to get the money.
8404. But they generally leave him standing outside? Sometimes. Sometimes they take him in to get the money.
8405. Is it likely that Colonel Churchill would offer Captain Thompson any quantity of money practically, and afterwards, without anything occurring in the meantime, refuse to give him any? I think not, unless he received some instructions—or some intimation, I would not call it instructions.
8406. The inference would be that it was after Captain Thompson got the money that the letter from the Military authorities here arrived at Capetown? Yes.
8407. Have you heard from any other officer, directly or indirectly;—have you heard anything, say, from Colonel Williams? Yes; Colonel Williams has written to me, and informed me that, owing to this letter, he was unable to get pay.
8408. So they had not been rushing him with money? No.
8409. And he is even a bit further up in the stirrups than Sergeant Dowson or Captain Thompson;—is not that so? Yes; but, practically, he would not be the paying officer.
8410. But he gets his money direct? His own individual money, he would.
8411. They have not been rushing him? No; I think not.
8412. And, I suppose, after all, Colonel Williams is not one of those bashful men, that if he wanted money, he would not ask for it if he thought he was entitled to it? I think he would do his best to get it.
8413. Did any of the officers who came back tell you that they had been rushed with money? No.
8414. Would you be surprised to learn that the general complaint, when I was there at the end of April, was that they were practically penniless? No; I should not be surprised; because we have heard of the case of Captain McDonnell—of one of the medical officers, who could not get any money either.
8415. Is he back? No.
8416. Would you not be surprised to learn that if the officers wanted to get some tobacco, or anything, they would have to go round and borrow 6d. or 1s. from three or four before they would get enough to buy a little tobacco? I certainly would be surprised—very much surprised.
8417. It is altogether against military discipline for a superior officer to borrow either from an inferior officer or from a private? Certainly it is.
8418. It lays the superior officer under an obligation to the man he borrows the money from? Undoubtedly.
8419. And yet there has been no field-service pay—that has not even been paid? No; I believe not.
8420. You have not paid it? Not in South Africa.
8421. You have not paid it to the men at the front? No.
8422. And you stopped the Imperial authorities from paying it? Under that letter they were stopped.
8423. So that all the troops could possibly draw—if they got any there, which was left optional—would be what is known as the South African colonial allowance of 1s. 6d. a day? Yes; up to April, when it was made 3s.
8424. When the First Contingent went away, what were the conditions laid down? The conditions, I understood, were that this Government guaranteed, taking the case of a private, 4s. 6d. a day.
8425. That was the estimate on which the Treasurer submitted a motion to the House? I suppose so.
8426. The Military estimates, I suppose, would go through your hands? No; the Contingent estimates are not.
8427. Did not you take part in estimating the cost—had not your office something to do with that? No; we were not called upon to estimate what the cost would be for a long time afterwards.
8428. If the Treasurer submitted to the House a proposal to send 250 men away, and estimated their pay at 4s. 6d. a day for six months, and other expenses, amounting altogether to £30,000, it would appear clear from that, to any ordinary individual, that the Government intended to pay 4s. 6d. per day per man? So I should understand; that they were responsible for it.
8429. As a matter of fact, at that time, was anything known here really as to whether the Imperial authorities would pay our men or not? No, it was not; not until I think a telegram was sent at the end of either December or January.
8430. On the 24th or 27th December? Yes; and Sir Alfred Milner replied that the Imperial Government would pay Imperial rates of pay.
8431. So that the First Contingent, at any rate, went away believing that they were getting their pay here, and it did not matter what they got from anywhere else? Certainly; I was under that impression until that letter was sent.
8432. And from that letter I read, the officers seem to have come to the same conclusion? I think most of the First Contingent did. I think in the case of the second lot—Major Knight's Contingent—it was explained to them, and at that time it was known, at all events, that it was the intention to stop it.
8433. You did not send any paymasters with that force? No.
8434. But in the case of the first lot it was not? No; it was not.
8435. You did not send any paymasters? No paymasters were sent, excepting with Imperial Bushmen.
8436. And, as a matter of fact, the Military authorities here have not transmitted any money to South Africa for the payment of the men there? Except £700 sent to pay the first lot of Lancers from London.
8437. That was only to pay them on their way from England to the Cape? Yes.



8438. It was not to pay for them after they arrived at the Cape? No. Practically, we transmitted no money there. C. F. Roberts.
8439. You transmitted no money to pay the men while on active service in South Africa? That is so. 9 Oct., 1900.
8440. In the financial arrangements, what is the number of your staff? Seven.
8441. Do all payments have to go through your office? Yes.
8442. You have got a Paymaster, have you not? We have a Paymaster.
8443. When the Paymaster is going to pay, what is the system adopted;—does he come and present you a voucher for so much money to pay so many men, or do you give him authority to draw to a certain extent, or how is it done? He presents an estimate of how much money is required for salaries, and how much for contingencies. That is forwarded under cover by the General to the Treasury, asking that the money might be lodged to the credit of the Paymaster.
8444. Is the Paymaster in your office, or has he a separate establishment of his own? He had an office down stairs, but now he is on the same floor.
8445. But he is apart from you? He is not absolutely in my office, but still he is under me.
8446. How long was the late Paymaster, Mr. Solemons, in that position? About eleven years.
8447. Do you know what he was before he came there? I am not certain. I believe he had been in a bank, which was the training that recommended him.
8448. Did you ever hear any reason alleged for his leaving that bank? No valid reason.
8449. You could not say whether one existed or not? That I am unable to say.
8450. Who makes the appointment of Paymaster? I fancy that appointment was made by Major-General Richardson.
8451. It is the General who makes the appointment? I think in that case the General recommended, and the appointment was made by the Government.
8452. Is the Paymaster an officer? He does not hold a commission.
8453. Therefore it is practically outside the power of the Military Authorities to deal with him in any way? They could not deal with him by court-martial.
8454. They could only prosecute him the same as they could any other private citizen? Yes; or recommend his dismissal.
8455. If the facts warranted it, they would enter a prosecution in the ordinary way? They would have to do that, I should say.
8456. Is he sworn in as a soldier, or is he there more as a Treasury official? I do not think he has taken any oath.
8457. He would be there more as a Treasury official? He ought to be.
8458. *Mr. Chanter.*] Does he give any guarantee? Yes; he is under guarantee.
8459. *Mr. Meagher.*] What amount? £1,000, I think.
8460. *Chairman.*] Did you submit any report to the General with reference to this man's action when you found that he was some money short? I only verbally reported it, because it was in the hands of the Treasury inspector at that time.
8461. What was done on that report? He was granted leave of absence.
8462. And he has since been suspended? No; he has practically not returned from leave.
8463. In the case of a prosecution, what office would take initiatory steps? I should fancy the Attorney-General would.
8464. But would not the Military have to lodge an information? They would probably have to prepare a case against him.
8465. But he would have to be brought up first at the lower court before the Attorney-General could step in? I do not know about that. I know the case has been reported by the Treasury inspector, and from the Treasury it has gone to the Attorney-General.
8466. Have the Military Authorities themselves taken any steps? No; we have taken no steps, because it is out of our hands the moment the Treasury inspector steps in.
8467. I suppose you were not anxious to retain the case? It was certainly not a pleasant case to have to go into.
8468. But sometimes some of you soldiers rush into law very suddenly, do you not? I do not know that we do.
8469. Do you not remember a case when an officer commanding the Grand Old Guard sued a sergeant or corporal for not having a uniform returned;—do you remember the case? I do.
8470. And you remember they took it from the Police Court to the District Court, and on to the Supreme Court, and that it was only for want of funds that they did not go to the Privy Council? I do not know about that.
8471. And this was all over 10 bobs worth of a uniform; and they did not stop there, but started afresh, and took it through all the stages again;—do you remember that? Yes; I believe they did. That was the case of Volunteer officers, not officers of the Permanent Force.
8472. At any rate, the Military Authorities reckon that this business is out of their hands now, and under the Attorney-General? At all events, for the present.
8473. Has the deficiency been made good yet? Not to my knowledge.
8474. It may have been paid into the Treasury without your knowledge? It may have been; but I do not think the Treasury would accept it.
8475. They might give way to what is known in this Committee as pressure? I do not think so. They would be putting themselves in a wrong position.
8476. Has not this Paymaster got some influential friends or relatives? He may or may not have. I believe he has one gentleman who is pretty high up.
8477. I think it has been publicly stated in the Assembly that he is a brother-in-law of Sir Joseph Abbott? Yes; I believe it has been so stated.
8478. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to the guarantee of £1,000, does that cover the deficiency? The deficiency is about £60 or £70.
8479. You are well protected, then, so far as the guarantee is concerned? It is a Government guarantee. The Government have what is called a Guarantee Fund.
8480. I thought Mr. Chanter asked if there was a private guarantee? No; there is no private guarantee.

- C. F. Roberts. 8481. *Chairman.*] The Government guarantee the honesty of its own servants? Yes; at a certain premium per annum. They charge so much per year.
- 9 Oct., 1900. 8482. So that it would be as well to reduce the salary a little, and have no guarantee;—it is a matter of taste and fancy as to how you name the thing? Some of the officers object very much to pay this guarantee.
8483. *Mr. Chanter.*] What is the percentage? It is only a few shillings per annum. I think in the case in question it is about 30s. per annum. Everybody who has the handling or manipulation of money in any way has to pay a guarantee.
8484. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that in the Paymaster you ought to have a direct Treasury official whose payments should be checked by the Military Authorities? I think it would be an advantage to have a Treasury paymaster; but I do not see how the Military could check his payments. He could only pay what he is asked to pay. It would be like checking your own requirements.
8485. I mean to check and see that he did pay when he was asked to pay, and when he said he had paid? Yes; it would be a double check.
8486. In regard to the estimates submitted from time to time, do you take any hand in the preparing of them? Yes. What is done is this: the officers commanding corps are asked to submit to the Military Authorities what they wish to have—what they think is necessary for their corps. This is then tabulated and made out and submitted to the General. The General passes it, and then the whole amount is prepared in tabulated form, and forwarded by the Military Secretary's Department to the Colonial Secretary, through the General, where it is gone into again, and eventually passes to the Treasury.
8487. When an officer commanding a regiment requisitions for so much money to carry on his regiment for the year, is it customary in your office to strike out items and add others? If the General Officer considers it advisable, it is done.
8488. But does the General Officer deal with it himself, or is there a board? The General deals with it personally. The whole of the estimates are brought up, and he goes through them item by item.
8489. Therefore the expenditure of each regiment is under the direct supervision of the General himself? Practically.
8490. In regard to the ordering of ammunition, stores, &c., who prepares that portion? The Military Secretary's Department prepares indents for them, but it is subject to a conference between the General and the Officer Commanding Artillery, or the General, myself, and the Ordnance Department.
8491. And in regard to new buildings, and alterations of buildings? That is presented by the engineer officer.
8492. Suppose the total Military Vote is £200,000, and Parliament, in its wisdom, decides to strike off £20,000, what happens? As a rule you reduce as many items as you possibly can.
8493. Who has the handling of that? It is left to the General.
8494. It would seem, then, that the General has the full control of the military policy, as well as the command of the Military Forces? Practically.
8495. He is able to strike out an item that the public may be strongly in favour of, and Parliament might be strongly in favour of, but he might not be? He could not well strike it out without Ministerial authority, if it has been approved of.
8496. Without speaking of the last Minister, the present Minister for War is not what you would call an expert soldier? He has not had a military training, if you mean that.
8497. As a matter of fact, the Minister of Defence always accepts the recommendation of the Officer Commanding? Practically.
8498. Do you know any instance where he has refused to do so? I think he refused to do so in General Hutton's case.
8499. But I think the then Treasurer and General Hutton had a few words with one another—or, at least, it was generally reported so? I believe in the early part of General Hutton's time they did not seem to be particular friends.
8500. The then Treasurer is now commanding a regiment of volunteers? Yes; a very fair regiment too.
8501. But in regard to General French, as far as you know, no recommendation of his in regard to expenditure has been refused to be adopted by the Minister for Defence? Well, last year they cut us down £40,000.
8502. But that was the Parliament;—I am speaking of the Minister? Before it got to the Parliament they gave it a very severe pruning.
8503. Do you not think it is very necessary that you should be occasionally knocked down by £40,000? I do not think it does much good.
8504. Probably because the will of Parliament may not be carried out;—do you not think it would have been wise if Parliament had refused to allow the powers that be to introduce this terrific uniform of scarlet, and those busbies of the 7th Regiment? Scarlet for the Partially-paid Forces was introduced sometime ago.
8505. Do you think it would have been wise if Parliament had insisted upon cutting that item out? That would have been seven years ago, and, of course, you can be wise after the event.
8506. But we did not start to use scarlet only seven years ago—I mean the British Army? No; I am speaking of the local force.
8507. The General Commanding surely had some experience in the British Army, and ought to have been an authority as to whether it was advisable to introduce that sort of clothing or not? It was introduced just after General Hutton's time.
8508. Let me put a case like this: Supposing Parliament knocked £20,000 off the Estimates, it would be quite competent for the Officer Commanding to insist upon dressing the partially-paid officers in some gorgeous and ridiculous uniform, and to refuse to order ammunition and guns that were absolutely required;—instead of cutting off the gorgeous uniform he could cut off the supply of ammunition and ordnance? That is possible; but still that gorgeous uniform you refer to is got out of capitation earned by the men's attendance at drill.
8509. But it is all in the Military Vote? Yes.
8510. It does not matter how you spend it;—if you spend it in gaudy uniforms you cannot have it for ammunition and ordnance? You cannot apply capitation money to the purchase of ammunition.
8511. But the capitation is simply a rule laid down as to how you will treat purely Volunteer corps? But you must understand that capitation is a special fund to provide clothing, and it cannot be applied to anything else.

8512. But the Headquarters Staff, with the General Officer Commanding, settle what the capitation C. F. Roberts. grant will be? They recommend it, and it is approved by the executive.
8513. Therefore, if they recommend a capitation grant sufficiently large to get this gorgeous uniform, and that is accepted, they will not have the money left to be able to get ammunition or guns;—they cannot give it and have it both? No; but the capitation out of which this gorgeous uniform has been bought is very low; it is only about £3. It does not matter if it is more than sufficient to supply them with the ordinary brown uniform; they have to spend it somehow in clothing. 9 Oct., 1900.
8514. Do you know what the capitation grant is in Great Britain? 30s.
8515. So that it is exactly double here what it is in Great Britain? Yes.
8516. And do you know that in Great Britain out of the capitation grant they have to pay for all travelling? I know that the capitation grant in England covers everything.
8517. Here the volunteers travel free on the railways, do they not? Yes; when on parade.
8518. When in uniform? No; when on parade. When in uniform they can travel at half rates.
8519. Do you know that in Great Britain the private railway companies charge half rates all the time? I believe so.
8520. So that where a battalion has to muster from, perhaps, ten different centres for battalion drill, the regiment would be rather short of the capitation grant? Most of the men at Home pay the railway fares out of their own pockets. I would not say that is the case when going down for training.
8521. How many battalion drills must they have to make them efficient? Fifteen here to earn their money at full days.
8522. Do you know how many at Home? Some regiments go as high as sixty.
8523. Battalion drills? No; I am talking of general drills. The battalion drills are very rarely at the option of the Officer Commanding.
8524. Is it not necessary that you must put in so many battalion drills here to be efficient? No; it is not laid down that they should be battalion drills. You have to attend here so many day parades or half-day parades as the efficiency for the year may direct.
8525. Then you have departed from the custom adopted in Great Britain? Yes; the present practice has been in vogue for a great many years.
8526. In Great Britain, I think it is required that you must attend four battalion drills, and eight or twelve company drills? It will depend upon the regiment. Some attend as many as sixty drills a year.
8527. But the Imperial Government have laid it down that they must attend those drills before they can draw the capitation allowance? Yes.
8528. There is a certain standard of efficiency which is approved of by the Imperial authorities;—have you got a standard here? The standard is that they have to attend at rate of ten full days, or ten and a half drills.
8529. Could you tell us how you get on with the different bands;—they draw double capitation, I believe? That I cannot tell you; they are only allowed for at so much per head. No bandsmen draw double capitation.
8530. Would you be surprised to learn that I got an answer to a question in the House that such was the case? The bands are included in the number of the regiments; and they get so much per head.
8531. Does not the band get an additional amount? No; they may get a slightly higher rate of pay from the regiment.
8532. But out of the capitation grant? No; they do not earn it. The Officer Commanding the Regiment may spend it on them—that is quite another thing. They spend more on their clothes.
8533. But the Officer of the Regiment draws for them;—say he draws £50, in addition to the capitation grant? That is band allowance. It is, practically, to help to find them in instruments and music.
8534. Do they buy their own instruments? Most of them.
8535. The regimental band? Yes.
8536. Would you be surprised to learn that, in many cases, capitation is claimed where the number of drills have not been put in? They may claim it, but they ought not to get it.
8537. But then you have no check? Yes; the attendances at parade are sent to headquarters and checked.
8538. But the attendances are sent by the Regimental Officer, presumably;—would it be the Adjutant? The Adjutant should send it forward.
8539. The Regimental Adjutant might, by mistake or otherwise, include men as efficient who have not attended drills for years? I do not know how that would be possible, unless it were deliberate.
8540. Who would be able to tell us of the attendance, say, of certain officers and men, and whether capitation had been drawn for them or not? The Headquarters Officer would be able to give you that. Colonel Mackenzie, the Adjutant-General, would be able to get the information. We have to depend on these efficiency returns from the Headquarters' Office not to pay more than they are entitled to. If it is not all earned, the balance goes back to the Government. It is not the same in the case of the Naval Brigade, where they draw their efficiency allowance and use it, whether they are efficient or not.
8541. Do you know anything about this new Permanent Cavalry? A corps has been started.
8542. Who is in command of the Permanent Cavalry? An officer called Tetter.
8543. Was he in the Permanent Force before? He was in one of the Volunteer regiments, I believe; but they do not appear on this year's Estimates.
8544. So it seems to be the intention to disband them? Yes, I presume so.
8545. You think it would not be a bad idea to disband them? Well, I do not think they would be of much use.
8546. The city of Sydney would not be a very good place to recruit cavalry from anyhow, would it? No; I should say not.
8547. In your opinion, does the Volunteer Cavalry, comprising the Lancers, the Australian Horse, and the Mounted Rifles, meet the requirements of a mounted force? I think those three regiments do so, very well.
8548. And the force might be increased or added to, if thought necessary? I think we have got nearly enough.
8549. Still it has been proved in the South African war that mounted men are really of much greater service than foot soldiers? Yes.
8550. They are more mobile? Yes; on a rapid campaign like that of South Africa, certainly.
8551. It is possible for a man to march 25 or 30 miles, and then start fighting? He must be very fit if he does. 8552.

O. F. Roberts. 8552. He would need to be very fit before he started? Yes.

9 Oct., 1900. 8553. The Australian Horse is a purely Volunteer corps, is it not? It now comes on the same footing as the Lancers and the Mounted Rifles.

8554. At whose suggestion has that been done? I think that is the suggestion of Colonel Mackay, and approved by the General.

8555. What is the pay of the Partially-paid men—the Lancers and Australian Horse? I think about £6 a year now. They practically get at the rate of 8s. per day for a certain number of full-day parades.

8556. Are the officers paid also? They are paid in a sort of progressive ratio. I forget what it is in each case.

8557. Are they paid so much for a full-day parade, too? Yes.

8558. I suppose at much the same rate as those in the Permanent Force? No; practically the same as the Partially-paid Infantry. At present, a lieutenant is only earning about £12 10s., a 1st lieutenant is earning £15, a captain £20, a major £25, and a colonel £35.

8559. What is this allowance supposed to be for? It is a sort of remunerative pay.

8560. It is taken as pay? Yes.

8561. So it would be quite a laudable ambition on the part of the whole of these Forces if every man desired to be a colonel? It would be a laudable ambition, but there would be no room for them.

8562. Do all the officers draw this money? I think they all draw their pay. It is drawn for them anyhow.

8563. *Mr. Chanter.*] Who is responsible for the delay in paying the representatives or relatives of the New South Wales Bushmen for the last month? They have been receiving the pay ever since 2nd October.

THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. COOK,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. QUINN,

MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, C.M.G., recalled and further examined:—

O. F. Roberts. 8564. *Chairman.*] By the way, Colonel, the staff officers at the Victoria Barracks are allowed certain amounts for servants, are they not;—certain amounts per year? If they do not have servants—yes.

11 Oct., 1900. 8565. That amounts to how much? £27 2s. 6d.

8566. Now, is it not a fact that a number of these officers who are drawing the allowance for two servants have men from the Permanent Artillery as their servants? I do not know that.

8567. Could you swear positively that is not so? I cannot. I do not know that it is so; if it is, it is very improper.

8568. Very improper that it should be so? Yes.

8569. Take the Australian Horse allowance for keeping up the regimental band horses; the amount is £175 a year;—how many horses do they run? It is £100, I think.

8570. £175? What estimates have you?

8571. Those from 1900–1? Oh, I have not those.

8572. There are none in last years? I think you had some.

8573. No? Yes.

8574. Then the Estimates of Expenditure are wrong? They have been transferred from the Volunteer to the Partially-paid. You might possibly find them among the Volunteers.

8575. This is the “Volunteers,” “Permanent and Volunteer Forces”? Partially-paid.

8576. No; the Australian Horse? I think it is under the Partially-paid.

8577. Oh, yes, it is;—how many horses do you keep up for the band? Twenty-five.

8577½. For a band? Yes; twenty-three or twenty-five.

8578. *Mr. Cook.*] That is for a band? Yes; they are mounted.

8579. *Chairman.*] How often would a band come into full working order? Practically, very often—on horseback.

8580. What is the idea of the band;—I see a great amount for band allowance, and allowances for the keeping up of the regimental band horses, &c.; what is the idea of it;—is it not what Colonel Neild would call swagger? It is usual to have a band.

8581. Is it useful? Yes. It is useful to keep the men up to the mark in marching—useful for teaching them to keep time; also for the amusement of the public.

8582. *Mr. Cook.*] It helps the development of the martial spirit? Well, it is an attraction.

8583. *Chairman.*] But in active service they do not manipulate the band, do they? They are generally used as ambulance men.

8584. *Mr. Cook.*] Do not the bands play when the men make the charge? The pipers do, sometimes.

8585. *Chairman.*] They used to do some centuries ago when men were not quite civilised; but now-a-days it is not so? The pipers play sometimes.

8586. As a matter of fact, the pipes are packed away in the transport waggons;—however, there is a £50 allowance for band;—under what heading? Under Australian Horse.

8587. And in addition to the £50, £3 a head capitation for bandmen? As provision for clothing.

8588. Which is clothing? The capitation.

8589. What is the £50 for then? To keep the instruments going, to provide the music, to pay the instructor, and so on.

8590. But do they not compete a good deal at all sorts of gatherings—public gatherings? Occasionally they do.

8591. Out at Randwick, the Cricket Ground, at private houses, and all that sort of thing;—do they not often go to private parties? Occasionally to garden parties, or for charities.

8592. Is Randwick a charity? They do not play there. De Groen's band has been playing there for years. They call De Groen's band a military band; but it is really a civilian band.

8693. They play at the Cricket Ground for cricket matches and bicycle sports, do they not;—do they get paid for it? £10, I think.

8594. Does that go into their own pockets, or to pay an instructor and for instruments to keep them up to their work? Partly for a fund for that and partly for a fund to pay the men. 8595.

8595. *Mr. Cook.*] But do they not undercut other bands, as a matter of fact;—is it not a shockingly low price—twenty-five performers for £10? They do that so that they shall not make too much out of the public. C. F. Roberts.  
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8596. But does it not enable them to undercut other bands? The only band that plays in public is the Permanent Artillery Band. I do not think that they have more than ten engagements a year. For charities they have to play for nothing. Some years ago they made a very fair thing out of their playing. I will not say a very fair thing; I will say a good thing.

8597. It is a magnificent band; but it ought not to compete unfairly with private bands? I do not know that it does. De Groen's band is doing all the work. I do not think the Permanent Artillery Band has had a paying engagement to any extent for more than three or four years. Nearly all their work has been done for charities. They played at Greenoaks, but that was for a charity. They were paid £5; that was all.

8598. But private bands must rely on engagements from the outside public to pay their way? I do not think that our band—the Permanent Artillery—has played at Randwick or at the Cricket Ground for a very long time. Can I get a copy of the current estimates, Mr. Sleath; what I have are the estimates for 1899–1900?

8599. *Chairman.*] I will send for a copy. Who is the Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance? Lieut.-Colonel Blanchard.

8600. I see that there is an increase in his "screw" this year? That is on account of very long service; he has had over twenty years' service.

8601. What does he do? He has charge of the whole of the stores there. He is answerable for revenue receipts. He is also responsible for the issue of the ammunition and the keeping of accounts connected with that.

8602. And there is a Receiver and Issuer of Stores? He is a clerk put on to watch the stores going in and out; he is practically a senior clerk.

8603. Then there are four clerks? There is an immense amount of clerical work there.

8604. You also keep a lieutenant and quartermaster (superintending clerk)? In the armoury there are dealings with 25,000 stand of arms.

8605. What sort? Martini-Henry and '303, the new small bore.

8606. And Lee-Enfields? Martini-Enfields, Martini-Henry, and Magazine Lee-Enfields.

8607. What is the proportion of each sort? As far as I can remember, there are about 12,000 Martinis and nearly 8,000 '303's; the other are Henrys and Martini carbines.

8608. But most of these arms, I suppose, have been served out to the forces;—how many have been served out? I suppose about 4,000; nearly 4,000.

8609. Four thousand;—does not every soldier have a rifle? I am not taking the Martinis only.

8610. But the whole lot? I could have brought a return showing exactly; but I should say between 8,000 and 9,000.

8611. And you supply rifle clubs? Yes.

8612. You have 8,000, or 9,000, or 10,000? We are supposed to have 8,000; but I could not state exact number.

8613. Apart from the rifle clubs? Yes.

8614. We have another clerk still;—he gets only £75? Which is that?

8615. He is in the armoury? He is just a junior coming on.

8616. He was not there last year? Then he is a junior.

8617. Then there are a Chief Armourer, an Armourer Staff Sergeant, an Armourer Sergeant, and four labourers;—what is their particular work? Repairing and cleaning arms; they are doing it perpetually as arms are sent in.

8618. And the saddler? He should be rather called a leather-worker. He is the responsible man who examines all the saddles and leather-work that we get by contract, and superintends any that we manufacture.

8619. By-the-way, you have had a good many saddlers employed at the Barracks? Since October we have had a good many. At one time we had as many as thirty at the Ordnance Store.

8620. Who is the saddler who was in charge? Smith.

8621. Is that under your department? This saddler is employed in the ordnance; he is in my department.

8622. Is Smith a saddler? I am not sure that he has not passed part of his time as a saddler.

8623. Is he not a bootmaker? Not that I know of; he has been a great number of years engaged in making our accoutrements.

8624. You do not know whether he is a journeyman saddler or not? He has been with us for twelve or fourteen years.

8625. And gives satisfaction? Very great satisfaction. He is one of the best men we ever had.

8626. Personally, I do not know anything about him; but I am informed that he is a bootmaker? He may have been many years ago. For the last ten or twelve years he had done nothing but leather-work for us.

8627. Do you know that there is invariably great jealousy between the journeyman tradesman and the handy-man? I know that perfectly well.

8628. And that a tradesman considers himself sort of sat upon if someone not a tradesman is put over him to boss him? If they did not like the job they could leave it.

8629. That is perfectly true; but the question is this: Whether in making saddlery it is not necessary that you should have a journeyman saddler? We have not made saddlery. We do not undertake saddlery.

8630. But saddlery-work—leather-work, such as rifle buckets, and so on? Yes. But anyone is at liberty to leave his position if he does not like it.

8631. But that is hardly a fair way to deal with it? They are very keen to get him to keep them on the list.

8632. No doubt; and very properly so, I think;—you have here a Receiver and Issuer of Stores and a Conductor of Stores as well? The Conductor of Stores is a man who works under the Receiver and Issuer of Stores. That is Jackson.

8633. You have eight labourers at £135 a year;—is that not so? Yes.

8634. And one labourer at £155 a year? I think that that is the labourer at the Magazine at Goat Island. He looks after the ammunition, shifting it and issuing it under the assistance of the Warrant Officer and Overseer (Conductor of Stores).

8635.

C.F. Roberts. 8635. Have you a great quantity of stores on Goat Island? Not now so much. But the overseer and labourers have to follow them wherever they go. We have a large quantity of small-arm ammunition which is issued practically every day.

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8636. But what about this lodging allowance, which seems to have gone up with a sudden bump;—who gets that? The Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, the Receiver and Issuer of Stores, the men at Goat Island, and the Warrant Officer and Conductor of Stores.

8637. Have you not on Goat Island, somewhere on Goat Island, a place for them to stop at? We had; but we had to clear out again. The Conductor of Stores had the quarters there previously.

8638. Whom does the place belong to? The Government; but is now required for a reserve for the public.

8639. So that the Government allows lodging allowance to this man to stay on Government property? No; he has to come across to Sydney; there is no room there; the rooms available were occupied by the Mercantile Explosives Establishment.

8640. But he comes across to Sydney? Yes; from Balmain. The labourer and the watchman also come across. They used to live in two tiny little huts.

8641. So far as the Conductor of Stores is concerned, he might be kept across here and then go wherever he was required? He must be there altogether to issue ammunition whenever it is required.

8642. But it would be known at headquarters, and someone would have to get authority for the issue of ammunition? He has also to look after the airing of the magazine, and so on. That is a matter which must be attended to. In fact, he must keep a sharp look-out on the magazine at all times. The labourer and the watchman have to keep a sharp look-out also watching the place at night. There is no guard there as there was in the old days. There used to be the military guard watching all Garden Island. That has been removed many years.

8643. But labourers at £155 a year, with quarters;—that is fairly good pay for a labourer? A man is worthy of his hire.

8644. Quite so;—but it is fairly good pay for labourers? But now he will not have any quarters at all; he will have to find a house elsewhere.

8645. Why? Because they will have to clear out. The place is to be handed over for Balmain recreation purposes, &c.

8646. But is not this amount rather a good salary for a labourer;—do you know what ordinary labourers' wages amount to, even, with the risk of not finding constant employment? The Government labourers' standard is about £128 a year.

8647. How do you make it up; I am not much of a mathematician; 7s. a day is £2 2s. a week;—that is £150 a year, is it not? But there are seven days in the week.

8648. But the ordinary labourer does not get paid for seven days? This man is watching on Sundays as well as other days.

8649. But where there are two to watch, they should not be broken up you would think? They have to take twenty-four hours between them.

8650. But that is only watching? During the working hours, however, they have to work in the magazine, shifting the powder and keeping the place clean.

8651. But instead of having so many men walking round doing nothing, would it not be better to retain a number of soldiers there, and do away with these additional men? That is what we had intended to do.

8652. These men are not sworn in as soldiers? No.

8653. Yet while you have hundreds of soldiers doing nothing, you go outside and employ these men at £155 a year? We have to assist the Mercantile Explosives people in moving and shifting their explosives. They are at work practically every day.

8654. But you have nothing to do with them? We give them a hand when they want it. They do the same in return for us.

8655. But is it not necessary that soldiers should be taught how to handle ammunition? It is practically a merchant's magazine at Goat Island, under Government.

8656. But is it not necessary the soldiers should understand how a magazine ought to be managed? They are taught it.

8657. Is any teaching as good as practical experience? They are given practical experience.

8658. But those men are not soldiers? The soldiers in the force get practical experience at their own magazines.

8659. I am talking of the men, not of the forts;—would it not be an education for artillerymen to know how a magazine should be managed, and the ammunition handled? They are well taught it at the various places, such as Wollongong, Bear Island, the forts in Sydney, and so on.

8660. Yes, but would not this be teaching the men and saving expense at the same time? It might be; but the disposition of the soldiers rests entirely with the General.

8661. Oh, yes, no doubt? As a matter of fact, these labourers have been cut down on several occasions.

8662. Why, the lodging allowance has jumped up from £129 to £200? The Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance gets a slight increase; the Lieutenant-quartermaster and Issuer of Stores gets a slight increase; the ordnance labourer has to be found a house, too, because there is no place for him on Goat Island.

8663. You give £150 a year to a labourer, and give him a house as well? We are obliged to.

8664. Do you ever think of what the taxpayer has to pay;—on whose recommendation is this done? It has been an understood thing. If we cannot find him a house we must find him a lodging somewhere.

8665. Who fixes the salaries to start with? They have been in that way for a number of years. It has been the custom. I have always considered them fair.

8666. Last year the "overseer (warrant officer and conductor of stores)" received £128, and the labourer received as high as £155? The warrant officer was most unfairly reduced. On representations being made, he was put back to the original rate.

8667. So that the warrant officer and conductor of stores last year received £128, while the labourer and watchman received £155? That was because Jackson, the overseer, was unfairly reduced: I tried to get him back his former amount, and at last it was done.

8668. What is the ration allowance? It is for two officers; I think the Commissary of Ordnance and the receiver of stores. In fact, Commissary of Ordnance only, I find.

8669.



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8669. Then "fuel and light"? That is for the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.
8670. They seem to require double as much fuel and light this year as last? It is an increased rate for the Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
8671. Increased rate;—an increased rate of pay will get him an increased allowance? Because the rank ought five years ago to have been granted to him, and carries increased allowances.
8672. What is he? Lieutenant-Colonel.
8673. How many lieutenant-colonels have we in this Colony? A good many that do not do the work that Blanchard does.
8674. More than we have of lance-corporals? I think we have more lance-corporals.
8675. Anyhow, with the advance in salary he requires twice the fuel and light that he did last year? As a matter of fact he is entitled to it on account of the promotion; as he gets an increase in rank the position carries with it an increased allowance of fuel and light.
8676. He wants more firewood in fact;—"charge pay,"—what does that mean? An allowance made to the Ordnance Department—a special allowance.
8677. Who gets it? The Commissary-General of Ordnance.
8678. We are getting a lot of information;—here is another item, "uniform allowance"? He was allowed that, too. He and the Lieutenant and Quartermaster got it.
8679. Can you tell us why these things do go upon the list, and if there is no way of avoiding having to pay them;—why is it that they come down here as contingencies? It is contingent on the officer getting promotion.
8680. When he gets it, then it becomes a contingency? It is not regular pay; it was merely to provide the officers with uniform, and is to cover the £5 allowance to some of the staff-sergeants.
8681. But would it not be better, instead of putting down £474 for him, £19 as rations for him, £27 fuel and light for him, £37 charge-pay for him, a portion of £200 lodging allowance for him, a portion of £40, uniform allowance for him—would it not be better, instead of doing all this, to have the whole thing down so that it could be clearly understood? If he got quarters he would lose his lodgings. If the Estimates were prepared in a different way, I admit that it would be very much better. Each year there have been these details; and they are certainly very confusing to some minds.
8682. If a man first gets £700, it should be stated distinctly, without our having to wade through, to closely examine everything to find out each unit;—who is the Inspector of Warlike Stores in England? There are twelve or fourteen of them, I should say. The officers of ordnance do it there. They have departments—one in each department—and we pay our proportion of one.
8683. But do not the Australian Governments combined pay one officer? They all support the cost of one.
8684. £300 is down for an inspector in England;—who is he? The last man I knew was Colonel Baker.
8685. Was not there a man called Colonel Gordon? He had it for a year, in the interval between the appointment of one officer and another.
8686. I could quite understand why he lost the position; but I could not conceive any idea why he got it;—who commands the artillery forces—Colonel Smith? He did while he was here.
8687. Who does the work now? Major Baynes, with a very small increase of pay.
8688. How many majors have you in the artillery? Four.
8689. That is, four in the Permanent Artillery? Yes.
8690. What is the strength of the force? The Permanent Artillery?—about 612 is the strength.
8691. How many batteries are there? Four—three garrison and one field. There is a lieutenant-colonel and four majors. One major is the fire-master and chief instructor.
8692. Who is the chief instructor at the School of Gunnery? Major Bridges. The other majors besides him are Majors Baynes, Murray, and Savage.
8693. Have you not a Major Dangar? No; it is Captain Dangar. There was a Major Dangar; he went out to South Africa from England to one of the Contingents.
8694. I am speaking of the one in the "A" Battery;—did he not get the honorary title? No. Of course, he may have got it out there in South Africa; but we have not heard of it. He is Captain Dangar now, second in command under Colonel Smith.
8695. Did not he have the honorary rank of major? No; it may have been given to him out there. I know nothing about it if it is so; but I do not think it. We have heard nothing of it.
8696. What is this—"Firemaster and Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery, £356"? That is Major Bridges.
8697. Is there any more salary attaching to him anywhere? He gets 2s. 6d. a day allowances for certain duties. It is placed somewhere in the Estimates; it is on page 37—"Acting Fire-master."
8698. The Field Artillery do not seem to possess a major at all? No; they have got Airey, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
8699. But they do not seem to have a major? They have a lieutenant-colonel in place of a major in the Permanent Force.
8700. What does this mean—"Four officers commanding, extra duty pay"? What page is that?
8701. 37? It is command pay for the officers commanding the battery; they get 2s. 6d. a day.
8702. That is £50 each? Yes.
8703. Who is the Staff Officer of Engineers? Major Owen; he is a temporary major. It is Captain Percy Owen.
8704. Does he get any allowances? No.
8705. How is that? There was an agreement under which he was to take the appointment at a fixed salary.
8706. His promotion has been rather rapid, has it not? He joined practically as a captain; he is still a captain.
8707. Is this a captain's pay that he gets? It is rather more.
8708. There is £500 a year here? It is a specialist's pay.
8709. Is he a specialist? He is an engineer. He went to England, and learned submarine mining; he has been through a course.
8710. Been through the course at the expense of this country? Yes.
8711. And you think that he ought to get this pay because the country paid his expenses and his salary while he was in England, and had him educated there? He was a young fellow with very good recommendations when he came here twelve years ago.

8712.

- C. F. Roberts. 8712. No doubt, but twelve years ago he could not be very much of an expert specialist in engineering? He served all his time in Mort's Dock. He was a civil engineer.
- 11 Oct., 1900. 8713. *Mr. Quinn.*] A civil engineer? Yes. He was practically a civil engineer when he came here.
8714. He was in the Survey Office? No; I do not think so.
8715. *Chairman.*] Has he qualified now as an engineer? He is a very good officer for the position that he holds. He can advise on all buildings and check the cost of them, and has been Instructor in Submarine Mining Defence.
8716. Of course, you are not an engineer yourself? No.
8717. You might be something like Colonel Taunton, who knows whether carts are all right when he looks at them after they have been painted and puttied;—it would be rather difficult for a person who is not an engineer to judge of the ability of an engineer, would it not? Yes. Except that you know, practically, a man's work, and he has done his work very well.
8718. Was not Major Owen recommended for the command of the Engineers in succession to Colonel Rowe? I could not exactly say; I do not know every recommendation that is made.
8719. Who had the work of appointing him? The General settles that. There was some rumour about Major Owen.
8720. I do not see here what position Major Lea holds? He is in charge of the Submarine Miners. It is J. L. Lee. You will find it on page 38. Officer Commanding the Engineers, under No. 3 Company.
8721. He gets £384? Yes, a guinea a day.
8722. Considerably over £100 less than is given to Owen? Lee's total approximates £588.
8723. £588? Yes. It is made up as is shown by the schedule published each year to explain the Military Estimates. He gets salary, lodging—or quarters, which is the same thing—forage, stabling, servants, rations, fuel, and light.
8724. Does not Owen get a servant? No; he is not supposed to have one.
8725. Now, as a matter of fact, did he not take both a horse and a servant to South Africa with him? He may have done it. There may have been some grant or concession given to him. We know nothing about it.
8726. Was it not given to him outside the General? Well, he was allowed to take a horse, and probably he was allowed to take someone with it.
8727. Who gets the good conduct pay? The men, according to their service.
8728. What is regimental pay? After a certain time a man is given an increased rate of 2d. a day, or according to his conduct. In fact, it is a reward for good and long service.
8729. The "allowance for uniforms, &c.," seems to have gone up with a bit of a bound;—you will find it on page 39, under the head of contingencies; it has gone up from £200 to £325, or nearly double? That is on account of the increase in the number of men among the Submarine Miners.
8730. And the rations, fuel, and light? That is on account of the same thing.
8731. And the free kits for recruits? When a recruit is first sworn in he must be provided with a free kit. This is the money to supply the kit.
8732. What is the qualification for a sapper;—do you know? There are two sorts of sappers—you mean the Engineers?
8733. It is under Submarine Miners? It is the name—customary of this corps—to give the privates.
8734. But what is the qualification? They must thoroughly understand the junction of mines, the handling of gun-cotton, and such details.
8735. Do you not teach him that after he joins? Yes; but he should have some knowledge of engineering when he joins.
8736. Engineering? What is called mechanical engineering, and such work.
8737. Surely you do not expect to get practical engineers for this amount you have here, do you? But you get the man who has some training. In addition to 4s. a day, he gets rations, fuel, and light, his keep in barracks, his clothes, and medical attendance.
8738. Oh, they do not do too badly; the Officer Commanding the Lancer Regiment is down for £50 a year? But you will notice that it runs to only £35 on account of a reduction.
8739. And a major at £40? I may remark that the amounts formerly allowed in this branch of the Forces went like this:—£50, £40, £32, &c. These have been reduced, year by year, till they have come down to £35 and £30, and so forth.
8740. Who is the major of the Lancers? Major Vernon.
8741. Do you know who is the Officer Commanding the Lancer Regiment? Colonel Burns.
8742. Is he an Imperial soldier? No, he is not.
8743. What length of service has he had? I could not tell you really. He has been in the Lancers about fifteen years. He succeeded Colonel MacDonald, I think.
8744. Was it not Major Walters, who took command after Colonel MacDonald? He used to be in the Lancers.
8745. Major Walters;—he was quite recently in command? No; that was a long time ago.
8746. It was since General French has been here;—he swears so? I do not think so. Colonel Burns was here with General Hutton. He has been in command of the Lancers for nine or ten years.
8747. It is not that length of time since General Hutton was here? Pretty well.
8748. How long is it since he left? Six or seven years ago.
8749. You will have to look up the date, Colonel? He came here in 1893.
8750. Who? Hutton.
8751. But he remained here sometime? He was here three or four years.
8752. Then it would be only about four years ago since he left? I think that he was in command when General Hutton left. I find, on looking up the Army and Navy List, that Burns was the Major Commanding the Lancers in 1897; Walters was put on the reserve list as Major in 1897. That was just the date that Burns took it over; but MacDonald was in command before then.
8753. Oh, no; he had retired long before; but you need not bother about that; the Permanent Army Service Corps—whose department does that come under? That is under the Quartermaster-General. The executive officer is Beauman. He is in direct charge of the men.
8754. He is a sort of staff officer-in-charge? Yes. He is under the Quartermaster-General; but he gets no extra allowance through having charge.
8755. The same conditions apply to the Australian Horse as to the Lancers? Yes. 8756.

8756. And the Partially-paid Submarine Forces—No. 3 Company? Yes; are under Captain Owen as staff officer. C. F. Roberts.

8757. And the electricians? Yes.

8758. They are a Partially-Paid Force? Yes.

8759. Do the Partially-Paid Infantry Regiments, as far as the allowances are concerned, take the same position as the mounted men;—the allowances seem to be pretty well the same? The pay is practically the same. The only alteration is the little extra pay given to the Submarine Miners and the electricians, because they have to do extra work along with their training.

8760. Could you tell me this: I see that you have, on page 47, four regiments mentioned; could you explain why it is that you have an adjutant and paymaster in two, who get 20s. 3d. in allowances, while the other two get 18s. 3d.; take the 1st and 3rd Regiments—they have the rank of major? I think there are captains in two regiments.

8761. How do you mean? I mean that Major Bartlett gets 20s. 3d.

8762. Major Bartlett does;—is he an officer in these Forces? He is Adjutant in the 3rd Regiment. He has the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel.

8763. Who is command of the 3rd Regiment? Colonel Holborow.

8764. Who had it first? Lieut.-Colonel Oldershaw.

8765. Who previously to Holborow? Colonel Farrell.

8766. Farrell; I have never heard of him? He was there for a very long time. He retired only the other day. Then the other two are captains—Legge and Hillard—in the 2nd and 4th.

8767. These forage allowances; I notice one officer commanding and one major at £17, and one adjutant at £34;—is the adjutant supposed to keep two horses? What page is that?

8768. Forty-eight? The £17 is for a volunteer major, who comes out occasionally with his horse. The adjutant has to keep a horse going all the while.

8769. Then there is stable allowance for one officer commanding, and one major and one adjutant, £42? That is for the colonel, the officer commanding, and the major. The adjutant has also got to keep his horse going. These officers have always to be mounted.

8770. Then the 3rd Regiment—rent, &c., of regimental stores; that seems to be something not in the other regiments' estimates? They have no head-quarters' stores. They have to hire a place.

8771. How is that? They are the Richmond men. The Newcastle men, for example, have Government buildings. In Sydney there are the Victoria Barracks. The Third, who are at Richmond, have no barracks.

8772. What is the idea of having the head-quarters of these infantrymen at Richmond? Because it is more central for the western district.

8773. More central? Well, I do not think so, myself. Originally we had them at Bathurst. Personally, I think they should be either here or in the centre of their district. Newcastle, for instance, is head-quarters of northern district.

8774. That is because it is a centre—one could understand that; but Richmond is no centre? It would be better nearer Bathurst than anywhere else.

8775. Bathurst or Orange, or some of those places? It used to be at Bathurst, but it was altered. I do not know why.

8776. By the way, who runs the Cadet Force here;—do you have anything to do with it? No. A few senior cadets are attached to the forces; but the cadets have dwindled down to three or four companies. There used to be a good many of them. The bulk of them are under the Public Instruction Department—under Colonel Paull.

8777. Is he an old Imperial Army man? No; he is not. He had had a long service previously to getting the position. He was in one of the partially-paid regiments.

8778. What position did he have? Major, as far as I can remember. I think he was in the 3rd Regiment.

8779. Do you not think it better, if they are to have a military training, that they should come under the military forces, with a limit, perhaps? There are a very large number of them. I hardly think it would be worth while to train these little boys very much. The simple movements they can be taught almost by any good instructor.

8780. Could not they be taught almost as they are now;—you would not have to take out all the Staff to put these little kiddies through their manual exercises? There are so many of them. And they are all over the place.

8781. At each school? At probably nearly every school in the Colony.

8782. If you have a capable drill instructor to go round and see the teachers putting them through the manual exercises, and if they were not doing right to show them where they were making a mistake—that is all that would be required; and that only occasionally? Well, I should say so. I should say that that could be done.

8783. Are you in favour of teaching boys of 11 and 12 manual exercises? Of course, you may take them when they are too small; but if you had twenty big boys and twenty small ones, the little fellows could not do themselves much harm to join in. But we have no good rooms to drill them in. Where the use of arms is taught it is pretty severe upon them. All the schools are applying for arms. We can only give them what we have, and they are pretty heavy.

8784. Dummy carbines, are they not? Light Berdon rifles.

8785. *Mr. Meagher.* I have seen the boys when I have been on the trams—they all had dummy carbines? Are you sure—all of them?

8786. Quite? I see.

8787. What is the Army Nursing Staff Reserve that you have here? It was started so as to have nurses for the hospital in case of necessity. That is a retaining fee for twenty-six of them, so that if they want to get a nurse's dress they can do it.

8788. You retain twenty-six nurses? I believe that that is what Colonel Williams wished to have done.

8789. Who has charge of the torpedoes? I think Captain Bosanquet. That is, the Naval Brigade—the Naval Forces.

8790. It would not be a torpedo that set the gun off the other night, would it? I do not know.

8791. Do you know anything about the report of the Board of Inquiry into the affairs of the 7th Regiment? I have not seen it or looked at it. In fact, I know nothing about it. 8792.

- C. F. Roberts. 8792. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you order the ammunition, Colonel, for the local defences? Yes; it is ordered through the Imperial Government.
- 11 Oct., 1900. 8793. Not through the Agent-General? Yes; through the Agent-General. All our orders go through him to the Imperial Government.
8794. Do you know whether the Imperial Government calls for tenders, or whether it just places out the orders;—does it supply us out of the Imperial Arsenal, or does it send the supply through private firms? If they can afford it they will give us out of their own supplies. But, generally, they put the supplies out to contract.
8795. What firms supply the ammunition? Kynock, generally.
8796. That is the Birmingham firm? We understood that from the report.
8797. You are speaking of the late order? Yes; one of them.
8798. The previous order was in 1898;—it was for 303 ammunition, and was supplied by the same men? The very last order placed in England, the one before that—last year or the beginning of this year—we got from Nobel, through Dalgety's.
8799. What sort of ammunition was it? It was very good indeed.
8800. Rifle ammunition? 303. The test gave very high average.
8801. You got the 3,000,000 cartridges lately? They were from Nobel.
8802. The British Government would put the orders with firms capriciously by contract? By contract. It was noted down on the progress report "placed with Kynock." Kynock is the Government manufacturer. He supplies enormous quantities.
8803. It is alleged that Mr. Chamberlain is in some way connected with Kynock? I do not know anything about that.
8804. The statement has been made in the House of Commons? But that order would not come under Mr. Chamberlain's Department.
8805. But you know well enough that a Minister's influence is not confined always to his own Department. Where the Minister is a strong man like Mr. Chamberlain his influence on other departments would be very great? But all soldiers' requirements, all these matters relating to war and defence go through the War Office.
8806. Through Lord Lansdowne? Yes.
8807. You are satisfied that it is customary for this Colony's orders to be placed out at contract? As far as we know.
8808. How many cartridges have we in stock now? As far as I can remember about 4,250,000.
8809. Including the orders that have been given? When our orders are completed we shall have over 5,000,000.
8810. Are these kept as reserves, or are they issued for practice purposes? The oldest in stock is issued first for practice purposes. We do not keep the oldest. The first received is the first issued. We gradually work off our stocks in that way. The early year's, for example, go first. This year's goes next. And so on.
8811. Have you any ammunition as a stand-by? We keep the standard at present at 5,000,000 cartridges.
8812. What is the lowest that you have had? 2,500,000.
8813. When these orders are fulfilled you will have 5,000,000 cartridges? Over 5,000,000.
8814. Do you think that that is sufficient? Just at present it is. We can get supplies each year to make up for that which we use. So that we shall always have a stock in hand.
8815. But in case of contingency where, for instance, it might be that Great Britain would be involved in war with one or two European powers, and it would, judging by the experience of South Africa, be impossible to expect any reinforcements of ammunition from Great Britain? It would be very unlikely that we should get it, I think. It would depend entirely how they were situated; but if their supplies were not up to requirements it might be awkward for us. Still they might be able to let us have it.
8816. They might;—then we should have to rely solely on the stocks that we had in hand;—how many cartridges do you think that we ought to have in case of emergency? In case of war we ought to have 12,000,000. That is my view.
8817. But as following the commencement of hostilities we might have great difficulty in placing our orders should not we have the amount in stock? Certainly. We should have more than we have now. A great deal more.
8818. *Mr. Cook.*] Why do not you get more? For the very reason that we have not the money to pay for it. We cannot get it. It is a matter for Parliament to provide the means.
8819. *Mr. Quinn.*] It does not matter to us how many officers we have, or what men we have, or what stand of arms we have, if we have not ammunition and so on to supply them with;—suppose we had occasion to place our forces in the field, how long would 5,000,000 cartridges last;—say with 5,000 men in the field? We keep some in hand for reserve, and some for use. We have 500 reserved per man.
8820. That would be 2,500,000 that they would take out—that 5,000 men would take out at the start? They would have the reserve to fall back on.
8821. *Mr. Cook.*] What are the facts as far as they can be ascertained in regard to consumption of ammunition;—how long does this supply last;—about how long? Five hundred rounds is the proper quantity to take on the field, with an extra reserve of 500 more.
8822. How long is that supposed to last? I cannot say upon the fighting.
8823. *Mr. Meagher.*] But since the Franco-Prussian war, and the Russo-Turkish war, taking the amount of lead expended to the number of men killed, has not it generally been held that it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him? It is something like that, I believe, from a statement I once said.
8824. It has never been worked out with the new arms? To a certain extent it has. Authorities agree at present that 500 rounds per man should be in the first reserve to follow him in the field.
8825. *Mr. Cook.*] How long is that supposed to last? It depends on what the man has to do with it.
8826. *Mr. Quinn.*] How many men, if we were attacked by the Russians and French in a vigorous workmanlike way, if we had to repel, in point of fact an invasion of men thrown on our shores, how many men would we put under arms? Including the rifle clubs and reserves, we could put 15,000 or 16,000 men easily.
8827. *Mr. Cook.*] 15,000 men? I mean taking the reserves as at present.
8828. *Mr. Quinn.*] You could put in the field at once from 15,000 to 16,000 men? Yes

8829. *Chairman.*] That is what you would call partially-trained men? Yes; that would be about 7,500,000 rounds, giving them this quota of 500 a man? It would require 7,500,000 as the initial equipment of the forces? No; we ought, in case of war, to have 12,000,000, including extra reserve. 11 Oct., 1900.
8830. But that would not be enough? Very few men, I think you will find, have ever fired 1,000 shots. I think that a man fires only about fifty or twenty. It is not every man who would fire his whole 500 right off the reel. Some would fire twenty; some 100; some more, some less.
8831. Do you mean in a single battle? In a single battle.
8832. Supposing that a man had a campaign of a month? He would not fire the lot in a single day, in all probability.
8833. We might have to repel a determined attack;—assume then that the campaign lasted over a month, and the men had to fire pretty frequently during that time;—do you think, in those circumstances, that even 12,000,000 would be enough? I think it would be a very fair allowance.
8834. Take us as we now stand;—suppose that we ran short, what should we have to do? We could now supply our men with small arms and ammunition.
8835. Do you know how we stand as regards ammunition for the big guns? We are in a very satisfactory position as regards that.
8836. It would be difficult to make the ammunition here, would it? We could make up cartridges, but not shells.
8837. Why? Because we have no engineering establishments suitable for the purpose.
8838. Would you be surprised to learn that they did it in Kimberley? But they may have had better engineering establishments there than we have here.
8839. Why do you say so. They made shot and shell? We could not do that here.
8840. But there is one mining town in New South Wales where they have a far superior plant to what they ever had at Kimberley; I refer to Broken Hill; they have a much better plant there? Do they make their own machinery—the heavy parts?
8841. A great deal of it? If they manufacture their own machinery to any extent, they might be able to do it.
8842. We have Government engineering shops, have we not? Yes.
8843. That is supposed to be the best shop of the sort in the Colony? I do not think that we could make any projectiles here.
8844. And if we cannot, do you not think it is time we had some engineers to superintend the shops? I cannot express any opinion about that.
8845. It seems that there was a shop in Kimberley, where they made a very first-rate gun? Yes.
8846. That is a comparatively small town, with only a very small engineering shop, because a very large one was not required there;—yet you think we could not turn out the same class of work here? I do not think so. I do not know exactly what sort of gun they made at Kimberley.
8847. They say that it was a most excellent one? But it was a very small one, was it not?
8848. A 94-pounder;—they call that a big one, do they not? It is a good size.
8849. It is a good size;—twice the size of the 4·7? Yes, in weight of projectile.
8850. Those large naval guns that were supposed to have saved the British on several occasions—they were 6-inch guns, were they not? Yes; I think so, from reports.
8851. *Mr. Cook.*] You say yourself that we ought to have 5,000,000 rounds in stock, although you admit that that is totally inadequate in time of warfare? I say at least 5,000,000.
8852. How much ammunition do you think that we ought to have for all emergencies, in order to be able to defend ourselves? What it should be were we attacked?
8853. What reserve ought we have to defend ourselves in case of attack? I should say about 12,000,000. We want a two years' supply.
8854. How much per million is that? About £5,500 per million.
8855. We want, then, £60,000 worth of ammunition in stock to make an effective defence—that is, to be ready in case of war.
8856. What is the life of ammunition? From three to five years, as far as we know. We have had but very little experience.
8857. Suppose we average it, and say four years;—that means that you want to expend in small arms and ammunition alone to put ourselves in a fit state of defence, about £15,000 a year? Something like that. Our annual consumption is about £7,000 worth a year. Every day increases it.
8858. What amount is appropriated every year for the purposes? It depends on the Government whether we get £20,000, or £12,000, or £8,000 for warlike stores.
8859. What has been the average cost for the last ten years? £12,000 or £15,000 a year—that is, for everything—blankets, tents, and other stores.
8860. But in cartridges? As much as we can get hold of. There are other things to be thought of besides ammunition, as I have said.
8861. Could you not give us, at a rough guess, the average for the last ten years? I could not; I must look it up and see.
8862. What was it last year? You mean for 1899-1900? We must have bought nearly £25,000 worth; but nearly all that is out of Loan money.
8863. *Mr. Quinn.*] It is all special? Yes.
8864. *Mr. Cook.*] This for last year would be special; what would it be the year before;—what do you say the stock is at the present time? Close on 4,000,000—about 4,250,000.
8865. You say that it had gone down to 2,500,000? I say that it has been.
8866. *Chairman.*] That is on account of sending it away to South Africa? It was not on account of that.
8867. *Mr. Cook.*] Owing to the vote in the House, I understood the Colonel to say? You see, the amount of ammunition is dependent on the vote of the House—that is to say, if there is retrenchment in the Estimates, there is retrenchment on the cartridges. We have an order, say, to reduce the Estimates by £40,000. The retrenchment must affect cartridges *pro rata*.
8868. And if there is a reduction of £40,000 this year, will it mean a proportionate reduction in cartridges? We asked for £20,000 for material—for stores—including the expenditure on ammunition. It has been knocked down to £12,000. It seems that, as we are going to be handed over to the federal people, we are left to get along as best we can.
8869. Here is an item on the Estimates, which are not yet passed; the total figure is £227,000; less an estimated saving of £40,000;—now, have these savings, as stated here, been arranged by the Military Authorities? We shall have to arrange it; we shall have to knock it off. 8870.

- C.F. Roberts. 8370. That will reduce your vote for ammunition? By the same rule, it will be something off the vote for the purposes of ammunition. Parliament passes money for a number of men, and they have certain salaries and emoluments. Those have to be found.
- 11 Oct., 1900. 8871. *Chairman.*] Whatever happens? The salaries had to be reduced 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. some time ago.
8872. The ammunition has had to be reduced, too? It has had to be.
8873. *Mr. Quinn.*] Is it not essential that we should have a small-arms and ammunition factory in this Colony? It is absolutely essential that we should have our own small-arms and ammunition factory; but I do not think that only one colony should undertake it.
8874. When did you place the last order for ammunition in England—for ammunition that has not arrived;—was it not at the end of last year? About August of last year.
8875. And it has not yet arrived? The greater part arrived some time ago.
8876. But the first consignment after the order was placed;—when was that delivered? The first lot was delivered here in about four months.
8877. Then there were some rifles ordered? They were ordered last August.
8878. Have they arrived yet? The orders could not be placed in England on account of the war.
8879. Why? They would interfere with the orders placed by the British Government.
8880. Did it ever occur to the Department that rifles might be placed elsewhere? Our instructions are to keep to the one sort of ammunition.
8881. *Chairman.*] It would never do to have a mixed lot? No. It is considered desirable to have uniformity in arms and ammunition. Take the Lee-Metfords, for instance. Lord Roberts says that Tommy Atkins is quite satisfied with the weapon.
8882. *Mr. Quinn.*] How many Lee-Metfords have we now? 4,000 Lee-Enfields.
8883. And there are 15,000 men? Yes; but we have 3,000 Martini-Enfields and 1,000 carbines.
8884. Small bore? Yes. And 1,000 will be out here in April. We have now something like 12,000 Martini-Henry's. We have 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 cartridges. But if you could let me know what you want I could bring down a return for your information.
8885. That is irrespective of the '303 ammunition? Yes.
8886. Have those cartridges that you mentioned been long in stock? A considerable time. Some of them have been here twelve years.
8887. You would not like to say that it is effective now? No. But a million and three-quarters of the lot we got from the Imperial Government.
8888. In view of what you said as to the necessity of not having mixed arms, do you think it desirable to have these Martini-Henry's? They would be better than nothing. We shall have 12,000 of the small bore.
8889. It seems that it is intended to arm our forces with the Lee-Metford's? As soon as we can obtain the money to pay for the Lee-Enfields.
8890. Of all the rifles that you have, how many have you in the way of effective rifles? Including the Martini-Henry's?
8891. Yes? Over 20,000. Some 21,000 or 22,000, including weapons of all kinds.
8892. And of effective ammunition—I do not mean this twelve years' old ammunition—you have 5,000,000 rounds;—we have 6,000,000 now? I should think close on. The quality of these old cartridges is variable, especially those twelve years old. The cases get damaged by chemical action setting up, unless they are very well made. I do not know exactly how much ammunition has gone out. But I could easily get a return.
8893. Then on the basis of 500 rounds for each man, in order to equip 22,000 rifles with 500 rounds each, you would require 11,000,000 cartridges? Yes, at least.
8894. That is more than twice as many as you have in stock? Yes, about that.
8895. Leaving nothing for reserve? Nothing for reserve. I look upon 200 out of the 500 as the first reserve—300 for immediate expenditure and 200 as the first reserve. Then there ought to be another 500 lying ready. We should have 1,000 rounds a rifle.
8896. 22,000,000 rounds, at that rate? That is using every arm we have.
8897. To equip 22,000 men;—we could equip more than 20,000 men if the country was in danger, and we should be in a state to arm men? I quite agree with you.
8898. *Chairman.*] You say you have a difficulty in getting the money? We had last year an extra amount to help us by Loan vote.
8899. You say that you have over £200,000 on the Estimates now? We had over £200,000 submitted.
8900. There are £200,000 with the Naval and Military Force—£203,000? Something like that.
8901. Do you know the population of this country;—about a million and a third? Somewhere about that. I think that is about it.
8902. Are you aware that it means over 3s. per head for every man, woman, and child in the community to keep up the Defence Force? I suppose it would be about that.
8903. Do you know any other country that pays that? I have not gone into that matter. But I believe that in England it is 16s. or 17s., or even more.
8904. And more than once, in addition to that, you have had some expenditure from loan money? This last year we had.
8905. But for many years? I could not really say. This is the first big vote we have ever had for ammunition and arms.
8906. Were the fortifications paid for out of this—out of loan money? Yes, formerly. That, however, is quite another thing.
8907. There are £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 sunk in fortifications at one place or another? I could not say whether that is correct or not. I could not go into the matter off hand.
8908. Then we had a very large amount of money paid for orders placed for big guns, &c., so that we have had nearly £10,000,000 spent in defence? I should be very much surprised to hear that that was so. I think that it is nearer £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. But I do not know actually what the amount has been.
8909. But if it was only £5,000,000 it would increase the amount per head, would it not; I mean the percentage per head;—can you explain why, when you are so hard up for money, when you ask for all these rises in wages and “screws,” and all that sort of thing, and there is an amount cut off the vote, you take



take it off ammunition, and so on? We have to do the best we can. We could not well knock off any extra thing that we suggested.

8910. But the Staff would never cut themselves down or recommend retrenchment there? The second and third officers were to have an increase; but that is knocked off, I understand. C. F. Roberts.  
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8911. Why were the increases put there? On account of length of service.

8912. The General Officer Commanding gets £1,250? - Yes.

8913. This £1,250—but I will not go into the matter now, as it is time to adjourn for lunch.

8914. *Mr. Quinn.*] Before we rise, perhaps Colonel Roberts, when he comes later, will bring us a return of the stock of ammunition and small arms? Very well. I will do that later on.

8915. *Chairman.*] We were asking you about the cost per head of the population of the defences here and in England? Yes; I have been working it out. In England, for 1899, the cost per head was £1 3s. The cost in New South Wales, taking the expenditure at £298,650, was 4s. 5d. per head.

8916. But you have not added the interest on borrowed money? No; that is the total expenditure. There is no interest included in the figures I gave you for England. It is merely the expenditure £44,000,000, as against our expenditure of £289,650.

8917. But, in trying to figure out the cost per unit of the population here, it would be necessary to put in the interest on borrowed money that has been expended on fortifications, ordnance, &c., would it not? For the past forty-two years, £5,053,000 has been expended on all defence works, our share of the Navy, Thursday Island, Albany defences, &c.

8918. *Mr. Quinn.*] Over how many years? Forty-two years, and, in addition, loans £1,328,000, making a total of £6,381,731, or practically about £152,000 a year.

8919. *Chairman.*] What is that? The expenditure on all defence and fortifications.

8920. Practically £150,000 a year, you say? £152,000 a year.

8921. Spread over those years you mentioned? Yes.

8922. And we have to pay interest on 6½ millions? Yes; that gradually mounted up; but if you want to make a comparison between here and England, you must take the expenditure in England yearly and our yearly expenditure.

8923. We are not concerned with the expenditure in England, but we are concerned with the expenditure here. The interest has to be paid on 6½ millions, or practically that? Yes; but the comparison is a fair one.

8924. Most of that money would average 5 per cent., would it not? A good part of it, I think; but over a third of a million is for the Navy.

8925. A portion of our defences, though? Yes; but not our own defences; it is the Royal Navy contribution paid by the colony.

8926. But it is provided to us cheaper than we could do it ourselves, is it not? Yes; that is so.

8927. The interest on £6,000,000 would practically be £300,000 a year we are paying, would it not? No; the total amount includes the portion to the revenue that is voted yearly for defence works and salaries. It is not all loan money.

8928. How do you estimate that? I find that in Mr. Coghlan's book, on page 966. It looks to me that it is much cheaper to pay the amount than to have a war indemnity levied on us for double the amount.

8929. Well, Colonel, in spite of the ammunition running to a very low ebb—down almost to breaking strain, if you only have the usual quantity in stock, and admitted that the usual quantity of 5,000,000 rounds would not be sufficient? No; it would not be sufficient.

8930. In case of war? No.

8931. And yet we allowed it to run down to 2,500,000 rounds? Something like that once.

8932. And in face of all that, we find an increase in the expenditure generally amongst the officers' salaries on this year's Estimates? I suppose officers should receive something for their services, and if they held similar positions in England, they would get salaries near the same.

8933. Do you think so? I think so. Most of them have twenty odd years' service.

8934. That might be no reason for an increase of pay? They would get promotion, which would carry increases as a matter of fact.

8935. Not necessarily, would they? You must assume that they would. If they did not deserve promotion, they would get the other thing. They would be shot out.

8936. Promotion goes very rapidly here, does it not? In some instances not very rapidly.

8937. You told us of the case of Captain Owen;—he started as a lad of 20 or 22 years of age, and he started as a captain? He originally came in as a civil engineer, and was afterwards made a captain, and now has honorary rank of major, which brings him in nothing extra.

8938. But he seems to be doing very well with £500 a year;—I should say fairly well? Yes; £500 a year.

8939. Do you know what the officer's pay in England is;—what would a subaltern get? Five shillings and tenpence when he first joined, and 6s. 10d. afterwards.

8940. Is it not 6s. 8d.? I think 6s. 10d.

8941. Do you know what a subaltern gets here? About 12s., all told. He starts with 7s. 10d. pay.

8942. He starts with 7s. 10d.? Yes; and if he gets two qualifications—for school and gunnery—and the armament certificate, then he gets an extra 4s.

8943. How much do you say he gets here, 13s.? Twelve shillings, I think; that is the exact amount, if they get both those certificates; 9s. 10d. if they only get one.

8944. Then it is 13s. as against 6s. 10d.? No; 7s. 10d. as against 6s. 10d.

8945. It is 6s. 10d. as against 13s., is it not? It would be 8s. 10d. against 12s.

8946. Can you find it in the Army List? I think so. Yes, I have it.

8947. Well, it says in this List that a lieutenant, after seven years' service as such, receives 7s. 6d., is that so? Yes; we based our permanent pay on the Permanent Artillery, which is the only permanent force we have practically on Imperial Artillery rates.

8948. A second lieutenant in England gets 5s. 3d., according to this list, does he not? Yes; in the line.

8949. That is, in an infantry of the line or West Indian Regiment? We have no infantry subalterns here.

8950. But that would be the pay? Yes; but the Royal Artillery is the basis on which we pay.

8951. We will take the Royal Engineers; turning to them in this Army List, I find — You will get into the corps pay there and will get mixed up.

8952. What corps pay? There is an extra pay called corps pay, which they get later on.

8953. But the ordinary pay for Engineers is mentioned here? Yes; but there is a subsequent pay, called corps pay, afterwards. The basis of the permanent officer's pay here is worked out on the Artillery

- C. F. Roberts. basis, because they were the first Permanent Force here, and it was done to put everybody on equal terms.
- 11 Oct., 1900. 8954. Yes, but you said you reckoned the pay here would be very much the same as it is in England;—now in the List I find that a lieutenant gets 12s. 6d.? Engineers?
8955. No; the Royal Artillery? No; that cannot be so. The Horse Artillery might be that figure. I know the Royal Artillery gets 7s. 10d.
8956. Royal Artillery and Royal Malta Artillery, it says here? That is the adjutant.
8957. After seven years' service as such, if commissioned from the ranks, a lieutenant gets 7s. 10d., and a second lieutenant 5s. 7d.? Yes.
8958. Here we start with 7s. 10d.? Yes.
8959. And after passing the ordinary school of instruction they get 2s. a day extra? Yes.
8960. And then, after passing for the garrison armament certificate, they get another 2s. a day? Yes.
8961. They first reach to 9s. 10d. and then to 13s.? Gradually, yes. It is 11s. 10d. with those two certificates.
8962. And 7s. 10d. is the amount at Home;—7s. 10d., with armament certificate there, makes 9s. 10d., does it not? 7s. 10d. and 2s., makes 9s. 10d.
8963. Yes; let us take an adjutant; I think some of our adjutants of infantry here get 20s. 3d., is not that so? Yes, something like that. The 1st Regiment gets 20s. 3d. That is a major's pay.
8964. In England it is 13s. 7d., having higher rank by brevet, and 2s. 6d.? You have got to take a major's pay to make the comparison. Is that a major.
8965. No? Well, you must take a major, or you cannot get the comparison.
8966. A major is 16s.? Yes; that is right.
8967. And a lieutenant-colonel gets 18s.? A lieutenant-colonel?
8968. Yes? That is so.
8969. And, when serving with the corps out at Malta, 5s. addition? Yes.
8970. They do not apply to Field Artillery at all, these extras that I have been quoting from the List;—it is armament pay for Garrison Artillery and Malta Artillery when serving at Malta? Yes; that is so.
8971. But I am talking about our Field Artillery? Well, you cannot reduce a man's pay because you move him into the Field Artillery from the Garrison Artillery.
8972. No, but you seem always prepared to increase it if he goes into the Garrison Artillery? Our basis is the Garrison Artillery pay, and as our officers are often shifted from garrison to field, and from field to garrison, we keep them at one rate of pay. It improves their experience.
8973. What does a lieutenant in the Army Service Corps get? The Permanent Army Service Corps?
8974. Yes, the staff officer;—give it to me with allowances? He would get £277 pay, and, with allowances, it would be brought up to £423.
8975. What pay do you think he gets in the Imperial army after seven years' service as such? I really forget what he gets there—12s. or 15s. I think.
8976. Well he gets 6s. 6d., with 3s. 6d. corps pay? That is 10s. a day.
8977. About £182 10s. a year, is it not? Yes.
8978. Well, there seems to be a slight difference between £423 and £182 10s., does there not? £277 is his pay; the other is made up of allowances.
8979. This corps pay is allowance, too, I suppose? No; our man's corps pay would be reckoned in with the pay, £277.
8980. Do you mean to tell me that all officers get this corps pay;—is it not, together with these allowances, an institution worked up to really double the pay, without the public being aware of it? No. I understand that Major-General Hutton went into this matter himself when he was here. A reduction of 20 per cent. was made in the pay, and the whole matter of the allowances was gone into, in order to get the correct basis for the reductions, and have the salaries levelled up.
8981. Is this the principle that the military is worked on here, that a man receives £423 a year, and only appears as receiving £277 as pay? He gets £423 on account of allowances for lodging, forage, stabling, &c. There is a sum of £146 for allowances.
8982. *Mr. Quinn.*] You say the pay was cut down in General Hutton's time? Yes; about 20 per cent.
8983. And that you and the General went into the matter, and scaled these amounts with a view of levelling the pay up with the allowances to what it was originally? No. He made some sort of tabulated statement in which we could account for the reduced rate of pay, so as to pay so much allowance; but not to bring it back to its former amount. Instead of saying a man gets £410, we say his pay is worth so much, and his allowances so much. If his pay did not quite come up to the amount, we saw how much the Imperial pay would be, and gave him that.
8984. Was the effect of that to bring the pay and allowances back to the original sum before it was cut down? No, it was not. For instance, it was a curious thing for a man to go in and get £420 a year, and for the next man holding the position not to get that. The pay was fixed at so much a day, according to the man's rate, and allowances at so much a day, and we did not go back to the old rate, but kept to the reduced rate. For instance, a man might get barrack accommodation, and he loses his quarters' allowance, which was fixed specifically by these regulations. The very man we are talking about, if he went into quarters, would lose £60 in his allowance.
8985. When this new estimate was arranged, how much below the original salaries were the new sums fixed? Taking them all round, 20 per cent.
8986. After you had finished regrading them? Yes; 20 per cent. was taken off, and we then cut our coat according to our cloth.
8987. *Chairman.*] I was asking you, before lunch, about the salary of the General Officer Commanding;—it is £1,250 a year, is it not? Yes.
8988. Can you tell me what his allowances are now? At the present time?
8989. Yes? He receives lodging, including furniture allowance, £262; stable allowance, £27; two servants, valued at £55; light, valued at £32; and £200 table money, I think.
8990. Is the table money a military term, or is it meant in the ordinary sense of the word? It is an allowance that is sometimes given to general officers commanding at big places for entertainment.
8991. Is that all the allowances, then? Yes; I think so.
8992. *Mr. Quinn.*] Nothing for forage? No; he pays for his own forage. He is expected to do that out of £1,250.
8993. £1,250 is it? Yes; he gets £1,250 salary, and finds his own forage and rations.

8994. *Chairman.*] So that, while we practically give him £1,250, and say, you have got to find your own C. F. Roberts. forage and rations, and that sort of thing, we discover that we are paying him £1,826 a year? Yes; that is the present state of things. 11 Oct., 1900.

8995. So that, if some people considering that, think that some of it might go towards the necessary amount of ammunition, I suppose they would be perfectly right in having such an opinion? I suppose they could have an opinion.

8996. By the way, all claims by the Military that are sent in to the Government would go through your Department, would they not? All claims?

8997. Yes? In what matters do you mean?

8998. In all of them;—did you hear, for instance, anything about a claim by the General for some range-finding apparatus, or something? I did hear that there was some such claim, but I do not believe it was ever paid.

8999. Did it go through your office? No.

9000. And was there some claim for some system of coast defence? I believe so. It has not gone through my office.

9001. You do not know anything about it, then? No.

9002. I see in the Army List it says table allowances are granted to certain officers commanding at Home and abroad, the amount to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the Treasurer;—that is the Imperial regulation, I believe? Yes.

9003. *Mr. Quinn.*] What is the salary of Imperial officers of the same grade as Major-General French?

9004. *Chairman.*] He holds Imperial rank as Colonel, does he not? Yes. That is to say, he came here as a Colonel, but he was made a Major-General a few months ago. On 24th May, I believe.

9005. He was getting the same as Colonel, before he was made Major-General, was he not? No; as Commandant he was drawing this amount. I do not think he had the table allowance at that time.

9006. *Chairman.*] Would the position be equivalent to that of a colonel on the staff? Yes; that is what his equivalent would be in England.

9007. His pay would be £2 a day, would it not? Yes; that is the Imperial figure.

9008. Does that include allowances? No.

9009. A major-general has £1,700 a year, or £3 a day and allowances, has he not? Yes.

9010. That is inclusive of allowances, except field or travelling? Yes.

9011. So that a full-rank Major-General at Home receives £1,700, and General French £1,826? Yes; that is so.

9012. *Mr. Quinn.*] Within the limits of the Colony he was Major-General when he came here, was he not? Yes.

9013. *Mr. Cook.*] Now he is a Major-General everywhere? Yes; since May.

9014. Do you pay seven days a week or six? Seven.

9015. *Chairman.*] Can you get me a list of the whole of the permanent and volunteer and reserve officers in the Colony? They would be in the Army list almost up to date. It would mean a book of that size to made out a list.

9016. To make a list? Yes; it is a tremendous long list.

9017. Is this Army List all officers? Yes; nearly all officers.

9018. Have you got the permanent officers by themselves? Yes; here they are in the list.

9019. Have you any idea how many there are? I have not.

9020. There must be nearly as many officers as men, judging by this list? Not quite as many.

9021. What does these crossed swords mean in the list? They signify that a man has been under fire.

9022. Where was Colonel Taunton upon active service? In the New Zealand war.

9023. He was where? In the New Zealand war.

9024. In New Zealand during the war, you mean? He was in several engagements. He was at the taking of one or two *pahs*, I think. His record will be given in the list at the end of the book. He was in the 50th Regiment then.

9025. And where did Major Boam see his service? At the Soudan Contingent, in 1885.

9026. And do you call that being under fire? They did call it so.

9027. And Captain Kyngdon? The same place; in the Soudan.

9028. They say they got under the waggon instead of under fire? I do not think so.

9029. Reynolds—where was he under fire? I do not know; I do not remember him.

9030. And McIlvride? I do not know.

9031. And Major Bartlett, was he also under fire? He was in the Soudan, in 1885.

9032. By the way, Colonel, who is this Major Airey I see in the list? He was in the Permanent Artillery some years ago. He was retired on account of ill-health.

9033. Was it not on account of something else? I do not think so.

9034. What? No.

9035. Do you positively swear, that you never heard any reason for his retirement other than ill-health? Ill-health, and because he was no longer required, I believe.

9036. Yes, and was there not some special reason why he was no longer required? I do not think so. They considered that he had been long enough in the service. They wanted to make promotion; and he was eligible for retirement.

9037. Do you not remember certain reasons being assigned at the time, and a good deal of noise being made about this matter? Yes, there was a good deal of noise made about him and about Colonel Spalding.

9038. And were there not some pretty strong reasons given in the Press at the time;—did you not see any other reasons than ill-health? It was stated that he was not, practically, efficient enough.

9039. That he really did not know anything about it, was it not? It was after I practically left that side of the Service. I was Military Secretary at the time, and it did not come particularly under my notice.

9040. What particular Department was Colonel Spalding in? He was the Officer Commanding the Artillery.

9041. *Mr. Quinn.*] Do you know anything about the arms and ammunition issued for the capture of the Governors—the Breelong blacks? We gave away thirty Winchester rifles to the police.

9042. And did the rest of the rifles being used come out of the police stock? I suppose so. They came the other day, and wanted us to get them fifty or 100. I told them it was absolutely impossible. They wanted fifty more rifles to be obtained late on a Saturday when the shops were all closed. 9043.

C. F. Roberts. 9043. Winchesters? Yes.

11 Oct., 1900. 9044. Do the police get their own stock of ammunition? Yes.

9045. They import it themselves, then? I believe so. We have given them some of the carbines we had, on account of our changing to the '303 weapons.

9046. *Chairman.*] I see by this list that Percy Owen only became captain on 1st January, 1895;—is that right? Yes; he first of all came in as a civilian, and was then made captain, and afterwards honorary major.

9047. And I see that Major Lee got his commission on 1st January, 1894, as major;—is that so? No; I do not think that is right.

9048. That is the date in the Army List? He was Captain Lee for a long time. He is not major since 1894.

9049. Yes, that is so, according to the List? Well, I suppose it is right, then.

9050. Mr. Parrott was major on 4th September, 1894—nearly eight months afterwards;—as regards seniority, is Lee ahead of Parrott? Not now.

9051. As regards major? Yes.

9052. *Mr. Quinn.*] In length of service? No.

9053. *Chairman.*] I mean as major? Yes; Lee was senior major to him.

9054. There has been some idea of putting this temporary Major Owen ahead of Lee;—is Lee a competent officer at all, do you think? He is very good at the work he is meant for—submarine miners.

9055. That is what he is wanted for, is it not;—you do not want a cavalry officer to run a submarine show? No.

9056. He is not a very pushing sort of a man, is he—I mean Lee;—he does not make a big row, and does not know many Members of Parliament? I could not say.

9057. I never saw the man in my life? You must have seen him somewhere, I think.

9058. It seems, however, that he is getting pretty well left? I do not think he is left. I do not know whether it is going to be done. I did hear some rumour about it.

9059. If Owen gets his commission, in 1895, as a captain, and Lee gets his, in 1894, as a major, it seems rather funny that this other man should step over the man with the length of service and seniority of commission, does it not? That, of course, is a matter I can give you no information about.

9060. I do not want information;—I want to know if there is anything you know peculiar about the circumstances of the case that can explain it? I should think it rather a strange step to take—so sudden a promotion as that.

9061. Could not Captain Owen have done all the work he is doing as captain just as well as temporary major? He is still a captain. His rank as major is merely honorary.

9062. It is only what the colonel of the 7th would call "swagger," I suppose? Practically; he calls himself major; but he gets no pecuniary benefit with it.

9063. Still, he is not doing so badly;—he is getting £500 a year? He was getting that as captain.

9064. If he could flop over the heads of, say, Lee and, perhaps, Parrott and a few others, he would be all right? He might be.

9065. Are you aware that through a weakly constitution he was not able to take any part in the operations in South Africa? I understand that he did a certain amount. He did not go through the whole of it.

9066. The whole of what? The whole of the time he was there in the field. He was ill part of the time.

9067. How long was he there? I do not know; I could not remember. About three months, I think. Something like that.

9068. You think so; but you are not sure? No; I do not know.

9069. It might have been only seven or eight weeks? I think about three months; but I am not sure.

9070. Where was he stationed? On the Modder River, I think; and afterwards, Kimberley.

9071. Would you not be surprised to learn that he went direct to Kimberley, and stopped there? No; I know nothing, for certain, about his movements.

9072. And that he left there and went home? I know he was invalided and went home.

9073. He did not have fever? I think it was fever.

9074. Oh, no? I think so.

9075. I know it was not? Well, the report was that he had had it, and he looks rather like it.

9076. What does he look at the best of times? He used to be rather delicate, and now he is rather fat and heavy.

9077. He has had a trip round the world, from South Australia to America, and back, *via* England, and ought to look very nice, should he not? I cannot say.

9078. In regard to the quantity of ammunition, and to find out the amount of lead, that is of rifle cartridges, that is required to kill a man, do you think it is possible to make such a calculation? Certainly not; you must take it for granted on the statement of the Press, or anybody like that, that so many rounds were fired, and it took so much to kill one man.

9079. These estimates are generally made by men who have not the faintest idea about it, are they not? I would not say that. They could ascertain the number of rounds fired, and the number of men killed, and then it is simply a division sum.

9080. But what about the men killed with pom-poms? We have had no statistics of the sort, since pom-poms were invented.

9081. But how can you get the statistics;—how could you separate the men killed by solid shell? That is a subject I could not deal with.

9082. Then about the men killed by accident;—you might have read in the paper the other day that an amount of ammunition exploded; they tried some powder with a match to see if it was dry, and it was;—then what about the man killed with the lance and sword, and the bayonet? I do not know; I suppose they strike a general average, and that is balanced against the expenditure of ammunition.

9083. Would it be possible to form anything like a correct estimate? I should be very sorry to try, unless you put a man up to experiment with.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined:—

9084. *Chairman.*] You have been already sworn, I believe, Colonel? I have.

9085. I think the last time you were here I asked you if you could find out anything about the appointment of these officers to the various Contingents;—did you make any inquiries; and if so, have you discovered anything? I discovered this, that unintentionally I misled the Committee to this extent: I gave them information with regard to men as to whether they were bushmen or not, in the cases of officers who did not belong to the Bushmen's Contingent. I got confused at the end of the inquiry with the Second Contingent and the Bushmen's Contingent, and I answered questions with regard to officers who belonged purely to the Second Contingent, where there was no consideration of bushman qualification at all; but I gave "yes" or "no" as I knew. It was therefore misleading to the Committee, because there was no occasion for those questions to be answered.

9086. I think there was one particular gentleman I fixed upon, and was anxious to find out something about why he was not recommended; a gentleman named Hill, a native of South Africa, who had experience in the Boer and Zulu wars, and had training in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town; he had held the rank of lieutenant, and was comparatively a young man, too; I just singled that one out, as I knew something of the facts of the case. Now, did you find out anything of that case? To tell the candid truth I had forgotten it. The matter was not placed on record, and I have overlooked it. Would you still like the inquiries to be made?

9087. Yes? Then I will make a note of it, and have the inquiries made.

9088. His name is C. Hill, and he applied for a commission in the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent; he is a native of South Africa, 38 years of age; had experience in the Kaffir, Basuto, Boer, Moriso, and other South African campaigns? Would you like me to give you any documentary evidence we have with regard to that application?

9089. Yes; that is the case I wish to know about. Most of these applicants are perfect strangers to me, and I would like an explanation with regard to this case; it might be one that would be acceptable with regard to all other cases for all I know; but I simply take this case because I happen to know some little about it; he had some years service in the Cape Yeomanry, and held a commission as lieutenant there, and also served in Rhodesia under the Chartered Company? May I take it thus: that if I produce any papers we have with regard to this application, or any decision thereon, that that will meet your wishes.

If we can get some reason from them that guided the authorities in not recommending them.

*Mr. Cook:* To show a reason or an absence of reason.

9090. *Chairman.*] Quite so; I single this case because I know some little about it; the others I do not know very much about; there was another case in which I felt an explanation was wanted, and that was our friend, Mr. Gibson; but when I read his statement of claim, I was perfectly satisfied it was a wise decision not to allow him to proceed, because I am afraid he would have captured all the Boer army, and the British army, too, if they had not been careful? Yes.

9091. Now, in regard to the promotion, &c., of officers, do you recommend to the General, or are you asked to report on the cases of promotion of officers? Practically, yes.

9092. There have been some questions asked Colonel Roberts in regard to the Submarine Miners, Engineers' Staff; that would also come under your jurisdiction—in regard to promotion, I mean? Will you allow me to make an explanation?

9093. Certainly? You have got to remember this: the promotions do not go necessarily by seniority in the Service. For instance, if you take the Imperial Service, and take, say, three regiments—the 12th, the 14th, and the 16th. In the 12th there may be an accident; there may be a serious number of casualties, and the juniors will go up very rapidly. The 14th may have no active service, and the promotions will be slow. In the 16th they may be half and half. What I mean to emphasise is this: there is no question of army promotion. It is a question of regimental promotion in these particular branches.

9094. I am talking more particularly about the promotion on a staff where the question of regimental promotion would not come in? I am not so sure about that.

9095. Well, I will take a case in point—the Engineers; I find, from the Army and Navy List, that Major Lee's commission as major dates 1st January, 1894; Captain Owen's commission as captain dates from some time in 1895, and yet we have been led to believe that an attempt has been made to promote him over the head of Major Lee;—what have you to say to that? Well, I am afraid you are putting words in my mouth that I know nothing about.

9096. We have had evidence to substantiate that;—do you know it? No; I do not.

9097. Captain Owen was made a temporary major in August last;—is that not so? I admit this: if you were to ask me to remember the status of every officer in the Service, I absolutely could not do it. Was he not made only a temporary major on active service?

9098. No; a temporary major for all time, apparently;—he still holds it? What are the dates?

9099. Temporary major, 15th August, 1899;—that was many months before he dreamt of going on active service, I presume? I would not say many months; about two or three, perhaps. You are speaking of the engineer—Captain Owen—are you not?

9100. Yes? He was appointed temporary major in 1899; and Major Lee—what date?

9101. On 1st January he was appointed full major, in 1894, previous to Captain Owen holding a commission at all? Even now I do not quite see the point.

9102. I wish to find out whether promotion goes like kissing? No; neither by favour.

I do not know so much about that.

9103. *Mr. Cook.*] What does a man get temporary rank like that for? Probably he is holding an exceptional position, requiring exceptional requirements.

9104. Would he be given temporary additional pay? He may or may not be; and if worthy of the office I think he should be.

9105. *Chairman.*] If holding such a responsible or difficult position, how is it that the forces were able to spare him, and send him away to South Africa, and I believe he has done the round trip, and arrived back again looking well;—if he was such an important officer that he had to hold the rank of temporary major to enable him to carry out his duties, how was it that we could afford to do without him altogether? Simply by the patriotism and loyalty of those who remained behind doing double work without extra pay.

9106. Have they had double work;—then if one man can do double work, it surely would not be so very difficult for two men to carry out the work that one was able to do? There are limits to endurance.

9107.

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9107. I do not think any of the Staff have broken up under the strain, have they? Personally, I did. I had to write to you to be allowed to be excused from attendance at the Committee for a month, for the twelve months' strain had been so great on me that I had to ask for leave.

9108. If that is so, what would happen to us if we were called upon to go on active service,—if an invading force came here? The best answer to that is given by what the Colony has already done.

9109. I am talking about the efficiency of the Military Staff, and will you be good enough to tell us what they have done exceptional? They have done nothing exceptional; but they have done things under exceptional circumstances, and very difficult conditions, and they sent, within six months, a force approximating 3,000 men, and horses to match, away from the Colony, and yet maintained in a state of efficiency a sufficient force to be handy if required.

9110. That is so; they sent away a number of men; but let us see;—they went away at different times, between October and April, did they not? Yes; that is near enough.

9111. Well, the First Contingent went in October, and the last in April? I think so.

9112. That is within a period of six months? Yes.

9113. But a portion of the force did not leave from here—seventy Lancers arrived at the Cape from England? That was only a small portion.

9114. It was 2,700, or 2,000 odd, that left here, was it not? 2,674, I think.

9115. Say, 2,700 in round numbers you dispatched within six months; you had the men available, and did not require to send men away recruiting in the country, holding out any special inducement for them to enrol, did you;—there were plenty of men available? You mean the men were available?

9116. Yes? Quite so.

9117. Plenty of men offering? That is another thing. I say that redounds so splendidly to the credit of the Colony.

9118. I am not concerned with the spirit of the Colony just now in this inquiry? But I am.

9119. There were plenty of men available,—is not that so? Yes.

9120. You did not require to send recruiting sergeants round? To the credit of the Colony, we could have sent twice the number.

9121. Quite so; but you did not send recruiting sergeants round, did you? No.

9122. Well, having the men available, you also had a sufficient amount of money;—I mean the Military authorities;—there was no restriction placed upon you in regard to expenditure in the despatch of the men, was there? I could not say.

9123. I suppose you would not be surprised to learn that both Major-General French and Colonel Roberts have stated so in their evidence? I do not know.

9124. Well, having plenty of men available, and plenty of money, and transport practically arranged for, do you think it was such a great feat to send away 2,700 men within six months? You have eliminated one great element.

9125. What is that? Time.

9126. But you had six months? I am not speaking of that. It is the time between each Contingent I refer to. It was not as though you were told to send away 2,700 men, and were given six months in which to do it. You were told to get them ready from fortnight to fortnight. You were never told how many men were going, but you were told suddenly that certain men were going, and you were told to get them together within a particular time. Time is an element that is to be considered in these matters.

9127. That is so; but take the case of the Second Contingent; some time in December—on 12th December, I think—it was decided to send them away, was it not? You have my return before you on which I had all those things down. I cannot give you the dates from memory.

9128. It is 20th December, and they left on 17th January—that gave you twenty-seven days? Yes.

9129. Was it such a trying matter to get 500 odd men together in that time, then? I am afraid you have never tried it.

9130. I do not know; I think I have even seen a bigger organisation done much quicker than that, Colonel, and with very few men to handle it? Yes; with disciplinary effects combined.

9131. Well, if an invading force were to arrive here quietly some morning, if it takes twenty-seven days to get 500 odd men ready for embarkation, how long would it take us to get 20,000 of a force ready to defend the country? I am not allowed to go into politics. You are presuming that the people would come here without us having any indication.

9132. There is no politics about this; it is purely a question of supposed war? If it is a supposed war, you would hardly expect a serious answer.

9133. You do not suppose, if the actual thing were here, I would be here cross-examining you? If the actual thing were occurring we should have had warning long before you were appointed to the Committee.

9134. Did you read this morning's paper? I must confess that I did not.

9135. Did you read what happened at Fort Denison? Fort Denison does not come under our fortifications.

9136. Neither would an invading force? They might.

9137. I just want to show you what might happen, and you know nothing about it;—have you heard anything about the occurrence? No. May I ask you one question?

9138. Yes? Is it not taking up my time, and the time of the Committee, needlessly? You know very well that Fort Denison has nothing to do with me. Is it any use you taking up my time asking me these questions?

9139. The reason I asked it was on account of your previous answer;—you say no enemy could approach the coast without the Military authorities knowing it? I think you have misrepresented me.

9140. How? You have put it in this way: that I said they could not come without our being aware of it. I said their presence could not be known to you before it was known to us.

9141. That is the reason I asked you that question.

*Mr. Cook:* You are justifying your presumption.

*Chairman:* Quite so. If a gun can go off at Fort Denison at 4 a.m., and nobody can give an explanation of it, and our Military officers do not even know of it, this is on all-fours to your house being burgled while you were asleep.

9142. It might have been a man-of-war pounding away at Government House, might it not? You would not take "might have beens" as certainties, would you?

9143.



9143. But if it had been an enemy, and they landed 20,000 soldiers at Woolloomooloo, how long would it take you to get 20,000 men to meet them? In the first instance, the question is propounded with "ifs." In the next case, it is no use bringing down a greater force than you require to repel those who are attacking you.

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9144. That is so—it depends how you are armed to some extent;—is that not so? If your force was armed with muzzle-loading guns, and the invading enemy with magazine rifles, you would want to have a few extra to secure a win? In every case of presumption of that sort you would always have to take chances.

9145. I want to know how long it would take;—you say that twenty-seven days was a short time to get 500 men away, how long would it take to get together, say, a force of 20,000 men fully armed and equipped with transport and everything complete to take the field? To enable me to reply, might I ask first, why you apply for 20,000 men when the Imperial authorities have laid down that 10,000 is quite sufficient at the post.

9146. I think we have more than 10,000 in the Colony, have we not? I state it as a fact, that the Imperial Government have stated that 10,000 men are sufficient.

9147. I am just supposing;—I do not say 20,000 is right or wrong;—it might require to be fifty or two? Will you accept 20,000?

9148. Yes; I am taking that as a case in point;—how long would it take? Well, 20,000 men could not be produced. The men could, but there would be no ammunition nor arms for them, because Parliament for many years has starved the forces.

9149. *Mr. Cook.*] Starved the forces? Perfectly correct. I have no hesitation in saying it before any Committee.

9150. *Chairman.*] Do you know the amount of money on the Military Estimates for the year? No.

9151. Do you know how much was voted last year? No.

9152. Would you be surprised to hear that over £300,000 was voted? I would not be surprised until I knew what the items were. I do not know whether it went into the Contingents or not.

9153. No; leaving the Contingents out? You could not expect me to give a reply to that until I saw the figures.

9154. Well, in a country such as this the taxpayers are not prepared to go beyond a fair thing;—have you any idea what the defences are costing every unit in the community—every man, woman, and child? I should say about one-fifth of what it costs in Great Britain, I think.

9155. Do you know the amount per head? About 1s. 9d., I think.

9156. About 3s. 6d. is the figure, and the interest on money expended—over £5,000,000—would bring the amount up to about 10s. per head of the population;—do you know that? I am not up in finance; I expect you are taking loans into consideration, too.

9157. Yes, that is so? That would not be per annum, too.

9158. I am speaking of the interest on loans as well;—it would bring it up to 10s. per head of the population? Yes; which every military man pays for, too.

9159. A man working for £2 2s. a week, and who has just got work, would have to pay it; and if he is the head of a family, his contribution amounts to £4 a year;—that seems a very fair amount, does it not? I suppose he would have to pay more if his Banks were sacked, and burnt, and all that sort of thing.

9160. Why? Well, the Colony would be bankrupt.

9161. But he has nothing in the Bank? Then it is "heads I win, tails you lose" with him. He wins on one side and does not lose on the other.

9162. Yes; he loses both ways. He loses to start with, because the other chap is winning. I see quite a number of increases in salary on the Estimates now;—it does not look as if the vote is being starved, does it? Can you see an increase on my salary?

9163. I have not looked? I should like one. I wish you could see one. I have not seen the Estimates yet, and am asking for information.

9164. Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer;—is that you? Yes.

9165. There is no increase apparently, as far as the salary is concerned? I am very sorry to hear it.

9166. I do not know about these allowances? No; I know there is none there. May I ask a question?

9167. It is not considered the correct thing, but I will allow you to ask one? Do you ask me if others a long way junior to me have got increases?

9168. The number of men has been increasing, and so has the number of officers, until you have a book almost as large as a family bible to hold them? You are taking the proportion of the officers to the men, but you are not taking the responsibility an officer has into consideration.

9169. What particular functions have you as Assistant Adjutant-General;—what is your responsibility? I took the trouble to bring down the General Order giving the different instructions of every branch of the service. If it is any use to you, I could get you a copy printed of the instructions.

9170. We would like it? This shows the duties of the different officers on the Staff right through, and what their special responsibilities are.

9171. Will you give us two or three of the most important? I will give you my own. They include discipline, transfers, and discharges; any courts-martial there may be; exchanges of officers, and promotions of officers; confidential reports of officers, looking after Army List, questions of leave of absence, military prisons, railway orders, orders of admission to defences, the different schools of instruction, and boards of examination, and all that sort of thing. Some of them came under the D.A.A.G.

9172. I just want your own, Colonel? My own would stop on the list produced at military prisons and orders for admission to the defences.

9173. You say confidential reports;—in regard to these confidential reports, would you make them yourself, or would you give instructions to someone else to do it? The question of the confidential reports is this: Say you command a regiment; you have twenty officers under your command; you give a confidential report on each of your officers. They come to me. It is only known to yourself and to myself, and when necessary it is brought before the General.

9174. In regard to carrying out the discipline of troops, transfers, and discharges, and that sort of thing, do you just give an order to some other officer, your junior;—is that how it would be done? Perhaps I might explain.

9175. Yes; you are, we will say, commanding a regiment;—you have a man there whom you want transferred to another regiment; the man who applies is a good man and you have no objection; the officer

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officer commanding the other regiment has no objection either; but to show there is no collusion it has to go to Head-quarters to be approved, and so that there will be no further charges against either yourself or the other officer.

9176. What I want to know is whether you take the full responsibility, and attend to these matters personally, or take the responsibility for any of your officers under you? Certainly. Directly I approve I take the responsibility on my own shoulders. If I cannot do it the General does.

9177. Suppose you give an order to an officer under you, and that officer failed to carry out the duties in a proper way, would you consider your responsibility ceased when you gave him the order? You are going from one subject to another.

9178. Well, this is the subject I want to be on, and if I left it it was not intentionally;—suppose you gave instructions to an officer under you to carry out certain duties and he did not carry them out, and nobody knew whether he carried them out or not, would you then consider yourself responsible? The officer who gives the original order?

9179. That would be, in your own case, yourself? No; the officer who receives the original order would be responsible for carrying it out.

9180. Then you would have no responsibility? Yes, you have. You cannot divest yourself of responsibility; but the man who got the order is the man who is the primarily responsible officer.

9181. He is responsible to you, and you are responsible to the General,—is that so? Quite so.

9182. And, therefore, you, as head of the Department concerned, must take full responsibility? Quite so.

9183. Even of the actions of an officer, although he fails to obey your order? Well, of course, you are wrong to a certain extent. It would never come to that. If a man failed to carry out an order he is hanged first.

9184. Would you not be responsible to the General? If a man failed to carry out an order, you get somebody else to do it.

9185. But if the time has gone by? We cannot go into supposititious cases?

9186. They are real cases, occurring here? That might be the exception that proves the rule, or some of that sort.

9187. Suppose you had an order from the General, and you handed it on to some major to have carried out; he carried it to the captain, that captain carried it to the lieutenant, and the lieutenant carried it to the sergeant-major; the sergeant-major sent it to the storeman, and he lost it;—who would be responsible then? I cannot go into supposititious cases like that.

9188. It is not a supposititious case; it has occurred here, according to the sworn testimony of the Headquarters Staff, and I ask you who would be responsible in your Department if it happened there? There would be a Court of Inquiry in my Department to inquire into it at once, and find out who was responsible.

9189. There must be some Regulation laid down? There is a Regulation laid down, wherein anything of that sort which is in dispute, a Board of Inquiry shall assemble as soon as possible to locate the offender.

9190. But it is not in dispute? If it is not in dispute there is no finding to be given.

9191. Suppose an order is given, and it is not executed, and nobody knows whether it has been executed or not for over twelve or fourteen months? I do not know what you are referring to.

9192. I do not want to mention the names in reference to it, because I quite understand you would not feel inclined to give any expression of opinion in opposition to any of your fellow Staff Officers; but I am asking you in a general way, if the General gives you an order whose duty is it to see that order is carried out? Mine.

9193. Then you must take the responsibility? Of course I do.

9194. And if an officer fails to carry out your order? He takes the responsibility.

9195. To you? Yes.

9196. But not to the General? I do not say that.

9197. Then you must always have the responsibility, so far as the G.O.C. is concerned? Yes; in my Department.

9198. *Mr. Cook.*] And the blame? Or the praise. *Mr. Cook's* contention is sound.

9199. If I give you an order, and you fail to carry it out, surely I am not to blame if I have conveyed the order properly? No.

9200. *Chairman.*] Then the message-boy would do the work, and you need not have an Assistant Adjutant-General at all; if the Assistant Adjutant-General is only to take an order from one officer to another, and have no responsibility, and to take no credit and have no blame attaching to him, all you want is a message boy;—take Spion Kop: who got the blame for that? If you said, instead of conveying an order, properly conveying an order, you would get the function more correctly. It makes all the difference. There is no question of a message-boy then.

9201. He is supposed to see that the orders are carried out? The General might give you orders to send out two battalions, two divisions, and, perhaps, three brigades. Very well; what can you do but your best? It must be your best, and it must be seen that the orders are given through the best authorities at your disposal. Clerks may record the orders, which, perhaps, may extend over 6 miles, all to be done at 11 o'clock at night. How can you be in these three positions your individual self to see they are carried out?

9202. No? But you will have taken every precaution to see the orders are properly issued.

9203. And the officer you issued the order to has the responsibility to you? Undoubtedly; and if he is a brigadier, he has probably two regiments under him, and two colonels, and they are responsible to him.

9204. Just so? It is a chain of responsibility.

9205. But the responsibility cannot drift out at the end by the bugler-boy, can it? If you are riding in a railway train, the railway porter does not come and take your ticket as long as the inspector is there.

9205½. But in military matters you cannot allow responsibility to drift down; this is a question to which I would really like to get a fair answer, as to, in your opinion, where the responsibility lies;—whether you can pass your responsibility down to the major, then to the captain, then to the lieutenant, then to the sergeant, then to the corporal, to the lance-corporal, then to the private, and so on to the bugler, and when it reaches the bugler, the bugler wonders what has happened; and then it seems to be nobody's business to find out whether the order has been carried out or not;—if responsibility is going to cease when you deliver the order, then, of course, I cannot see how you can have any discipline? I doubt if you

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you can. I do not mean that in any way as a reflection; what I mean to say is this: It is so hard to explain; but the general idea is this, that the officer who gives the order is supposed to do it in such a way that he is satisfied it will be carried out. Therefore, the primary responsibility is with him; but the succeeding responsibility of each individual to whom it may by force of circumstances attach never leaves them, although it does not relieve him.

9206. Quite so;—that is what I have been really anxious to get all the while;—still, in your particular branch, your taking the responsibility does not in any way relieve any officer under you who may improperly carry out an order you may give him? Suppose you command a regiment, and I tell you to be at such a place at such a time, and you do not, you would be hanged.

9207. Quite so? It would not be necessary for me to see you were there. I would depute somebody to see to it.

9208. If the regiment did not start at the time you ordered it, you would want to know the reason why? Yes.

9209. At once? Yes.

9210. *Mr. Quinn.*] But would the General call on you to know why an order was not carried out? It depends on the Department. Supposing it to have been a question concerning pay, he would call for the Military Secretary.

9211. Supposing it was in your Department? For me. If it is a case of a parade ordered for 10:30 o'clock, which was not formed up till 11:30 o'clock, I want to know who is to blame. In the first place, I am to blame. It is my business to show what orders I gave. If I gave orders for 11:30 o'clock, nobody was to blame but myself; but supposing I gave orders for 10:30 o'clock, and gave everybody time to be there, then the officers under me would be given opportunities of explaining.

9212. *Mr. Cook.*] In other words, the man who actually did it would be to blame? Exactly; you have it in one sentence. The responsibility rests with me until I can explain how it is that the other people who received their orders did not carry them out.

9213. *Chairman.*] Take a case in point. Are you aware that some years ago they called tenders for the helmets for the Infantry, and Artillery, and Partially-paid Forces? I know nothing about tenders.

9214. Would you be surprised to learn that they sealed up the wrong helmet altogether, and did not find it out till fourteen months afterwards? I do not know anything about it.

9215. No, you do not know, but are you surprised to hear it? Like other people, they are not altogether infallible. I suppose they may make a mistake.

9216. Yes; but if an order was given to have a certain class of headgear sealed up as a sealed pattern, and the wrong pattern was sealed, does it not seem marvellous that it took fourteen months to find out the mistake, because there could be no resemblance between the two patterns? I do not suppose the time was of any significance. As a matter of fact, I suppose the matter did not crop up within fourteen months. It might have been a question of two days.

9217. The matter went through Colonel Taunton, Major Beam, Lieutenant Beauman, Sergeant Lyons, and some storekeeper named Broadbent, and not one of those officers will accept any responsibility about calling for tenders for the wrong helmet. That is the reason why we want to know where the responsibility begins and ends. If the Staff Officer is not responsible for his particular department, who is? Well, I suppose you have been on big stations, and you know how it is at shearing-time. The manager goes into the shed, and he holds the leader of the shearers responsible for his men, and in any complaint they come to him, and the same with the wool overseer.

9218. Yes. The officer or board would be the man responsible, and would never attempt to shirk the responsibility? Quite so.

9219. So would the overseer of the station under all circumstances; you can place the responsibility, if anything goes wrong in the pens, or if the sheep are cut rough, you can place the responsibility at once; but in this military system, with your strict discipline, I cannot find out who is responsible;—that is the difficulty? I cannot see where your difficulty comes in, especially after the answer I have given you.

9220. I admit your answer is in accordance with common sense—that the head of the Department must of necessity be responsible for carrying out the orders. If he placed the orders in the hands of an incompetent or improperly-qualified man, and takes no trouble whatever, either by any member of his staff or by himself, to see that the order is carried out, I think he is doubly responsible. I suppose you are aware that in the field, when a General gives an order, he has got a number of staff officers, whose duty it is to report to him from time to time as to the manner of carrying out the instructions issued by the General? That used to be the custom we followed in Egypt, I admit.

9221. *Mr. Quinn.*] You say you have the duty of issuing orders in reference to applications for inspection of our fortifications? Yes.

9222. Do you issue these personally? No.

9223. Who issues them? I do, under the authority of the General. In certain cases the Officer Commanding the Artillery can issue the orders, and the General Officer Commanding can always issue them. The Minister for Defence can in certain cases; also, order that they shall be issued. My signature goes on practically nine-tenths of them.

9224. You exercise a wise discretion in issuing these orders, I suppose;—the regulations are rather rigid, are they not? I exercise a discretion according to regulations.

9225. Are they rather rigid? Yes.

9226. Is it customary to issue orders to officers of Continental armies who come here and request permission to inspect the forces? No; that has not been done. That has been most rigidly guarded against, and I do not know any case in which it has been done, unless there have been special instructions to do it.

9227. By whom? Probably by the Government.

9228. Have you any record of such a case? I do not know of any such case.

9229. But you would have a record showing if it had been done? Yes; there is a record of every one admitted. If you could give me the name of anyone I could look it up. The only one I can remember is a man who had the run of Watson's Bay—Baron Mikloho; but he was only a foreigner—he was not an officer.

9230. *Chairman.*] Was De Wolski a foreign officer? No; he is a Royal Engineer, an officer of the British Army, and though he has a foreign name, is of English parentage.

9231. *Mr. Quinn.*] Will you look and see if there is any officer, either naval or military, of foreign service who has been permitted to look over our forces? Yes; I will look it up. I do not think it is so.

TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HURLEY, | MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie recalled and further examined:—

- H. D. Mackenzie.  
23 Oct., 1900.
9232. *Chairman.* In regard to the Volunteer Forces,—I suppose that all matters of discipline would have to come through you? Eventually.
- 9232½. Suppose there were a complaint against the Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Regiment, would that come finally through you? It would reach me.
9233. To whom would it go in the first instance? That would depend upon the time when the matter occurred. Perhaps you would like me to explain. Suppose the matter took place now, it might come through the Staff Officer for the Volunteer Forces, or it might not. If it took place, we will say, twelve months ago, it would have had to go through the Staff Officer of the Volunteer Forces.
- 9233½. At that time Colonel Bayly held the position? Yes.
9234. Since Major Boam has held the position it has been slightly different from what it was when Colonel Bayly held it? Yes.
- 9234½. Now, a matter of the kind to which I refer might come through the Staff Officer of the Volunteer Forces, or it might not? Quite so.
9235. Do you remember that some time ago there was a dispute between Captain Wilks of the 7th Regiment and the Officer Commanding the Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Neild? There was some correspondence.
- 9235½. Could you give us the facts of the case from memory? I could not.
9236. Have you any papers showing what took place? The papers must be on record.
9237. Whose duty would it be to produce the papers if they are procurable? It would be my duty to produce them if they were required.
9238. The Committee require the papers as to the dispute between the Colonel Commanding the 7th Regiment, and Captain Wilks; we require the papers also in another case; you remember, I daresay, an inquiry being held by Colonel Bayly in regard to matters of discipline affecting the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment; you remember perhaps that the Colonel wrote some letters to the newspapers, criticising in somewhat strong language the action of his superior officers? I remember the fact of letters being sent to the newspapers, but I cannot say, speaking from memory, whether Colonel Bayly held an inquiry.
9239. Do you remember Colonel Bayly putting Lieutenant-Colonel Neild under open arrest? I remember that it was represented that that was done.
9240. Could it have occurred without it having come to your knowledge? I believe the arrest was withdrawn, and was not brought to my knowledge.
9241. Do you not remember that Lieutenant-Colonel Neild threatened the authorities with legal action? I do not.
9242. Are there any papers which would show what actually took place? Probably.
9243. Would they be in your charge? Yes.
9244. Will you kindly produce those papers to the Committee? Yes.
9245. I believe the facts of the case are, that Colonel Bayly put Lieutenant-Colonel Neild under arrest for insubordination, which was said to consist of writing letters to the newspapers, adversely criticising his superior officers? You would be able to obtain the facts from the papers.
9246. In connection with the Volunteer Forces, have you any trouble now in regard to the question of discipline? I know of only one case.
9247. One case or one regiment? One case, and in one regiment.
9248. What regiment is that? The 7th.
9249. Did it concern the commissioned officers, the non-commissioned officers, or the men? There was one single instance.
9250. Did it concern a commissioned officer? Yes; the Colonel Commanding the regiment.
9251. How long ago did it occur? Originally, months ago; latterly, to-day. What I wish to convey was, that there was an interregnum.
9252. To what did the matter refer? To the administration of the regiment.
9253. Was it a case of failure to carry out instructions? I do not think that is the way to put it.
9254. How would you put it? I should be inclined to call it arguing instructions issued by the General.
9255. In Military matters it is a soldier's duty to obey his superior officer without question, is it not? It is his first duty.
9256. If he believes he has been injured, he has his remedy by laying a complaint in a proper manner? The remedy is provided by the Regulations.
9257. But the first duty of a soldier, either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or a private, is to obey instructions? Yes.
9258. There is a proper method by which a man may obtain redress if he thinks he has been wronged? That is also so.
9259. Are you aware that Lieutenant-Colonel Neild blames the Head-quarters Staff for failure in carrying out their duties? I have no knowledge of it.
9260. Has he, to your own personal knowledge, written time after time complaining of certain things in connection with his regiment not being carried out? The correspondence with the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment is absolutely too voluminous to recollect.
9261. Has it in all cases dealt with important matters? From the Colonel's point of view, perhaps.
9262. But from your point of view? The matters, perhaps, required attention; but they were not of sufficient importance to stop the work connected with other regiments.
9263. Do you know whether it is the custom to provide officers commanding regiments with a telephone, and to pay for them out of the capitation grant? I do not know.
9264. Under whose Department would that matter come? Under the Engineering Department. 9265.

9265. You have had no trouble in regard to discipline in connection with the other regiments, have you? No trouble whatever.

H. D.  
Mackenzie.

9266. How do you find the strength of the different Volunteer regiments keep up? The strength of the Volunteer regiments is a very variable quantity.

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9267. Sometimes they keep up to their full strength, at other times they fall off? Yes.

9268. Returns as to efficiency come under your Department, do they not? The returns are furnished to us.

9269. But do you inspect the Volunteer regiments at all? The General does.

9270. I suppose you would generally accompany the General on his regimental inspections? Not necessarily. As a rule, however, he has a Staff Officer with him.

9271. Have you paid much attention to the general efficiency of the different Volunteer regiments—I mean efficiency in drill and so forth? As far as time has permitted, yes.

9272. Have you noticed the shooting and that sort of thing? The regiments being numerous, the work is delegated to a certain extent, and is dealt with by returns which are carefully gone into.

9273. In regard to general efficiency for a period of years, does any one regiment stand out ahead of the others? Occasionally that is so; but that which happens one year is no criterion of what would be likely to happen in the next.

9274. Would not that go to prove that the personnel of the rank and file has been changed? It might be due to many more reasons than that.

9275. But if a man were a good drill to-day he would not be likely to forget it next year? That is not quite the point, I think. What I meant to convey in my answer to your question, as I understood it, was that one regiment might be more popular than another, and that the officer commanding that popular regiment would gain recruits to a greater extent than would an officer commanding a regiment which was considered unpopular.

9276. But my question had reference to the general efficiency and qualifications of a regiment; if the men, generally speaking, were efficient this year, as being good drills, good shots, and capable soldiers generally, they would be likely to be so next year? Quite so; they must comply with the usual Regulations under which men are qualified as efficient.

9277. But to get the bare number of marks necessary to make efficient is not enough; there must be some margin between that and the point beyond to which the men may attain? Exactly; there is some margin between every regiment in every service in the world. Some are better than others.

9278. That is what I am asking you—is there any one of our regiments which stands out as being more efficient than all the others, or are they all much on a par; in the Imperial Service certain regiments have a reputation for being better drills and more efficient generally than other regiments;—is that the case with our local Forces? I am not quite certain that one is in a position to give a direct answer to that question. Unless one had facilities for seeing them together, it would be hard to say. Where the camps are omitted occasionally, it would be difficult to form a judgment. It would be unfair to report on anyone's house, for example, unless one had an opportunity to see it.

9279. But you see the regiments together in field manoeuvres, do you not? The regiments, according to length of experience, are mostly on a level, some, of course, on various points being better than others, which can be proved only by access to the records.

9280. The reports in reference to each regiment are made up and furnished annually? Yes.

9281. They are made up, I presume, from reports of Staff Officers and from the reports of the General himself? All the annual returns are submitted to the General.

9282. The return in each case is compiled by the regimental officer, is it? Yes; each regiment compiles its own returns.

9283. They are forwarded to the General? Yes.

9284. I think you have already expressed an opinion as to the uniform for Volunteer Forces? The only statement, I think, made in regard to the uniform was that all uniform matters came under the Q.M.G.'s Department, and the Committee, I think, expressed their intention of examining him on that point.

9285. As a soldier and Staff Officer, are you in favour of a scarlet tunic? I am in favour of two distinct dresses if the money available will permit of it. I am in favour of a scarlet uniform—not for actual service, but for recruiting purposes.

9286. You think it would be an inducement to recruits to join? I do.

9287. With a scarlet tunic, would it be necessary to wear a helmet? Yes.

9288. You think a scarlet tunic and a field-service hat, would not look well together? You might get over the difficulty to a certain extent by using a scarlet jacket, but I do not think a field-service hat would look well with scarlet.

9289. So that the adoption of a red tunic practically means making a second dress, complete? Yes; for what we call ceremonial purposes.

9290. Have you any idea of the amount of ammunition now available? If I had, I am absolutely not allowed to tell you. I do not say that I have any desire to refuse to answer the question, but it is absolutely forbidden by the Queen's Regulations.

9291. To what Regulation do you refer? I mean the Regulation against giving any information as to material or anything of that sort. The Regulation to which I refer is No. 423 of the Queen's Regulations of 1899.

9292. So that you, in effect, look upon this Committee, appointed by Parliament, as being in the same position as is the man in the street? I do not say that.

9293. I find that Regulation No. 423, says: "Officers and soldiers are forbidden to publish or communicate to the Press any information without special authority, either directly or indirectly; they will be held responsible for all statements contained in communications to friends which may subsequently be published in the Press; they are not to attempt to prejudice questions under investigation by the publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions, and they are not to attempt to raise a discussion in public about orders, Regulations, or instructions issued by their superiors;"—do you hold that this Committee stands in the position of representatives of the Press or your friends? I would point out that, in the presence of this Committee, at this moment, there are two representatives of the Press.

9294. That has nothing whatever to do with you, so far as I can see; you are here before a duly constituted authority, appointed by the highest power in this country, and if you take up the position that the

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the Queen's Regulations will not permit you to answer any question in connection with Military matters, what is the good of your coming here at all? I beg your pardon; I did not take up that position. I do not say that the Queen's Regulations prevent my answering any question. You must be aware of that, from the answers I have given on three previous occasions when I have been before the Committee. All that I have said is this—that I must, under the Regulations, refuse to give information in regard to details, such as the quantity of ammunition available, and so forth.

9295. That is one of the things which this Committee were specially appointed to inquire into;—you decline to answer questions upon that point? I would put the matter in this way: I will, if you like, ask the approval of the Minister to my answering the question.

9296. Until you are prepared to answer the question, I, personally, do not intend to ask you any more. There has been too much standing on ceremony in connection with this inquiry. For you to consider that the Regulation which you have quoted comes in conflict with questions asked by this Committee is, to my mind, ridiculous? It may seem ridiculous to you, but it would not seem so to me if the Minister were to come down upon me to-morrow for answering the question.

9297. *Mr. Wilks.*] Is it not a fact that the Minister has recently furnished to the public the approximate quantity of ammunition available? If other persons, in furnishing that information, disobey orders, I cannot see that that justifies me in doing so.

9298. *Chairman.*] The Queen's Regulations apply to the Forces here only in cases where the Colonial Military Act and the Colonial Regulations do not apply;—it does not follow that the Queen's Regulations, although they of course apply to Great Britain, must be implicitly followed here. We have Regulations of our own dealing with matters in a different way from that in which they are dealt with by the Queen's Regulations? I may point out that you are in error in making that statement. The Regulations you have been quoting are the Volunteer Regulations.

9299. I am not in error in putting the matter in this way—that you are here entirely under the Colonial Government, and the Colonial Secretary is the civil head responsible to the country for all matters in connection with the Military. The War Office in England have absolutely nothing to do with the matter. We may have accepted, and do accept, the Queen's Regulations; but only to the extent to which they are suited to our circumstances. However, I do not intend to argue the question; if you have a right to refuse to answer one question, you have a right to refuse to answer the whole lot. I do not say that you have definitely refused; but your contention is that you have a right to refuse. If that applies to one question, it, of course, applies to the whole; you cannot differentiate between the questions. You are here to give the Committee information as to military matters. You may be satisfied to answer certain questions; but when we reach an important question to which I have been leading, you may refuse to answer it. All I can say is that if you persisted in your refusal, I could not proceed? I should like to point out that I have not refused to answer a single question, the answer to which might appear before the world; but I have asked to be absolved from answering questions which I am forbidden by the Queen's Regulations to answer. I have not said that I would not obtain a return for the personal information of the Committee themselves, if the Minister would allow me to do so.

9300. *Mr. Wilks.*] Would not the same objection apply to questions as to the efficiency or otherwise of batteries, and the class of guns you have, and so forth? Certainly; but perhaps you would allow me to make a request—it is that an opportunity should be given to me to obtain permission of the Minister for Defence to produce the information you require in open Committee.

9301. *Chairman.*] Your ability in that case to answer any question which might be put to you would depend greatly upon the view the Minister for Defence might take of the matter? I think it is quite fair that I should take up that attitude.

9302. Other officers have come here and have not made this objection; but if you cannot answer this particular question, the Committee, so far as I can see, cannot proceed. Certain statements have been made by the Military authorities in regard to ammunition, and I wish to find out whether or not there is anything substantial in them? Perhaps I might ask you to be so good as to place on record any returns you require, in which case any which I am allowed to submit will be obtained with the least possible delay.

9303. This Committee must be allowed to take evidence in its own way, or we cannot take it at all—that is, so long as I am Chairman? I put the matter in the way I did just now in order to show that I have no personal feeling in the matter at all.

9304. You must see what a howling farce it would be for this Committee to sit here and attempt to take evidence which you say you are not allowed by the Queen's Regulations to give; it would be worse than useless to continue our sittings under those circumstances? I think that the Committee might look at the matter from this point of view—that it may or may not be advisable to make public the whole of the information you obtain.

9305. In this case the public already have certain information, and that is why I asked you the question I did? I must disabuse your mind upon one point. There is nothing to withdraw, except what any enemy of the country might desire to know. I make this statement, not by way of argument, but merely out of respect to your own position.

WEDNESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK, | MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined:—

G. A. French. 9306. *Chairman.*] I would like you to look at No. 423 of the Queen's Regulations? Yes.  
9307. Do you consider that there is anything in that Regulation that would prevent you answering questions, that may be put to you by this Committee, in regard to the amount of ammunition, armament, &c., at the disposal of the New South Wales forces? If the Press were not present, I should think that clause would not stop me; but there are other clauses which are stronger than that.

9308. *Mr. Cook.*] What are they? The 36th section of the Army Act, which prohibits anything of the sort. Under that officers are liable to be tried by court-martial if they give information on those subjects.

9309.

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9309. *Chairman.*] Then I take it, that it will be a matter of impossibility for us to receive any information at all in regard to the condition of the stores and arms, &c.? Yes; that would prevent you from getting any information that it would not be to the interest of the State to have made public. G. A. French.  
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9310. Who is to be the judge as to that—the State or the officer? The officer, I should think; because he is liable to punishment if he does wrong.

9311. So that the officer would be practically a dictator to the public in regard to military matters? I do not think so; we have certain instructions that we shall not divulge information upon certain points, and we have to act upon them.

9312. Do you think that giving evidence before a Committee appointed by the highest power in the land is what would be understood, in ordinary English, as divulging information? I think so, where the Committee overlooks the law of evidence which absolves any official from giving evidence injurious to the State.

9313. Then who is it, the individual or the State that must judge? I do not suppose the State has anything to do with it; but the individual must, seeing that he is held liable to punishment if he gives information contrary to the Regulations.

9314. You suppose the State has nothing at all to do with it? I think not.

9315. Do you think the military forces are above the State? What do you mean by the State?

9316. I mean the public of this country, who provide the funds for military purposes, and in whose services the military officers are;—if the public desire information, is it competent for officers to say that they will not give such information under certain circumstances? Quite so. The Government are the authorities that the public of this country look to for information of this sort. If the Government choose to divulge information that is their look-out, and it is not for the officers to blab out information upon these matters.

9317. Do you consider that giving evidence before a Committee like this is blabbing information? I think so, if this information is given as to the number of rifles and ammunition, and other particulars as to our armament;—I suppose you would like to have plans of all our submarine mines and so on?

9318. You are not here to suppose, but simply to give evidence, like any other witness? I should hold any officer responsible for giving any information about the number of our rifles, the quantity of ammunition, and things of that sort. I have reported one officer already.

9319. *Mr. Cook.*] For giving evidence here? For giving evidence about matters that he should not have given evidence about.

9320. *Mr. Wilks.*] Before this Committee? Yes.

9321. Is there not some other provision relating to giving information about the batteries? Yes; there is a special order about it.

9322. *Chairman.*] I will read to you the 36th section of the Army Act;—I cannot see the slightest inference to be drawn from that with regard to the case before us:—"Every person, subject to military law, who commits the following offences, that is to say, whether serving with any of Her Majesty's forces or not, without due authority, either verbally or in writing, or by signal or otherwise, discloses the numbers and position of any force, or any magazines, or stores thereof, or any preparations for, or orders relating to the operations or movements of any forces at such time and in such manner as in the opinion of the Court to have produced effects injurious to Her Majesty's service, shall, on conviction by court-martial, be liable, if an officer, to be cashiered or to serve such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned; and, if a soldier, to suffer imprisonment or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned." Then there is a foot note: "The unauthorised communication of intelligence to the enemy is punishable under section 5 (4). The charge under this section must show how and when effects injurious to Her Majesty's service were produced. As to injurious disclosures by private letters, see note to section 5 (4); see also Queen's Regulations, paragraph 423."—So that before any officer could be responsible under the Army Act, it would have to be proved in what way the information was given, even privately. Even if given to the enemy, it would have to be proved in what way the information was injurious to Her Majesty's service? I should think that if the information is published it would be likely to be injurious.

9323. You think that if it is published;—that if the public of this country are made aware of the fact that insufficient ammunition is kept in stock, and insist upon a proper supply in case of emergency, that that would be injurious to Her Majesty's service? I think the people of this country have the Government to look after that for them. It is the head of the State, I presume, who is responsible and not the tail.

9324. What do you call the tail? The opposite end to the head.

9325. But then you see Governments are the creation of the people here? Well, let the people call on this Government to give them the information. The Government can do that if they like, but officers have no right to do it. The Government are kept informed as to everything connected with the defences at all times.

9326. So that in the face of that you would refuse to answer a question, such as I submitted to you in the first place? Yes. There are half a dozen other despatches here on the same case.

9327. Just one minute;—I happen to be Chairman here, and when this Committee wants you to read a despatch, it will give you permission to do so. In the meantime, I am conducting the proceedings, and apart from the Queen's Regulations and the Army Act we have certain statute enactments in this Colony which have some bearing, perhaps, on your position. In the Parliamentary Evidence Act, section 7, it provides a penalty in cases where witnesses refuse to answer questions? I do not think that is quite a correct way of putting it.

9328. Do you mean in connection with the Parliamentary Evidence Act? Yes.

9329. Of course, I am not responsible for what you think? Well, perhaps you would read the section.

9330. The section says that "if any witness so summoned or attending to give evidence shall refuse to answer any lawful questions during his examination, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contempt of Parliament? Yes; "lawful question"; that is right. I never heard you say anything about "lawful question" in the first place.

9331. Well, I may tell you, that there is not any intention on the part of this Committee to ask you any unlawful question. If you look up the law of evidence, you will find what a lawful question is under this section? I have read it up; I know all about it; and I have taken an opinion on it.

9332. Oh! you have been getting ready for this? Exactly.

9333. And, how is it that it has occurred to you, just at this particular stage, that you must not answer questions of this sort;—has the Army Act been such a dead letter to you all the time? I have not been asked any of these questions, so far as I know.

9334.

G. A. French, 9334. But you have answered questions with regard to confidential reports? Those are on quite a different footing to these questions. I am not going to give any information that may be of serious importance as to the number of our cartridges and rifles, and submarine mines; because it would not be in the interests of the State to divulge such information.

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9335-6. We have not asked you about submarine mines;—in your opinion it would not be in the interests of the State? No; not in my opinion at present, and I think this opinion would be shared by anyone who understands anything about responsible Government. It is the Government who should give the information. I would not do it as far as I am concerned. In addition to this reference to the Queen's Regulations, I should like to quote an extract from an official despatch from the Home authorities, under which the Commandant has to act. This despatch is in reference to the publication of secret information on matters of defence and armament. The despatch says, "In a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, my attention is drawn to the occasional publication in the Australian Colonies of secret information on matters of defence and armament, and I request that you will acquaint your Government, confidentially, with the fact that this irregularity has been noticed, and that you will impress upon your Ministers the necessity of maintaining absolute secrecy on all questions relating to those details." That had reference to some particulars which were called for in the Legislative Assembly, in Queensland, and which were made public.

9337. What is the date? 1893.

9338. You say that that is in reference to something that took place in Queensland? Yes. The Legislative Assembly called for a return, and were furnished with a lot of information that should have been kept secret.

9339. *Mr. Meagher.*] The object of your refusing to answer these questions is to prevent a disclosure of our position? Certainly. I do not think it would be in the interest of the State that such information should be given.

9340. Have you not already publicly disclosed the fact of our unpreparedness to the world in a report which was published a few days back;—in your report you have a paragraph headed "Warlike stores," and I would like to know what interpretation you put upon these words in that paragraph:—

(19.) The old difficulties as to the supply of warlike stores were accentuated during the past year. A state of war prevailing seemed to be quite sufficient reason for not meeting the requisitions of this and other Australian Governments for such prime necessities of defence as arms and ammunition. The reason was probably more satisfactory to the War Office than to the Governments of these Colonies, who, while constantly having pressed upon them, and rightly so, the necessity for adopting exactly the same pattern arms and ammunition as in use by the Imperial troops, found themselves at a critical period quite unable to obtain them.

(20.) The arms sent to England for conversion, in 1898, have not yet been received back, and a requisition for magazine rifles, sent in 1899, met with the response that in about a year's time their manufacture might be commenced, all of which goes to prove the truth of the statement, in my report of last year, that "there is no central authority responsible for the defence of the extremities of the Empire."

Is not that evidence that the state of war in England has prevented us from obtaining the prime necessities of defence? In certain quantities, of course, it is.

9341. You do not put any qualification here, you come down to the "prime necessities"? I suppose it is perfectly well known that we were to get rifles that we ordered a year ago.

9342. But this mysterious secrecy that you are hedging yourself round with now seems to be extraordinary, when you published all this information in a report some few weeks ago? I considered it my duty to make that report.

9343. Then you bring the Empire into it. You say that New South Wales is not only deficient in supplies, but that, practically, the Empire is in default. You say that the state of war prevailing seems to be quite sufficient reason for not meeting the requisition of this and other Australian Governments for such prime necessities of defence as arms and ammunition. Then you go on to say, "the reason was probably more satisfactory to the War Office than to the Governments of these Colonies, who, while constantly having pressed upon them, and rightly so, the necessity for adopting the same pattern of arms and ammunition as in use by the Imperial troops, find themselves at a critical period quite unable to obtain them." That is very strong is it not? I have been reporting about that for the last fourteen years. The same difficulty cropped up when I was in Queensland.

9344. That may be all right; but what I am trying to impress on you is that we are allowing the agents of the European powers, who may be here, to get this information, without putting them to the necessity of getting documents surreptitiously. Your report shows that, at a critical period, we are unable to get the same pattern arms and ammunition as are in use by the Imperial troops. Do not you think that is a grave disclosure? I think it is very useful information, because it will impress upon the Government the necessity of seeing that much better arrangements are made before the next critical time arrives.

9345. That is the object of this Committee, to see that much better arrangements are made? I made the report for the Government, and if they have chosen to make it public it is their affair.

9346. Well, I do not know whether this is for the Government or not, but I know this much, that I can go to the Government Printing Office, and buy as many copies as I want at 1s. 6d. each? If the Government had not thought fit to publish it they need not have done so.

9347. But there is not much secrecy in the matter, after all. You go into detail when you state that the arms sent to England for conversion, in 1898, have not yet been received back, and so on. That is a nice bit of information, when our men are supposed to have up-to-date rifles supplied to them? We have plenty of rifles.

9348. Well, then, if that is so, there was no occasion to sound this tocsin of alarm. You say that the arms sent to England for conversion have not yet been received back, and that the requisition for magazine rifles, sent in 1899, met with the response that in about a year's time their manufacture might be commenced. Do not you think that, having regard to our isolated position here, that seems very important information, and very private information, to publish in this way. If we have not these magazine rifles, we should, at any rate, bluff the other powers that we have, if we do anything;—do not you think that is a very weak spot to lay bare? If you will look up the records you will find that the Premier has given that information a dozen times over.

9349. I am not talking about the Premier, but I am talking about your opinion. Do not you think that what you have written is a most damnable indictment to send out to the world? No, I do not.

9350. Not that we have sent out for magazine rifles, and will probably not receive them for some years? I do not think we shall have to wait so long as that. I have every reason to believe that we shall have them in a few months.

9351.

9351. I am reading from your report, which says that in about a year's time their manufacture might be commenced—not that they would be sent then? That requisition was sent Home in 1899. G. A. French.  
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9352. You go on to say that all this goes to prove the truth of the statement in your report of last year, that “there is no central authority responsible for the defence of the extremities of the Empire”;—do not you think that is a most damnable indictment? It is a very straight intimation, and I think it may be of great use to the Colonies when it is considered.
9353. Do you not think that it may be of some use to hostile powers? Not very much; we do not mention any numbers—it is general statement. We have plenty of arms and ammunition, but I am not going to give the exact numbers all the same.
9354. Well, if we are in a position such as you indicate, where is the necessity for these homilies and these attacks upon the authorities who have charge of the defence of the Empire;—if we are only slightly under-armed, there is no necessity for this? I have been doing the same sort of thing for many years past, in the hope of drawing attention to the difficulty of getting these warlike stores.
9355. Can you say whether any ordinary person of mediocre intelligence, reading these statements of yours, would not come to the conclusion that we were in a very backward state in regard to our arms and ammunition? I do not know that they should necessarily. That is not stated that we have no arms, but simply means that we do not get exactly what we want.
9356. But you say that we have not been supplied with the prime necessities;—that is, going down to the basic rock? They had such claims on them that they could not supply us. These Colonies should be well ahead in the matter of arms and ammunition supply, and should not be dependent upon the Old Country in time of war. I have been for forty years in the Service, and can form as good an opinion on this matter as you can.
9357. I would not have the impertinence to set up my opinion against yours in a technical matter of this kind? It seems to me you are only indulging in a legal quibble.
9358. I am not aware of any legal quibble in the matter, but I am putting a simple question to you;—I am asking you whether the paragraph of your report headed “warlike stores,” which says in effect that we cannot manufacture our stores here, that we are isolated in the Southern Ocean, that we have sent to England for the prime necessities in arms and ammunition, and that England is unable to send them to us, does not convey information of a most important character which should not be disclosed to the world? It has been disclosed about a dozen times over in all the Colonies.
9359. It does not matter whether it has been disclosed fifty times over—you are not answering my question;—do not you think that an admission from the Commandant that he is in want of the prime necessities in the way of arms and ammunition is a most serious thing to make public? No; I do not think it is—not in the way I put it. The intention was that the information should be of benefit to this Colony.
9360. Then you say that you do not consider it was of any consequence? No, I do not.
9361. My next question is as to whether you do not consider your disclosure that the up-to-date magazine rifles that we sent for—whatever the quantity is—and which you say the authorities in England were not in a position to commence to manufacture before about a year's time, is a serious matter to make public? The year is nearly up now, as you are aware.
9362. You have emphasised the fact that a manufacture might be commenced in about a year's time, and then you put in a little sarcastic statement of your own;—leaving out that sarcastic addendum, do you not think the communication that we have sent an order Home for magazine rifles which has not been supplied, and is not likely to be supplied for some time, is a serious matter to be made public? If the numbers were given it might be.
9363. I am not talking about numbers;—do not you think that it is a serious matter? The general statement there is not of much consequence.
9364. *Chairman.*] You have told Mr. Meagher that the information has already been given a dozen times by the Premier or by the responsible Minister? Yes; in answer to questions.
9365. Are you also aware that information has already been given with regard to our supplies of ammunition and arms? By me?
9366. By the responsible Minister? I understood some time ago that it was given—some considerable time ago. Fortunately, the numbers have changed in the meantime.
9367. But information has been given within the last six weeks about rifles? By the Minister?
9368. Yes? It was certainly not on my recommendation.
9369. I suppose the Minister does not consult you? He told the House the number and kind of arms that were in stock?
9370. *Mr. Cook.*] Yes; the total number of rifles was given as between 25,000 and 30,000? I have always objected to any information of that kind being made public.
9371. *Chairman.*] But I suppose that the Minister is the head of the military forces here? Yes.
9372. So that I suppose it is for him to judge whether such information shall be made public or not? Yes.
9373. *Mr. Wilks.*] I suppose, as a matter of fact, when it is all over, the intelligence departments of the foreign powers are as well versed as to the quantities of our military stores as you are yourself? That is a question that I could not answer for certain. All foreign powers are continually endeavouring to get information as to the state of defence of every other part of the world, especially those parts in regard to which they may have intentions. No doubt they have a great deal of information, particularly connected with the defence of the English Empire, because we are not sufficiently strict in keeping matters to ourselves.
9374. If they have this information, where is the difficulty or danger of giving information with regard to matters on which you have been questioned? I should very much object to the information being published on the authority of the General Officer Commanding, or of his staff; there would be no doubt about it then, but there may be some doubt about the particulars that other people would give.
9375. *Chairman.*] You are in full accord with the principle that the Military authorities should be absolutely supreme in matters of this sort? What I say is that the Government are the proper persons to look to; if the Government choose to make the information public it is for them to do it, and not for us, who are simply subordinate officials of the Government.
9376. You have said that you do not mind the head of the Government questioning you, but you objected to the tail? I do not think that is what I said. You asked me as to the right of the public to get

G. A. French. get the information, and I said it was for the head of the Government to give the information, and not for the tail. The Government are responsible to the people, and if they choose to give the information it is for them to do it, and not for their officials.

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9377. I think you spoke of yourselves as a tail? The military officers are not the Government—yes, anybody.

9378. But you did not apply the term “tail” to the people, but to the Government officials;—you mean those in a position subordinate to the head? Yes.

9379. I suppose your statement in reference to the objection to answering questions on a subject I have mentioned applies to all the officers under you? I should think so. Their attention has been drawn to the clause in the Act.

9380. Of course, it would take a pretty strong-minded officer to hold a different view to yours? Any officer can take his own view of the matter. He has the regulations, and he knows his responsibility.

9381. You have already reported one officer because he dared to give information to this Committee? It was because he gave certain figures with regard to cartridges and rifles which should not have been given to the Press.

9382. Do you not think there are a great many things that perhaps want inquiring into? Surely the Government, who have the support of the people, can do that. They are responsible, and with the support of the public they should be the parties to act.

9383. But how about this Committee;—do you think this Committee appointed itself? I believe there were only about a dozen Members in the House when it was appointed.

[The room was cleared and the Committee consulted for some little time.]

General French was again recalled and further examined as follows:—

G. A. French. 9384. *Chairman.*] How many cartridges have we in stock? What sort of cartridges?

9385. Lee Metford, '303, and Martini-Henri? I do not carry that information in my head; besides I would not give it if I did.

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9386. First of all, you do not know it, and if you did, you would not give it? No.

9387. What is the lowest point to which you have allowed the ammunition to run down? That I could not tell you.

9388. You would be able to get that evidence by to-morrow? I could.

9389. The Committee is desirous to find out the amount of ammunition and the number of rifles available, and in consequence of what has taken place previously, I have to inform you that they have carefully considered the Army Act, 36th section, and the Queen's regulations, paragraph 423, and in their opinion these provisions do not in the slightest degree touch the question that you have been asked. Besides that, the information has already been given—correctly or otherwise. We have further consulted and admitted Parliamentary authority, and we find that in dealing with a question such as this there is no precedent for any witness taking such action as you have taken. It is clearly laid down that Sir Archibald Grant was daily committed to the custody of the Sergeant-of-Arms for refusing to give evidence before a Commission of the House of Commons until he expressed his willingness to do as desired. Section 7 of the Parliamentary Evidence Act states that if any witness summoned to give evidence shall refuse to answer any lawful questions during his examination he shall then be guilty of contempt of Parliament. The only judge of a “lawful” question is this Committee—we are the only persons who can judge. Clause 7 of the Parliamentary Evidence Act further provides that any offending witness may be “committed into the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod or Sergeant-of-Arms, and, if the House so order, to gaol, for any period not exceeding one calendar month, by warrant under the hand of the President or Speaker, as the case may be; such warrant shall be a sufficient authority for all gaolers and other officers to hold the body of the person therein named for the term therein ruled. And no person acting under the authority of this section shall incur any liability, civil or criminal, for such act.” In view of your not having any information available, we shall ask you to attend—you will be notified in the usual official way—at half-past 11 to-morrow morning, when we expect you will be able to supply us with the information we ask for. The Committee want information with regard to the amount of ammunition—small arms ammunition—and the different patterns and numbers of small arms available. We should also like some estimate of the amount of ammunition necessary per stand of arms on what may be termed an active war footing. We are not particular to a few rounds so long as the estimate is fairly accurate? I will take a note of the information you require.

WEDNESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. COOK,

MR. CHANTER,

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,

MR. GARLAND.

MR. MEAGHER,

MR. WILKS,

MR. QUINN,

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined:—

G. A. French. 9390. *Chairman*] You have been sworn? Yes.

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9391. I think on the last day you were before this Committee as a witness you were asked if you could obtain certain information, of which you took a note, with regard to the amount of cartridges for small arms, Lee-Metford and Martini-Henri rifles—have you obtained that information? Yes; I have obtained it.

9392. What is the number of cartridges in stock in the Colony? That I decline to state. I have given the information to the Chief Secretary, my superior officer.

9393. You decline to give this Committee the information? Yes.

9394. Have you any reasons for taking that stand? It is not in the interests of the State that such information should be made public. There are distinct orders against it under the Official Secrets Act.

9395.

G. A. French.  
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9395. You have discovered that Act since you were here before? I have known it for many years.
9396. That was not given as a reason the last time you were before this Committee? I had the Act in my pocket.
9397. I ask is that a reason you gave before for refusing to answer questions? No, it is not; there are other reasons for not giving such information. I am an Imperial officer and am supposed to be guided by military laws and regulations.
9398. By the way, General, do you remember giving an interview to a representative of one of the evening papers, I think it was in November last? I do not.
9399. Do you remember seeing the report of an interview published? I had a good many interviews about that time.
9400. I mean an interview in which you adversely criticised the actions of the British officers in command of the troops in South Africa, where you said they ought not to have gone where they did? I do not recollect anything of the sort. It is not likely I should make such a statement.
9401. By the way, General, you were not altogether pleased with the appointment of this Committee, were you? Not in the least; I think it a highly improper Committee.
9402. You think it so? That is my opinion.
9403. I suppose, as a public servant, you will recognise that it is advisable on matters of policy to keep your opinion to yourself? No; I do not think it is necessary. I am entitled to my opinion as well as other people.
9404. You think you should be general dictator? Not in the least.
9405. Do you remember going to Mr. Reid, the Leader of the Opposition, after the Committee was appointed? Yes.
9406. What object had you in view in going to see the Leader of the Opposition? I did not go to him in any particular capacity.
9407. What capacity? To get information from a legal and Parliamentary point of view.
9408. You made some pretty strong statements to him in regard to the administration of the Military Department? I am not aware that I did.
9409. If Mr. Reid says that you did he would not be telling the truth? I do not think he would say it.
9410. That is not the question;—did you not make some strong statements to him in regard to Military matters? What I said had reference to the appointment of this Committee.
9411. But did you tell Mr. Reid that there were certain things which would be brought out in evidence that would simply damn the present Ministry? I do not believe I said anything of the sort.
9412. And if he says you did, he will not be telling the truth? I should not think so.
9413. Do you know;—is it so or not? I should not imagine that he would say anything of the sort.
9414. I am not asking you what you imagine, I am asking you whether, if the statement was given on oath, it would not be correct? It would not be correct. I protest against an irrelevant matter being brought into this inquiry.
9415. It is not for you to judge what is relevant or irrelevant —
9416. *Mr. Meagher.*] Colonel Roberts has given evidence on this inquiry, General, and you have reported him for doing so;—is that so? I have reported an officer for giving evidence which he should not have given.
9417. Who is that officer? Colonel Roberts.
9418. And you have reported him because you have no doubt in your own mind that he has committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act? He should not have given the information.
9419. But have you any doubt in your own mind that he has committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act? I think so.
9420. You know, General, that under the Official Secrets Act there is no court-martial, but that the procedure is for the Attorney-General to prosecute an offender? I believe that is so.
9421. Have you made any suggestion that the Act should be carried out? Not up to the present.
9422. Do you not think, when a man is guilty of an offence under the Official Secrets Act, that the machinery for prosecuting him should be put in motion? It should be when I have official information on the subject.
9423. But having reported Colonel Roberts for a breach of the Official Secrets Act, do you not think that the machinery should be set in motion for the punishment of the offence? When I have official information on the subject; up to the present I have had nothing but newspaper reports.
9424. What official report do you require? Well, the report of this Committee.
9425. Have you not, as a matter of fact, reported Colonel Roberts? Yes.
9426. On what ground;—on what appeared in the newspapers? Yes; partly.
9427. There was no difficulty in your obtaining a copy of the evidence given before this Committee—the secretary would have been courteous enough to supply you with a copy? I did not know that.
9428. Have you not perused evidence outside your own proof since this Committee began? I have.
9429. You have perused the newspaper report wherein it is stated that Colonel Roberts has disclosed information, and which has incited you to report him for having, in your opinion, been guilty of an offence under the Official Secrets Act; then if the official report, which the Chairman will hand you this afternoon, bears out what the newspaper report has stated;—do you not consider that the machinery for prosecution provided by the Official Secrets Act should be put in motion? I shall report him officially.
9430. But, presuming that the official report bears out exactly what you read in the newspaper, would you not then consider that he should be prosecuted by the Attorney-General? I should leave it to my superiors to do what they thought fit.
9431. But as Commandant of the Forces in this Colony, having reported a man for an offence against the Act, do you not consider that, in the interests of discipline, prosecution for the offence should follow? I should leave that for the Government to decide. If the official report corroborates what I saw in the newspapers, and the concomitant circumstances show that he has been guilty of giving information which he should not have done, I think he should be prosecuted.
9432. You are his immediate superior? Yes, in the military line. It would be necessary to know whether, in giving evidence, he had been subjected to bullying.
9433. From whom could the bullying possibly proceed? It might be from some members of the Committee.

G. A. French. 9434. Would you be surprised to know that, from the moment that Colonel Roberts took the oath, every question put to him was of a most polite character, couched in proper terms, and that neither from first to last did he vacillate or hesitate, or make any complaint as to the way in which the questions were put to him? No.

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9435. Would you be surprised to know that, without the slightest hesitation, and voluntarily, Colonel Roberts answered every question that was put to him? No; I am not surprised.

9436. Finding that there was nothing offensive in the language, nor any objection on the part of Colonel Roberts, and that he answered the questions with the utmost willingness, would you not think there was an absence of bullying? Yes.

9437. Allowing that to be the case, and finding that Colonel Roberts was not bullied, but voluntarily gave the Committee the information, and you having reported him for a breach of the Official Oaths Act, do you not consider that the machinery of the law should be put in motion to prosecute him? Probably; I think it should.

9438. Colonel Roberts has been under you for some time, has he not? In the military line.

9439. And you have a very kindly feeling for him as an officer? Oh, yes; we get on very well.

9440. Do you think he is a very capable man? In what line?

9441. He is the Military Secretary; I suppose you know the duties pertaining to that office;—do you think he discharges them efficiently? The term “Military Secretary” is a misnomer, and does not apply to his duties.

9442. In your position as Commandant, and being thoroughly familiar with the whole of the routine and technique of the Forces, and especially with the functions to be discharged by Colonel Roberts, do you think he is a capable man? Yes.

9443. Do you think he does his work well? Yes.

9444. Do you remember that in your last annual report, that for 1900, you conclude with these remarks:—“In conclusion, I would wish to place on record my thanks to the Staff of all ranks, and to Officers Commanding Corps and Companies, who, for years past, have done so much to further the efficiency of the Forces, and especially to Colonels Mackenzie, Taunton, Williams, and Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Blanchard, Majors Bridges, Owen, Boam, and Lee, who have each in their respective spheres afforded me most valuable assistance; to Lieutenant-Colonels Burns and Lassetter, by whose exertions the Mounted Forces of the Colony were brought into such prominence in England; to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, who raised, *ab initio*, that fine Volunteer Corps, the 1st Australian Horse; and, finally, to those Officers, N.C. Officers, and men, who, by their endurance of hardship, efficiency, and proved valour on many a hard-fought field in South Africa, have brought much credit to themselves, to the Colony to which they belong, and to that great Australia whose Defence Forces lifted on to a higher plane, and under one head and one system, will be still better able to cope with all enemies of the Great Empire of which we are proud to form a part.” Those form practically the whole of your Staff? A good many are juniors.

9445. Do you notice the extraordinary hiatus—the absence of any mention of the officer immediately under you, Colonel Roberts;—do you notice that in this report of yours, apparently the last one you will make, you make special mention of even juniors, but leave out any reference to an officer who, you now say, does his work well? In one respect he is in a position entirely independent of me.

9446. But I suppose he has certain functions to perform, something to do with the efficiency of the Forces? Yes.

9447. *Mr. Quinn.*] Why did you report him if he is independent of you? In one sense he is independent. He takes orders from the Treasury for the payment of money without coming to me.

9448. *Mr. Meagher.*] In the concluding remarks of your report, which I have read, you have mentioned even junior officers, and given them great credit for what they have done to assist you, but you make no mention of a senior officer who has had great responsibilities to discharge, and who is the next man in seniority to yourself? Seniority as Colonel.

9449. But he is higher in status to Lieut.-Colonel Blanchard, Majors Bridges, Owen, Boam, and Lee? Yes.

9450. Then can you tell us why you went out of your way to specifically enumerate officers on the Permanent Staff and omitted Colonel Roberts, who, you tell us, is a very able and efficient man? I think I told you that in one respect he is not under me at all.

9451. Will you make it clear to the Committee in what way he is not under you? He has assisted me in many ways; but not in the same proportion as the others have done.

9452. Do you think he would object to your making remarks of a complimentary character concerning him? I do not know.

9453. Do officers generally feel insulted if they are reported on favourably by their superiors? I do not think so.

9454. This officer, Colonel Roberts, has discharged the functions of his office directly under you, and I wish to know why you have, in your report, located all the other members of your staff, and invidiously omitted to mention Colonel Roberts' name;—is this the reason: that Colonel Roberts is not directly under you? That is one reason; but there are others.

9455. What are the others? I do not think he rendered me as loyal service as the other officers did.

9456. Has the omission of Colonel Roberts' name from your report anything to do with any ill-feeling on your part? I do not think so.

9457. You are on very good terms with him? On very good terms.

9458. *Mr. Cook.*] Have you had any communication from the Chief Secretary relative to the furnishing of information to this Committee? I believe a gentleman arrived just as I entered this room.

9459. You have not heard from him at all? No.

9460. Then the statement by the Chief Secretary, that he had instructed you to furnish certain information to the Committee, is not correct? I have not received any such instruction yet. I noticed the statement in the newspapers; but I have not received any such instruction.

[At this stage of the inquiry a person in the room approached Major-General French, and said:—“Mr. See sent me up to say that you could give all information relating to small arms which the Committee might ask for, but not information relating to forts, torpedoes, and the mounting of guns at the forts.” Major-General French asked if the message was in writing, and was informed by the messenger that it was not. Major-General French remarked that the matter was of so much importance to him that he would require to have the request in writing.] 9461.



9461. *Mr. Cook.*] You regard the Chief Secretary as, in one sense, over you? Yes, certainly; in matters of administration. G. A. French.  
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9462. Ordinary matters of military administration;—you would make recommendations to him, and would be bound by any statement he made to you? Yes; he would be my official head; but there are certain matters of discipline which would have to come before the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.
9463. What would they be? Matters of discipline connected with the conduct of officers and men of the Forces.
9464. *Mr. Wilks.*] You report a man to Commander-in-Chief of the Forces? Yes.
9465. But suppose the Chief Secretary gave you instructions, independently of discipline, you would obey them? I should.
9466. Would that apply to this furnishing of information for the benefit of the Committee? Furnishing information such as I have hitherto refused to give?
9467. If the Colonial Secretary desires you to give certain information to the Committee? I should have to consider the matter; ordinarily I would.
9468. Why consider it? Because the instructions from the Imperial Government are so stringent in regard to giving information of the kind asked.
9469. Are those instructions conveyed directly to you or to the Chief Secretary? They are contained in the Act and in the Regulations.
9470. What I want to know is this: how far do you consider yourself bound by the instructions of the Chief Secretary? In everything, except in doing something that is illegal. For instance, if I was told to shoot somebody, that would not be a legal instruction ordinarily.
9471. But has not the Minister for Defence the right to ask you for complete information relating to the defences? I should give complete information to him.
9472. But if he said, instead of furnishing it to him you should furnish it to this Committee? I should think, on the legal point, I should be pretty free from responsibility.
9473. Therefore you would not have any objection to furnishing it to the Committee? I should have to consider it. I am an Imperial officer, and have to obey Imperial instructions.
9474. *Mr. Quinn.*] You are also an officer of the Government of New South Wales? Yes.
9475. And are dependent on the Government of New South Wales for your position and salary? Yes.
9476. And if the Government instructs you to do certain things, it is your duty to do them? In 999 cases out of 1,000 it would be correct.
9477. And in all matters? That is a question of such importance that I should not care to answer it without advice.
9478. *Mr. Cook.*] But suppose that all the information the Committee require has already been furnished by the Ministry to Parliament, and has been, indirectly, furnished by the Secretary—Colonel Roberts—and in view of the specific direction of the Minister of the Crown, now, that you should corroborate the evidence which the Committee already have, do you not think that sufficient to relieve you of any further responsibility? I do not think all the information has been furnished.
9479. Information relating to small arms? I do not think all the information has been furnished.
9480. *Mr. Quinn.*] Suppose I asked a question of the Chief Secretary on the floor of the House with reference to these matters, and the Chief Secretary asked you to supply the information for the benefit of Parliament, would you then refuse to give it, on the ground that you were prevented by the Official Secrets Act, or any other Act, or on the ground that as an Imperial officer you were not allowed to give it? I would supply everything to the Chief Secretary.
9481. Why not to the Committee? What I give to the Chief Secretary is, to a certain extent, private. He takes the responsibility of making it public.
9482. But where does your responsibility come in? By giving information here that may be published.
9483. But would not the Official Secrets Act prevent you from giving information to the Chief Secretary? No.
9484. Then, you admit that he is the responsible person? He has the information, and could give it to this Committee in full without putting me into an unpleasant position—that is, if it does not conflict with Imperial interests.
9485. We require the information as a Committee of Parliament? The Chief Secretary can give it; he has got it.
9486. We are not asking the Chief Secretary; we are asking you? All that I can say is that I have given it to my superior officer, and he can give it to you; I refuse.
9487. *Mr. Wilks.*] You regard the information you have given him as confidential? Not exactly as confidential.
9488. *Mr. Cook.*] Have you seen the Chief Secretary at any time since our last meeting? I saw him yesterday evening.
9489. Did you talk over this matter with him? No. I saw him yesterday.
9490. Did you discuss this question? I mentioned to him that there was a section of the Official Secrets Act which debarred anyone from giving such information as is now sought, and that it applies to civilians as well as to military men.
9491. Did he tell you then that he was going to ask you to give the information? No.
9492. Suppose his intention was conveyed to you, would you then refuse to give such information? I have always refused to give such information.
9493. Even if you are requested by the Chief Secretary to give it? I should like to see the request, and see if it is permissive or a direct order.
9494. But if he instructed you to give it, I suppose you would do so? Yes; under ordinary circumstances, I would.

Harold Deering sworn and examined:—

9495. *Chairman.*] You are a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Department, I believe? Yes. H. Deering.
9496. And you have been sent here with a message to Major-General French? Yes; a message from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. See. 31 Oct., 1900.

- H. Deering. 9497. What is the effect of that message? I was told to see Major-General French, and to tell him that he might give all the information in connection with arms and ammunition which the Committee might ask for, except information as to forts, torpedoes, and the mounting of the guns of the forts.
- 31 Oct., 1900. 9498. And you immediately came here? Yes; the message was urgent, and I came straight away.
9499. You have informed the Major-General to that effect? Yes.
9500. And submitted certain papers to him? Yes, which he has not taken.
9501. *Mr. Willis.*] Prior to his coming into this room? I was just speaking to him when the bell went, and he came in.
9502. *Chairman.*] But you afterwards delivered your message to the Major-General in this room, and submitted certain papers containing information? Yes.
9503. *Mr. Chanter.*] Do those papers contain the information? I have not looked at them.
9504. You do not know their contents? No; I simply had the bald message to instruct the General, and give him these papers.
9505. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know Major-General French personally;—have you come in contact with him anywhere before? I think he knows me as an officer of the Chief Secretary's Department.
9506. And he could have no possible doubt as to your being connected with the Chief Secretary's Department? I do not think so. He does not know my name, perhaps.

TUESDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. CHANTER,  
MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. QUINN,

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. GARLAND,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., further examined:—

- G. A. French. 9507. *Chairman.*] Do you remember that you were asked a question the last time you were here which you declined, for certain reasons, to answer? Yes; that is correct.
- 6 Nov., 1900. 9508. Do you still decline to answer that question? No.
9509. Have you received any communication from the Minister for Defence since then? Yes.
9510. Did he give you authority to answer that question? Yes; he has instructed me to do so, and on his responsibility I am prepared to answer the question.
9511. Will you tell the Committee the scope of the instructions you received? That I was to answer the question of the Committee as regards small arms and ammunition, some of the information having been already given.
9512. Anything in regard to field guns—Vickers-Maxims? Do you want information as regards them?
9513. I do not know; I only want to know, before we ask any questions on the subject, whether you would consider yourself at liberty to answer? No; I should not.
9514. *Mr. Quinn.*] That is, without further instructions? Yes.
9515. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that the Vickers-Maxim guns have only been lately in use in the British Army? Yes; it is quite recently.
9516. As a matter of fact, at the commencement of the Transvaal war the British Army was not armed with them? They were not in the service then.
9517. So, that being so, it is not likely, if they were not used in the British Army, that the Forces in New South Wales would be supplied with them? Naturally.
9518. I presume that we take our pattern of arms from the British Army? Yes. We are supposed to adhere as nearly as possible to the weapons used by the British Army.
9519. And any arm that was condemned by the Imperial Authorities would not be likely to be recommended by the General commanding here in New South Wales? No.
9520. So the chances are that New South Wales, some twelve months ago, was not in possession of any Vickers-Maxims? No.
9521. It is known the world over that the Imperial Authorities have not accepted the Vickers-Maxims till quite recently? Not till after the commencement of the Transvaal War.
9522. Could you tell the Committee the number of cartridges—Lee-Metfords and Martini-Henry—that are available? I suppose the '303 is the really important thing. That ammunition fits either rifle or carbine, or a magazine rifle, or the single shooters, commonly called the Martini-Enfields.
9523. The same ammunition fits them all? Yes. We have in store, and with the troops in the Colony, 4,500,000 of cordite ammunition, and to arrive in November and December 395,200 cartridges; ordered, and no advice of shipment, 1,000,000, and due from the Imperial Government furnished to our Contingent, it is possible that they may bring back with them 993,300, making a total, either here or that will probably be here soon, of 6,888,500, an amount which, I believe, is far in excess of that held by all the other Australian Colonies put together.
9524. That is all '303? '303 cordite.
9525. Have you got a quantity of Martini ammunition? Yes. Of the '303 arms, rifles and carbines, we have in the Colony 7,846; converted and awaiting return, 1,541; with Contingent in South Africa, 1,181; under order to December, 1899, and expected to be shipped next month, 4,000. That makes a total of 14,568, either here or likely to be here soon. Of the above, 8,000 would be magazine rifles.
9526. The rest would be Martini-Enfields converted? Yes.
9527. Is it a very serviceable rifle? Yes, an excellent rifle.
9528. For ordinary purposes, practically equal to the magazine rifle? Only single shooters; they have not the magazine attachment.
9529. The conditions of loading are simple? Yes.
9530. And it can be done very rapidly? Yes.
9531. We will now take the Martinis? As regards the Martini ammunition, they were letting that stock run out—both arms and ammunition—because in a few months they would not be wanted. The quantity of Martini ammunition in stock is 2,043,000 rounds; 159,500 we have got in parts, ready to put together, and 275,000 Martini-Henry that can only be used for the carbines. That makes a total of 2,477,500.

9532.

9532. Is that cordite or black powder? All black powder. In addition, there is 476,101 of machine gun ammunition—'45, which could be used in those rifles. That makes a total of 2,953,601. Some of that ammunition naturally is getting very old. Of the Martini-Henry arms we have 11,994 rifles and 1,269 carbines, and of the Henry rifles, which take the same ammunition, 3,771, making a total of 16,034. G. A. French.  
6 Nov., 1900.

9533. The grand total making over 30,000 stand of arms? Yes. Of course, a lot of these have been used ten, twelve, or fifteen years or more.

9534. All of this Martini ammunition could be used for quick-firing Maxims, with the exception of the carbine ammunition? It might, and it might not. A great deal of it is what they call "rolled case," and that is apt to jamb in the machine gun.

9535. The other is supposed to be the best quality, is it not? The solid case is.

9536. Do you know if they have got any new pattern of Maxim to use the Lee-Enfield ammunition? That is the new pattern.

9537. Yes; but you say that the Martini ammunition could be used with the machine guns? Yes; with the '45 machine guns. Of course, the '303 can be used with those machine guns. I may mention that we are getting '45 machine guns converted to '303.

9538. You would not care to say whether we are getting any Vickers-Maxims or not? I do not think I am at liberty to say that. My instructions do not go to that extent.

9539. I think that some time ago you promised to supply the Committee with the list of officers of the Volunteer and Permanent Forces who passed their examinations, and those who had not, and who had been for a period of years holding important positions without passing any examination at all? Did I say I would get a return of that nature?

9540. Yes? If so, it has slipped my memory. I am not prepared with the information now. I think it must have been Major Boam who made the promise, because he spoke to me about something of that sort.

9541. We have tried to get some information in regard to the appointment of officers, and I think that you at least promised that you would have an inquiry made into the matter? In regard to what particular officers?

9542. Some officers who have been lately gazetted for commissions in the Lancers' Regiment; I think I made the statement that some boys had been appointed, whilst old and experienced men had been passed over, though recommended by the colonel commanding? I recollect making some inquiries, and from what I can remember those gentlemen have not been formally recommended. It had only been talked of.

9543. I want to be positive on this, because I have the very best information, and the very strongest reasons for making the statement;—are you positive that one man, whose name I mention, was not recommended? Colonel Holborow's son?

9544. Yes? I do not think that his case came forward officially at all. I have spoken to Colonel Holborow and to Colonel Burns about it, and I do not think there is anything official.

9545. If it went through the proper channel there could be no doubt about it, could there;—I suppose that when the Colonel of the regiment makes those recommendations they would go through the Adjutant? Yes; it would be on record; but I do not think that it got beyond the phase of talking them over.

9546. Are you positive about that? No; I was not prepared for any question on the subject.

9547. My information is so positive that unless you are prepared to positively say that it was not so, I could hardly accept your answer? I am not, at present; the impression on my mind is that the matter has not been officially brought forward.

9548. In granting these commissions, do you not think that the men who have seen service ought to get the preference, everything else being equal? I think they have a very strong claim, and I have declined to make any appointments connected with the more permanent staff until they get a fair show.

9549. I suppose that twelve months' active service right at the front, and moving all the time, would be an invaluable experience? Yes; especially if in any responsible position, either as an officer or a non-commissioned officer.

9550. And even a private, if he were an intelligent man, would gain a great deal of information that he could not get in a sham-fight? Quite so.

9551. After all, you will admit that there is nothing like real warfare for gaining experience? Unquestionably.

9552. That being so, could you give any explanation of the number of official appointments that have been made of commissions having been given since the beginning of the year? In the Volunteer and Partially-paid Forces?

9553. Yes? A certain number of appointments must be made to carry on the work. In the Lancers they have a new corps, and they must have officers to carry on.

9554. Will those officers who have been appointed to the new corps, but have had no military experience, take precedence of men who have had twelve months' active service? It depends upon whether they pass their examinations all right. If they have, and were appointed beforehand, they remain in front of those in that rank. But when the question of promotion comes, the other man's experience may be reasonably considered.

9555. A statement was made by the Premier, when some matter cropped up about his son getting a commission, that it cost £100 to equip him? It seems pretty high, but if he had to buy a horse, appointments, and so on, it might run up to that.

9556. So that would make it practically impossible for an ordinary citizen to become an officer? Yes; if he had not a horse. It is not so much the cost of a horse as the keeping of a horse in town. In the country it costs nothing to keep a horse, but in the town it is a serious expense.

9557. And the uniform costs a good deal? Yes; I am afraid that military tailors all the world over know how to charge for these things. You have to pay through the nose for a military uniform wherever you are.

9558. A good deal is spent on gold braid? They have none.

9559. Have they not for their mess uniform? The Lancers have all silver; but one uniform is as dear as the other.

9560. Do you think the principle is right, if we are to get the best and most capable men as officers, that it should cost £100 to equip them at the start? I think that is a very high estimate. It is not compulsory to get a full dress.

9561. But one would naturally not like to be without it? No; but still it is not compulsory.

9562.

- G. A. French. 9562. But it would be pretty awkward if you were the only one who did not have it? Yes; I quite agree with you there.
- 6 Nov., 1900. 9563. Are you aware that in the British Army it is impossible for a subaltern to live on his pay? Yes; you may safely say it is impossible. He joins as an ensign at 5s. 3d. a day; but he could come here and do labouring work and get 7s.
9564. As a matter of fact, are there not a good deal of practically unnecessary expenses to which these officers are put? Yes; no doubt about it, there is a great deal of heavy expense, especially in connection with the mess and entertainments.
9565. If you are in a cavalry regiment, keeping a couple of polo ponies and other luxuries, it involves expense? Cavalry expenses are very heavy indeed.
9566. Would it be out of the way to say that a cavalry officer, in addition to his pay, would require to have £500 a year? Yes; I think that is what he would require. If he was very careful, perhaps he might get through on £300 a year.
9567. Would it be excessive to say that an officer in a marching regiment would require £100 a year besides his salary? I think that £100 would be a very fair minimum; his pay would not be £100 a year.
9568. So that in that way the poorer classes are debarred from accepting commissions, even if they have the ability and the necessary training? I am afraid that that is one of the direct effects of it.
9569. Of course, one can readily understand that in the Imperial Army there are old traditions that it would be very hard to ever do away with, in regard to mess, and so forth; but do you not think that in a Colony like this, where we have got our traditions practically to make in regard to our army, it would be a wise principle to do away with as much of this expense as we possibly can? I think so.
9570. What is your opinion in regard to what Colonel Neild calls "a swagger uniform";—do you think that it has the beneficial effects that they claim for it? I think a man wants one full dress uniform and a working uniform. In every class of life you find that sort of thing.
9571. The Lancer uniform is rather a quiet uniform, is it not? Yes; it is very nice and simple.
9572. And on a pinch it could be used on active service, could it not? Yes.
9573. It has only red seams? Yes. The officers use a certain quantity of lace.
9574. On a pinch, could not the Lancers uniform be used for active service? I should think so.
9575. It looks as smart as red? They have not got any red.
9576. It looks just as smart as if it was red? I think so.
9577. And it has the additional advantage that on a pinch it could be used for active service? Yes.
9578. I suppose we have learnt something of late years in regard to coloured uniforms? Yes; a great deal, I think.
9579. The brown, or khaki colour, has been adopted the world over? I have heard that the Germans adopted it lately. The troops sent to China wore it.
9580. I hear that the Chinese have adopted it? I am afraid that the Boers have adopted it too. It has been used in India for all branches of the service as a working dress.
9581. Generally speaking, brown or khaki is undoubtedly the most serviceable colour as far as we know up to the present time? Yes; especially in India and South Africa, where there are burnt plains, and the grass is the same colour.
9582. Or in Australia? Yes, inland; but it is wonderful how it shows up along the coast, where there are dark-green bushes.
9583. But where you have dark-green bushes you would generally be under cover? That is only from 3 to 5 feet high, and it would not give much cover, especially where men were moving through it.
9584. *Mr. Quinn.*] A dark-green uniform is worn by the Australian Horse? Yes.
9585. *Chairman.*] The brown uniform is a serviceable sort of uniform, which would not get shabby and wear so quickly as red? No; it does not show the dirt and dust.
9586. Do you think it would be advisable to generally adopt the brown or khaki uniform right through? Yes; I think it is adopted all through. In most of the Colonies they use it.
9587. But we do not use it here? For a working dress we do.
9588. But I am speaking also about full dress? The Commanding Officers shortly after I came here were in favour of a scarlet full dress, and a working dress of brown.
9589. I think one officer stated that personally he would be favourable to the full dress being of brown, with an aiglet or something to distinguish full dress from the working dress? They practically had a dress like that; but they did not seem happy with it.
9590. It is asserted that you are responsible for the use of the red;—is that so? I should not think so, except in combination with the Commanding Officers. I always refer to them.
9591. I think Colonel Neild stated that he was away in England when you changed the dress of his regiment? If I had the dressing of his regiment it would not be dressed in the way in which it is now.
9592. You do have the dressing of the regiment? We allow a great deal of latitude.
9593. You are responsible, are you not? We have eventually to approve of it.
9594. Is the busby worn by the 60th Rifles? They wear something like it; but I could not say whether it is a close copy of it. Of course, this climate is quite against anything of that sort.
9595. Have you noticed that remarkable fixing on the back of it—a rope to tie it on with? A capline it is called.
9596. *Mr. Wilks.*] Some time ago you made a proposal with regard to the establishment of a small arms factory? I made a proposal on the subject to the late Government. I think it was in my report about two years ago.
9597. Was that proposal adopted? I do not think any action was taken on it.
9598. There has been no action taken from that day to this? Sir William Lyne took a great deal of action afterwards.
9599. What action did he take? He made a number of inquiries as to the cost of establishing and putting up the necessary buildings and works.
9600. Your experience would lead you to believe that it is essential to establish a small arms factory? I think it very desirable, and I presume that it will be done under federation.
9601. If federation is accomplished, you think it must be done? Yes; there will be a certain market for their output.
9602. Have you made any recommendation in regard to the establishment of a small arms factory? Not at present.

9603. Do you think it is desirable? I think it would be when federation is accomplished, as they would have a certain market.
9604. It is a matter of a market? You would have a wider market with all the Colonies united.
9605. It would be cheaper and more useful for the Australians to have a small arms factory of their own than to keep importing arms from abroad? Yes.
9606. What is your opinion in regard to Colonel Whitney's factory in Victoria? I do not think very much of it. In the matter of small arms and ammunition, I do not think we ought to consider the saving of a few shillings; it is a matter of vital necessity that the Government should supply themselves.
9607. It should be a State factory? Yes.
9608. Is it not a fact that Colonel Whitney's factory is only a fitting factory? Yes, it was some time ago; but they have had some machinery brought out since for manufacturing. I saw from a report that in New Zealand they complain about it.
9609. They complain that it is merely a fitting factory? Yes. It is merely fitting things together; they do not manufacture.
9610. From your experience of the ammunition from that factory, is the material in good order? Yes; we were quite satisfied with the ammunition.
9611. But it is not the style of factory that you would recommend for Australia? No.
9612. You consider that both small arms and ammunition should be supplied from a State factory? Yes; it would be desirable, especially with regard to ammunition.
9613. Do you not think that the same thing would apply as regards the clothing? Yes; I strongly recommend it.
9614. You would recommend that under federation the State clothing factory should be established? Yes. In Queensland we made all our own clothing. We took the Army Clothing Factory price list for wages, multiplied by three, and it seemed to work very well.
9615. Your experience is that, in addition to a small arms and ammunition factory, a clothing factory would be a saving to the State? Yes, I think so. It would be much more satisfactory.
9616. Would you recommend a simpler dress for the various Defence Forces of the country? Yes; a simple working dress; but they want one full dress.
9617. In regard to the Permanent Force, is it your opinion that it is up to the strength that it should be up to? The Permanent Artillery had a fair strength, but they have been reduced on the present Estimates considerably.
9618. With a large seaboard like ours, would you recommend an increase of the Force? Yes; it is desirable. You cannot teach the men their work in a very short time.
9619. In artillery work it takes years of training to make men proficient in the use of the guns? Yes. I also hold that we should have a small nucleus of permanent men of every branch as a "School of Instruction."
9620. You would have as a nucleus for teaching others a permanent body of infantry and a permanent body of cavalry? Yes. It is very desirable that we should have such a nucleus in each large centre of population. We should have these small permanent sections to be used, not alone in training men in their duties, but also in training up instructors. We have to import instructors; but we ought to be able to train our own.
9621. Do you consider that the artillery is second in importance to the naval forces? The navy is the first line of defence. If you take that away the whole question of the defence of this country will at once become a totally different thing. We should have to keep an immense number of men under arms.
9622. Do you not think it would be the interest of the country to increase the Naval Reserve Vote? Yes; if we could train them properly. But our naval men, instead of being trained afloat, are ashore all their time.
9623. The weakness of the system has been that, however willing the men may be, they are only landsmen dressed as sailors? Not exactly; I think that a great many of them are sailors.
9624. But they have no training with up-to-date armaments on a ship? No; and I think their officers have very little naval training.
9625. Whilst the men have had experience in the mercantile marine, the officers have not had even that? Very few.
9626. Is not that a great weakness in what is our most important line of defence? Yes.
9627. Do you think the auxiliary squadron could be used for the training of those men? I proposed in my report that those two spare ships should be used for training the men; that they should be put in commission one at a time.
9628. Was that in your last report? No; I think that must have been three years ago.
9629. You made several recommendations to that effect? Yes.
9630. How was that received? It was referred Home, and the authorities there were to consider it; but I have heard no more about it.
9631. You are of opinion that, not only would it be useful, but that, if such a proposal were carried out, it would be very popular at seaports such as Port Jackson, Wollongong, and so on? Yes; I should think so. They have a naval force in Queensland.
9632. And we have plenty of useful material at our hands in all the ports for volunteering? Yes.
9633. Is it not a fact that, even for purposes of land drill, the Naval Brigade and the Naval Volunteer Artillery are devoid of up-to-date machine guns? They have a lot of obsolete weapons, but I am not well acquainted with the Naval part of the Forces.
9634. They are a well drilled body of men, but they lack proper material to make them efficient? Yes.
9635. *Chairman.*] Is that for want of armament? Yes; they have not got the modern weapons.
9636. Do you not think it is a mistake to show up the weakness of our defences in this way—saying that we have old and obsolete weapons? It had better not be published, then.
9637. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do you regard our system of Partially-paid and purely Volunteer Forces as a good system? I have had a great deal of experience of both, and I think that the two systems will have to go on. It will suit some men to be Volunteers, and to drill occasionally, whom it would not suit to join a Partially-paid Corps, and to have to turn out when they might not think it convenient.
9638. In a purely Volunteer system there is more freedom of action to the men? Yes.
9639. That does not tend to strong discipline? No, of course not.

- G. A. French. 9640. But it is sufficient, you think, for the purposes of a citizen soldiery? Yes; I daresay that a good many of them, when circumstances change, would be quite glad to join the other branch of the Force. I believe in the three divisions that we have in the Service—the regular troops, the Militia, and the Volunteer, backed up by the Rifle Clubs.
9641. That is, by the reservists? They may be reservists or be purely civilian.
9642. They are a useful body of men? That is to be the great training ground in future.
9643. Our best marksmen come from the country? I think so.
9644. In your experience in the matter of administration, which have you found it most difficult to deal with, the Partially-paid or the Volunteer regiments? The Volunteer regiments.
9645. They are the more difficult to administer? Yes.
9646. Does that apply to the officers or the men? To the officers, I must say.
9647. It is not a charge that can be made against all Volunteer regiments? No.
9648. How many regiments could it be confined to? I have had a tremendous correspondence in connection with two Volunteer corps.
9649. *Mr. Quinn.*] Will you state what Volunteer corps they were? I should not like to, as it is rather a reflection on some of the senior officers, or on some of the staff.
9650. If you have no objection to state it, I have no objection to ask the question? From what appeared in the Press, you can have very little doubt as to my opinion as regards one Volunteer regiment.
9651. *Chairman.*] That is the 7th Regiment? Yes.
9652. *Mr. Meagher.*] Which would the other be? I prefer not to answer that. I think the fault was largely due to the Permanent officer connected with it.
9653. You have deemed it advisable to say that there were two; you have located one, and the Committee would like to know which is the other one? The other regiment in connection with which we have a tremendous lot of correspondence is the Australian Horse.
9654. *Chairman.*] Have you any objection to give the name of the officer referred to? I think it is better that I should give it. The one I think was the cause of the correspondence is the Permanent Staff officer, Captain Thompson.
9655. *Mr. Wilks.*] In regard to the matter of commissions, do you favour the advancement of non-commissioned officers to hold commissions? Certainly—where they have the necessary qualifications.
9656. Are you of opinion that that would go a long way to make the Volunteer regiments more useful, if it was done as a general practice? Yes. It is done to a considerable extent. But then the old difficulty comes up: there is a lot of extra expense, and to a man with very little pay it is material.
9657. Do you think that that difficulty should be removed by an alteration in the dress regulations? We have to help them a little. I have got money voted, so that anyone who obtains a commission can get a certain amount of help.
9658. Is it not a fact that the only assistance that the officers in Volunteer regiments get is a sum of £10, which they receive on passing their examinations, and which goes towards the first cost of their dress? Yes.
9659. Have you found any difficulty in getting Volunteer officers to attend their examinations and pass them? There has been some difficulty; but there are not many now who are behind time in passing.
9660. Do you provide a school of instruction to get over that difficulty? Yes.
9661. Have you found that school of instruction useful? Yes; we get a good number of officers to go there annually.
9662. It is generally availed of? It is largely availed of.
9663. Have you found officers from the country coming at their own expense to the city to undergo a fortnights' continuous training? Yes, ten or twelve days' training.
9664. Does not that show the earnestness of the country volunteers to learn their drill? Quite so.
9665. The instruction given at the schools, I suppose, is mainly of a practical character? Yes.
9666. You rely more upon a practical pass than upon a theoretical pass? Yes.
9667. An officer who passed practically, but failed theoretically, would be considered more useful than an officer who passed theoretically, but not practically? Yes; the one who shows practical knowledge will be the most useful in dealing with men, I think.
9668. In your experience, have you found officers commanding regiments who understood battalion drill but did not understand company drill? If they have been a long time from it they may have got out of their company drill.
9669. Is it not a fact that another disadvantage to men holding commissions in Volunteer regiments is their expenses out of pocket? Yes. It is all expense for them, and they get nothing back. The partially-paid men get a little back.
9670. Is it not a fact that company officers, and officers in charge of regiments, are compelled to spend money out of their own pockets for the general advancement of the regiment or of the company? Yes.
9671. And if an officer does not do so he is placed at a disadvantage in comparison with the officers that do? Yes; I am afraid that the poor man is again at a disadvantage.
9672. The entertaining by the officers of a regiment places the poor man at a great disadvantage? There ought not to be much in that line here.
9673. You are aware that some officers spend a considerable amount of money? Yes; that applies to all branches of the service; but it is hard for a volunteer to get any return.
9674. Officers who spend money place those who do not at a disadvantage in the matter of recruits? Probably.
9675. That is, a regiment noted for its entertainments recruits more easily than a regiment that does not? Yes.
9676. And there is no fund provided for the officers of these purely Volunteer regiments? No.
9677. The present school of instruction is in charge of Captain Webb? He has left.
9678. He was a very experienced officer, was he not? Yes; he was an officer who worked his way up from the ranks, in the regular service.
9679. Has he returned to India? Yes.
9680. He was a man who would give a good deal of practical instruction? Yes.
9681. How long was he in charge? Between three and four months.



9682. What was the reason of his appointment, instead of a local officer? We were so shorthanded that we were glad to get hold of an officer to help us in that way. *G. A. French.*
9683. Was it your opinion that you could not find a man on the Staff or amongst the Partially-paid who could take up those duties? It would have put an officer in rather an awkward position to give him a temporary appointment. *6 Nov., 1900.*
9684. It was only a temporary appointment? Yes; we were hoping that our own officers would be coming back.
9685. It is reasonable to suppose that amongst the officers who have rendered good service in the Transvaal you would find one who would be suitable to take charge of the school of instruction? I should think they would have a strong claim. You are talking mainly about the infantry schools. Colonel Bayly, the officer in charge of that, has been away some twelve months.
9686. He was a good officer, smart at drill, and a good disciplinarian? Yes; perhaps a little too much so for some volunteer corps.
9687. His discipline erred on the side of superiority of work;—it was not a personal matter with him? No; I do not suppose it was a personal matter.
9688. You have heard no complaints with regard to Colonel Bayly's discipline from men who were willing to be trained? No.
9689. The only complaints would be from men not willing to be trained? I do not think I ever heard any complaints.
9690. You would consider Colonel Bayly almost an enthusiast as regards his work? He was very good.
9691. Was it not generally thought that he was an exceedingly good drill? I always held that view.
9692. Do you consider he was an officer who was suitable to have charge of the Volunteer Forces of this country? I am afraid he was not so great a success in that position.
9693. Was his lack of success owing to a want of diplomacy? Yes.
9694. That is not a great weakness in a man in charge of a regiment? I think that in dealing with a volunteer corps you want a great deal of tact.
9695. You must humour the officers? You want a great deal of tact in dealing with commanding officers of volunteer corps, who are giving their time for nothing.
9696. The State had a good return in the services of Colonel Bayly, as regards teaching? Yes.
9697. Did you ever consider the utility of establishing a military school or college? In one of my reports I strongly pointed out the necessity of a military college. They have a good one in the United States, and in Canada they have an excellent one.
9698. Would you recommend that we should copy the Canadian institution? Yes. I have already recommended it in one of my reports.
9699. You would consider it especially desirable under federation, that we should have a military college? Yes; I strongly recommend it.
9700. *Chairman.*] You say that Captain Webb was a thoroughly efficient officer? That is my view.
9701. Did you send Home for him? No. He was over here on leave, and I suggested that he should give us a hand.
9702. He apparently was not in South Africa? No; his regiment was in India.
9703. He came to Australia during his leave? Yes.
9704. Has he any relatives here? I think his wife has. I do not know that he has.
9705. Is he the nephew of a prominent man here? I do not think so.
9706. Would you be surprised to learn that he is a nephew of Mr. J. H. Want? I did not understand that he was. I thought that his wife was a sister of Mrs. Want.
9707. You say that he is a very proficient officer? I should think so, very proficient as an infantry officer.
9708. Do you know whether he made any application for the adjutancy of some of our regiments here? I understand that he has done so. I think he would like to come back and be employed here.
9709. Did you have a conversation with the Colonel of one of the regiments in regard to his appointment? He spoke to me about it, and I suggested that he should go and see three Colonels.
9710. Did one Lieut.-Colonel say, that he would not have him under any circumstances, because he was no good? He gave me to understand that he did not think Captain Webb would suit. I do not know what opportunities he had to judge.
9711. You understand that he is likely to come back here? No; I said he would like to come back.
9712. There does not seem to be a great demand on Captain Webb amongst the regiments? I do not know really. In the case you mentioned, the Commanding Officer who said he would not care to have him had a candidate of his own.
9713. I suppose that if any of the officers who have done good work in South Africa are qualified for this position, naturally people would like to see one of them get it? Yes. That is the principle which I have acted upon. I will not fill up vacancies until those officers come back.
9714. So you believe it is necessary that our own officers, who have done good work, should have a show? Yes.
9715. *Mr. Meagher.*] There is every indication that when the Federal Forces are together, a military college must be established on the system of West Point? Yes; and of Canada.
9716. In regard to the ammunition, is that Martini-Henri what is termed mark 4 ammunition? No; the mark 4 that you mean is the Lee-Metford; but that was withdrawn; we have none of it.
9717. Did we not have a large supply of mark 4 ammunition here? No; I have tried to get some for practice, thinking that we should get it cheap; but they would not let us have it.
9718. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, mark 4 was not a success on trial? I think not. They stopped the issue of it altogether.
9719. *Mr. Meagher.*] At any rate, we have none of mark 4? No.
9720. With regard to ammunition, would the stock which we have here be of good quality? All that '303 is the very best; and I should think that three-fourths of the Martini-Henri is all right.
9721. In regard to rifle shooting at different times, has there been any complaint by those shooting as to the quality of the ammunition served out? Not in regard to the '303; but some of the Martini-Henri was complained about.
9722. May we take it then that 25 per cent. of the Martini-Henri is not up to the mark? I should think that probably from 20 to 25 per cent. of it is very old, and not suitable for issue.

G. A. French. 9723. As regards the number of men we can put under arms in this Colony, I suppose that, with the rifle clubs and the reserves, we can put at least 15,000 or 16,000 men under arms? We have on the strength about 8,500, and, as a matter of fact, there are 12,000 men offering their services in addition. I am afraid there is not provision made for many of them.

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9724. Do you think, considering the number of men who can be placed under arms here, and the fact that we are away from our base, so to speak, as far as supplies and ammunition are concerned, being 16,000 miles away from England, that 4,500,000 cartridges is a sufficient quantity for a case of emergency? It is sufficient for the force that we propose to have.

9725. In time of peace it may be all right, but if out of the Chinese embroglio a continental war took place, do you not think that 4,500,000 cartridges is below the quantity that we ought to have? Everything depends on the number of men who are to be put into the field.

9726. You will admit that there is every probability of a rupture taking place;—the Yankees threw the French out of a train the other day in China, and probably the powers will fall out amongst themselves, with our supplies having to be drawn from England, and with about 20,000 men altogether who would be put in the field, that 4,500,000 cartridges is not much below the quantity that we ought to have, is it? You are arguing that point under the idea that we should have to provide for a very large force; but the conditions laid down by the Colonial Defence Committee assume that "Britain rules the waves." Consequently the numbers provided for are smaller than you speak of.

9727. You are not much impressed by the views of the Colonial Defence Committee, are you? They are officers with a great deal of experience, and it is their instructions which we work under.

9728. I think the Colonial Defence Committee have not impressed you very much, because you say there is no central authority responsible for the defence of the extremities of the Empire? Yes.

9729. That is a very serious question to raise? I have been trying to draw attention to that point for thirteen or fourteen years.

9730. Do you not think that it is a most important point? Yes; that is why I try to draw attention to it again.

9731. And although you have been drawing attention to it for thirteen or fourteen years no attempt has been made to solve the problem? No.

9732. You say that there is no central authority responsible for the defence of the empire;—in view of the possible complications that I have referred to, do you not think it would be necessary to have more than 4,500,000 rounds of cartridges? Yes; if we lose command of the sea it will be.

9733. You must admit that the other navies of the world are improving a good deal? Yes; but this is the basis we are told to work on. If we lose command of the sea, the question of the defence of the Colony will be a most serious one. We make our preparations on the basis that we have command of the sea, and that all we need expect is a raiding attack—perhaps by 2,000 or 3,000 men landed from cruisers. If we lose command of the sea, instead of thousands a year we shall have to spend millions.

9734. If an eminent authority has said that, in his opinion, we should never have less than 12,000,000 cartridges in stock to be thoroughly secure and prepared for emergencies, would you agree with that opinion? I think it is a very good thing to have plenty—the more the better.

9735. You think that we should never have less than 12,000,000 cartridges? I do not think we have often had half of that quantity. I believe in having plenty of supplies.

9736. Do you agree that we should never have less than 12,000,000 cartridges? Not on the basis that was given us.

9737. By the Colonial Defence Committee? Yes.

9738. Who constitute the Colonial Defence Committee? Certain selected officers in England. I do not know who are actually on the Committee; they are usually artillery and engineer officers.

9739. How many are on the Colonial Defence Committee? I do not know.

9740. How do you receive your instructions from them? They send them through the Governor. The Secretary of State sends them on.

9741. You have been some years in the Colonies? Yes.

9742. How many visits have the Members of the Colonial Defence Committee made to the Colonies in your time? I should not think that any have in that capacity. Individual members have been out here.

9743. You have been Commandant in Queensland and here;—do you remember an instance of any Member of the Committee, from which you received your instructions, coming here? No.

9744. *Mr. Quinn.* Are they guided by your advice, or do they advise you? They get reports from the Colonies, and they advise on the reports.

9745. *Mr. Meagher.* As Commandant, do you supply reports to the Colonial Defence Committee? Only those annual reports, unless something special turns up.

9746. Have you ever made any recommendation to the Committee? Not direct to the Committee. I put everything in my ordinary report. We occasionally make an inquiry from them when we want information.

9747. I suppose the proper policy is to make your opponent believe you are strong when you are really weak;—do you not think it would be much better, in considering the weakness of the extremities of the Empire, to put the facts in an official communication to the Defence Committee than to publish them to the world? I wanted to draw attention to the fact that there is no system for attending to our wants.

9748. It seems, now, that the defence of this part of the world rests in the hands of the Colonial Defence Committee? It does.

9749. As to the scheme of defence? They lay down a certain basis.

9750. And you are compelled to follow it? Yes.

9751. Do you not consider that if that basis is wrong in any way it may make this portion of the Empire weak? My remark refers to the supply of stores.

9752. The words are: "There is no central authority responsible for the defence of the extremities of the Empire;" would not that take in a good deal? That has reference to the difficulty which we may have in getting stores.

9753. Do you agree with the opinion that we should not have less than 12,000,000 cartridges in stock? With the numbers which I laid down at first, 12,000,000 would be excessive.

9754. You are binding yourself to what the Colonial Defence Committee says;—I ask you to dismiss from your mind that Committee, who have never visited Australia, and to say whether you think that 12,000,000 cartridges

cartridges is not necessary if we are to be in a state of safety? Not according to the numbers which they G. A. French, lay down, and that is on the basis that "Britain rules the waves."

9755. You must not lose sight of the immense strides which the navies of the other great powers have made during the last sixteen years;—do you not consider that we should have not less than 12,000,000 rounds of cartridges in stock? If there is a probability of our losing the command of the sea we should have that quantity of ammunition, and, perhaps, a great deal more. 6 Nov., 1900.

9756. What would be the extra expense of getting 12,000,000 rounds? You may put them down at £5 5s. per 1,000—£5,000 for 1,000,000.

9757. As a matter of fact, 12,000,000 rounds represent an extra £60,000? Yes.

9758. Do you think that a very great expenditure to make on military defence? No. If we had a very heavy stock there would be a certain amount of loss.

9759. There are bands attached to the Volunteer and Partially-paid Forces? Yes.

9760. Are they paid for out of the estimates? There is some assistance given to the bands.

9761. Are not the instruments purchased for the bands? No. They are provided for out of the Band Fund, which the officers subscribe. The officers must subscribe the money, or the men must make money to help the fund.

9762. Does that apply to the Partially-paid Forces? Yes; they get £50 a year for each band.

9763. Do you know whether it is usual, when those bandsmen are in uniform, but engaged on private contracts, to travel on the trams with their Military tickets? I do not know about that; there has been some question asked about it.

9764. Did you make any investigation into that? That would be a matter for the Commanding Officer of the corps concerned.

9765. *Mr. Quinn.*] The last supply of rifles was ordered in December, 1899? Yes.

9766. And they have not arrived yet? No.

9767. What is the cause of that? It was owing to the great pressure during the war. The manufacturers were supplying the Imperial Service as fast as they could.

9768. When do you expect to receive them? They may be shipped next month, and we ought to have them here by February or March.

9769. What about the ammunition? We had to get the bulk of that on contract, not from the Imperial Government. They did the inspection.

9770. From what firm? Nobell & Co.

9771. As a matter of fact, if the strain on Great Britain's resources had not eased off, supposing the war in South Africa were raging now with the same intensity as it did at the time when the order was given, we should not be able to get those rifles for some time? There might have been some greater delay.

9772. And if England were to be involved in a war on the top of this South African war there would be no shadow of possibility of getting any rifles at all? There would be great difficulty, I should think.

9773. Do you think we could rely on getting a single rifle if England were engaged in a struggle with France? That would be a question for the Imperial Government. They would have to consider whether they could not spare us some, especially if there was a likelihood of a serious attempt at invasion here.

9774. I suppose that they had a demand for all that they had in stock, and had to call up the Volunteer ammunition in the first stage of the South African war? There must have been a tremendous run on the stores when they had to put 200,000 men in the field instead of only 30,000 or 40,000, as they at first expected.

9775. Did they make a call on the issue of the Volunteer ammunition? I think they did call in some.

9776. *Chairman.*] Did you get that information from your own personal knowledge? No; I think I have seen it stated. We were asked to send ammunition with our men, and we sent 500 rounds per man.

9777. *Mr. Quinn.*] That, I take it, illustrates the necessity for us to prepare for war in time of peace? Yes.

9778. Not to wait until the Tocsin has sounded before we order our supplies? No.

9779. Of course, the first intimation that we might have of war would be by cable;—would it not be too late then to order rifles and ammunition? We could only cable to the Home Government and ask them to send them.

9780. Would it not be a wiser course for us to have sufficient in stock to enable us to meet any attack? Yes.

9781. Do you think that we have the necessary armaments now? We are a little short of rifles of the best pattern, but I do not think there is any cause for alarm at present.

9782. Do you think that as we are at present we have sufficient rifles and ammunition for any emergency? Yes; for the numbers that are laid down for us. It all comes back to the old question. If you assume that Britain has not command of the seas, the question of the defence of Australia becomes a serious matter.

9783. In New Zealand they have evidently dropped the Colonial Defence Committee;—did you see the report of the proposal made by Mr. Seddon in Parliament? I heard something of it.

9784. They are proposing to order 30,000 stand of arms? That is a large order.

9785. And the requisite ammunition on a war basis; they are also increasing their forces to 18,000 men;—would not that be going beyond the order of things first contemplated by the Colonial Defence Committee? Yes. New Zealand is in rather an exposed position, and has to stand alone. The Australian Colonies can help one another. New Zealand is very open to invasion in every direction, having so many harbours and ports.

9786. She is not open to invasion if the first line of defence on the seaboard be maintained, is she? No.

9787. Then, if the command of the seas were lost, or if the exigencies of Great Britain's position in the other hemisphere in safe-guarding the transport of food across the Atlantic, or holding the Mediterranean, or her requirements in the far East were to necessitate the concentration of her Naval Forces elsewhere, is the condition of things which might result contemplated by the Colonial Defence Committee? I do not think they have touched the naval question. They leave that to the Admiralty. All the recommendations to the Colonies are based on the one principle that England has the command of the sea.

9788. Then, if Great Britain were to lose the command of the sea, we should be comparatively helpless? I would not say helpless, because any large force that comes to invade us would not have an easy job. They cannot bring horses, and they could not bring field artillery in any number.

- G. A. French. 9789. We have plenty of horses here? Yes; if we let them have them. But at first the enemy would be at a very great disadvantage.
- 6 Nov., 1900. 9790. The Colonial Defence Committee does not contemplate their overcoming our first line of defence? No. If you once get beyond that there is no saying what expenses the Colonies would be run into.
9791. It is not a question of the expense; money could not buy what would be necessary at such a time? I mean the preparations beforehand.
9792. I suppose you contemplate the time when the arm of our soldiers will be the magazine rifle? It will be very soon.
9793. Do you think we ought to have as many soldiers as they propose to have in New Zealand—30,000? That would be quite excessive on the basis which we have got.
9794. But if war were declared to-morrow, irrespective of the conclusions of the Colonial Defence Committee, would you not feel much safer if we had equipment for 30,000 men here? Yes; it would give us a great deal of confidence.
9795. And equally so with the requisite amount of ammunition in stock? Yes; it would necessitate about 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition.
9796. And we fire off in practice how much in a year? We get through from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 rounds.
9797. With 30,000 rifles? For 30,000 we ought to have 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition.
9798. How much would they use in practising? They would run from 150 to 200 rounds per rifle; but surely no one imagines that there would be 30,000 practising in time of peace.
9799. *Mr. Quinn.*] If the first line of defence were to break down even temporarily, we should want 30,000 men, perhaps more? Yes; if that once goes, you can go into any figures.
9800. You mentioned that you would like to see a small nucleus of permanent men of all branches? Yes.
9801. Do you think that those men should be brought here from the Imperial Forces? No; they should be raised locally. It would be an advantage to have a few men from the regular service.
9802. I suppose that those men who have been in South Africa will be regarded as sufficient stiffening now for our own Forces, without the importation of a number of men from the Imperial Forces? Yes; it is only occasionally that we bring a man from the Imperial Forces here to instruct.
9803. Do you anticipate that the warfare through which these Forces of ours have passed will materially enhance their value? It will very much.
9804. Do you consider that they will come back here in all respects on a level with regular British soldiers? They have had an excellent experience.
9805. And what about the officers? The officers learn certain things on service; but there are a good deal more that they would not learn.
9806. *Chairman.*] What they would not learn would be what they would require in time of peace? I do not suppose that any of our men there would necessarily form first-class instructors because they happened to be there. That is a gift peculiar to the individual.
9807. *Mr. Quinn.*] You mean instructors in regard to drill and manœuvres? Yes.
9808. They have had experience in actual field work? Yes, that experience is invaluable.
9809. Do you know whether our officers in South Africa have shown an independence in field-work, and an initiative which has distinguished them from the ordinary run of officers? I have watched things very closely, and, I think, that not only our officers, but also the men have shown great aptitude for acting individually in scouting, and that kind of work. Their experience in the backblocks has been valuable to them. Because they have been accustomed to get about the country without having finger-posts at all the roads.
9810. You spoke about the necessity for long training with regard to artillery work? Yes.
9811. Do you think that is essential? Yes. There is a great deal to learn.
9812. How do you account for the excellent gunnery displayed by the Boers? I think they had well-trained foreign artillerists. They had experienced men from France, Holland, and Germany.
9813. It has been said since that the mercenary element was very small, and that the Boers were excellent gunners? They had a regular permanent corps composed largely of Hollanders.
9814. You do not care to say anything about the big guns? Not except in a general way.
9815. How do you think we stand in regard to that? I think we are very well off here.
9816. In regard to coastal defence guns? Yes.
9817. And in regard to field-guns? We are fairly well off in regard to field-guns. We have more modern guns than any of the other Colonies, and we are getting more.
9818. Do you think that a sufficient amount of money is voted by Parliament for warlike stores, arms, and ammunition? I am afraid not, especially considering the way the vote has been cut down in the last few years.
9819. I suppose you agree that the safety that is gained by concealing weakness is not a very desirable kind of safety? No.
9820. *Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*] You said that the experience that our troops had received in South Africa during the last twelve months would be invaluable? Yes.
9821. That being so, do you think it is absolutely essential that these men should return to this Colony? It is in the interests of the Colony; but still I think they would be doing good work for the Empire if they remained in South Africa.
9822. Do you think the authorities would be doing right to offer encouragement for them to remain? Not from the New South Wales point of view; but as we have gone so far as to offer our assistance to the Empire, we ought not to make any unnecessary objection to their staying in South Africa, if they can be of further service to the Empire. It is only a question of a few hundreds.
9823. Do you think any purpose was to be served by sending a Contingent to China? It is a very small Contingent, but it shows the good feeling of the Colony in determining to assist the mother country.
9824. Do you think there could be any doubt about that good feeling after we had sent such a large number of men to South Africa? The men who have gone to China will be acting with a lot of foreign troops, who will know that those men have come from Australia. It will give the foreign powers an idea that there is something bigger than Great Britain in the Empire.
9825. That Contingent is a very small number? Yes; but they represent 4,500,000 of people in the land which they left.

9826. *Chairman.*] In answer to Mr. Quinn, I think you stated that the guns of the Naval Brigade and the Naval Artillery Volunteers were obsolete? I think so, but, of course, on that point I am not the best authority, because those branches of the Forces do not come under me. G. A. French.  
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9827. Do you not think it a mistake to make public the fact that these guns are obsolete? I am not talking about the guns that are used for defence purposes, but only of the guns that these Forces used to drill with.

9828. But if those are the only guns they possess they would be the only guns they have to fight with? Not at all. If the Naval Forces were not put on board a ship they could man our guns on the defences. I do not admit that that is a proper use for them, but there it is, according to the scheme.

9829. But do you not think it rather a mistake to give evidence with regard to our obsolete weapons, and to refuse it with regard to the latest patterns of weapons that we have? These obsolete weapons are used merely for drill purposes, and they do not affect our defences at all.

9830. But that is not how you put it to Mr. Quinn;—I think you stated that the Naval Brigade and the Naval Artillery were armed with obsolete weapons? No, not armed.

9831. But are not those the only arms they have? No; their small arms may be good enough, but the big guns they drill with are of an old type.

9832. But do you not think it a mistake to give that information while at the same time you refuse to give information with respect to the latest patterns of guns that we have? That is a different thing. One matter refers only to the old guns for drilling purposes—we use a lot of old guns ourselves—but as for the guns mounted on the works that is a different thing.

9833. Do you think that is a good thing to train men to use muzzle loaders whereas in actual warfare they would have to handle quick-firing breech-loaders? No; it would be a very poor preparation.

9834. Now, I again ask the question—As these are the only guns that the Naval Brigade and our Naval Artillery Volunteers are armed with, do you not think it a mistake to give out to the world the impression which would be conveyed to the ordinary mind that our Forces are only armed with obsolete weapons, while you refuse to let the world know that we have got some of the very latest patterns known to the Military Authorities? I think it is a mistake to allude to the guns, or as to what they are armed with, in any way. These Forces are not armed with these guns. It is a mistake to speak of them as being armed with these big guns at all.

9835. I may point out that you gave the information to Mr. Meagher or to Mr. Quinn without being asked to all;—you were not asked about obsolete weapons, and do you not think that it is a mistake for you to have given that evidence before? The obsolete weapons these Forces use to drill with having nothing to do with the defences of the Colony.

9836. But you admit that they are the only ones they have got? Yes; but occasionally they work some of our guns on the defence works.

9837. But the instruction imparted whilst handling these obsolete weapons would not be of much benefit to men called upon to handle the more modern weapon? No; but even with modern weapons the instruction would not be of much service to them as sailors. I maintain that the Naval Brigade and Naval Artillery Volunteers are not properly equipped as seafaring Forces.

9838. Do you think it is to the interests of the country that you should give out the fact that our Forces are not properly equipped? I would very much prefer not to give the information at all.

9839. But you gave the information unsolicited, and that is practically the statement you made? I was answering a number of questions on the subject of the Naval Brigade.

9840. But what I want to impress upon you is that Mr. Meagher did not ask you any questions about the Naval Brigade guns? I do not know why I should have given the information unless it was asked for. These old guns are used by the men for drilling purposes, and some of our men use old guns too for drilling purposes, to a certain extent.

9841. But after all, will it not appear as a statement coming from you practically unsolicited, that these Forces are armed with obsolete weapons? The term “armed” is not properly applied in this case. You do not talk of artillery-men being armed with certain big guns, because they may work any guns with which they may be supplied.

9842. But when you talk of an army being supplied with ordnance and munitions of war, that will take in big guns? It would include field-guns and guns of position, in the case of an army.

9843. And when you speak of the obsolete big guns possessed by the Naval Brigades and Naval Artillery Volunteers, you intend to convey that these are the only guns they have? Those are the only guns they have to drill with in their own place.

9844. If they have no other guns, they would have none to fight with unless they got them from somewhere else? Of course, as a land force, they are supposed to man some of our guns on the works; but my contention is that a Naval Force should be maintained and drilled in that capacity.

9845. And you admit that to drill men and practice them in the use of these guns would be of very little use to them if they were called upon to work more modern quick-firing guns? Yes; on board ship.

9846. Or wherever they have to handle modern weapons? No; it would not be of much use.

9847. I quite agree with you that they ought to have modern weapons; but I am looking to the danger of giving away the position to the enemy? I am glad that you have begun to take that view.

9848. I am sorry that you have not continued to hold it;—you think it is less injurious to the country to give them this information about our obsolete weapons than it would be to inform them that we have guns of the latest pattern? I do not believe in giving any information at all, if it can be avoided.

9849. But you gave the information unsolicited, as Mr. Meagher did not ask you a direct question as to the guns; you will be able to see that when the shorthand report comes out; this Committee never had any intention of asking you about the manning of the big guns or in regard to the general defences of the Colony;—you were informed of that, I think, over a week ago, by myself? The questions which I was asked had reference to the Naval Artillery Volunteers, with which I am very little acquainted, and I gave what information I could.

9850. Would it not have been better to have withheld your information? I do not know.

9851. I do not know either; I do not suppose it is of very great importance; but when you object to let the world know of the new and most modern pattern of guns that we have either got or are on the way to us, do you not think it is equally objectionable to make it appear that we have only got a few obsolete guns? It is only what has appeared in my report, and what has been laid before Parliament a dozen times, namely, that these Naval Forces have not got any proper equipment. 9852.

G. A. French. 9852. Is it not a mistake to point out to the enemy that we have not a proper equipment? It is necessary for those in authority to point out these things at times, in order that defects may be remedied.

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9853. But does not that equally apply to other matters? Yes; but pointing things out in a general way is very different to giving minute information and details.

9854. But you went into detail in saying that the guns were obsolete? That is only the old things they drill with.

9855. But they have nothing else;—however, I think you stated that if we had 30,000 rifles and, of course, 30,000 men, 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition would be the correct thing to provide to place our supplies on a war footing? Yes.

9856. That is, 500 rounds per rifle? Yes.

9857. And you think that would be sufficient? That is what we are told to have.

9858. Do you know how many rounds per man each private carries when he goes out on active service? They are supposed, with the regimental reserves and others, to have about 500 rounds per man, one way and other.

9859. What amount of ammunition does a man actually carry with him? 150 rounds.

9860. Would you be surprised to hear that they carry 250 and 300 rounds? If they do, that is in excess of what is laid down. On occasions, I suppose they shove anything into their haversacks.

9861. But I suppose that those who have had experience in the latest war would be entitled to speak with authority on the subject? Yes.

9862. And if they have decided that the men should take 250 or 300 rounds each, I suppose you would agree with that? If they have come to any such determination, then I suppose we shall have some definite orders about it soon.

9863. And in the event of its being laid down that the men should carry this amount, would you dispute the authority of those who give the direction? Not in the least.

9864. So that if it has been proved that it is necessary for men to carry 250 or 300 rounds you would fall in with the alteration? Yes. At present we are supposed to have 500 rounds per man in stock.

9865. But in case of war, for even four or five weeks, do you think that would be sufficient? That is what the Colonial Defence Committee laid down.

9866. Leaving the Colonial Defence Committee out of the question, you have had some experience with the modern magazine rifle, and have a good idea of the number of rounds that would be likely to be fired in an engagement under the conditions that prevail in modern warfare;—do you think that, in view of these conditions, that 500 rounds would be sufficient? 500 rounds, plus practice ammunition, would be a very fair stock indeed.

9867. But if it came to an actual case of war, when we could not get any further supplies, would not our stock very soon run out? A stock of 500 rounds per man would represent a good deal of firing. In the case of individual detachments, they might use more than 500 rounds.

9868. They might even use 500 rounds in a day? Yes, perhaps so; but it would be very hot firing.

9869. Does not this all go to show that the best plan would be to have an ammunition factory here? Yes; I am strongly in favour of it.

9870. Would not that obviate the necessity of keeping a large stock, and the risk of the ammunition going bad? Yes.

9871. And, in case of war, the output could be increased as far as possible, so that there would be a continual supply coming in? Yes; that is my contention.

9872. And even if we were isolated we could still have the ammunition factory producing ammunition for our small arms? Yes; provided there was a good large stock of materials kept up.

9873. Yes; but you could keep the necessary materials without any considerable damage? Yes.

9874. What is the life of an ordinary cartridge? It is a very difficult thing to say. Where the powder comes into contact with the metal it very quickly sets up action and deteriorates.

9875. Can you safely rely on the cartridges lasting more than four years? I should think ten or twelve years.

9876. With cordite? I do not know about cordite; we have not had much experience with cordite yet.

9877. Do you know that it is laid down by competent authorities that four or five years is the utmost period that cartridges can be absolutely relied upon? No; I do not. I think we have kept cartridges for twenty years.

9878. Yes; I know they have been kept;—but what I am saying is that they cannot be absolutely relied on for more than five years? It would depend upon the place in which the cartridges were stored and the climate—the extent to which they were affected by hot or damp weather.

9879. But under any circumstance would you prefer old ammunition to new? I would prefer new ammunition.

9880. Everything else being equal, you would naturally find the new ammunition more reliable than the old? Yes.

9881. The advantage of having an ammunition factory would be that you would be able to turn out your ammunition yearly;—your stock would not require to be so large, and therefore you would be able to requisition it at shorter periods? Yes; of course, they always work off the oldest ammunition in stock.

9882. Quite so; but with 15,000,000 of rounds in stock it would take some time to work that lot off? Yes.

9883. And that would be only 500 rounds each for 30,000 men? Yes.

9884. But with an ammunition factory, if we have the material on hand, even if we were isolated we could keep on manufacturing? Yes; that is, if we kept the materials.

9885. There is nothing to prevent the material from being kept in good condition? No; not if it were a Government factory. A contractor would not be able to keep up a very large supply of material, because he would be out of pocket for a very large amount of interest on his outlay.

9886. You are not in favour of this matter being placed in the hands of a contractor? No; not for ammunition.

9887. You think the ammunition factory should be entirely a Government concern? Yes.

9888. Now, in regard to our Volunteer Corps, do you remember an application being made through you, or to you, for a Volunteer Regiment to be formed at Broken Hill; some 500 names were forwarded of persons willing to become volunteers? Lately? 9889.



9889. Well, perhaps twelve, or fifteen months, or it may have been eighteen months ago? I think there G. A. French.  
was an application for the formation of a company or two. I did not think there were so many as 500.

9890. There were between 400 and 500 names sent in? I remember something about it, but I do not 6 Nov., 1900.  
remember the numbers. I recollect that there was an application.

9891. Would you dispute the numbers? Oh, no, not at all; only that usually a greater number sign than are required.

9892. But at a place like Broken Hill, where there are from 10,000 to 12,000 men, it would be nothing remarkable, especially with a great amount of enthusiasm, to find 500 men out of 10,000 willing to Volunteer? Not at all. We found that some of the best Volunteers we had in Queensland were at the mining centres.

9893. Would you be divulging any secret if you told the Committee why you reported absolutely against the application being granted? I do not know; except that it was a question of pounds, shillings, and pence. There were applications received for 12,000 men, and provision was made for only 600.

9894. But Broken Hill is at least the third largest town in New South Wales;—you are aware of that? Yes; and I am quite of opinion that they should have some Volunteers there.

9895. Then why was it that you objected to their having Volunteers there;—you remember that you recommended the enrolment of companies of Volunteers in the city and suburbs, and you rejected this application from this particular country centre? Did I absolutely report against it; I rather think I reported favourably.

9896. Well, I have not made any private inquiry, but I know the refusal was absolute, coming from the Minister for Defence? The difficulty was that so many were offering that they could not all be accepted. 9897. But this is the third largest town in New South Wales, and they have no Volunteer company there at all; they had a meeting and from 400 to 500 men enrolled themselves as willing to form a Volunteer corps, but their application was refused? Well, in a place like that a lot of expense is involved. Even the Rifle Club ammunition has to be sent right round through Adelaide.

9898. But the freight would not amount to much? No; but then you cannot give these men any central training, and there are serious objections to defence corps being formed a long distance away from railway communication.

9899. Have you any idea of the system of military organisation in the Transvaal? Only just what one reads in the papers.

9900. From what you have read, have you come to the conclusion that their organisation there has been fairly effective? I should think so.

9901. Are you aware that in the Transvaal every burgher, no matter in what part of the country he may be situated, has to be possessed of a rifle and a certain amount of ammunition? I believe that is the case.

9902. Yet, here in New South Wales, you think that owing to the situation of Broken Hill somewhere away from the seaboard it would be unwise to have a regiment there? Not at all. I think they are in every way entitled to it, myself.

9903. Supposing that an invasion were made into South Australia, would not the Broken Hill regiment be more readily available than any forces in or about Sydney? Quite so; and I think you will find that under Federation the Broken Hill military affairs will be administered from Adelaide.

9904. And I suppose that it would be just as necessary to protect Adelaide as Sydney? Yes; and I should think there would be a large force there.

9905. And yet, under present conditions, you do not see your way to recommend the formation of a Volunteer corps at Broken Hill? I do not remember what I did in that matter; but I think I was in favour of the formation of the corps, although I know the expense would be very considerable.

9906. You claim to have perfected some scheme of defence? Yes, of coast defence.

9907. I do not know anything about the scheme; but did you perfect that scheme after your arrival here? Oh, no; long beforehand.

9908. And have you made any claim for compensation for it? I submitted the case some years ago when I put the scheme forward, stating that I would leave it wholly to the Government to do what they thought fit in the matter.

9909. Have you made any claim since then? Not directly; but the Queensland Government made me a handsome reward.

9910. Has your scheme been condemned by leading military authorities? No, it has not been condemned; but it has not been adopted in the Imperial Service.

9911. But that says a good deal, does it not? It has never been thoroughly tried, except in the earliest stage in India.

9912. Did you make any claim for the introduction of a range-finder? Here?

9913. Yes? No.

9914. In bringing up the estimates submitted to the Minister for Defence, who recommends the increases of salary? That depends upon what the increases are. They come from the different branches to me, and I, in my turn, recommend on to the Minister.

9915. Who would recommend an addition to your own salary? No one could do that unless it was the Minister, because my salary does not alter. I came out under engagement, and my salary is fixed.

9916. But in regard to allowances? There are certain allowances, which are also included.

9917. Who recommends those to the Minister? I think those are all under regulation. We usually adopt the Imperial Regulations on this point for all officers.

9918. Could you show us any regulation that would provide for the allowance for "table money"? We have got rates fixed for the different parts of the Service, from, I think it is, £100 up to £1,000 a year.

9919. I see by reference to the Regulations that it is provided that table money "may" be allowed; but says nothing about "it shall be;"—could you show us anything definite about that point? I do not think you would find it in those Regulations.

9920. I find something here to the effect that table money may be allowed; the provision is only permissive it is not mandatory? No; it depends upon the command, to a large extent.

9921. Are you aware that Major-General Hutton received none of these allowances? I do not think he did—it would be a trifle to him.

9922. But still it is customary for the General Officer Commanding, in a case such as this, to receive such allowances? Yes, in the Imperial Service, the sums varying from £200 to £1,000 a year.

G. A. French. 9923. I cannot see anything varying the allowance up to that extent? I do not think you will see anything in the Regulations, as the allowances are more fixed by orders from the War Office. You will see that in the Navy an Admiral gets up to £4 10s. a day.

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9924. Yes; but an Admiral occupies a very high position? A Rear-Admiral occupies the same position as I do as Major-General.

9925. But when you came out here, what was your position? I was in the position of Major-General, because I was given that rank locally—I was only a colonel in the Imperial Service.

9926. You have since been promoted to the rank of Major-General? Yes.

9927. What is the position of captain in the Navy equivalent to in the Army? A Post-Captain, with three years' service in the Navy, would be equivalent in position to a Colonel in the Army.

9928. And how does a Commodore of the fleet rank? With a Brigadier-General.

9929. In regard to that interview that you had with Mr. Reid, I think you said when you were here last that you went to see Mr. Reid, because you could not see the Attorney-General, who was away? He was not in his office, and I could not find him.

9930. Anyhow, you went to see Mr. Reid, but you intended to see the Attorney-General? Yes.

9931. Failing to find the Attorney-General, did you consider the next best man to apply to for advice was the leader of the Opposition? That is not the way I look at it. I wanted advice on a legal and Parliamentary point, and I went to an old friend to get it.

9932. Do you not think that when you wanted legal advice the Crown Law Office was the place to get it? That is quite right, and I went to the Attorney-General.

9933. But in the absence of the Attorney-General, there is the secretary to the Department, who is a barrister of some standing? I merely wanted to ask a few questions, and I did not think it necessary to write officially about them.

9934. But do you not think that, whatever your intention may have been, it looks rather bad to go to the leader of the Opposition in a case where the Government might be affected? Yes; I should think a good deal of mischief might be made out of it.

9935. Without, perhaps, any intention on your part to do anything that was at all questionable? Yes.

9936. Have you read any of the statements made by Mr. Reid in reference to the matter at Ashfield? No.

9937. Are you aware that he has made reference to it? To what?

9938. To the appointment of the Committee, and to the information that he had received, which, he informed me privately, came from you? I did not notice anything of that sort.

9939. Did you not make any reference to the Government in your conversation with him? My conversation related only to this Committee. I think I should tell you the exact point upon which I desired information from him.

9940. We shall be pleased to hear what you have to say upon that? I wanted to know if it was correct according to Parliamentary precedent and practice that a gentleman who was a prosecutor in the case should nominate the jury, and become a jurymen, and practically sit on the bench, and as to whether I could object to it when I was called upon to give evidence. He told me that, according to Parliamentary custom, the Chairman of a Committee was usually the gentleman who nominated the Committee, but that, when he had a case in which he was interested, he had requested someone else to take the chair.

9941. Of course, that was legal and Parliamentary information, and that was what you wanted from Mr. Reid? Yes.

9942. I suppose that you knew that Mr. Reid had somewhat objected to the Committee? I understood that he did not object to the members of the Committee individually, but he thought that the Committee should not be formed at all. I saw that from the report of the proceedings in Parliament.

9943. Could you not have gone to the Prime Minister for information? I spoke to the Colonial Secretary about it.

9944. Could he not give you any information about it? He did not give me any. I think he was very much annoyed at the Committee being appointed, and that he resigned from it at once.

9945. Oh, no? He has never sat upon it.

9946. It is not customary for Ministers to sit on Select Committees? Then why was he put on?

9947. So that he might be represented if he chose;—it is the Parliamentary custom, when a question affects any particular Department, that the Minister for that Department shall, as a matter of courtesy, be appointed to a seat on the Committee, although he rarely, if ever, sits; the Minister for Defence has not resigned from this Committee? I understood that he had resigned—in fact, I think he told me so.

9948. You must have made a mistake, because he did not resign, and he is still a member of the Committee? I understood that he had resigned.

9949. It is better that, when you are giving your evidence, to try to be accurate;—I daresay that you understood what you say, but it appears rather peculiar that you should put the matter in that way, and it would be much better for you, in these matters, that you do not know about, not to answer? When I saw the Colonial Secretary he gave me to understand that he would not have anything to do with the Committee, and I understood that he had resigned.

9950. Well, you are entirely wrong;—is that all that took place between Mr. Reid and yourself—what you have described? That is practically all. This occurred three months ago.

9951. Did you, by any statement or innuendo, lead Mr. Reid to believe that there would be some great exposure? No; I do not think I gave him to understand anything of that sort. I did not apprehend any great exposure.

9952. You did not hint at an exposure of a serious character affecting the Government? No; I do not think I gave him to understand anything of that sort. I did not apprehend anything serious.

9953. But did you say that the Government had unduly interfered with you? No.

9954. Not in regard to the pressure that we heard something about? I do not think the Government put very much pressure upon me—I think my evidence shows that.

9955. Eventually I think you made that clear, but did you lead Mr. Reid to think otherwise? No, I do not think so.

9956. Then if Mr. Reid said there was going to be something of the sort, and expressed a desire to get on this Committee, he must have been drawing on his imagination? I cannot, of course, say what view he may have taken.

9957. You did not intend to convey any impression such as I have described? I had no reason to suppose that anything very serious would come out.

9958.

9958. Anyhow, you did not intend to convey any such impression? No; I do not suppose I did really G. A. French.  
do any such thing.

9959. Do you think that Mr. Reid would deliberately make things up on his own? No; I think Mr. Reid is entitled to as much credence as I am; and I do not like to be called upon for an opinion on a point of that sort. 6 Nov., 1900.

9960. I am not asking for your opinion; but I want you to state that, as far as your recollection goes, if Mr. Reid makes that statement, you did not intend to convey any impression of that sort? I do not recollect his making any such statement. You say you heard it?

9961. Yes; but I am not asking you to endorse the fact that he made the statement, but simply whether, if he made the statement, he must have misunderstood you? I should think so.

9962. Did you say you had been unduly interfered with? No; I have not said I have been very seriously interfered with.

9963. No; I know you have not; but perhaps you told him so;—you did say you had been badly treated, owing to the Governor having been appointed as Chairman of the Imperial Bushmen's Committee? The Governor could not be in any other position once he went on the committee.

9964. You felt rather sore about that, did you not? Not for that particular reason; I felt sore at finding myself superseded after having carried on certain work as President of the committee.

9965. Were you appointed President? I would not say that there was a definite appointment, but as the senior I took that position.

9966. But when the Governor came in, he became your senior? Yes, that may be; but I think it is a very unusual thing to put him on a committee of that sort.

9967. But he has the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces? Yes.

9968. And you felt sore at his practically jumping your position? Yes; but I did not attach any great importance to it.

9969. But you went so far as to write, and practically withdraw from the committee? That was not the particular reason assigned. The reason assigned was that I found the committee was practically about to be put in a position to do the work that I should do with my staff.

9970. But your staff was being pretty badly rushed then? Yes.

9971. And you wanted to rush them further? Well, it is always more satisfactory to do your own work than to have someone doing it for you.

9972. I have no doubt about that; have you taken any action in regard to the evidence given here in regard to the helmets? In what way?

9973. In regard to the officers responsible; are you aware that the evidence discloses this fact: that, when tenders were called—this is admitted by your staff—an obsolete pattern that had been discarded some eleven years ago, was submitted as a pattern for tendering, and that those who were responsible never found it out for fourteen months, when they substituted another pattern;—they never found out what sort of helmet was being supplied for over three years—that is the admission of your staff, given here on oath? Yes.

9974. Have you taken any action? No; except to give directions that proper helmets shall be supplied—cork helmets, for choice.

9975. But do you not consider it neglect of duty on the part of some officer that an obsolete pattern of helmet, discarded eleven years before, should be submitted as a pattern to the contractor, on which his contract should be carried out;—do you consider that no one should be held responsible for this occurring, and for its not having been found out for fourteen months? If the evidence is as you state, of course it is a serious matter.

9976. What I am telling you has been admitted by your own staff, and was given in evidence here? I have not gone thoroughly into that matter since.

9977. Whose business would it be to go into it? Eventually mine.

9978. Do you not think that if the evidence discloses those facts, the matter should be gone into? Yes; but I do not think we have your report yet.

9979. But you have the evidence; and you reported an officer the other day as the result of evidence given before this Committee? Yes; and I am now waiting for some of the evidence upon that very point. I think you said you had given orders that I should get it, but I have not got it yet.

9980. All the evidence you have applied for you have got? I have not got that, although I have made application in an official manner through the Chief Clerk.

9981. Any information you have asked me for has been supplied, but I suppose you know you can get the information without applying to me? I do not know about that. I have applied to the Clerk of Parliaments, and he said that he had received distinct orders from you that he was not to give the evidence.

9982. I do not think that is the exact information;—could you produce the letter? Yes; I could produce the letter.

9983. Are you sure that you have correctly stated the matter to us? Yes; I think so.

9984. You say that he said he had received distinct orders from me that you were not to get the evidence? Yes.

9985. Was the reply not to the effect, that "at the present time" the evidence was declined? The reply said nothing about the "present time."

9986. Or "for the present"? No.

9987. Are you prepared to say that is not what the reply said? I do not think so. I have not got the letter here, but I will produce it. We endeavoured to get what we wanted by applying through the telephone, and then we wrote officially about it.

9988. Are you not endeavouring to convey a false impression? No; the reply, as closely as I can remember it, was that you had given distinct orders that I was not to have the evidence.

9989. It is unfortunate that you have not the letter with you? I can easily get it.

9990. Do you not think it is most remarkable that in a great many of these instances your memory plays you little tricks? I do not think so. What I am speaking of has occurred within the last forty-eight hours, or at any rate within the last three or four days.

9991. Forty-eight hours you say;—would you be very much surprised to find that it is something like a week ago? I think it was after I gave evidence last week, which would be last Thursday. I think it was after that.

9992. Would you be surprised to find that it was almost a week ago, instead of forty-eight hours? I did not think it was so long as that.

9993.

G. A. French. 9993. Would you swear it was not? No.

9994. That was your impression—forty-eight hours? Or a few days.

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9996. I mean the evidence of Colonel Taunton and Lieutenant Beauman? Yes; I think it is all there.

9997. It has been sent to you;—have you read Lieutenant Beauman's evidence? I think I did, some months ago.

9998. Was there anything peculiar about it? I do not remember. I think there was a certain amount of neglect shown in connection with the work.

9999. Did it not occur to you, when Lieutenant Beauman swore that there was no possibility of telling the difference between a helmet made of buttercloth or cork, that it was rather remarkable? I do not remember anything about it.

10000. Do you mean to say that you are delaying action in this matter until your attention is drawn to it by the report of the Committee? Not necessarily; but until I can give time to it.

10001. Do you think that an officer would be excused for saying that he could not tell a cork helmet from another, even though he saw it and handled it? I think he ought to be able to do it, as the cork generally shows on the inside—although, perhaps, it is sometimes covered up.

10002. But supposing it was covered up could you tell the difference? I would not be certain that everybody or anybody could.

10003. But I am talking about the officer whose duty it was to inspect these helmets;—did you ever try the two together, and compare the cork helmet with the shellaced helmet? Yes; I have looked at them.

10004. Have you handled them? Well, I have never taken them to pieces, or cut them open.

10005. But have you handled them? Yes; I have.

10006. Has it never struck you that the shellaced helmets are as hard as boards, whilst there is a certain amount of flexibility in the cork helmet? I do not know that it has struck me.

[*Exhibits D and H, cork and gossamer helmets respectively, the latter having been supplied to the Second Contingent, were produced and examined.*]

10007. Do you think that it would be a very difficult matter to tell the difference between those two classes of helmets? Not if anyone had had any experience.

10008. You can see the cork on the inside of the cork helmet? Yes.

10009. By making a very small mark you would be able to expose the cork surface sufficiently, without in any way injuring the helmet? Yes.

10010. Do you think an officer who cannot tell the difference between a cork helmet and a gossamer helmet is a proper person to have to inspect these goods? I do not think any of these officers are what you might call experts in these lines.

10011. I am not talking about experts; an expert is a man who would be able to inform us as to how the helmets were manufactured and the material of which they were made;—but do you think it would be a very difficult matter to tell the difference between cork and gossamer? No; not if the officer had received any instruction with regard to it.

10012. Do you think it is wise to have an officer to inspect these goods when he cannot tell the difference between the cork and the gossamer helmets;—what benefit is to be derived from his inspecting them? Not very much, unless he has some information and understands all about it.

10013. If an officer cannot tell the difference between cork and gossamer, his opinion on helmets would not be of much account? No.

10014. I have here the report of the Court of Inquiry held by Colonel Holborow, Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell, and Major Murray into matters connected with the 7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and also your recommendation upon the report; in your minute, forwarding the report to the Lieutenant-Governor, you most positively assert that it is more than desirable that the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 7th Regiment should be placed upon the reserved list of officers; in clause 3 of your minute you say: "From my own experience of Lieutenant-Colonel Neild, I am of opinion that discipline is scarcely to be expected from any corps under his command. I agree with the Court as to the blame attributable to the Adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, with regard to the unsatisfactory manner in which the books were kept, the more so as he is a permanently-employed officer. As stated by the Court, the Quartermaster (2nd Lieutenant Brignell) 'seems never to have made any serious attempt to fulfil any of his duties'; you say that the Quartermaster has made no serious attempt to fulfil his duty;—is that not a very serious statement? Yes.

10015. I suppose you satisfied yourself that it was warranted? Yes; that is the impression I had on reading the evidence.

10016. You go on to say: "(a) Lieutenant-Colonel Neild should, in my opinion, have been removed from the Military Service in connection with the matters dealt with in my report of 25/4/99, addressed to your Excellency; owing, however, to the clemency of the Government, he was allowed to resume duty (*Correspondence attached*)";—do you remember that portion of your report? Yes.

10017. I suppose you have seen all the papers in connection with this case? Yes; probably all that came from my side. There are, of course, other papers.

10018. Have you seen this minute by Sir Frederick Darley, the Lieutenant-Governor: "I commend the General's recommendation and the report to the serious consideration of the Minister. This is not the first time the affairs of this regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Neild's connection therewith, have come under my notice. I am satisfied some such change as that suggested by the General is absolutely necessary in the interests of the regiment"? Yes.

10019. It is quite in agreement with your own opinion? Yes. I think that is dated last January or February.

10020. *Chairman.*] Yes, 31st January, 1900; would you just listen to this;—you, of course, saw the report of the Board of Inquiry? Yes.

10021. In section 3 of that report the Court say: "The Court find that the administration of the regiment is weak in the extreme. This appears clearly from Major Boam's report, from the constant feuds and bickerings which have prevailed among the officers, and from the indiscriminate enrolling of recruits, a great proportion of whom leave the regiment before they are dismissed recruit drill. The Court find that this is to a large extent due to the appointment to the responsible position of Officer Commanding of a gentleman of no previous military experience, who has shown that he is himself not amenable to discipline, and who appears

appears to lack the tact and judgment necessary to the efficient command of a regiment. The Court are further of opinion that a successful administration of the Regiment is impossible while the present state of disunion exists among the officers";—do you recollect that? Yes.

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10022. Would you take that to reflect upon the Officer Commanding? I should think that it does; about as much as it could.

10023. If you were in the position of the Officer Commanding, could you possibly persuade yourself that the Court made no reference to you whatever? No; I was astonished to see Lieutenant-Colonel Neild's statement to the contrary.

10024. At Question 7972 Colonel Neild says:—

7972. Did you see the recommendations resulting from the inquiry to which I was referring just now? I have become acquainted with them.

7973. Do you know that it was practically recommended that certain officers should be retired? Yes; two officers.

7974. Yourself and the Adjutant? Certainly not! Major Waine and the Quartermaster.

7975. The recommendation was that they should be put on the reserve list? Something of that sort.

7976. Was there not some recommendation in regard to yourself? No recommendation was made as to myself. My name was not mentioned.

Do you not consider that is a quibble. As a matter of fact, Colonel Neild's name is not mentioned, but the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment was mentioned;—it would be purely a quibble for the Officer Commanding the regiment to say that his name was not mentioned? I think that it is open to that objection.

10025. He goes on further:

7977. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have seen the recommendations? I have read every word of them, and very recently. I speak from recent knowledge, and not from my recollection of bygone events.

7978. *Chairman.*] Major-General French gave this evidence:—"Do you consider that the evidence disclosed by the inquiry showed that Colonel Neild was not a fit officer to command the 7th Regiment? It showed that there were certain drawbacks to his being in command."

That was rather a mild answer, was it not? Yes.

10026. You were putting it as mildly as you could? Yes.

10027. Colonel Neild continues: "That is the General's evidence. That is not the report. You asked me just now questions as to the report from the inquiry. You are now quoting the General's impressions of the evidence given";—you took rather a mild impression, did you not? Yes; but, of course, 'my opinion is on record.

10028. Yes; but I am taking the report, and you could not say, looking at this report, that it makes no reference to the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? No; I could not.

10029. Is that regiment still in a condition described in the report? I think that in many respects it is now in a very much better state.

10030. But I mean in regard to the officers? Several of the officers still remain.

10031. Do you think that it would be well, in the interests of the discipline of that regiment, as well as the discipline of the other regiments, that a settlement should be arrived at as quickly as possible? Quite so. I think it is a very serious blow to the discipline of the corps that it has been allowed to drift on for so long without being settled; but, apparently, looking at the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor, this is not the first time that the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment has been recommended for removal from the regiment.

10032. Can you give any explanation why, if this Commanding Officer has on two occasions, apparently after due inquiry, been recommended for retirement, such recommendations have not been complied with? I am afraid that the result has to do with his political position; the military recommendations are clear enough.

10033. You think that if he had not been a Member of Parliament he would have been dealt with long ago? That is the impression I had.

10034. I think Mr. Reid was Premier when the first offence occurred? Yes; quite so.

10035. So that this matter is not confined to one Government? No; I do not wish to say anything about any particular Government.

10036. It is not one Government that is affected? No.

10037. I see here quite a number of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Neild of the 7th Regiment objecting to the decision of the Court, and objecting pretty generally to most things; now I want your opinion on this—or if you can give it as an absolute fact, of course, so much the better,—is it customary when a Board of Inquiry is held on an officer, and that Board arrives at a decision which is endorsed by the Commandant, for the officer whose conduct is in question to start to protest against the Board? No; it would not be in accordance with our notions of military discipline.

10038. Even though he thought he was badly treated, would it not be an act of insubordination for any officer to write to the Civil Head of the Defence Forces, complaining of the action that had been taken? It would be highly improper, according to our views in the regular service; but in the Volunteer Forces, the officers are not always on duty, and are not always subject to discipline. Still, at the same time, it is very injurious to discipline.

10039. Is it not laid down that if you have any objection, what you have to do is to forward it through the Officer Commanding? That is the proper course.

10040. If the Colonel Commanding the 7th or any other regiment had any complaint or grievance, it would be his duty to place it before you? Yes; and if I could not deal with it, I would pass it on to the Minister. No officer has any business to approach the Minister on any military matter.

10041. That is the Regulation, right down to the private in the ranks? Yes.

10042. If a private wanted to lay a complaint, he would have to send it through his captain? Yes.

10043. Even though the complaint were against the captain himself? Yes; unless the captain refused to send it on.

10044. But under ordinary conditions, and unless the captain refused, the privates should send their complaints through him? Yes.

10045. And if a captain had any complaint against the Officer Commanding, he would send it through the Officer Commanding? Yes.

10046. Do you remember anything in connection with Captain Wilkes' case and Colonel Neild? I remember the matter generally. I did not endorse Colonel Neild's action in that matter at all.

10047. Do you remember Colonel Neild holding some of the papers in connection with the case in abeyance for some time? I do not remember.

10048.

- G. A. French. 10048. You are still of the same opinion with regard to the Officer Commanding the 7th Regiment? I am of opinion that there should be a complete change in the officers of the regiment.
- 6 Nov., 1900. 10049. You do not think that we shall ever get proper discipline under the present Officer Commanding? I am afraid not.
10050. Have you noticed any of the letters he has written to the papers lately? I noticed one some weeks ago.
10051. He wrote one, pointing out that you had made a mistake in giving your evidence? He said, I think, that the Court had not found any fault with him.
10052. Is that sort of thing supposed to take place in the Service? No; of course not.
10053. That would really in itself be practically an act of insubordination? Yes.
10054. And the fact that the Officer Commanding could write continually to the papers would naturally lead every other member of the regiment, whether private or officer, to consider that he had the same right? Yes; it is very bad for discipline.
10055. And as a matter of fact, would not every private have the same right as the Officer Commanding has, to criticise his superior officers, or to correct them;—would not the privates have the same right to correct their Lieutenant-Colonel? They might very reasonably imagine so. It is all very injurious to discipline.
10056. Is it not a fact that it is the duty of the officers, especially in regard to discipline, to set a good example to those under him? Quite so.
10057. Mr. Quinn.] You have a paper there in connection with certain instructions from the Colonial Defence Committee? Yes; the paper gives a general idea of the principles on which we should conduct Colonial defence, and it is made clear that the whole of our defence is based upon sea supremacy; if you go beyond that you get into all sorts of difficulty. [*Document put in and marked as Appendix H.*]
10058. Mr. Meagher.] Who constitute that Defence Committee? I do not know; but there is usually an Artillery officer, an Engineer officer, and some others.
10059. With regard to some of the evidence you gave this morning as to the rifles, could you say how many of the rifles you have in the Colony are issued to the Forces? The 303 rifles are nearly all issued to the Forces.
10060. And the Martini-Henry's are in reserve? There are very few indeed of the Martinis out with the troops. I should not think more than 800 or 900. Of course the rifle clubs have some of them.
10061. Could you tell us if the regiment you have been asked about by the Chairman—the 7th Regiment—is armed with the 303 rifle? No; that is just the one that is not.
10062. Is that the only regiment that is not armed with the 303 rifle? I think there are a couple of companies in the 8th Regiment who have not got them.
10063. Is that known as the Irish Regiment? The Irish Regiment have got them; but there are two other companies in the Illawarra District who have not got them.
10064. Do you know that serious complaints have been made against the rifles that the 7th Regiment are armed with? Yes; that was brought before the Court of Inquiry, and they examined the arms, and found no fault with them.
10065. Did you peruse the evidence before that Court of Inquiry? Yes.
10066. Do you know that Adjutant Arthur Holmes gave evidence condemnatory of the condition of these Martini-Henri rifles? Yes; regarding some of them, I think he did. I do not remember the particulars; but I know the Court went and saw the weapons.
10067. Having perused the proceedings before that Court, do you know that Sergeant-Major Norton, now attached to the 3rd Partially-paid Regiment, also gave evidence against those rifles? I do not remember the particulars.
10068. You would not care to swear that he did not? No; it must be ten or twelve months ago since the inquiry was held.
10069. Do you know that Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith gave very condemnatory evidence? I do not remember.
10070. Is Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith a certified armourer? I do not know that he is.
10071. Would you be surprised to know that he is, and that he gave evidence as such? What did he say against the rifles?
10072. That many of them were in an unfit condition to be handled by anyone? Did he mean unclean?
10073. No; he said they were honeycombed? Well, a rifle that is very little used might have that expression used against it, if it were slightly pitted.
10074. But this expression was not used by a civilian, but by an armourer; and if he described a rifle as honeycombed, you would surely regard that as a serious allegation? If the rifle were seriously honeycombed it would be bad; but some people call anything honeycombed when it is a little pitted.
10075. But this was his opinion—that the rifles were not fit for use;—did you read what Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith said? It is very likely I did; but I cannot remember one word of it now.
10076. Do you not remember the positive evidence given on the same subject by Staff Colour-Sergeant Pearce, who is now a sergeant-major with the Imperial Bushmen? I do not remember.
10077. Have you any reason to doubt that Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith was a certified armourer? No.
10078. Do you know him at all? No; I cannot place him.
10079. Do you know that the only evidence in opposition to the testimony I have quoted as to the condition of these rifles was that of Staff Sergeant-Major Clarke? It may be so.
10080. And that the finding of the Court of Inquiry is based on the evidence of Staff-Sergeant Clarke against that of the four men I have referred to, namely, Adjutant Holmes, Sergeant-Major Norton, Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith, and Sergeant Pearce;—with regard to these Martini-Henri rifles, have you ever received any communication from the Ordnance Department in regard to them? In what way?
10081. Have you ever received a statement that showed that 90 per cent. of the Martini-Henri rifles in the country were honeycombed or cut? I do not remember the statement. Of course, a lot of these rifles have been for twelve or fourteen years in use, and no doubt some of them are faulty.
10082. But has not the Ordnance Department communicated with you to the effect that 90 per cent. of the Martini rifles are either honeycombed or cut? I do not recollect anything of the sort.
10083. You would have no difficulty in ascertaining if you had a communication to that effect from the Ordnance Department? No.
10084. I suppose that if a man had held the position of Quartermaster-Sergeant in a Volunteer Corps, you would have no difficulty in ascertaining if he were a certified armourer? No.
- 10085.



10085. Is it usual for men shooting with Martinis, as against '303 rifles, to be allowed a large handicap? *G. A. French.* They give a slight handicap. I think that in seven rounds they get one point at 500 yards.
10086. *Chairman.*] I think that some of the riflemen made the possible score with the Martini-Henry the 6 Nov., 1900. other day.
10087. *Mr. Meagher.*] Then, according to that, the Martini-Henry is just as good as the '303 rifles? I think there is mighty little difference up to 600 yards, but after that distance the new rifle gets the pull.
10088. Do you shoot beyond 600 yards in these tests? Yes; up to 800 or 900 yards in some cases.
10089. May I take it that at 700 and 800 yards there would be a handicap allowed to men using the Martini-Henry rifle? I think they are allowed three points at 800 yards, but these arrangements are made by the Rifle Association, and I am not certain about it.
10090. In your annual report you have one portion dealing with the shooting capacity of the various Regiments? Yes.
10091. In dealing with the proficiency of shooting do you make any allowance in your report for the record made by Volunteer regiments armed with the Martini-Henry rifles as against those armed with the '303? I do not think anything of the sort has been done—the Volunteers have only had the '303 rifle lately.
10092. Are they referred to in your last report? I think the scores of all the regiments are in the report, but Major Boam does that part of the work.
10093. If at 800 yards three points are allowed as a handicap to men using Martinis, do you think it would be fair to take their performances as a criterion without giving them a handicap? Yes; because people who understand anything about the subject know that the men armed with the Martinis are at a disadvantage, and judge accordingly.
10094. You remember that in connection with that Court of Inquiry one of the questions that the Court was asked to investigate was the small number of entries from the 7th Regiment for the Defence Forces Rifle Meeting? Yes.
10095. And that particular regiment was armed with Martini-Henrys? Yes.
10096. Some of which you admit were in a bad condition? I think that all the Volunteer regiments had the Martini rifles then.
10097. But not the Partially-paid? No; they have had the '303 rifle for some time.
10098. This Defence Force meeting was promoted by yourself? It was promoted for shooting on service lines and conditions.
10099. It had nothing to do with the Rifle Association? No.
10100. And that meeting having been promoted by yourself it was your desire to make it as big a success as possible—naturally? Yes.
10101. When the meeting took place, was it merely a private one, or was it recognised by the Government? It was recognised by the Government. They gave a considerable sum towards it.
10102. Is it true that the Government did not recognise it until six weeks after the meeting? In what way.
10103. In the way of an official notification in the *Gazette*;—the meeting was held in the first week in April? We held the meeting immediately after the camp, when the men came from there.
10104. And the official notification of the existence of such an Association did not appear until the end of May? I do not remember the particulars.
10105. Have you any doubt that it was not officially recognised by the Government until nearly two months afterwards? It is quite possible; I do not remember.
10106. Was there any friction about that meeting between the Old Rifle Association and yourself? I do not think there was any in regard to the meeting.
10107. Had you any communication with the Government during the interval which elapsed between the holding of the meeting and the notification regarding the Association in the *Gazette*? I do not remember anything about it.
10108. *Chairman.*] Do you not remember being present with the Colonial Treasurer when a deputation interviewed him representing the National Rifle Association? Yes; was that about that time?
10109. Yes; do you not remember saying some pretty strong things about some of them? Very likely.
10110. Do you not remember calling them pot-hunters? I do not think I did on that occasion.
10111. Oh, yes; did you not say there was a man present in the room who had won £100 in prizes? Yes, I recollect that.
10112. What were the facts in connection with that particular gentleman—had it not taken him sixteen years to win that money? He won the money in one year, as far as I know.
10113. Would you be surprised to learn that it took him sixteen years to win that £100? Perhaps, on the same principle that it takes a doctor to make a guinea.
10114. Would you be surprised to learn that this £100 in prizes extended over sixteen years? I think there must be a mistake, as I do not think I ever knew that statement to be contradicted, and it could have been very easily questioned at the time.
10115. Do you not remember that about ten members of that deputation jumped to their feet to contradict that statement? No.
10116. I have a very vivid recollection of it? It is a very easy matter to find out.
10117. *Mr. Meagher.*] You are not prepared to swear that this association of yours was not officially recognised by the Government six weeks after the Rifle Meeting closed, and that the *Government Gazette* notice appeared at the end of May, whilst the meeting was held at the beginning of April? No.
10118. Was there any obligation on any regiment to attend at any meeting of what was a semi-private association, which was not officially recognised by the Government? There was no legal obligation on any of them.
10119. There is no obligation in the ordinary way upon Volunteer regiments to attend? There is this obligation, that they ought to show an interest in rifle shooting under Service conditions.
10120. But they were showing it by shooting at the meetings of the Rifle Association? But those matches were not shot under Service conditions.
10121. But they were shooting at that meeting? I do not think they shot much at either.
10122. Was there any obligation to compel any Volunteer regiment to attend any such meeting as yours;—supposing that Colonel Roberts, ran one meeting, or Colonel Taunton ran another, was there any obligation upon the Volunteer regiments to take an interest in those matches? No; but they would show very little interest in their work if they did not.
- 10123.

- G. A. French. 10123. At any rate, there was one regiment that did not turn up, and that was the 7th? I think a few of them did.
- 6 Nov., 1900. 10124. There was such a few that you thought it necessary to make it one of the charges against them that they were not showing sufficient interest in your association? My charge was that they did not take an interest in a matter of that sort.
10125. However, this particular Board was asked to inquire why this regiment did not take part in sufficient numbers in a semi-private association meeting? You can scarcely call it a semi-private association.
- I am simply distinguishing it from the National Association, which has been in existence for a number of years as a public association, and has been, apparently, very well administered.
- Chairman.*] It is the second largest association in the Empire.
10126. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you think that it was a fair thing to ask these men of the 7th Regiment to shoot with honeycombed rifles against men armed with the '303 rifles? There was no reason why they should not; their rifles were as good as other peoples. I do not call this meeting a semi-private meeting at all; it was essentially a military meeting.
10127. Is it held every year? The next year there was no camp, and we were not able to hold a meeting; but it will be held again, and there is money on the Estimates for it.
10128. That was your first meeting and your last until you meet again, and that may be in the dim and distant future? We could not hold a meeting this year because of a great number of the troops being away.
10129. But the old National Rifle Association has gone on swimmingly every year, in spite of the troops being away? Yes; but this association simply exists in order to hold a match immediately after the annual camp, when the men are here.
10130. At your association meeting, held immediately after the camp, were not men in the Partially-paid Forces brought down from the Rookwood camp at 8s. a day and rations to shoot at your meeting? There may have been a few on the last day.
10131. Were not men in the Partially-paid Forces brought down to your semi-private meeting and paid 8s. a day? Some of them came on the last day of this military meeting—I refuse to call it a semi-private meeting.
10132. Will you swear that at your military meeting—as you term it—the men of the Partially-paid Forces were not brought from Rookwood and paid 8s. per day and their rations? I think it is likely that on the last day there might have been a few.
10133. I do not care whether it was the first or last day? It was the breaking-up day.
10134. Were the men brought down and paid 8s. per day to shoot? Some of the men who were in the camp on the last day did come.
10135. Will you swear that the men did not get paid 8s. per day? I would not swear.
10136. In the course of military inquiries, as a rule, you are not often assisted by counsel? No.
10137. I remember being connected with the case of Captain Close, whose conduct was the subject of a military inquiry at the Victoria Barracks? That was before my time.
10138. As a rule, however, you are not represented? No.
10139. What possessed you to employ a barrister at this particular Court of Inquiry into the affairs of the 7th Regiment;—at whose suggestion was it done? I think it was the President of the Court who suggested it.
10140. Had you not Major Savage or someone to represent you;—was there not someone from the Military Forces to represent you? I do not know that the General would wish to be represented at the Court of Inquiry; he would desire to keep away from it.
10141. Do not the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry disclose the fact that one of the charges against the 7th Regiment was that its members did not show up at this rifle meeting of yours? I do not know that it was put in the form of a charge.
10142. Well, one of the allegations against them? It was simply brought forward to show how little interest they took in military matters.
10143. Eventually a barrister was employed to probe that question? I think that barrister was employed to assist either side.
10144. Do you not know that Mr. Edmunds conducted a very long examination on this very issue? He may have.
10145. You say that you did not engage Mr. Edmunds in the first instance? No; I think the first representation as to the desirability of employing a barrister came from the President of the Court.
10146. What fees did Mr. Edmunds receive a day for his services? I do not know.
10147. Do you know how many days he was there? No.
10148. You say you did not employ him? No; of course, any employment such as that must have been directed by the Crown.
10149. Then you have no conception of what Mr. Edmunds' services cost in this inquiry? Not the slightest.
10150. With reference to the rifles in store, is there a proper supply of accoutrements for them? There is a certain amount; but not such as one would like—a great many of them are very old.
10151. Is it not a fact that the new Company of Irish Rifles at Newcastle could not be supplied with accoutrements? Quite likely. Do you mean any accoutrements or the special accoutrements that they want?
10152. I am referring to accoutrements directly connected with the arms, not with the dress? It is quite possible; I know we are very short of them.
10153. Do you think it is a very nice thing to have rifles without accoutrements when men are liable to be called on active service? The rifle and ammunition are the main points; but, of course, we should have accoutrements, too. We cannot, however, have everything with limited means.
10154. Is it not a fact that even now, one of the metropolitan regiments, or part of one, is paraded without bayonets because there are no bolts and bayonet-frogs for their use? It is quite possible.
10155. Do you think that that is an advanced state of things? Of course not.
10156. The bayonet has come in very handy in South Africa? Yes.
10157. Is it not a fact that in some of the Forces here, which you have personally inspected—in one of the regiments—the men carry their cartridges in their pockets because they have no pouches? What sort of cartridges—ball cartridges?

10158. I do not care what sort of cartridges? I do not see why they should have cartridges at an inspection. G. A. French.  
6 Nov., 1900.
10159. Is it not usual to supply pouches? Certainly; if you have them.
10160. When the men have to carry cartridges, and have no pouches, is it not a very improper thing for them to put them in their pockets? Yes; if they want to have cartridges with them.
10161. If they were on active service they would require something besides the gun? Yes.
10162. Do you not think it would be very inconvenient for the men to have to carry their ammunition in their pockets? It is preferable that they should have the fullest equipment.
10163. Has your attention been called to the fact that a regiment paraded with the cartridges in the pockets of the men? No.
10164. Not the 7th Regiment? I do not know of it.
10165. Is the ball cartridge issued to the Volunteer regiments sound? The '303 ammunition is of the very best quality, and, as I told you, about 80 per cent. of the Martini-Henry ammunition is alright.
10166. You have read the report of that Court of Inquiry into the 7th Regiment? Yes.
10167. Do you know that in the course of that inquiry it was disclosed that the Ordnance Department took back 24,000 rounds of ammunition from the 7th Regiment because it was absolutely unfit for use? We withdrew a lot.
10168. Was it not clearly shown that in one regiment alone 24,000 rounds were returned to the Department and classed as unfit for use and dangerous? Quite likely. I do not remember reading of that; but we withdrew a large quantity.
10169. Have any of the Volunteer regiments a medical officer? Some of them have; but, as a rule, the medical officers form a separate staff.
10170. Which Volunteer regiments have medical officers attached to them? The Australian Horse had, and, I think, the 2nd Regiment also.
10171. The biggest Volunteer regiment, comprising nearly 1,000 men—the 7th Regiment—had no medical officer? They have not 1,000 men; only 600.
10172. Were there not over 900 men paraded recently? No; about 500 men paraded out of 630. It so happens that nearly all the regiments comprise 600 men and a band of thirty.
10173. Do you know that neither the Australian Rifles nor the St. George's Rifles have a medical officer? The medical officers should not be with the regiments under the present system.
10174. Do you approve of hundreds of Volunteers going out without the attendance of a medical officer? The medical officers form a separate Staff, and they are attached to any corps, as may be required. The Lancers have a doctor of their own under the old system.
10175. Has it been brought under your notice personally that the whole of the equipment—such as water-bottles, valises, leggings, and mess-tins, and the like—issued to the Australian Rifles and the St. George's Rifles have been in use for the Partially-paid Forces, and have been returned to the store as past use? They may have been in use; but I would not say that they are past use.
10176. Did you not last year order the use of haversacks for the Volunteer regiments to take their kits into camp because their valises were not fit for use? There was no camp last year.
10177. Well, the year before;—did you give an order for the issue of haversacks? I think they should have haversacks, anyhow.
10178. Was it because of the valises being unfit for use? I do not think so.
10179. Has any attempt been made to remedy the faulty equipment of the Volunteer Forces that I have referred to in regard to the want of pouches and bayonets? It is gradually being improved.
10180. Can you say, in regard to the condition of the waterproof sheets, whether those issued to the Forces are useful for the purposes for which they are designed? They were; but I daresay they have been knocked about.
10181. *Chairman.*] You admit that waterproof sheets are necessary? Yes.
10182. On active service as well as in camp? Yes.
10183. *Mr. Meagher.*] Are you aware that some of these waterproof sheets were eleven years in stock before they were issued? I should not think they had been as long as that in stock.
10184. Some of these sheets were issued to the men going away to South Africa? Indeed, I was not aware of that.
10185. You would be quite aware that a sheet that had been kept that number of years in stock would not be in a satisfactory condition—that the rubber would be liable to crack? Yes; in a hot climate, I should think, it would be.
10186. *Chairman.*] There was a case of a man in Newcastle who lost his eye in a sham fight;—I have had a look at the papers in connection with it, and I might ask you some questions about it to-morrow? Yes; I remember the case.
10187. *Mr. Wilks.*] Is the Torpedo Corps under your jurisdiction—I mean the men who man the torpedo boats? No; Captain Hixson has control of them.
10188. *Chairman.*] I see that Colonel Neild states that you had his commission as colonel dated back some considerable time? The Army List will show the exact date.
10189. So that on paper he was a Lieutenant-Colonel much longer than he really was? Of course, that regiment was formed, and there would be a vacancy into which he might be waiting to step.
10190. He was first appointed captain, and then major, and then lieutenant-colonel? Yes.
10191. He says that his commission was dated back to the date of his examination as major? There is no separate examination for a lieutenant-colonel in the Volunteer Forces. He would not be appointed as lieutenant-colonel until he had passed as major.
10192. But you dated his commission as lieutenant-colonel to the date of his passing his examination for major? He was probably holding the position of lieutenant-colonel when he passed as major, owing to the vacancy in the regiment.
10193. Do you not think these sudden and rapid promotions are very objectionable? Yes; of course, we have been rather pressed for officers. When I came here there were not 300 volunteers, and now there are 3,000, and many officers have jumped into their positions.
10194. Has it ever occurred to you that perhaps it might be more satisfactory if an officer, before he got a commission at all, should serve a certain time in the ranks, having the right to rise to the position of Colour-sergeant; and, if he shows special adaptability for the work, right on to the higher grades;—you would be sure of your man? It would be a very good idea; but, of course, one great objection is that there is such great expense involved to the men when they are promoted to be officers.
- 10195.

- G. A. French. 10195. Do you not think that could be remedied? It has my sympathy.  
 6 Nov., 1900. 10196. Do you not know that there are men who have held the positions of captain, and who have had to resign their rank and go back to the position of sergeant? I think such cases are very rare.  
 10197. I know of a couple of cases; I daresay that it does not occur very often, because it is not very often that a ranker—until late years—could get a commission? There is a fair proportion of commissions given to rankers; but I think they are very often declined by men in the ranks, because they could not pay their way. I recollect some years ago a very hard case. A man was given a commission; but could not pay his way, and he was gazetted out of the Forces, whereas if he had remained in the ranks, he would have been entitled to a pension in a year or two.

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,  
MR. QUINN,

MR. MEAGHER,  
MR. WILKS.

RICHARD SLEATH, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., recalled and further examined:—

- G. A. French. 10198. *Chairman.*] I think there was some information that you were asked to bring with you this morning? Yes; I was first asked to inquire whether Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith was a certified armorer. I find that he has gone through the armorer's course of instruction. He is not what you would call an armorer-sergeant—a man competent to take a rifle to pieces, and make repairs, and that sort of thing—but he has not had a course of instruction in armory work. The next question was as to whether the Ordnance Department had reported that 90 per cent. of the Martini-Henry rifles were honeycombed or cut. I understand from Colonel Roberts that such a report has been made; but that the arms are serviceable. The term honeycombed is a technical expression. If a rifle is badly honeycombed the barrel would probably have to be replaced; but from that point down to slightly honeycombed it would be of little consequence.  
 7 Nov., 1900. 10199. *Mr. Meagher.*] Where would you draw the line;—what would be the effect of firing from a honeycombed-rifle? It is all a question of degree. If a rifle is badly honeycombed the flight of the bullet might be seriously affected.  
 10200. *Mr. Quinn.*] It would have some effect on the rifling in the barrel, and would cut into the bullets? Yes, to some extent—honeycombing is simply the rust eating into the barrel.  
 10201. That destroys the grooves to a slight extent? Yes. If the honeycombing is bad it will affect the flight of the bullet; but there is bad honeycombing down to slight honeycombing—varying degrees. If a barrel is badly honeycombed it might have to be replaced; but if it were only slightly honeycombed it would not interfere materially with the serviceable character of the weapon. If a strict armorer sees a little speck of rust he might mark a rifle as honeycombed; but that would be only very slightly honeycombed.  
 10202. Is the honeycombing of these rifles that were reported upon by the Ordnance Department of such extent as to effect the efficiency of the weapons? No; they are still serviceable, and they are still fit to issue, although, of course, some of them are very old, having been issued since 1885.  
 10203. *Mr. Meagher.*] Ninety per cent. of these Martini rifles are honeycombed, according to the report of the Ordnance Department? Yes; but they are still serviceable. The next information that I was asked for was to bring a list of officers who have not passed the examination for their ranks. I understood that the Committee asked Major Boam to prepare this list, and he has had it prepared for some time. Of course, there are a considerable number of officers on this list; but the Committee will see that there are good reasons, in nearly all cases, why the examination has not yet been passed.  
 [List handed in and marked *Appendix J.*]  
 10204. *Chairman.*] Has not Major Parrot passed his examination as major? Apparently not. He has been a major for a good while. These engineers are capable men in many cases, and a man may be an excellent engineer without having passed an examination for promotion. He may be very good as a professional man, and he usually gets credit for it.  
 10205. Of course, those men who have commissions, and who have gone to South Africa, have had no chance to be examined and passed? No.  
 10206. I see the name of P. F. Meagher, of the 8th Regiment;—do you know anything about him? I think he is an officer who has been lately appointed.  
 10207. Take the case of Sir George Dibbs, who is mentioned here? Is he mentioned there—I should not think he would be asked to undergo an examination. He has not passed any examination at all, and I do not think we would ask him.  
 10208. One would naturally think not; but, after all, there is a certain course of procedure laid down, and I suppose that even Sir George Dibbs, with all his good qualities, is subject to that course of procedure? I think there is always a little margin left to the Commandant.  
 10209. *Mr. Quinn.*] If there is a margin, I think that is a case in which the discretion ought to be exercised? Yes.  
 10210. *Chairman.*] I should think so too; by the way, in connection with the case that came before the courts—the case of Byrnes *versus* Dibbs—of course, Sir George Dibbs only appeared as Commanding Officer of the Regiment? Yes.  
 10211. Was your attention drawn to that case at all? Yes; but that was a case under the Volunteer Act, for the Commanding Officer to deal with; he has to run the whole thing for himself.  
 10212. Do you not think that that was rather a rough case? I daresay the man had some ground for complaint, but I would not like to go into that point. It was dealt with by the Court.  
 10213. He was upheld by the Court, but on appeal to the Full Court the case was quashed? Have you ever come across Byrnes yourself? I do not know; does he come from Queensland?  
 10214. Yes? Then I do know him.  
 10215. He seems rather an enthusiast in military matters, and I think he has a couple of sons who have gone to South Africa—one in the Army Medical Corps and one in some other corps;—of course, you have nothing at all to do with that case? No; it is purely a case between the man and his own Commanding Officer.  
 10216.

10216. Do you know anything at all about the clothing factory in London in connection with the Military Stores supply? You mean the Army Clothing Factory; I was over it a good many years ago, but I have no recent knowledge of it. G. A. French.  
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10217. Was that a Government institution? Yes; that is not merely a factory for the manufacture of clothing, with all the latest machinery, but they take things in there from the contractors, and subject them to the very closest examination by experts. You will see them there pulling the soles of boots to pieces, and making the very closest examination by experts, such as there ought to be.

10218. Mr. G. Fleetwood Wilson is the director? Just now; but they generally have an army officer at the head of it.

10219. I think one of your staff rather startled the Committee by assuring them that there was no such place in existence? Indeed, it has been in existence a great many years to my knowledge.

10220. The officer informed the Committee that it was only a place for distributing? It does that as well as manufacture; unless there has been some great change, they manufacture on a very large scale.

10221. I have an article here from Cassell's "Saturday Journal," in 1887, describing this factory as the biggest tailoring dépôt in the world? Yes; they have knives there that cut out fifty pairs of trousers right off, and all the latest machinery for the manufacture of clothing.

10222. I only ask you about this because one of your staff was good enough to inform the Committee that it was entirely a mistake to suppose that it was a factory where they made clothes, and that it was purely a distributing centre. Personally, what do you think with regard to the Government having a factory to make the uniforms themselves? I am quite in favour of it. When I was in Queensland we used to manufacture our own clothing, but that, of course, was on a small scale, and we had to take the pay-sheet of the clothing factory in Pimlico and multiply it by three, in order to make the wages approximate to the prices here. The expense of manufacturing on a small scale is, of course, also relatively much larger than when you are carrying on large operations, but Federated Australia should certainly manufacture its own military clothing.

10223. But, on principle, you entirely favour the idea? Yes; I like the idea of manufacturing and having experts to examine everything very thoroughly. That is where we are so weak—we have no experts.

10224. You are rather in favour of having everything in connection with the army done within itself, where possible? Yes, where possible; but I am particularly strong about the ammunition being made by the Government. There is not much importance attached to it if a man does get at you a bit in regard to clothing, but if a contractor supplies bad ammunition it is a very serious matter. There is always a temptation on the part of the contractor to make more money than he would be entitled to under the legitimate carrying out of his contract.

10225. *Mr. Quinn.*] Should we not also make our big gun ammunition? Yes; a certain amount. You might make the shell cases and so on.

10226. *Chairman.*] That would not be such a very difficult affair? No, very simple; but making guns runs into enormous works.

10227. But they made one at Kimberley? Yes, I know; but I do not know what that gun was capable of doing.

10228. *Mr. Quinn.*] You do not know how many rounds it would stand? No; besides, I did not know how they ever rifled the gun, unless they had a lot of fine plant there.

10229. *Chairman.*] It looks all right? But did you notice whether it was properly rifled.

10230. No, I did not? Well, that is the point. A smooth-bore gun is not at all difficult to make, but a rifled cannon is another matter.

10231. I may say that the Kimberley people wanted to retain the gun, but the Imperial Authorities took it away for use? Yes, I did not know that; they must have had a splendid lot of mechanics at Kimberley. Oh, yes; they have a very fair engineering shop there. The unfortunate man who practically made the gun and all the tools that were necessary was killed.

10232. *Mr. Quinn.*] Has that new field battery that was ordered arrived here yet? Yes.

10233. What type of gun is it? Fifteen-pounders, with a spade attachment to take the recoil.

10234. Are those similar to the "A" Battery guns? Yes; with the addition of that attachment. The spade attachment could be fixed to the guns of "A" Battery.

10235. This is the latest pattern of field-gun? The very latest. Later than anything in South Africa.

10236. Are you satisfied with the work done by "A" Battery in South Africa? Unfortunately they have had nothing to do; they were the best unit sent to South Africa.

10237. *Chairman.*] It was unfortunate that they did not have a better chance, but someone has to do the washing-up.

10238. *Mr. Quinn.*] Have you any idea when "A" Battery will be sent back here? No; as far back as September last, I asked that the "A" Battery should be sent back in time for the Commonwealth celebrations if possible.

10239. You have not heard yet whether your request will be complied with? No.

10240. Is Colonel Smith returning with the Battery? Yes; he will be returning with them.

10241. I notice by a statement in the papers that Sir William Lyne expects 20,000 troops will take part in the Commonwealth celebration proceedings in the Domain;—do you know where they are to come from? I do not know what 20,000 troops would do in the Domain; they could guard the line of route, and that is all there would be for them to do. 12,000 men is my highest estimate of those who are likely to take part in the celebrations. I do not know how many are coming from the other Colonies. We have 8,500 men; there will be 1,000 Imperial troops, and 100 Indian troops, making a total of 9,600, and I do not suppose there will be more than 1,000 or 2,000 from the other Colonies.

10242. *Chairman.*] Some may come from Canada? There may be a few; but my highest estimate is 12,000.

10243. *Mr. Quinn.*] It is proposed to get some from America;—do you think we shall get those too? We shall have to be very quick about it. We might get a few from San Francisco or the Philippines. The vessels that come down from the Philippines for stores might bring a company or two, and I daresay they would not object to the change.

10244. *Chairman.*] With regard to "A" Battery, are you in a position to say how Colonel Smith is looked upon as an artillery officer? Oh, yes; I know all about him. He was my staff officer in India, and he is one of the best artillery officers in the service.

G. A. French. 10245. You would not be surprised to hear that he is looked upon as one of the best artillery officers—among the first few—in the service? No, I would not; I know that he has enjoyed a high reputation for many years.

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10246. I asked you, because I heard when I was in South Africa, that he was considered one of the three or four first men in the service? Yes; that is why I got him here.

10247. Do you know that he could have had the appointments that afterwards fell to Colonel Long? Yes; Colonel Smith's name was put forward, and it was arranged that he was to have the appointment, but at that time he was only a captain, and they wanted an officer of more seniority, and Colonel Smith was put out of it.

10248. *Mr. Quinn.*] What number of our troops do you expect will be back from South Africa in time for the Commonwealth celebrations? I cannot tell you. We hear that 700 Australians are coming back; but I do not know what proportion of them will be our men; we get very little information from South Africa.

10249. We do not seem to know where Colonel Mackay, with his Bushmen, is now? I have not heard much about them lately, but they have got to the front, and have done some good work all the same.

10250. *Chairman.*] By the way, did you read the report in the papers in regard to Colonel Airey;—are you inclined to credit it? I had the extract cut out, and sent it to South Africa, and asked for further information.

10251. You would not like it to be true? I should not.

10252. Still it has been published in one of the leading London papers? Yes; the *London Times*.

10253. Sometimes they do go wrong, but generally speaking they are fairly correct? Yes.

10254. I think it would be a most deplorable thing if it were true? I hope not.

10255. Did you make any inquiries about that Newcastle man that I spoke of yesterday who lost his eye through an accident? Yes; I know the circumstances of that case, and I recommended that as an act of grace, he might be given a certain amount.

10256. But have you read the report of that inquiry;—it does not put the blame on him? The report of the Court was against the man.

10257. I do not think so? Yes.

10258. Your report is very much against him? My report is based on the other report.

10259. No; I have gone through the report, and the report says that the officer was responsible, because he did not give the word of command—did not give the instruction that he should have given. It does not say that there was any blame attachable to the man, but it rather blames the officer. It is not a matter of very great importance, as regards this inquiry; I admit that at once? As far as I remember the case, from the report of the Court, I had to come to the conclusion that the man was a good deal to blame; but as he had lost the use of an eye, I recommended the Government to give him a small amount of money, and I believe they did.

10260. I would like you to read over that report of the inquiry again, because I think that, somehow, you may come to a different conclusion. I have read over the report, and I cannot see anything in it that would justify your report, although you seem very positive about it? It was all submitted to the Minister, and I think he agreed with me.

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. MEAGHER,

MR. WILKS.

MR. QUINN,

RICHARD SLEATH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Francis Hixson called and examined:—

F. Hixson. 10261. *Chairman.*] You are Captain of the Naval Brigade? I am Captain Commanding the Local Naval Forces.

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10262. I think the Committee are desirous of getting some information from you with regard to the Naval Forces so that in their report they may be able to refer to that branch of the defences of the Colony. There have been some references already made here to the armament of your Forces;—are you under the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces, or would you kindly explain the position in which you stand? I stand, in reference to the Governor, in precisely the same position as the Major-General. I am independent of him, unless I join him in the field, and then, in accordance with the Naval and Military regulations, I submit to him and obey his orders in every respect.

10263. Is it a fact that you have been somewhat handicapped by the want of a ship for training purposes and the want of more modern ordnance? That is so.

10264. It is a rather serious handicap, I suppose? It is certainly a serious handicap, because my men are mostly, if not all, accustomed to ship work, and therefore the proper place for them to display their energy and knowledge is on board ship.

10265. Training on board ship is practically necessary for the Naval Brigade? Yes. I may mention that a very large proportion of our men join us after leaving the Royal Navy. At the same time they get rusty and want brushing up periodically.

10266. I suppose that in the Navy as in everything else advances are always being made in regard to armament, and that new patterns of guns are always coming into use? Perhaps more so in the Navy than in any other branch of the service.

10267. *Mr. Quinn.*] We had an illustration of that in Ladysmith? Yes, the “handy man” generally comes in.

10268. *Chairman.*] Have you tried to make any arrangement with the Admiral on the Station with regard to supplying a ship for training purposes? I have made personal overtures to different Admirals to see if it were possible to utilise for our purposes the Imperial ships that are laid up here, but I have been met with the statement that these ships are only partially New South Wales ships, that they are Federal ships, and that there would be jealousy on the part of the other colonies if we had the exclusive use of them here in Sydney.

10269. Just so; with regard to the latest pattern of guns, I understand that the Naval Authorities have a number of spare guns here? I believe the Imperial Naval Authorities have.

10270.



10270. Have you approached them to see if you could secure the use of their guns for drill purposes? Those guns are not fit for shore work; they are ship guns. F. Hixson.  
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10271. Still, they have used the 4·7 Naval guns in field work recently? Yes; they have disarmed the ships and put the guns on shore, and made excellent use of them, but we have no shore mountings for these guns such as they had for the 4·7 guns in South Africa.
10272. But it would not be a difficult matter to arrange for mountings? No; it could be done.
10273. Do you think that it would tend to make your Forces more efficient if you had the use of a ship and some of the newest patterns of gun? Decidedly so.
10274. I suppose that, after all, training with old obsolete guns is not very good for men who may be called upon to handle new and modern weapons? Not very good. Of course training is desirable to discipline the men and keep things together, but it is not fair to put any men against an enemy unless they have the most modern guns that can be procured.
10275. And in order to use such guns effectively they require to be used to them? Yes, to be accustomed to them. I may mention that we get men out of the Navy almost weekly—monthly, at all events. There is a system in the Navy under which the men may, after ten years' service, claim their discharges, and, as a rule, the men do claim that privilege, and come to us when they get ashore here.
10276. Are all your Forces located in Sydney, or have you some at Newcastle? We have a company at Newcastle.
10277. Those are the only two places at which your Force was located? They have lately established a company at Kogarah, but they are not fully organised yet.
10278. But the company still exists at Newcastle? Yes; but at present several of the Newcastle men are in China, and many men from Sydney also.
10279. With regard to the torpedo boats, you have seen it stated that some of the appliances are pretty obsolete? Quite obsolete.
10280. Some of the electric batteries and that sort of thing have been in existence for many years? Yes; they are mostly obsolete. All our weapons, I may say, are obsolete. They practically want replacing with modern appliances. I may mention that there was a meeting of Naval Commandants in Melbourne last year to take up the general question of reorganising the Naval Forces of the Colonies in view of federation.
10281. I desire to ask you a question, and I want you to clearly understand that it is purely on the principle of the thing that I am questioning you: do you think it would be advisable to periodically get a Royal Navy man out here, in a position equivalent to that of an Adjutant of the Military Forces, so that we might give our Forces the benefit of the very latest drill and organisation, and make them acquainted with the most modern armament;—do you think it would be an advisable course to pursue to bring out an officer of that kind from time to time? I think it would be advisable; but I may point out that it would be of no use having the latest type of naval man out here unless we have the latest kind of gun and appliances. If we can drive our own carriage here it is all that is possible for us to do; and it will be almost useless having a man thoroughly acquainted with the latest drill and organisation unless we have the armament and appliances in keeping with the instruction he is able to impart.
10282. There is no doubt about that; but I mean that we should also get the latest armament;—do you think it would be advisable to get a man out from time to time—I do not mean to have the one man continually? I think so. I might hand in the report of the Naval Conference I spoke about, as that embodies my views and that of the Naval Commandants of various Colonies. [*Report handed in and marked Appendix K.*]
10283. If you had the latest type of armament and appliances I suppose your Forces would naturally increase, if it were thought desirable to increase their strength? Yes; and I may point out that the true defence of these Colonies is by means of ship and not by shore armament.
10284. I think that is pretty well admitted—that at least is the first line of defence? Yes; therefore I should advocate our getting the latest thing in ships and ships' appliances, and then we should require the latest men to instruct us.
10285. We have got a rather extensive coast line, if we are going to defend it from the shore? That is so. Some very smart things have been done in history by menacing a certain place like Sydney, and then, after drawing the Defence Forces to the point menaced, taking the ships some 200 miles away, say, and allowing troops to land at a point where the country is clear.
10286. *Mr. Quinn.*] But the ships could not go overland? No; I do not mean that troops will be landed at Bathurst, but I mean at some other point on the coast. The probability is that the chief port would be menaced in the first instance, and that the ships would sail away and land their troops somewhere else.
10287. But the moment we got them off their ships, do you not think we could deal with them? Oh, yes; if they were foolish enough to come ashore. I would like to have a shot at them if they came to my door, and many others would do the same.
10288. *Chairman.*] What is about the strength of your Naval Forces? 573 last year, but on the present Estimates 608.
10289. And your Forces consist of what is known as the Naval Brigade and the Naval Artillery Volunteers? Yes; and a few permanent men in the torpedo branch of the service.
10290. So that your suggestion is that it is highly necessary for the efficiency of the local Naval Forces that we should have the latest thing in ships and armament? Most certainly.
10291. And you think, if you had these, it would be an incentive for more men to join your Naval Forces? We could double the Forces to-morrow, or within the next month, if I were allowed to do so; but it is a matter of money.
10292. But I suppose that it is not very satisfactory to old Navy men to join a force that has not got guns or armament or a ship of modern pattern? No; it would be most unsatisfactory. There is nothing to make men dissatisfied or cause them to grumble more than a thing of that kind.
10293. Especially those men from the Royal Navy, who have had training with more modern weapons? Quite so.
10294. Can you tell us anything about that gun that went off at Pinchgut? No, I cannot. That place was in my jurisdiction, but since I have been superannuated as President of the Marine Board, I have had nothing to do with it. I understand, however, that certain persons landed in the night-time and loaded this gun, and brought a fuse with a slow match, lighted the slow match, and took their departure; then, within a reasonable time after they left, the gun went off.
10295. But did not they hoist the Boer colours? I do not know anything about that. 10296,

- F. Hixson. 10296. *Mr. Quinn.*] Have you any theory as to the identity of the people who were responsible for that? Not the slightest. I met the custodian of the fort, and he told me what I have told you, but he distinctly said he could find no trace whatever of the perpetrators of the act.
- 8 Nov., 1900. 10297. Was there not somebody constantly there? There is only one man who takes charge of the light. This man lights the lantern at sunset, and takes an occasional look at it during the night, but he does not keep on watch during the whole time.
10298. But are there not military men stationed there? No, there is only the one man.
10299. But we have quite a number of men, and we do not know where to put them? But these numbers of men are partially paid only, and their services are not continually available.
10300. But we have 1,000 permanent men? Yes, artillerymen.
10301. Do you not think it would be advisable to station a few of them to protect these guns? I think it would be making much of the affair.
10302. But I mean with regard to the general defences? The old guns at Port Denison are completely obsolete and deserted; they are all round-shot muzzle loaders, and it is less expensive to let them remain there than to shift them about; if you got them ashore you would not know what to do with them.
10303. Would it be possible for a high-spirited party, such as we read of in Captain Marryatt's *Midshipman Easy*, to let off one of our coast defence guns with the same facility? I presume not, there are sentries over all the batteries along the coast. This battery at Fort Denison is quite obsolete, but the guns that would be utilised for service are all properly protected.
10304. *Mr. Meagher.*] I suppose you attach no more importance to that affair of the gun on Fort Denison than you would to the letting off of the gun at Governor Burke's statue in the Domain? Just about the same; if anything I should be more angry if they were to tamper with that Russian gun at Governor Burke's statue than at what happened over at Fort Denison; I was a little angry over that though.
10305. With regard to this conference that you had in Melbourne with the Commandants of the other Colonies, of course you have paid some attention to the position of the Naval Forces in the other Colonies? Yes.
10306. Do you know that in South Australia they are fairly well equipped? Yes; a little more so than any of the other Colonies. Their ship the "Protector" is now in China.
10307. *Chairman.*] She is on her way back? I hope my men will also be on their way back soon. I do not want them to die of dysentery in China.
10308. *Mr. Meagher.*] Have you seen the ship "Protector?" Yes; but only at a distance. I have not seen sufficient of her to pass any opinion; but I know that she is a fairly modern ship, and well armed.
10309. Although the "Protector" may not be useful as a first line of battleship she fulfils her mission admirably in giving training scope to the South Australian Naval Forces? Yes.
10310. If the Government would furnish you with a vessel of the "Protector" type, would that satisfy you? Yes; but I aspire to what is described in the report of the Naval Commandants. I may mention that that report has been sent by the Victorian Government to the authorities at Home, and I have no doubt it will develop.
10311. In Victoria the facilities for Naval training are better than here, for volunteers? Yes.
10312. And they have been so for some years? They have the "Cerberus." The Home Government supplied them with the "Cerberus" many years ago, and she has been there ever since.
10313. A man who was fairly well trained upon the "Cerberus" would have no difficulty in picking up his latitude, so to speak, if he were put on one of the up-to-date ships? No; he would have a fair training; but the "Cerberus" guns are muzzle loading guns, whereas, all modern guns are breech loaders. However, in a few days, a good practical man could easily accustom himself to the modern guns, and the training in the ship would be of great assistance.
10314. The difference would be in the firing and loading; but outside the Naval men who have joined here, supposing some young Australians went in for the Naval Brigade without previous training, would it not be of great service to them to go outside, with an easterly blowing, and get their training even with the old type of guns? Yes. I miss the "Wolverene" very much. It afforded a means of organising and disciplining the men and accustoming them to their proper sphere on board ship.
10315. Practically, you have now to do the same as the Infantry and go into camp at every training period? Yes.
10316. In place of being piped up in the morning, stowing your hammocks away, and going through what you do on board ship? Yes.
10317. Practically yours is a land force now? Yes; since we lost the "Wolverene." The only excuse we have for going afloat now is in connection with our small boats and torpedo boats.
10318. These torpedo-boats are practically barges as far as any utility is concerned? Yes; they are completely obsolete. At the same time they can fire their torpedoes, although their speed and their appliances are obsolete.
10319. They would not be of much utility in these days of submarine boats? I do not believe in submarine boats.
10320. Do you not think some of the trials have been satisfactory;—do you not think the American "Holland" type of boat was satisfactory? When you go below the water you have to deal with eternal fog. When you get below in a submarine boat you cannot see any distance, and do not know where you are, and that is the reason the British Naval Authorities did not take it up. If you are a swimmer, you must know how difficult it is to see any distance when you go below the water to pick up a stone or other conspicuous object.
10321. Yes; but if you locate your object from your conning tower on top, which does not show much to the enemy's ship, once you go below you have a fair idea of the direction in which you are going, and I suppose a strong search light will carry some distance ahead in the water? Very little. I do not altogether ignore the submarine boat, but I am not a great believer in it.
10322. Do you know that the French Naval Authorities have succeeded in travelling from 80 to 120 miles under water in three or four hours in one of their experiments;—they travelled from one port to another? They have the means of travelling with a portion of the boat showing above water, and they can go a long distance that way as compared with the distance they can travel when the vessel is totally submerged. I am surprised to hear that they have travelled under water any such distance as you mention.
10323. The object of these submarine boats is practically for the expulsion of a torpedo against the side of a big ship? Yes.
- 10324.

10324. And there is no doubt that if the torpedo gets there the ship will go down? I would not say that she would go down, but she would be wounded. A modern ship is so honeycombed with water-tight bulk-heads that she would not necessarily sink if she were torpedoed. F. Hixson.  
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10325. *Mr. Quinn.*] But the "Maine" went down? I am not sure that it has been positively proved yet whether it was an outside or inside explosion that caused the sinking of that vessel, although I know that the Americans say the damage was caused by a torpedo. We have had more than one loss in the British Navy through inside explosions, arising from some dangerous paints that are used for preventing rust and so on. I do not think it is positively established that the "Maine" was destroyed by a torpedo.

10326. *Chairman.*] It is asserted by the Americans that it was a torpedo, and just as positively denied by the other side? Yes.

10327. *Mr. Meagher.*] But proof has been given, as far as human evidence can go, that, whether an explosion occurs from the exterior or interior, the material will be bent in a certain way; and is not the evidence, so far as they have been able to glean on inquiry, after employing expert divers, that the bending of the material showed that the force was exercised from without? Yes, I have seen that, but I never heard of any electric wires or anything of that sort being discovered.

10328. In regard to Queensland, they have some boats for naval training? They have two gun-boats.

10329. Then it amounts to this, that, although New South Wales is the senior colony, she has practically been left behind by the junior colonies in regard to naval training? Yes.

10330. And I suppose that, in case of a European war, in view of the countless vulnerable points of the British Empire, which require that her fleet shall be in every sea—especially if there were a coalition of European Powers against her—it would be almost impossible to concentrate too many ships of the British Navy here? I do not suppose that if a foreign enemy wanted to raid on these shores they would send a fleet intact, they might send separate vessels to rendezvous in a particular locality. I am sure that the power of the British Navy is such that it would prevent a large fleet coming out here intact.

10331. Of course, there are all kinds of things that might upset that theory; for instance, the movements of some of the British squadrons might be hampered by the blowing-up of the Suez Canal, and if the vessels had to come round the Cape it would take a long time, and a big action might be fought here long before they could arrive? Yes.

10332. I suppose the advantage of increasing your forces would be that, instead of having a lot of cavalry and infantry, we should have a larger force available for naval defence? Yes; I am satisfied that the true defence of Australia must rest upon naval strength.

10333. I think so too;—supposing there was an engagement on our shores between Her Majesty's ships and an enemy's fleet, and great damage was done to the fleet, and a great loss of life occurred, it would not be practicable to send home, 16,000 miles away, in order to get fresh men to man the ships, but you would require to take them from Australia? Yes; we certainly ought to have them here.

10334. And the only men available here would be your own corps? Yes.

10335. Practically the history of the world shows that battles have been won on contingencies, and that if you are able to follow up an advantage you can drive your foe to earth frequently before he can reinforce;—but it is clear that you could not look to England for replacing men who might be lost in a naval action here, and that you would have to look to Australia? Yes. It would be discreditable to a nation, such as we are about to be here, not to have dépôts, and make every preparation on the lines you have described.

10336. In regard to coast defence, I suppose it would be almost as necessary to have a corps down in the Illawarra district, at say, Jervis Bay, as at Kogarah, where you are forming a corps now? Yes, certainly.

10337. *Chairman.*] Have you not got some men at Wollongong? There is an artillery force there, and there is a portion of the naval forces told off to leave Sydney and go to Wollongong, if required.

10338. *Mr. Meagher.*] But, after all, you have only 600 men;—you would want more than that if you wanted to work things on a proper basis? Certainly.

10339. In regard to Wollongong, seeing the immense number of men that an enemy's transport would require to land under cover of the guns of a man-o'-war, I suppose Wollongong is not such an important place, because the only method of landing them there would be by means of surf-boats? Oh, no; there is a nice little harbour there.

10340. But it is pretty well protected by naval guns? Yes.

10341. Well, I do not suppose that an enemy would run the blockade of the fort there in order to land troops? They would not do so until they had destroyed the guns. It would be most difficult to land any men on our coast in open water, but there are plenty of little nooks which they could be brought into.

10342. I may take it that Jervis Bay would be more important than the other place? Yes.

10343. With a means of communication by railway not far away? Yes. Jervis Bay is capacious enough to hold all the British fleet—in fact, the fleets of the world.

10344. In regard to small arms, what type of arms are your men supplied with? At present we have only the Martini-Henrys, but we have written for '303 rifles. The men who went away to China were armed with the Lee-Metford '303 rifles, procured from the Royal Navy.

10345. So that practically we had to equip our men by levying on Her Majesty's forces? Yes. The field-guns we took away were good enough in their way, but we exchanged them for better guns in China, which we got from the Imperial people there.

10346. *Mr. Quinn.*] Are you going to bring those better guns back? I hope so.

10347. *Mr. Meagher.*] In regard to China, I suppose that, from a military standpoint, the fact that our troops are quartered in Pekin alongside the cream of the fighting powers of the world, including Russians and Japanese, will be of incalculable advantage to them and to the rest of our forces when they come back? Yes, it will doubtless be of very great advantage to them; although I am proud to say that they have shown themselves to be in no way inferior to the best of the forces there. I am prouder still to say that when our men reached Tientsin, a boat-race was got up, and the champion crew of the fleet was pitted against our men, who beat them easily.

10348. In regard to the Martini-Henry small arms, can you say anything as to the condition of those with which your force is armed; are they in a good state of preservation, or are any of them honeycombed? Our rifles are in a fairly good state of preservation—obsolete, but fairly good.

10349. *Chairman.*] Are those Martinis you are speaking of? Yes.

10350. But after all the Martini is a fairly serviceable weapon yet? It is fairly serviceable, but it is not so good as the magazine rifle. 10351.

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10351. But a Martini-Henry bullet would stop a man with more certainty than the other? Oh, yes; I believe the Martini-Henry bullet would stop a man better than the Lee-Metford, if you could fire the Martini as fast as the Lee-Metford, but you cannot.
10352. The Martini has not quite the same range as the Lee-Metford? No.
10353. Still the Martini is a very serviceable weapon? Oh, yes; I do not ignore it by any means.
10354. In handling the Martini-Henry the experience the men gain is much the same as with the Lee-Metford? Yes; and I believe modern weapons are far in advance of the men who use them. The trouble in a battle is to maintain fire discipline, because troops, as a rule, are too prone to throw their fire away, so that the more facilities they have, in one respect, the worse for them.
10355. *Mr. Quinn.*] These torpedo-boats, you say, are absolutely obsolete? Yes.
10356. With regard to torpedoes themselves, have you such a stock as you ought to have for emergencies? We have thirty-nine now.
10357. Are they modern and effective? They are not modern, but they are effective in their way.
10358. But they are not effective in connection with the torpedo vessels to which they are attached? For want of speed, they are not.
10359. You would have to get very close up to your enemy before you could make certain of damaging them? Yes, the arrangements are not so good as with modern torpedoes. These torpedoes are propelled by air which is stored in a chamber, and, after that is exhausted, they are useless.
10360. And they float on top of the water? As a rule, they float on top of the water.
10361. We have no Brennan torpedoes? No.
10362. I suppose the ships of the Royal Navy have? No; the Brennan torpedoes are controlled from the shore, and the Navy have never adopted them.
10363. It is known as the Dirigible torpedo, capable of being directed from the shore? Yes.
10364. Would the use of a torpedo of that kind come under your branch, or under the direction of the submarine miners? The submarine miners.
10365. You say we have no Brennan torpedoes? No.
10366. I believe that the secret of the Brennan torpedo is in the possession of the British Government? It is in the possession of the Horse Guards. Mr. Brennan made no impression on the authorities of the Navy when he was putting his torpedo forward; but he made a good deal of impression with the military authorities, who have adopted it.
10367. It is a military arm;—do you think we ought to have that torpedo here? Well, I think that Sydney is already bristling with the means of opposing an enemy. I think you have enough.
10368. That is very satisfactory. With regard to these torpedo-boats, do not you think, supposing that we proposed to get more effective vessels, that we ought to go in for a vessel of the type of the torpedo-destroyer? Yes.
10369. Would you explain why you prefer those to the ordinary torpedo-boats? Because the torpedo-destroyers are sea-going boats, powerful vessels, and very fast, whilst our boats are scarcely fit to be trusted outside the Heads.
10370. The destroyer also carries quick-firing guns? Yes, quick-firing guns as well; they are really powerful vessels.
10371. Do you look upon the torpedo as a prominent element in the defence of the coast-line? I am rather inclined to think that the torpedo has been overrated, but it is on the principle of the man-trap and spring-guns; a deterrent against an enemy making an attempt.
10372. I gather that you are rather sceptical about the torpedo, judging from your remarks about the "Maine" and the modern warship being honeycombed with water-tight compartments, so that a torpedo might be exploded without incapacitating a warship? Yes, without placing her altogether *hors de combat*.
10373. She would be able still to float and work her guns? Yes.
10374. With regard to a ship for training purposes, you would not necessarily require a modern ship, presuming you had modern guns? I think a second-rate ship would do. Many of the old ships lying useless in the naval ports at Home would be a great acquisition here.
10375. Provided they were armed with the most modern guns? Certainly; but many of these ships that are ignored now by the Imperial authorities, for want of speed and so on, would be of very great assistance here; in fact, I think they would be a great deterrent against an enemy approaching the port.
10376. You say you think that this coast, in time of crisis, would be best defended on the sea? I think so.
10377. Do you think it would be the province of the Federal Government to charge itself with coast defence—naval defence? I think so.
10378. We would then have a class of coast defence battleships? Yes; but it would depend upon the extent to which the country would go in spending money for defence purposes. The advantage of the Federal Government taking the thing up would be that they could concentrate all the ships where they were most wanted.
10379. You think we ought to have some coast defence ships? I think so. I may mention that one great reason we should have them here is that we have coal in our immediate neighbourhood, and coal is now a vital necessity in maintaining sea power.
10380. If we were attacked, do you think a blow would be struck at the capitals, or do you think the object of the enemy would be to effect a landing somewhere down the coast and march on the capital? I do not think they would come to the capital by sea.
10381. Well, supposing they landed—you have stated that the power of the British fleet would be so supreme as to prevent a fleet from being sent here? I fancy so.
10382. Then all we would have to face would be a raid? That is just exactly my view.
10383. Very well; if the men engaged in that raid were to land 100 or 200 miles north or south of Sydney, do not you think it would be absolutely impossible for them to ever reach the capital with our land forces intervening? For the credit of my adopted country, I say positively, yes. We could drive them off as we would drive pigs into the sea.
10384. *Mr. Quinn.*] We would take them prisoners at once? Yes. The great Napoleon never thought of assailing a city with a force numbering less than 10 per cent. of its inhabitants, and as we have nearly 500,000 men in and around Sydney, on that basis 50,000 men would be required for a successful attack upon us. I do not think an enemy would attempt to come here with such a force, but their efforts would be mainly directed towards capturing coal ships, and harassing our commerce, and so on. I do not expect a territorial attack.
- 10385.

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10385. You do not think they would attack the capitals? No; I do not.

10386. All we would have to fear would be attacks upon the coastal towns and commerce? Yes, and particularly upon our coal supplies.

10387. That being so you naturally suggest that what we ought to have is coast defence ships which would enable us to prevent that sort of thing—to go out and meet them? Yes.

10388. Do not you think that the auxiliary squadron belonging to the Royal Navy would be sufficient to repel any raid? I think so, except there were an extraordinary combination of nations against us; but it is always the unexpected that happens, and as I stated just now it would be discreditable to a population of four or five millions not to have any defence against an enemy who might come against them.

10389. You say that, irrespective of what the Royal Navy may be able to do, we ought to be in a position to protect ourselves? Yes; I think the point raised by Mr. Meagher, of having a depôt here, is a most important one. I think we ought to have the means of helping the Old Country if she required it by presenting a formidable defence.

10390. *Mr. Meagher.*] Do you know that a high naval expert, not more than twelve months ago, wrote to the *Morning Post* an article which created a good deal of discussion, in which he referred to the old and obsolete machinery in connection with the auxiliary squadron;—the attack was not satisfactorily answered? I think I remember something about it. It is only within the last five or six years that the British nation has awakened to its actual necessities in the matter of sea power.

10391. *Mr. Quinn.*] That is so, and I think Lord Randolph Churchill started the campaign? Yes, and I think Captain Mahan, the American naval expert, did more than anyone else to wake up the British nation to its naval shortcomings.

10392. And also Lord Charles Beresford? Yes; he did a great deal.

10393. Now, supposing Great Britain, in some great emergency, such as has been forecast by Captain Mahan, were to find that she had to take away a portion of her squadron from here, say up to China—? She did take three ships away the other day.

10394. Yes, and that is some indication of what might happen in a more serious emergency;—a situation might arise in which Great Britain might for the time being have her hands full and might tell us that we would have to safeguard our own coasts? Yes.

10395. In order to do that effectively, it is your opinion that we should provide for a naval defence in the shape of coast defence ships? Most decidedly.

10396. Have you any idea how many would be necessary? I think it would be a matter of money. I could double my forces in a week if the Government would give me the means of so doing, but it is really a matter of money, and as to how much the country will devote to defence purposes.

10397. In regard to these ships? They would be very expensive, and it is the expense that will control the matter very largely. I should say that Sydney ought to have a couple of good efficient cruisers, Melbourne ought to have the same, and Adelaide the same.

10398. That would run the federation into the expenditure of some millions of money? It would not be millions if the Home Government would lend us the ships. If you had to purchase ships you could run into millions very soon, as a first-class liner now-a-days almost runs into a million.

10399. That would be a very serious matter for the federation? Yes.

10400. You contemplate that the British Government would lend us the ships? Yes, I think the British Government would be more inclined to do it than perhaps it would have been some time ago. They recognise the part we have taken in South Africa, and they are also pleased at our having sent the Naval Contingent to China, and I am quite sure that the Home Government would be more inclined to be liberal now than before.

10401. Do you think second-class ships would be sufficient for coast defence purposes? If we could not get first-class ships we might have second-class vessels, but of course first-class ships would be the best.

10402. The ships that an enemy would send here would probably be very swift cruisers? Probably they would; but they would be sure to be short of coal. Coal is now a very vital matter in war, and they would probably hang off Sydney and Newcastle and endeavour to capture our coal ships, and then go into various places of shelter and empty them.

10403. I suppose that your guns that have been pronounced obsolete are actually so? Yes.

10404. And they would have to be renewed? Yes.

10405. And that would be a very expensive item? Yes.

10406. Have you applied for a renewal of your armament? Yes.

10407. And it has not been granted? The Government has promised me, but they have not given me the satisfaction of knowing that they have actually sent for the guns.

10408. Are these men who have joined your force after leaving the British Navy naval reserve men? No.

10409. They would not be liable to be called away? No; they get their discharges absolutely after ten years' service.

10410. *Mr. Wilks.*] Do I understand that you have complained that the annual vote is too small for the Naval Forces? Yes; I think that the naval vote has always been neglected.

10411. I suppose that you have made regular complaints about that? Occasionally.

10412. Are your forces fully officered now? Yes; but a number of my officers are in China.

10413. I mean, as your forces stand now, are they fully officered? No.

10414. But if the Naval Contingent returned from China your forces would be fully officered? Yes.

10415. Is the matter of the appointment of officers under your control? I recommend, and, as a rule—in fact, invariably—the Government accepts my recommendation.

10416. You nominate, and they accept? Yes.

10417. Have you any system of examination for officers after appointment? Yes.

10418. Have the majority of your officers passed the necessary examinations? Yes; all of them.

10419. In regard to the rank-and-file, chief petty officer is the highest rank? Yes.

10420. Has there ever been any occasion on which a chief petty officer has been advanced to the position of a commissioned officer? Yes.

10421. Is there ever much inclination on the part of these men to take commissions? Not often. Lieutenant-Commander Gardiner, who commands at Newcastle now, was in the ranks at one time, and only a few days ago I recommended Instructor Rickwood for a commission.

10422. You favour the advancement of suitable men from the ranks to the position of commissioned officers? Yes; but the men must be exceptionally suitable before I would depart from the ordinary custom.

- F. Hixson. custom. The usual course is for officers to join as cadets, then advance to midshipmen, sub-lieutenants lieutenants, and commanders; and if we take men from the ranks it is somewhat a slur on those men who are mounting the ladder of promotion.
- 8 Nov., 1900. 10423. What is your experience with regard to men who have been advanced from the ranks to commissions? Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Rickwood are excellent men.
10424. It is a practice you would continue? Yes, if I saw a man in the ranks doing exceptionally well and he was otherwise suitable I would be delighted to recommend him for promotion.
10425. Is that generally known amongst the men? I could not say whether it was generally known. If a man becomes an officer there is some little expense and trouble attached to the position. I have never had any complaint whatever on the subject about which you are now questioning me.
10426. Then I am to understand that the cost of the upkeep of an officer in the Naval Forces would be a serious obstacle to many men advancing from the ranks? Yes.
10427. How could that be overcome? I do not know very well how it could be overcome—the same system prevails in the Royal Navy. Occasionally a man reaches the rank of Warrant Officer, and then he is recommended for a commission, but there is some little difficulty in the matter of his equipment, &c., and I presume the same sort of trouble would prevail here.
10428. What is the main element in connection with the expense attached to an officer's position—the purchase of a uniform? Yes.
10429. Do you know of any recommendation that would minimise that? I think that the force is now in a state of transition. The report I have just handed in will, I fancy, be taken up by the Federal Government and approved by the Home Government, and I do not know that I would feel called upon just now to make any recommendation in that matter.
10430. You have already made a recommendation? I have committed my views to paper in that report.
10431. Is it not necessary in the Naval Brigade that the men should have had either naval or mercantile marine experience? Yes.
10432. That does not apply to the officers? No.
10433. Do you not think that is a weakness? It is a weakness; but there is a difficulty in obviating it. The officers come in as cadets, and as they gain experience they go on as midshipmen and sub-lieutenants.
10434. They come under the designation of midshipmen, but they have no possible chance of naval training or marine experience, so that they are dubbed midshipmen, whereas they are probably only in the same position as sub-lieutenants in the Military Forces? Yes; it is a weak point in our system.
10435. Whilst the men have had a positive sea-training, the same advantage does not prevail with the officers? No.
10436. Then it is a weakness in your company that the officers have not the same sea-going qualities that the men possess? Yes.
10437. Is it not your opinion that that difference should be removed? I should be very glad to remove it if I had an opportunity of doing so.
10438. Then the only ready means of doing that would be by the immediate adoption of a training-ship? Yes; I think so.
10439. Was your company in a better state of efficiency when you had the "Wolverene," with all her obsolete armament aboard, than it has been since? Yes, most certainly; the officers did then get a little sea-training.
10440. And you miss that annual training now? Yes.
10441. And you are simply trained as land forces now? Yes; that is all.
10442. While your men are dressed as men-o'-war-men, they do landsmen's work? Yes.
10443. With regard to the Naval Brigade and the N.A.V., do you favour the amalgamation of those forces? Yes; if we have a training-ship, certainly.
10444. If we have a training-ship, you would recommend the amalgamation of those forces? Yes, under Federal regulations.
10445. It would be to the general interest of the community that they should be? Yes; to have one naval force.
10446. With a larger vote you would be able to have naval reserves instead of military reserves? Yes.
10447. With regard to the torpedo section you have excellent instruction? Yes.
10448. From Mr. Rickwood? Yes.
10449. He is looked upon as one of the finest of instructors? Yes; a most excellent man.
10450. And the section of men who drill under him are excellent men? Yes.
10451. But you are weak in your torpedo plant? Yes.
10452. And the only drilling-ground you have is in Rose Bay? Yes.
10453. With faulty and unsatisfactory appliances? Scarcely faulty, but obsolete.
10454. And you also admit that these torpedo-boats are out of date—that even in moderate weather they could not go outside the Heads? Yes.
10455. *Chairman.*] In what relation does Captain Bosanquet stand in regard to the naval forces? He commands the Naval Artillery and also the men in charge of the torpedo plant.



ADMINISTRATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

A.

[To Evidence of Colonel H. D. Mackenzie, A.A.G.]

RETURN OF CONTINGENTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

1st Contingent.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
Lancers .....	38	Captain and Temp. Major Lee, G. L...	Kent .....	30/10/99.
1st Australian Horse .....	34	Lieut. Dowling, W. V.....	Langton Grange .....	13/11/99.
Mounted Rifles.....	99	Captain Antill, J. M. ....	Aberdeen and Langton Grange.....	3/11/99 and 13/11/99.
Infantry.....	125	Captain Legge, J. G. ....	Aberdeen .....	3/11/99.
Army Medical Corps .....	93	Colonel Williams, W. D. C. ....	Kent... ..	30/10/99.
	461			

"A" Battery.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
"A" Battery .....	175	Colonel Smith, S. C. U. ....	Warrigal .....	30/12/99.

Lancer Detachment.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
Lancers .....	41	Captain Nicholson, C. E. ....	Australasian .....	16/2/00.

2nd Contingent.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
Lancers .....	15	.....	Moravian .....	17/1/00.
1st Australian Horse .....	105	Captain Thompson, R. R. ....	Surrey.....	20/1/00.
Mounted Infantry .....	425	Lieut.-Colonel Knight, G. C. ....	Southern Cross.....	21/1/00.
Army Medical Corps .....	117	Major Vandeleur-Kelly, R. ....	Southern Cross and Moravian .....	21/1/00 and 17/1/00.
Nursing Res. Nurses .....	14	Lady Superintendent Gould, E. J.....	Moravian .....	17/1/00.
	676			

Australian Bush Contingent.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
Australian Bush Contingent.	525	Lieut.-Colonel Airey, H. P., D.S.O. ...	Atlantian and Maplemore .....	1/3/00 and 2/3/00.

Imperial Bush Contingent.

Corps.	Strength.	Commanding Officer.	Transport.	Date of Departure.
Imperial Bush Contingent ...	762	Colonel Mackay, J. A. K. ....	Armenian .....	24/4/00.

B 1.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—CONTINGENTS FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

2nd Contingent.

Rank.	Name.	If selected.	What Rank assigned.	What previous Military qualifications.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Colonel	Airey, H. P., D.S.O.	No	.....	5 years Imperial service, R.A.A., 31/7/77	Went in command of Australian Bushmen's Contingent. Selected. Prevented going from private affairs. Joined "A" Battery at Adelaide.
Captain	Anderson, C. G.	Yes	Lieutenant	N.S.W. Artillery (Field), 13/2/93.	
Lieutenant	Ashwell, J. H.	No	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 27/11/93	
Mr.	Armitage, J. D.	.....	.....	3 years Naval Forces.	Joined "A" Battery at Adelaide.
Vet. Surgeon	Burrage, T. A.	Yes	.....	None	
"	Barnes, J. L.	No	.....	N.S.W. Artillery Regt., 9/7/94.	
Lieutenant	Brace, C. F.	Special service.	.....	.....	.....
"	Bromoski, F. G.	No	.....	Reserve of Officers, 13/6/95.	
"	Butler, C. F.	.....	.....	27/7/93.	
Captain	Bennett, A. J.	Yes	Captain	1st Infantry Regt., Soudan Campaign, Reserve of Officers.	.....
Lieutenant	Beardsmore, R. H.	No	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 11/7/95.	
Captain	Copeland, J. H. R.	Special service.	Captain	7 years Engineers, Reserve of Officers, 9/1/96.	
"	Cleeve, M. H.	No	.....	Captain, 3rd Infantry Regt., Reserve of Officers, 1/10/97.	.....
Mr.	Childe, E.	.....	.....	None.	
Lieutenant	Clarke, G.	.....	.....	Engineers, Reserve of Officers.	
Doctor	Cortis, W. R.	Yes	Captain	None.	.....
Captain	Chapman, A. E.	No	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 1/5/94.	
Reverend	Craigie, W. F.	.....	.....	None.	
Lieutenant	Curtis, L. A.	.....	.....	Australian Rifles, 26/5/98.	.....
Captain	Corr, W. S.	.....	.....	Captain of King's School Cadets.	
Lieutenant	Curle, W. J.	.....	.....	Mounted Rifles and Reserve of Officers, 30/9/98.	
Captain	Chuck, G. A.	.....	.....	Australian Rifles, 4/5/97	Name struck off. No vacancies.
Mr.	Dixie, H. D.	.....	.....	Formally Captain in Mounted Rifles	
Warrant Officer	Drage, P. W. C.	Yes	Lieutenant	Engineer Staff, Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5.	
Lieutenant	Davis, S.	No	.....	St. George's Rifles, 17/5/98.	.....
Captain	Dibbs, T. B.	Special service.	.....	Scotch Rifles, 4/7/89.	
"	Eckford, A. G.	No	.....	6 years Royal West Kent, Egyptian Campaign, 1885-6	
Lieut.-Colonel	Foster, W. F.	.....	.....	Dragoon Guards 11½ years, Royal Cheshire Militia 3½ years.	With Australian Bushmen's Contingent as Lieutenant.
Doctor	Fielder, S.	.....	.....	None	
Lieutenant	Foster, G. B.	.....	.....	Mounted Rifles, Reserve of Officers, 20/8/96.	
"	Garvan, J. C.	Yes	Lieutenant	Irish Rifles, 26/2/97.	Application withdrawn.
Mr.	Granger, W.	No	.....	Head-Quarters Staff, Zulu War, 1879.	
Reverend	Grime, C. J.	.....	.....	Ex-Imperial Chaplain	
Lieutenant	Horsfall	Yes	Lieutenant	Army Medical Corps, Gazetted day of sailing.	.....
"	Harriott, W. R.	.....	.....	Army Service Corps, 21/7/99.	
Doctor	Howse, N. R.	.....	.....	None.	
Captain	Hilliard, M. A.	.....	Captain	Adjutant 4th Infantry Regt., 25/9/93.	With Imperial Bushmen's Contingent as Quarter-master.
Lieutenant	Holmes, A.	No	.....	Adjutant 7th Infantry Regt., 4/8/97	
Captain	Horsley, F. S.	.....	.....	Engineers, 5/2/92.	
Lieutenant	Johnson	.....	.....	2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Stationed at Hongkong.
Captain	Keogh, P. N.	.....	.....	Retired List Queensland Defence Forces.	
Major	Knight, G. C.	Yes	Lieut.-Colonel	Captain in Imperial Service, 5/2/87.	
Captain	King, J. H. R.	No	.....	Engineer Staff, 13/2/91.	.....
Major	Lenahan, R. W.	Yes	Captain	N.S.W. Artillery (Field) 20/10/90, 4 years in Infantry.	
Lieutenant	Lydiard, C. G. S.	.....	Lieutenant	Mounted Rifles, 22/3/98.	
"	Lamb, C. W.	Special service.	.....	R.A.A., 26/6/90. Course of Instruction England, 1½ year.	.....
"	Legge, G. H.	Yes	.....	4th Infantry Regt., 2/4/95 to 23/8/98. Transferred to Mounted Rifles.	
Major	Lee, J. H. A.	No	.....	O.C. No. 3 Company Engineers, 24/9/88.	
Lieutenant	McGlinn, J. P.	Yes	Lieutenant	4th Infantry Regt., 27/11/93.	Could not be imposed from his important duties.
"	Melville, G. H.	No	.....	N.S.W. Regt. Artillery, 21/3/96.	
"	Mullins, T. L.	.....	.....	" " " 28/2/99	
Captain	Murray, P. L.	.....	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 20/8/92.	With Australian Bushmen's Contingent as Lieutenant.
Major	Murray, J. H. P.	Special service.	Major	O.C. Irish Rifles, 14/4/96.	
Mr.	Murray, C. E. S.	No	.....	Late Engineer Staff.	
Lieutenant	Morris, C. T.	.....	.....	Naval Forces, 1/12/96.	.....
"	Mackenzie, W. K. S.	.....	.....	Scottish Rifles, 18/11/98.	
Major	Menzies, A. S.	.....	.....	Mounted Rifles, 13/6/87.	
Lieutenant	Muhs, A. C.	.....	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 30/7/98.	With Imperial Bushmen's Contingent as Lieutenant. Over age.
Captain	Moriarty, A. O.	.....	.....	Late Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles.	
Colonel	Mackenzie, H. D.	.....	.....	Royal Navy, 10 years 10 months. N.S.W. Military Forces, 31/7/7, Soudan Campaign.	

Rank.	Name.	If selected.	What Rank assigned.	What previous Military qualifications.	Remarks.
Vet. Surgeon...	McLaughan, W. ....	No	.....	None.	
Reverend .....	Murray, J. D. ....	"	.....	"	
Lieutenant ...	Maclean, A. L. ....	"	.....	Scottish Rifles. With Imperial Bushmen's Contingent as Lieutenant.	
Lieutenant.....	Mackellar, K. K. ...	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Scottish Rifles, 31/3/98.	
Reverend .....	Nicholson, J. D. ....	No	.....	None	
Lieut-Colonel..	Neild, J. C. ....	"	.....	O.C. 7th Vol. Infantry Regt., 11/6/96 ...	Government did not accept offer.
Lieutenant.....	Naish, M. E. ....	"	.....	Irish Rifles and 1st Infantry Regt.	
Lieutenant..	Newman, W. A. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Mounted Rifles, 24/8/98.	
Captain .....	Neisigh, J. W. ....	No	.....	St. George's Rifles, 11/6/96.	
Lieutenant.....	Newmarch, J. B. ...	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Army Medical Corps, 19/6/96, and Naval Brigade.	
Lieut-Colonel..	Onslow, J. W. M. ...	Retires.	.....	O.C. Mounted Rifles, 17/7/91; Chitral Expedition.	Retired; but subsequently joined.
Lieutenant.....	O'Reilly, Dowel .....	No	.....	4 years 1st Infantry (now Res. of Officers)	
Major .....	Owen, P. T. ....	Special Service	.....	Engineer Staff, 9/6/84 .....	Per S.S. "Australasian."
Captain .....	Pearce, R. W. J. ...	"	.....	N.S.W. Artillery (Field), 16/11/94.	
Lieutenant.....	Price, R. A. ....	No	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 16/11/98.	
Captain .....	Paterson, J. ....	"	.....	Res. of Officers, 27/4/94.	
Captain .....	Paton, J. ....	"	.....	4th Infantry Regt. since 1887.	
Lieut-Colonel..	Parrott, T. S. ....	Special Service	Major and Bt. Lt.-Col..	O.C. Fd. Co. Engineers, 20/8/74; Soudan Campaign.	
Lieutenant.....	Parton, C. ....	No	.....	Engineer Staff, Zulu War, 1879; Transvaal War, 1880-1; Nile Expedition, 1884-5.	
Lieutenant.....	Robertson, G. A. ...	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 26/2/97.	
Mr. ....	Rafter, H. ....	"	.....	4 years 7th Dragoon Guards	
Reverend .....	Rose, H. J. ....	Yes	.....	Mil. Chaplain, 22/10/85, Soudan Campaign	
Colonel .....	Smith, S. C. U. ....	No	.....	R.A.A., 6/4/79, Commanding R.A.A. ....	Went in Command of "A" Battery.
Lieutenant.....	Stephens, A. F. ....	"	.....	Naval Forces, 3/8/92.	
Captain .....	Street, T. P. ....	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 1/5/94.	
Major .....	Savage, A. H. P. ...	"	Major .....	R.A.A., 25/11/78; 3 years English Volunteer.	Per "Maplemore."
Lieutenant.....	Schwabe, J. H. ....	"	.....	N.S.W. Artillery (Field), 11/7/95.	
Mr. ....	Shipway, W. C. ....	"	.....	15 years' service and Soudan Campaign.	
Vet. Surgeon...	Sugden, — .....	"	.....	None.	
Doctor .....	Steel, J. J. ....	"	.....	Staff-Surgeon, Naval Forces, 13/8/98.	
Mr. ....	Steel, W. A. ....	"	.....	None.	
" .....	Sheeley, H. H. ....	"	.....	"	
Lieutenant.....	Samuelson, G. S. ...	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Army Medical Corps, 1/4/98.	
" .....	Tower, A. ....	No	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 1886-7; A.S.C., 17/2/92; General Staff, 17/5/96.	
" .....	Thomas, F. A. W. ...	"	.....	Res. of Officers, 21/7/99.	
Captain .....	Thomas, J. F. ....	"	.....	Mounted Rifles, 4/2/91.	
Mr. ....	Thomas, G. A. ....	"	.....	8 years in South Lancashire Regt.; Matabele Rebellion of 1896.	
Lieutenant.....	Taylor, H. J. C. ....	"	.....	R.A.A., 16/3/91.	Went with "A" Battery.
" .....	Wilkinson, J. F. M.	Yes	Lieutenant ...	1st Australian Horse, 11/3/98.	
Major .....	Walters, J. J. ....	No	.....	Late O.C. Lancers Res. of Officers, 7/9/97	
Captain .....	Watson, W. W. R. ...	Yes	Lieutenant ...	1st Infantry Regt., 19/6/96.	
Lieutenant.....	Woods, H. D. L. ...	No	.....	Irish Rifles, 26/2/97.	
Major .....	Wells, R. McL. ....	"	.....	N.S.W. Artillery (Field), 14/10/86.	
Lieutenant.....	Wilkin, F. ....	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 31/3/98.	
Reverend .....	Willis, S. S. ....	"	.....	None.	
" .....	Wilkinson .....	"	.....	"	
Mr. ....	Young, J. G. ....	"	.....	"	

B 2.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

GENERAL ORDER 4.—PARAGRAPH 1.

Head-quarters, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 9 January, 1900.

1. For officers proceeding with the Contingent, now being organised, the Government has approved of the following Outfit rules:— allowances.

- (a) Officers requiring to be mounted will be provided with horses at the public expense, an officer providing a suitable horse will be paid a fair price therefor, and may continue to have the use of him. Officers who prefer to retain their horses can do so at their own risk. It should be understood that the Government do not propose to bring back any horses.
- (b) Officers are granted the field allowance of their rank to provide camp equipment (other than tents) and other expenses caused by their having to take the field.
- (c) Officers of the P.P. and Volunteer Forces who have now drawn any allowance for uniform during the past three years, either direct from Government or from Capitation Funds, may draw the following sums towards outfit, viz.: Mounted officers, £25; dismounted officers, £20. Officers who have drawn sums less than these may not draw the difference.
- (d) Officers of the Permanent Forces or Staff will not draw any outfit allowance; mounted officers of the P.P. Forces who have been in receipt of forage allowance will not draw the higher rate shown in (c).

## C 1.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

## LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT.

Rank.	Name.	If selected.	What rank assigned.	What previous Military qualifications.
Major .....	Airey, C. B. ....	No	.....	{ 6 years Imperial service, 17 years N.S.W. Artillery, Soudan Expedition.
Mr. ....	Atkinson, S. E. H. ....	"	.....	3 years 3rd Battalion Gloucester Regt.
" .....	Alcock, W. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Allen, R. S. ....	"	.....	"
Lieutenant .....	Ashwell, J. H. ....	"	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 27/11/93.
Mr. ....	Berry, A. C. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Bourke, T. J. ....	"	.....	7 years N.S.W. Lancers.
" .....	Bowden, E. ....	"	.....	5 years Cadet Cavalry.
Major .....	Burnage —	"	.....	4th Infantry Regiment, 14/2/83.
Mr. ....	Brodie, D. G. ....	"	.....	Commission in late Campbelltown Rifles.
" .....	Brissenden, E. M. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Beit, W. S. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Bathgate, J. D. ....	"	.....	"
Hon. Major .....	Barton, C. H. ....	"	.....	3rd Infantry Regt., 15/12/88.
Mr. ....	Brooke, H. ....	"	.....	Zulu War, Soudan Expedition.
Lieutenant .....	Beardsmore, R. H. ....	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 11/7/95.
Mr. ....	Brian —	"	.....	None.
" .....	Bourke, E. J. ....	"	.....	4th Infantry Regt., 30 years' training.
" .....	Bucknell, D. H. ....	"	.....	None.
Lieutenant .....	Bulmer, G. E. ....	"	.....	R.A.A., 8/8/93.
Mr. ....	Brooke, H. E. ....	"	.....	Mounted Rifles (Corporal).
" .....	Brierley, F. J. ....	"	.....	3 years N.S.W. Lancers.
" .....	Brown, C. C. ....	"	.....	6 years 6th Dragoon Guards.
" .....	Bowman, J. ....	"	.....	3 years Berkshire Regt., 2½ years Tower Hamlet Regt.
" .....	Barton, A. C. ....	"	.....	4 years N.S.W. Lancers.
" .....	Benson, A. E. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Childe, E. ....	"	.....	East London Volunteer Regt.
Lieutenant .....	Chapman, C. F. J. ....	"	.....	Methuen's Cavalry, 6th Dragoon Guards, Zulu war.
Captain .....	Chuck, J. A. ....	"	.....	Australian Rifles, 4/5/97.
Mr. ....	Cochrane, C. B. ....	"	.....	Cadet Corps.
Troop S.-Major .....	Curley, J. J. ....	"	.....	1st Australian Horse.
Mr. ....	Campbell —	"	.....	None.
" .....	Clayton, F. J. ....	"	.....	"
Captain .....	Castray, E. R. W. ....	"	.....	Tasmanian Defence Forces.
Mr. ....	Chester, C. ....	"	.....	Late No. 6 Battery, N.S.W. Vol. Artillery.
Major .....	Cotter, F. G. ....	"	.....	24 years R.M.L.I.
Mr. ....	Cotterell, P. G. ....	"	.....	N.Z. Vol. Corps, 4th Infantry Regt.
Captain .....	Corr, W. S. ....	"	.....	King's School Cadets.
Mr. ....	Cox, S. ....	"	.....	Waikato Cavalry, N.Z.
" .....	Cooke, C. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Cairnes, C. B. ....	"	.....	Victorian Defence Forces.
" .....	Currey, F. C. ....	"	.....	Late Ulmarra—2nd Infantry Regt.
" .....	Clarke, M. L. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Chamley, H. P. ....	"	.....	"
Captain .....	Crane, F. W. C. ....	"	.....	7th Volunteer Regt., 7/9/97.
" .....	Cheffins, F. F. ....	"	.....	3rd Infantry Regt. R. of O., 1/10/97.
Lieutenant .....	Chaseling, J. V. ....	"	.....	N.S.W. Artillery Regt., 13/6/96.
" .....	Cox, F. ....	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt.
Mr. ....	Carnell, F. G. ....	"	.....	Frontier Light Horse, South Africa.
Captain .....	Chapman, A. E. ....	"	.....	2nd Infantry Regt., 1/5/94.
Mr. ....	Cahill, C. A. ....	"	.....	None.
Lieutenant .....	Clarke, Gaius ....	"	.....	Engineers. R. of O.
" .....	Caines, H. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Australian Rifles, 22/3/98.
Mr. ....	Cameron, J. L. R. ....	No	.....	None.
" .....	Douglas, R. S. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Donnelly, C. W. ....	"	.....	"
Colour-Sergeant .....	Dransfield, F. ....	"	.....	Permanent Staff.
Mr. ....	Digby, E. ....	"	.....	Late Irish Rifles.
" .....	Deuchar, G. A. ....	"	.....	None.
Sq. Sergeant-Major .....	Daly, J. F. ....	"	.....	Permanent Staff.
Mr. ....	Dennis, T. M. ....	"	.....	N.S.W. Volunteer Force.
" .....	Dart, J. ....	"	.....	Volunteer service.
" .....	Dobbin, L. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Deavin, H. H. ....	"	.....	None.
Lieutenant .....	Diamond, G. F. ....	"	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 1/1/98.
Mr. ....	Ford, S. H. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Florance, J. E. F. ....	"	.....	"
Lieutenant .....	Fitzgerald, M. ....	"	.....	3 years 2nd Infantry Regt., 1/10/97.
Mr. ....	Fletcher, J. ....	"	.....	None.
Lieutenant .....	Forsythe, W. A. ....	"	.....	1st Infantry Regt., 30/12/98.
Captain .....	Gibson, M. ....	"	.....	Zulu, Boer, Egyptian Wars.
Mr. ....	Fraser, W. A. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Fyfe, W. G. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Griffiths, C. T. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Guest, G. W. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Gibbs, F. M. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Gould, A. C. M. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Gildea, D. A. S. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Gilder, S. A. E. B. ....	"	.....	"
" .....	Greig, F. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ...	Late Permanent Artillery.
" .....				None.

Rank.	Name.	If selected	What Rank assigned.	What previous Military qualifications.
Mr. ....	Gibson, Jas. ....	No	.. ..	None.
Captain ..	Grant, N. . .	"	.. ..	Scottish Rifles, 8/2/98.
" ..	Horsley, F. S. .	"	.. ..	Engineers, 5/2/92.
Mr. . .	Heffernan, G. J. . .	"	.. ..	None
" ..	Hill, C. ...	"	.. ..	Kaffir War, Basuto War, Moirisi Campaign.
" ..	Hill, F. ....	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Henderson, J. . .	"	.. ..	Late 7th Regt., now No. 4 Engineer Coy.
" ..	Hill, W. P. E. . . .	"	.. ..	Tasmanian Defence Forces, 1st Infantry Regt.
" ..	Holmes, A. H. . . .	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Holyoake, E. J. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Henderson, H. M. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Henderson, L. M. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Hungerford, F. W. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Hodgkinson, W. O. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Helm, A. B. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Healey, F. A. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Irving, G. R. . . .	Yes	Lieutenant .	Late N.S.W. Lancers.
Lieutenant .....	James, J. W. ....	"	.. ..	None.
Captain ..	Keogh, P. M. ....	No	.. ..	8th Infantry Regt., and Canada.
Mr. . .	King, A. E. Gidley ..	Yes	Lieutenant ..	Queensland Defence Forces.
" ..	Kirkpatrick, A. A. . .	No	.. ..	None.
" ..	Kirwin, M. E. ....	"	.. ..	"
Captain ..	King, J. H. R. ....	"	.. ..	South Mayo Rifles, 3 years.
" ..	Le Mesurier, H. ....	Yes	.. ..	Engineer Staff, 13/2/91.
Mr. . .	Lindsay, W. ....	No	.. ..	Captain and Adjutant R.A.A., 12/11/85.
" ..	Lambert, H. A. . .	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Lee, A. E. ....	"	.. ..	N.Z. Defence Forces—N.S.W. Reserves.
" ..	Lough, E. J. de ..	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Laycock, T. M. ....	"	.. ..	N.Z. Cavalry.
Captain ..	Levetus, R. ....	"	.. ..	None.
Mr. ....	Lamb, C. O. . . .	"	.. ..	Cadet Corps.
" ..	Le Mesurier, Hubert ..	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Lyons, P. I. K. ....	"	.. ..	"
Captain .....	McIlride, W. D. . .	"	.. ..	"
Lieutenant ..	McLaren, J. G. ....	"	.. ..	Australian Rifles, 4/5/97.
Captain ..	Murray, P. L. ....	"	.. ..	2nd Infantry Regt., 28/2/98.
Mr. . .	Mackenzie, S. L. . .	Yes	Lieutenant	1st Infantry Regt., 20/8/92.
" ..	Marsh, W. ....	No	.. ..	None.
Lieutenant ..	Muhs, A. C. ....	Yes	Lieutenant	"
" ..	Moxham, C. G. ....	No	.. ..	2nd Infantry Regt., 30/7/98.
Mr. . .	McKee, W. M. ....	"	.. ..	1st Infantry Regt., 29/3/90.
" ..	McFarland, Geo. . .	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	McGregor, Neil ....	"	.. ..	3 years N.S.W. Naval Forces.
" ..	Macnamara, P. V. J. .	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Maddox, V. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	MacFarlane, E. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Matthews, C. L. . .	"	.. ..	"
" ..	M'Kinnon, G. W. ....	"	.. ..	Zulu War; West Kent Regt.; Queensland Defence Forces.
" ..	Macdonald, A. . .	"	.. ..	Cadet Corps.
Captain .....	Moore, J. ....	"	.. ..	None.
Major ..	Miller, D. ....	Yes	.. ..	Late 4th Infantry Regt.
Mr. . .	Mackenzie, K. D. ....	"	Lieutenant ..	O.C., A.S.C.
Captain ..	M'Whirter, J. M. ....	No	.. ..	N.S.W. Lancers.
Corporal ..	Macanish, D. ....	"	.. ..	Late 19th Hussars.
Mr. . .	Michell, H. C. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ..	1st Australian Horse.
" ..	Macpherson, J. G. . .	No	.. ..	None.
" ..	Murphy, C. ....	"	.. ..	"
" ..	Macarthur, F. ....	"	.. ..	"
Trooper . .	Maddrell, E. D. . .	"	.. ..	Late Volunteer Artillery.
Mr. . .	Matchett, W. ....	"	.. ..	1st Australian Horse.
Lieutenant ..	Melville, G. B. ....	"	.. ..	Late Permanent Staff.
Captain .....	Mullins, J. L. ....	"	.. ..	N.S.W. Artillery Regt., 21/3/96.
Mr. ....	Matthews, H. B. ....	"	.. ..	Irish Rifles, 14/5/96.
" ..	Moore, W. A. ....	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Mills, A. ....	"	.. ..	"
Captain ..	Newman, A. W. ....	"	.. ..	"
Mr. . .	Norman, G. R. ....	"	.. ..	2nd Infantry Regt., 18/11/95.
" ..	Norris, S. E. ....	"	.. ..	None.
Lieutenant.....	Naish, M. E. ....	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	O'Brien, W. E. ....	Yes	Captain ..	Irish Rifles.
Mr. . .	Oxley, J. E. ....	"	Lieutenant .	Mounted Rifles, 22/5/93.
Captain ..	Owen, C. A. ....	No	.. ..	None.
" ..	Paine, J. J. ....	"	.. ..	R.A.A.R. of O., 3/10/96.
Mr. ....	Parker, O. H. ....	"	.. ..	3rd Infantry Regiment, 2/4/92.
Reverend .....	Price, J. H. ....	"	.. ..	None.
Lieutenant ..	Roberts, H. L. ....	"	.. ..	"
Mr. ....	Robinson, H. F. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ..	N.S.W. Artillery Regiment, 2/4/95.
Lieutenant ..	Reynolds, W. O. ....	No	.. ..	4 years 2nd W. Yorks. Yeomanry.
Mr. . .	Robertson, H. S. ....	"	.. ..	7th Infantry Regiment, 20/8/96.
" ..	Rogers, G. ....	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Ryrie, R. R. ....	"	.. ..	Late King's Scottish Borderers.
" ..	Rainey, A. P. ....	Yes	2nd Lieutenant	None.
" ..	Rudkin, C. M. ....	"	Lieutenant ..	"
" ..	Rowlandson, C. W. ....	No	.. ..	"
Sq. Sergeant Major	Richards, T. ....	"	.. ..	Permanent Staff.
Lieutenant.....	Ross, F. M. ....	"	.. ..	Scottish Rifles, 31/3/98.
" ..	Richards, M. B. ....	"	.. ..	2nd Infantry Regiment.
Mr. ....	Ruthven, J. L. ....	"	.. ..	None.
" ..	Ritson, F. A. ....	"	.. ..	Imperial Commissariat and Transport.

\* Failed Riding Test.

Rank.	Name	If selected.	What Rank assigned	What previous Military qualifications
Mr. ....	Ritchie, G. D. ....	No	..	None.
" .....	Ryrie, V. W. ....	Yes	Lieutenant	"
" .....	Richards, N. P. ....	No		Late 1st Surrey Rifles.
" .....	Spedding, R. ....			None
Captain .....	Soane, E. W. ....	Yes	Captain ..	3rd Infantry Regt. R. of O., 3/10/96.
Lieutenant ..	Simmons, T. E. ....	No		2nd Infantry Regt.
Mr. ....	Shaw, R. W. E. ....	"	..	Late Lieutenant 1st Infantry Regt.
" .....	Scott, E. J. C. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Stevenson, S. D. ....	"	..	Scottish Rifles.
" .....	Stewart, R. H. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Smith, P. E. ....	"	..	"
Q.-M. Sergeant	Smith, F. ....	"	..	Permt. Artillery Staff Cadet Staff.
Lieutenant ..	Stephens, F. C. ....	"	..	Late 7th Regt. R. of O., 28/2/99.
" .....	Saunders, J. A. ....	"	..	Irish Rifles.
Mr. ....	Sands, H. G. ....	"	..	N.S.W. Lancers.
Captain .....	Tunks, A. F. ....	"	..	A.S.C., 30/6/96.
Mr. ....	Tweedie, W. C. ....	"	.....	None.
" .....	Seccombe, W. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Turnbull, F. ....	"	..	"
Lieutenant	Tilney, L. ....	"	..	1st Infantry Regt., 26/11/92
" .....	Thomas, F. A. W. ....	"	..	R. of O., 21/7/99.
" .....	Thompson, M. W. ....	"	..	4th Infantry Regiment.
Mr. ....	Thomas, C. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Uhr, A. E. U. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Vigors, A. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Webster, L. M. ....	"	..	Zulu War and Boer War
" .....	Wallace, A. S. ....	"	..	None.
Captain .....	Waldron, T. W. K. ....	Yes	Captain ..	3rd Infantry Regiment, 28/12/97.
Mr. ....	Wiseheart, A. C. ....	No	..	Soudan Expedition.
" .....	Walker, W. C. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Ward, S. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Wall, J. B. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Wilson, J. M. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Williams, C. F. ....	"	..	Mounted Rifles
" .....	Wilkinson, E. H. ....	"	..	None.
Major .....	Walters, J. J. ....	"	..	Late O.C. Lancers R. of O., 7/9/97.
Mr. ....	White, F. G. ....	"	..	Late Volunteer Artillery.
Major .....	Wells, W. S. ....	"	..	New South Wales Artillery Regiment, 14/10/86.*
Mr. ....	Welman, W. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Weale, J. J. ....	"	..	8 years Imperial Army, 4 years Imperial Reserves.
" .....	Wootten, W. F. ....	"	..	None.
" .....	Young, J. B. ....	"	..	4 years 2nd Life Guards, Egypt.
Doctor .....	Barker, T. H. ....	"	..	None.
Lieutenant .....	Bean, H. K. ....	"	..	A.M.C.
Doctor .....	Bell, G. L. ....	"	..	None.*
" .....	Cope .....	"	..	"
" .....	Cribb, A. G. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Cox, A. E. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Chenhall, A. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Lawson, G. L. L. ....	Yes	Lieutenant ..	"
" .....	Grieves, A. ....	No	..	"
" .....	Edgelow, S. H. ....	"	..	"
" .....	Jeffery, W. N. ....	"	..	"

\* Application withdrawn

D.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

MINUTES of a Meeting of the Military Central Clothing Board, held at Head-quarter Staff Office, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, on Wednesday, 20th June, 1900.

Present —

President—Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., A.D.C., Military Secretary.  
Members—Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. J. E. D. Taunton, Assistant Quartermaster-General: Captain J. H. R. King,  
Acting Staff Officer for Engineer Services.  
Secretary—Major M. M. Boam, D.A.A.G., and S.O. for U.V.F.

1. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Helmets.

2. Messrs. Anderson, Duncalfe, and Dunkerley attended the meeting, the two latter at the invitation of the Hon. the Chief Secretary. (*Vide* correspondence No. , C.R. .)

The President stated that the Board had received a letter of instructions to inquire into the matter of helmets issued to the Contingents sent to South Africa, and those supplied to the N.S.W. Military Forces.

Mr. Duncalfe, in reply to the President's query as to what they were present for, stated that they (Mr. Dunkerley and himself) had received a letter from the Principal Under Secretary asking them to come and examine some helmets that were supplied to the N.S.W. Contingent.

The President pointed out that the Board had no samples before them of helmets that had been brought back from Africa.

Mr. Duncalfe said they wanted to examine returned samples, or the same class of goods as sent out.

The Board, in the absence of any samples from South Africa, produced a specimen helmet of the class supplied to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

The specimen was handed to Mr. Duncalfe for examination. (*Viz.*, the sealed pattern.)

Mr. Duncalfe asked if the helmets were supposed to be made of a certain class of goods.

The President replied that there was no specification furnished in connection with the same, as time would not permit.

The President asked Mr. Duncalfe to state his objection to the helmet, who said, in reply, that the objection was that it had a felt body. It was like a pulp—like a piece of wool—and soon as ever the slightest amount of water got into it, it was absorbed and became soft, there was nothing in it to hold it back. These sort of helmets were not good for wear.

Mr,



Mr. Dunkerley, on being asked to express his objection, said he endorsed every remark that had been made by Mr. Duncalfe, adding, that before the helmets went out he objected to them. The helmet was no good whatever for wear.

The President asked Mr. Anderson if he had anything to say about the helmet, and why it was submitted.

Mr. Anderson replied that to his judgment the felt would be better than gossamer, which was his reason for submitting it. It (the body) was made up of felt prepared in the same way as gossamer, and covered in the same way. The helmet had been knocked about. He did not think the sample in his hand was ever intended to be sealed when he brought it up. As to the felt not wearing as well as gossamer, of course, he had to leave that to their judgment. The felt was made of wool, felted together with a great deal of trouble, and made very strong, was then prepared with certain solutions to prevent the water getting into it, just as it would prevent into calico. He could not see any objection. The helmet was made of exactly the same material as that hat (*referring to a hat lying on the table*). As far as he could judge, it required considerable experience and experiments to find out which was the best, but would say decidedly that the sample was the best. So far as wear was concerned, you could not break it. His only objection to the helmet was that it was a little bit too heavy.

Mr. Duncalfe said that it seemed to him that, so far as he had seen the helmets, it had been a series of experiments. They who had manufactured these helmets had not really understood what they were doing. To bear out his statement he would simply appeal to the wear of the helmets that had been sent to South Africa. The President would remember him coming up and objecting to them going away.

The President pointed out that it was then too late. It was no use objecting a day or two before.

Mr. Duncalfe replied that there was plenty of time.

The President replied that, when Mr. Duncalfe was asked how many he could make in the stipulated time, he said he could not do it.

Mr. Duncalfe said he was not asked. If Mr. Anderson had not had the blocks for this particular shape, he would not have taken the contract for 250 helmets. He said he would buy blocks that would be of use to him, *i.e.*, of a regulation pattern. He asked Major Boam, when out at Randwick, what use these peculiar shaped blocks would be if he got them. If they would use any more of that shape, and Major Boam replied, "No, the military authorities would not have it."

Major Boam said that he remembered showing Mr. Duncalfe the helmets, and saying that was the pattern decided upon, and asking if he could undertake to make them. In reply to that, he (Mr. Duncalfe) said it would necessitate him getting special blocks, and obtaining these meant a very large outlay, therefore, he would not undertake it. Mr. Duncalfe made reference to Mr. Anderson having these special blocks on hand, therefore he was in a position to undertake the contract. He (Major Boam) would inform the Board that he did not know whether Mr. Anderson had the special blocks on hand or not, but he had to make the helmets to a pattern given him. If he had the blocks on hand he was very fortunate, but it seemed a strange thing that he should have had.

Mr. Duncalfe stated that he did not know whether Mr. Anderson had the blocks, but it was evident that he made the pattern from this block. Mr. Anderson knew whether he had the blocks. He was satisfied that he (Mr. Anderson) would not go and get the blocks, turn out 250 helmets, and get sufficient blocks to turn them out in three weeks.

Mr. Dunkerley pointed out that the discussion seemed to be converging between certain manufacturers. He was representing a body of men. He had been to see the President, together with another man. They simply required public competition for military work; that was their complaint at the time, besides complaining with regards to the hats sent away. The helmet sent would never serve.

The President asked Mr. Dunkerley if, practically, his complaint was that public tenders were not called.

Mr. Dunkerley replied in the affirmative, adding that when public tenders were called they would be able to produce hats that would be a credit to the Colony. The helmets sent were simply a disgrace.

Mr. Duncalfe stated that Mr. Anderson said that he had got, in his opinion, a helmet that would wear. He wished to show that Mr. Anderson did not know what he was talking about.

The President said that was a matter of opinion, and requested Mr. Duncalfe to state his objection to the helmet.

Mr. Duncalfe replied that his objection to the helmet was that it was made of an article that was of no earthly use. It was a helmet made to look at, not wear.

The President remarked that Mr. Dunkerley had complained that public tenders had not been called for, and asked if he concurred in this complaint.

Mr. Duncalfe stated he wished to complain of the class of goods, and also about public tenders not being called for.

Major Boam pointed out that tenders had been called for for helmets before the Contingent came into question.

Mr. Duncalfe said they had not been persistently called for. They were called for by tenders, but not for that line (helmets) alone.

Major Boam replied that they were, and Mr. Duncalfe said that he begged to differ.

On a reference to papers relating to the contracts, Major Boam's statement was found to be correct.

Mr. Dunkerley remarked that they would like to have the sections divided, and advertisements inserted for "Helmets" only.

The President replied that when Mr. Dunkerley came to see him, he pointed out that the contracts were let in sections, and said that there would be no objection to his contracting for hats or helmets; that he could take the contract for any particular section, and he would be held responsible for its due fulfilment. He could get them where he liked. What Mr. Dunkerley required, he understood, was the protection of the trade by dividing the contract for hats and helmets.

Mr. Dunkerley replied that that was correct, the President had grasped his meaning entirely.

Mr. Dunkerley pointed out that when certain trades are divided a better article is obtainable.

The President said they were not allowed much time to arrange for the helmets, &c., and was sure that Mr. Duncalfe told him he could not take the contract at the time.

Mr. Duncalfe replied that he contracted for 250 in three weeks, and 500 in five weeks. He had to get blocks made for them.

The President said Mr. Duncalfe was informed that five weeks could not be given him.

Mr. Duncalfe assented to this remark, and added that when he went to see Major Boam at Randwick was the time when he said he could do the 250 in five weeks; it was said they would have to be delivered in three weeks, but they were not delivered in anything like that time.

The President asked if it was worth their while going on with the matter. There was no complaint against the New South Wales Bushmen or the Imperial Bushmen's helmets?

Mr. Duncalfe replied that the letter he had received from the Secretary read "sent out to the Contingents." He condemned the helmet submitted as useless. He would guarantee that if Mr. Anderson made that class of helmet and took it to any firm, he could not sell it. Mr. Anderson was trying to tell the Board that the felt was as good as gossamer. He considered that it was much covered up.

The President pointed out that the Board had no specimen before it of helmets issued to other contingents, which had been complained of.

Mr. Duncalfe asked if there had been any other helmets issued lately that the Board had anything to do with? The same class of helmet had been issued to the Irish Rifles.

Colonel Taunton stated that on the account appearing in the press of the headgear of our men being like the Boers, he was instructed to endeavour to obtain 500 or 600 helmets. He asked Mr. Anderson and Hordern's if they could supply brown helmets, and they replied no. He did not know of Mr. Duncalfe's firm at that time. Mr. Anderson came up to the General, and said that he had got so many white helmets that he was going to supply to the 2nd Regiment, and he could stain them. To this the General agreed.

Mr. Dunkerley remarked that the helmets that were stained turned out to be no good; they were gossamer helmets.

The President asked what proof he had that the helmets were no good.

Mr. Duncalfe said he presumed there would be samples there. The President handed to Mr. Dunkerley a sealed pattern helmet for the Irish Rifles.

Mr. Dunkerley said that the sample had a felt body, the only difference was that it had calico on it. A gossamer would wear a of that sort out.

Mr. Duncalfe said that he had not seen any of the helmets brought back from the Cape; he had merely seen the account in the Press that Mr. Sleath had brought back samples of certain articles. He had seen a helmet as worn by one of

of the camp. He could not supply cork helmets in six weeks' time, but could supply a gossamer helmet. The gossamer will not stand at the side of a cork helmet. It would be impossible to get cork helmets within six weeks' time.

Mr. Anderson, in reply to Colonel Taunton, said that he believed that the helmet he supplied to the Artillery was the same as the cork pattern.

The President remarked to Mr. Anderson that he ought to know, and asked if the Artillery were getting cork helmets or not.

Mr. Anderson replied that he believed so, but did not know for certain.

Mr. Duncalfe stated that his contention was that they were all supposed to be cork helmets, but they had not been supplied cork.

Mr. Anderson, in reply to the President, said that he imported them.

Mr. Anderson, in reply to Mr. Duncalfe's query, whether he or his men could make a solid cork helmet, stated they were not in a position to do it at the present time.

The President asked Mr. Anderson if he imported the helmet submitted (this was afterwards shown to be one of the imported helmets), who replied that they did not make them here, they imported them; he did not think anyone in Sydney made them. If the sample was a cork helmet, it was an imported one.

Mr. Dunkerley said that they wanted those things made here as soon as they possibly could. It would give a fair opening, and be an inducement for competition in one line.

Colonel Taunton pointed out that tenders had been called for for helmets for the Irish Rifles, amongst other things, and Mr. Dunkerley said they wanted the sections to be divided.

Major Boam asked what if it were insisted that the helmets should be made with the patent stops.

Mr. Duncalfe said that they could not be obtained without the royalty was paid. When he gave a price for that helmet, he had to take into consideration everything connected with it, because, if he were going to execute the order, he would expect it to be the same quality.

The sealed pattern of cork helmet for the Partially Paid troops was submitted.

Mr. Duncalfe stated it was a substitute, if it was meant for cork.

Major Boam drew attention to the fact that the Irish Rifles did not specify that the helmet should be cork.

Colonel Taunton pointed out that the Board did not make the contracts for the Volunteers. They made their own, and therefore could specify what they liked.

Mr. Duncalfe said that Mr. Anderson was making the helmets for the R.A.A., and they were supposed to be cork. Permission was granted him to ask Mr. Anderson whether all the helmets that he had turned out for the R.A.A. had been solid cork.

Mr. Anderson replied that if they had been made in Sydney, they were not solid cork. He had imported a great many. He could not make them, he had not got the material. He was now importing material.

The President asked if he would admit that possibly he had supplied some helmets that were not cork?

Mr. Anderson replied "quite true."

The President then asked when that was likely to have occurred?

Mr. Anderson replied that he could not tell. "It would only be in a case where they were wanted in a very great hurry."

Mr. Duncalfe asked if every helmet that had come to the barracks and delivered as a new solid cork helmet had always been a "new cork helmet?"

Mr. Anderson replied "with the exception of the body."

Mr. Duncalfe pointed out that Mr. Anderson had admitted that he got the old helmets. They strip the old cover off. He then asked if it was not a fact that, when stripping off the cover, they could help pulling off the cork?

Mr. Anderson replied no.

Mr. Duncalfe asked if Mr. Anderson could take all the cover off without taking some of the cork off too?

Mr. Anderson replied that they never used them if it did.

The President here interrupted the questioning, and asked Mr. Duncalfe if his contention was that Mr. Anderson was not supplying cork helmets where he ought to do so.

Mr. Duncalfe remarked "And second-hand at that."

Mr. Anderson said he had not done that by way of deception. He had made no secret of it.

Mr. Duncalfe pointed out that it was not according to contract.

The President asked Mr. Duncalfe if he was not running away with some question brought forward by one of the Ministers. The Board had assembled to hear complaints made against helmets supplied. Mr. Duncalfe's contention was that Mr. Anderson did not supply to the Permanent Artillery cork helmets; further, that he (Mr. Duncalfe) contended that the helmet now being supplied to the Irish Rifles was not a cork one. This was the fault of the Corps, because they had chosen the helmet themselves.

Mr. Duncalfe remarked that they would not have chosen it had they known that it was only to last as long as those supplied to the Bushmen.

The President said that they had nothing to do with the case, as they could have gone to Mr. Duncalfe if they had wanted advice.

The helmet submitted to Mr. Duncalfe was placed before the Board and identified.

Storeman Broadbent was called, and stated that he had placed the helmet under a shower bath, with the water turned slightly on. It had not been there for more than an hour when the water went right through it and lodged under the bands; it was quite soft. The Irish Rifles helmet had not been under the water twenty-four hours.

On Mr. Duncalfe remarking that the Irish Rifles' helmet had not been under water, the President asked him if he would not admit that the man ought to know what he did. Mr. Duncalfe replied "Yes."

Mr. Duncalfe, in reply to the President's query if he had not admitted that his helmet would go under water, said "Yes," and that he brought it to be tested.

Storeman Broadbent withdrew.

The President to Mr. Dunkerley, stated that the Board practically were in accord with his contention in regard to splitting up the contracts into sections.

Mr. Dunkerley would not admit that they could get cork helmets in six weeks. If they had been in the habit of manufacturing them in Sydney it might be done; but this never having been done, they would have to send home for the cork. No guarantee was required that they should receive the contract, so long as it was competition. Pointed out that the helmet furniture should be supplied by the military authorities. The getting of the cork was a mere nothing, so long as it was known that advertisements were placed in the papers to allow of competition. The number worth tendering for would be from 500 to 700; about 500 for a start.

Mr. Duncalfe pointed out the necessity for ordering a considerable number of sets of cork at a time, as a few hundred sets counts for nothing with the manufacturers.

Colonel Taunton pointed out that there was nothing to prevent them sending in their tenders direct to volunteer regiments.

Mr. Duncalfe said they had got no possible means of ascertaining where those people were to be found when there was nothing given out. He did not know when the Irish Rifles' helmets were given out; had he known he would have tendered.

Colonel Taunton pointed out that he could have put himself in communication with the regimental officers. As regards the Partially Paid, the Board arranged their contracts.

The President submitted one of the R.A.A. helmets.

Mr. Duncalfe pointed out that it was not one of Anderson's make, and that if you sent down to Anderson's for 500, and he had not that quantity of cork, he would make the number up with others.

Q.M.S. Hartnett was called, and directed to produce samples of artillery helmets.

Q.M.S. Hartnett stated, in reply to the President, that he had no knowledge of having received from Mr. Anderson helmets that were not cork, or made-up cork.

Mr. Duncalfe pointed out that Mr. Anderson had stated that, if he happened to run short of the cork helmets, he substituted others.

Mr. Anderson, in reply to the President, said he could not remember how long ago it was since he had substituted others for cork, but it had only been done if they were in a very great hurry,

Q.M.S.

Q.M.S. Hartnett, in reply to the President, said he had never noticed any helmets come in that were not correct. They did not always have Mr. Anderson's stamp on ; sometimes they were perfectly plain—no leather on.

In reply to Mr. Duncalfe, he said he had not got any without a velvet binding, and these (referring to sample) particular studs.

Mr. Duncalfe, referring to two N.S.W. Artillery helmets before the Board, pointed out the difference in the leather bands inside, which meant a difference of 3d. in the cost.

Q.M.S. Hartnett, in reply to the President, said that the helmets for the R.A.A. were imported, but that those for the P.P. Artillery were obtained from Mr. Anderson through the Clothing Board.

Colonel Taunton, in reply to Mr. Duncalfe, said he could not remember the price of the helmets.

Q.M.S. Hartnett withdrew.

W. O. Lyons, A.S.C., was called in, and stated he gave the helmet submitted by Mr. Duncalfe a test with the edge of a sword, by striking it on the top and on the side. It bore the side test, but it broke at the back of the neck. There was no hard substance in the helmet to cut against.

Mr. Duncalfe said he thought there was an improvement, and that the helmet had, in his opinion, stood the sword test.

W. O. Lyons withdrew.

The President pointed out that there had been no complaint about the Imperial Bushmen's helmet.

Mr. Duncalfe said that only one party could be named (Mr. Sleath) who had brought back any articles that were unfit to go. There had been any amount of correspondence about the Bushmen's helmet—he had got a book full of it. In reply to Colonel Taunton, he could make a helmet other than cork to stand the usage of a campaign. The stained helmet that went away with the 1st Contingent was a better one than this (*referring to a helmet on the table*).

Colonel Roberts stated that could be the only one complained of.

Mr. Duncalfe replied no ; it was a gossamer helmet, but he did not know whether it was supposed to be a cork one.

The President again pointed out that the only possible complaint that Mr. Sleath could have brought back was with regard to the stained helmets.

Mr. Duncalfe replied that he did not know.

The President asked Mr. Duncalfe if he candidly believed if the gossamer helmet (the stained helmet) was as good as could be got at the time, excepting cork ?

Mr. Duncalfe replied yes, barring the covers. If he had had the contract, it would have been a gossamer helmet, and he would have stated that he could not make a cork one in the time. He admitted, in reply to the President, that it was the best article that could be got at the time.

The President stated that the difficulty was to find out when Mr. Anderson supplied other helmets in lieu of cork.

Mr. Duncalfe said it was three years ago to his knowledge.

The President pointed out that there had been a sort of inquiry, and that it had nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. Duncalfe said that it was a very strange thing if he was turning out the very same thing now, and the President replied that it did not affect Mr. Anderson as they were sitting now.

Mr. Duncalfe assented, and said that Mr. Anderson was the contractor for the R.A.A., and if he were asked to supply 300 cork helmets in six weeks' time he could not do it ; he would have to substitute others.

The President reminded Mr. Duncalfe that that was no business of theirs.

The President asked Mr. Duncalfe if he admitted that cork helmets could not be made in Sydney, if an order was given at the present time, under four or five months, who replied "No" ; he had ordered cork last week, and it could not be made within four or five months. He was prepared to tender for cork helmets, if in sufficient numbers. He was perfectly willing to make helmets, but would like the military to supply the furniture, as there was great difficulty in getting the ornaments here.

The President asked if their contention as helmet-makers was that if they got a fair demand, and the ornaments were supplied, they would be ready to make them, to which Mr. Duncalfe replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Duncalfe, referring to his sample helmet, said he would try to get the wire of a stronger quality.

Messrs. Anderson, Duncalfe, and Dunkerley withdrew.

E 1.

[To Evidence of Colonel H. D. Mackenzie, A.A.G

OFFICERS of N.S.W. Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent.

Rank.	Name.	_____	Rank.	Name.	_____
<i>Regimental Staff.</i>			<i>Order of Regimental Seniority—continued.</i>		
Lieut.-Colonel	Airey, H. P., D.S.O.	In command,	2nd Lieut. ...	Moore, T. M. ....	
Major .....	Dangar, H. P. ....	Second in command.	2nd Lieut. ...	Pockley, H. R. ....	
Lieut. ....	Ryrie, S. S. ....	Adjutant.	2nd Lieut. ...	Gell, S. L. ....	
Lieut. ....	Rouse, T. H. ....	Quartermaster.	2nd Lieut. ...	Cornwall, C. E. ....	
<i>Order of Regimental Seniority.</i>			2nd Lieut. ...	Christie, H. B. ....	
Capt. ....	Thomas, J. F. ....		<i>Medical Officer.</i>		
Capt. ....	Machattie, T. A. ....		Lieut. ....	Meredith, J. B. ....	
Capt. ....	Baker, A. B. ....		<i>Veterinary Surgeon.</i>		
Capt. ....	Robertson, C. W. ....		Vet.-Lieut. ..	Cummins Cherry, C. ...	
Lieut. ....	Eckford, A. G. ....		<i>Chaplains.</i>		
Lieut. ....	Fraser, C. S. ....		Capt. ....	Boardman, J. ....	Church of England.
Lieut. ....	Battye, A. E. M. ....		Capt. ....	Timony, F. ....	Roman Catholic.
Lieut. ....	Mullins, T. L. ....		Capt. ....	Green, J. ....	Non-Episcopal
Lieut. ....	Westgarth, J. E. ....				Churches, other
Lieut. ....	Cope, W. ....				than the Presby-
Lieut. ....	Allen, W. B. ....				terian.
Lieut. ....	Cape, C. S. ....		Capt. ....	Auld, J. H. G. ....	Presbyterian.
2nd Lieut. ....	Zouch, R. E. ....				
2nd Lieut. ....	Lynch, T. J. ....				

## E 2.

[To Evidence of Colonel H D Mackenzie, A I G]

List of Applicants for Commissions in Australian Bushmen Contingent

Rank	Name	If Selected	What Rank Assigned	What previous Military Qualifications	Remarks
St S Major	Richards, T	No		Permanent Staff	
Vet Surgeon	Rogerson, W D	No		Late Royal Artillery	
Vet Surgeon	Lawrence, G	No		None	
Vet Surgeon	Weifert, C	No		None	
Vet Surgeon	Telfer, W	No		South Australian Defence Forces , 5 years Imperial Service	
Vet Surgeon	Wilson, R	No		None	
Vet Surgeon	McIvor, C	No		1½ years U S Cavalry	
Doctor	Mullins, G L	No		A M C , 25th Mar , 1898	
Doctor	Money, P J	No		Volr Corps in England	
Doctor	Freyer, J V	No		None	
Doctor	Bell, G L	No		None	
Doctor	Bowker, C V	No		None	
Doctor	Goode, W H	No		None	
Doctor	Bowman, A S	No		None	
Doctor	McMaster, D.	No		None	
Doctor	Simpson, T W	No		None	
Doctor	Barker, T H	No		None	
Doctor	Kesteven, L	No		Defence Forces, Queensland, N Z , Volr Corps in England.	
Doctor	Bean, H K	No		A M C	
Doctor	Cribb, A G	No		None	
Doctor	Cox, A E	No		None	
Reverend	Boardman, J	Yes	Captain	None	G O C recommended
Reverend	Moran, F J	No		None	Unsuitable
Reverend	Green, Jas	Yes	Captain	None	G O C recommended
Reverend	Reynolds, J A	No		None	Went with I B C.
Reverend	Doig, A J	No		None	
Reverend	Barker, C M C	No		None	
Reverend	Oakes, G S	No		None	
Lieutenant	Rouse, T H	Yes	Lt & Qr Mr	Royal Aus Artillery	G O C recommended.
Captain	Thomas, J F	Yes	Captain	Mtd Rifles, 4th Feb , 1891	G O C recommended.
Captain	Machattie, T A	Yes	Captain	Mtd Rifles, 1st Sept , 1895	G O C recommended
Lieutenant	Ryrie, T T	Yes	Lt & Adj	R A A , 1st Jan , 1898	G O C recommended
Lieutenant	Battye, A E M	Yes	Lieutenant	Mtd Rifles, 18th Nov , 1898	G O C recommended
Lieutenant	Mullins, T L	Yes	Lieutenant	N S W A Regt , 28th Feb , 1899	G O C recommended
2nd Lieut	Baker, A B	Yes	Captain	Roy Sussex Regt	G O C recommended
Mr.	Allen, W B	Yes	Lieutenant	Commission 2nd Inf Regt	G O C recommended
Lieutenant	Westgarth, J. E	Yes	Lieutenant	R A A	G O C recommended
Mr	Cope, W	Yes	Lieutenant	Vol Art —Lancers—Soudan Ex- pedition	G O C recommended
Mr	Cope, C S	Yes	Lieutenant	Lancers	G O C recommended
Mr	Christie, H B	Yes	Lieutenant	Militia Commission—2 years	G O C recommended
Mr	Cornwall, C E	Yes	Lieutenant	None	G O C recommended
Mr	Gell, S L	Yes	Lieutenant	None	G O C recommended
Mr	Moore, T M	Yes	Lieutenant	None	G O C recommended
Mr	Pockley, H R	Yes	Lieutenant	None	G O C recommended
W O	Lynch, T J	Yes	Lieutenant	R A A	G O C recommended
Mr	Treath, H R	No		None	
Mr	Benson, A E	No		Lancers	
Lieutenant	Tilney L	No		1st Inf Regiment, 26 Nov , 1892	
Mr	Oxley, J E	No		Lancers	Went with I B C
Lieutenant	Carnes, H.	No		Lieut Aus Rifles, 22 March, 1898	Went with I B C
Mr	Sheriff, G T	No		None	
Lieutenant	Webb, E A	No		N Z Defence Forces, 9 years	
Mr	Pearse, J	No		None	
Mr	Spring, A F	No		None	
Mr	Johns, D N	No		None	
Captain	Street, T P	No		2nd Inf Regt , 1 May, 1894	
Mr	Piddington, G B	No		None	
Mr	Hutton, A W	Yes	Lieutenant	Mounted Rifles	C O C recommended
Major	Foster, W	No		2nd Dragoon Guards	
Mr	Henderson, L M.	No		None	
Mr	Osborne, D C	No		None	
Mr	Gilder, A E B	No		late Permt Art —Soudan Ex- pedition	
Corporal	Keene, T. E	No			
Doctor	Meredith, J B	Yes	Lieutenant	Hunter River Light Horse, 2 years	G O C recommended
Mr.	Manton, H B	No		None	
Mr	Bowman, J	No		English Volr service	
Mr	Fraser, C S	Yes	Lieutenant	Seaforth Highlanders, India and Egypt	G O C recommended
Lieutenant	Devereux, W	No		2nd Infantry Regt , 15th June, '97	
Mr	Murray, O G	No		Scottish Rifles	
Lieutenant	O'Hara, J C	No		2nd Inf Regt , 1st May, 1894	
Qr -mr. Sergt	Smith, F	No		Permt Art , Cadet Staff	
Mr.	Barton, C H	No		late 3rd Inf Regt	Withdrew application
Mr	Brown, C	No		3½ years Dragoon Guards , 4 years Scots Guards	
Captain	Eckford, A G	Yes	Lieutenant	Royal West Kent—Nile, 1885	G.O C. recommended.
Lieutenant	Newton, J A	No		5th Regt , 8th February, 1898	
Mr.	Laycock, T M	No		late Illawarra Light Horse	
Mr.	Wilson, J M F.	No		late 4th Inf Regt , R of O	
Mr.	Zouch, R E	Yes	Lieutenant	1st Aust Horse	G O C recommended
Mr.	Robinson, H F	No		4 years 2nd West York Cavalry	Went with I B C
Mr.	Hungerford, T	No		None	

Rank	Name	If Selected	What Rank Assigned	What previous Military Qualifications	Remarks
Mr	Cooke, C	No		12 yrs Impl Cav, India-Afghanistan, 5 yrs N S W. Lancers	
Sdqn S Maj	Daly, J F	No		Royal Artillery, Permt Staff	
Mr	Ryrie, Wallace	No		None	Went with I B C.
Mr	Ryrie, R F	No		None	
Captain	Cooke, E C	No		Australian Rifles, 29th April, 1897	
Lieutenant	Crane, P H M	No		6th Regt, 31st March, 1898.	
Mr	Burr, J A	No		None	
Mr	Bennett, J L	No		None	
Mr	MacBride, J C D	No		None	
Mr	Smith, T C	No		None	
Lieutenant	Clark, Gains	No		late Engineers, R of O	
Mr	Gould, A C M	No		late 2nd Garrison Div Art.	
Captain	Chuck, J A	No		6th Regt, 4th May, 1897	
Mr	Day, S	No		late 4th Inf Reg	
Mr	Tabrett, J F	No		late Lancers, East Kent Yeomanry	
Lieutenant	Irving, G R	No	..	Australian Rifles, 10th Jan, 1898	Went with I B C
Mr	Watkins, F	No		None	
Mr	Donnelley, C W	No		late Lieutenant, 4th Reg	
Mr	Brodie, D G	No		late Campbelltown Rifles	
Mr	Moore, G A	No		None	
Major	Burnage, G J	No		4th Inf Reg, 14th Feb, 1883	
Mr	Leahy, J R	No		Mounted Infantry	
Mr	Healey, F A	No		late Lancers	
Mr	Gill, W	No		None	
Lieutenant	Chaseling, J	No		N S W Art Reg, 30th June, 1896	
Major	Cracknell, W	No		late Lancers.	
Lieutenant	Holmes, A	No		7th Regt, 4th April, 1897, Head-quarter Staff	Went with I B C
Mr	Rudkin, C	No		None	Went with I B C
Mr	Cosgrove, A R	No		1st Aust Horse	Went with I B C
Lieutenant	Reynolds, W O	No		7th Regt, 20th Aug, 1896	Went with I B C
Lieutenant	Thomas, F A W	No		late 1st Inf Regt, R of O, 21st July, 1899	
Mr	Coggins, A C	No		late N S W Art	
Cpt and Hon					
Major	Honey, H H	No		2nd Inf Regt, 22nd Dec, 1885	
Major	Wells, R M. S	No		14 years B D F Art	
Mr	Gibson, M	No		late 42nd and 92nd Foot	
Mr	Macguire, D C	No		late 4th Essex Regt	
Mr	Street, C J.	No		8 years 2nd Inf Regt	
Mr	Cameron, J L R	No		None	
Captain	Cheffins, J F	No		late 3rd Inf Regt, R of O, 3rd Oct, 1896	
Mr	Ryrie, O B	No		None	
Mr	Brown, F H	No		None	
Mr	Barton, A C	No		late Sydney Light Horse	
Mr	Higgins, E	No		late Mounted Rifles	
Lieutenant	Parbury, F N	No		R A A	
Captain	Le Mesurier, H	No		R A A, 12th Nov, 1885	Went with I B C
Lieutenant	Griffiths, O R	No		R A A, 1st Oct, 1895	
Lieutenant	Bulmer, G E	No		R A A, 5th Aug, 1893	
Lieutenant	King, R G	No		R A A	
Captain	Soane, E W R	No		late 3rd Inf Regt, R of O, 3rd Oct, 1896	Went with I B C
Lieutenant	Schwabe, J H	No		B D F A, 11th Nov, 1895	
Mr	Gell, H D	No		None	
Mr	Macmillan, M E	No		None	
Mr	Gill, R J	No		None	
S C Sgt	Clayton	No		Permt Staff	
Mr	Walton, J N	No		None	
Captain	Underwood, S E.	No		late South Lancashire Regt.	
Lieutenant	Ruthven				
Lieutenant	Broinowski, F J.	No		late Mtd Rifles, R of O, 13th June, 1895	
Captain	Owen, C A	No		late R A A, R of O, 3rd Oct., 1896	
Captain	Butterworth, A W	No		New Guinea Armed Constabulary	
	Kater —				
	Christian —				
Captain	Dybbis, T B.	No		Scottish Rifles, 4th July, 1889	Spl Service Officer
Mr	Cox, S T	No		None	
Mr	Brown, H H	No		N S W Art, Lancers	Went with I B C
Mr	McKinnon, J W	No		None	
Captain	Chapman, A F	No		2nd Inf Reg, 1st May, 1894.	
Mr	Merewether, H A M.	No		Late Mtd Rifles	
Mr	Sands, H G	No		Late Lancers	
Mr	Childe, E	No		Late Cape Mtd Rifles	
Major	Oldershaw, W	No		O C 1st Inf Regt, 22 Feb, 1886	
Lieut Col	Onslow, J M	Yes	Major	O C Mtd Rifles	G O C recommended, retired, joined Genl Tuck's command.
Vet Surg	Cherry, C C	Yes	Lieutenant	None	G O C recommended
Captain	Robertson, C W.	Yes	Captain	R M L I	G O C recommended
Lieut Col	Airey, H P	Yes	Lieut Col	O C B D F A, A O C A	G O C recommended.
Reverend	Auld, J H G	Yes	Captain	None	G O C recommended
Reverend	Timoney, F	Yes	Captain	None	G O C recommended.
Captain	Dangar, H P.	Yes	Major and '2nd in command	13th Hussars	G O C recommended
Mr	Chanter, Herbert	No		None	
Mr	Coleman, T A	No		Late R A A Permanent Staff	
Mr.	King, A H	No		N S W Lancers	

Rank.	Name.	If Selected.	What Rank Assigned.	What previous Military Qualifications.	Remarks.
Captain...	Larkin, W. ....	Yes ..	.....	Late Mounted Rifles, R. of O., 30th September, 1898 .....	G.O.C. recom. Withdrew; app. cancelled.
Lieutenant ..	Melville, G. H. ....	No ...	.....	N.S.W. Artillery, 1st May, 1894 .....	
Mr. ....	McArthur, L. G. ....	No ...	.....	None	
Mr. ....	Panton, C. S. ....	No ...	.....	None	
Mr. ....	Pierson, W. J. ....	No ...	.....	Late R.H. Art. ; late Per. Staff.	
Lieutenant ...	Robinson, G. A. ....	No ...	.....	2nd Inf. Regt., 26th Feb., 1897.	
Mr. ....	Riordan, Arthur .....	No ...	.....	N.S.W. Lancers.	
Mr. ....	Sproat, John .....	No ...	.....	None.	
Lieutenant ...	Tilney, L. ....	No ...	.....	1st Inf. Regt., 26th Nov., 1892.	
Mr. ....	Woods, Fred. ....	No ...	.....	None	
Mr. ....	Wooly, Thos. ....	No ...	.....	Ex-Cpl., N.S.W.A.	
Mr. ....	Weir, F. ....	No ...	.....	None.	
Mr. ....	Mitchell, J. ....	No ...	.....	None.	
Mr. ....	Maitland, W. ....	No ...	.....	Methuen's Bechuanaland.	
Lieutenant ...	Muhs, A. C. ....	No ...	.....	2nd Inf. Regt., 16th Jan., 1899 ...	Went with I.B.C.

F.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

Minute Paper.

Head-quarters Staff Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1900.

THE G.O.C. would like any remarks you wish to offer with regard to Mr. McIvor and the evidence (as per attached) given by him before the Select Parliamentary Committee on 30th ultimo.

To. Vet. Surgeon Bowker, care of Police, Police Station, Lismore.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A.A.G.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Evidence given by Mr. C. McIvor before the Parliamentary Select Committee.

Head-quarters Staff Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1900.

WITH reference to the evidence given by Mr. C. McIvor before the Parliamentary Select Committee, on the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to request that the following remarks relative thereto may be brought to the notice of the G.O.C. :—

Witness, Mr. C. McIvor, was never officially connected with the despatch of any mounted Contingent. He was an applicant to go as a veterinary officer, but not being able to produce any qualification whatever, his application could not be entertained. He used to hang around the camps all day long, and, from Captain Le Mesurier and other officers listening to his stories, he no doubt presumed that he had some connection with the Contingent. His main evidence refers to Lieutenant-Colonel Knight's Contingent, of which I know little, as Veterinary Lieutenant Bowker was Camp Officer, and Captain Gribben, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, supervised. The greasy heels alluded to were not at all caused by the picketing-straps, but by horses getting their hind legs over the halter-ropes. This could not be avoided, as from the number of fresh horses coming in daily, there was no time to properly train them. Giving lucerne hay at first was not at all injudicious. As the horses got more work, the lucerne hay was cut down and oaten hay in increased quantities substituted, as the records of the Supply Officer show. The horses stood their work well, and all shipments were very favourably reported upon by the Imperial Veterinary Officers at Capetown and Beira. In the particular case referred to there was some delay in supplying the shoeing requisites, as the forge had to be brought from South Head. To state that it took four trips to get a forge is decidedly untrue.

As to the forage supplied on board ship, everything was of good quality, and the lucerne hay was not supplied by contract, but was the best that could be purchased in the open market.

A few horses that had done harness work were purchased, but in some cases these were for pack-horses ; others were quite young horses that were only half broken to harness, and were not in any way screwed or unsound.

SYDNEY T. D. SYMONS, Lieut.,  
Acting Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General.

Murwillumbah, Tweed River, 17 September, 1900.

Sir, With reference to the attached papers, I have the honor to submit the following remarks upon Mr. McIvor's evidence, viz. :—

In answer to Question No. 4425, I have no idea of Mr. McIvor's capabilities as a stock expert, and in fact do not quite understand what he means by the term. I was informed by Captain Gribben that his services as a veterinary officer were refused upon the grounds that he possessed no qualifications which would entitle him to the position.

4426-4427. Since Mr. McIvor's services were refused by the Veterinary Department, and also by the other branches of the Military Department, I should like to know upon whose authority he was allowed to interfere with the organization of the Second Contingent. Shoeing-smith Gribben, whom I placed in charge of the horses upon the sick-lines, complained to me about Mr. McIvor's interference with his work, and upon this complaint I interviewed Mr. McIvor and warned him against visiting the sick-lines, telling him that the horses in those lines were under my supervision, and [that I did not require his suggestions or interference in any way. With regard to the heel-ropes, I am of the opinion that, provided the horses are properly picketed and looked after, there is little chance of them doing themselves much injury. The worst case of cracked heels which I had to deal with was a horse called "The Joker," which belonged to one of the staff officers, This horse had been frequently picketed at the encampments, I believe.

Most of the injuries which occurred upon the lines were due to carelessness upon the part of the men. This, in reality, was no fault upon the part of the officers, for I frequently heard the officers warning the men about their carelessness. I frequently walked down the lines, and noticed horses with their head-ropes loose (undone), and were simply tied up by the hind legs ; in fact, a chestnut police horse dislocated his hip by this means.

Leading a horse about with the heel-ropes on is a dangerous practice. A trooper in the Australian Horse lines, I believe, adopted this plan ; the horse broke away from him, bolted round the grounds, fell, and dislocated his shoulder. Then, placing a horse upon the lines with loose heel-ropes on is a dangerous practice, for he is likely to kick the adjoining horse.

A great source of danger was allowing the public to promenade through the lines, thereby unnecessarily disturbing the horses.

With regard to the hospital lines, I thought it advisable to alter the position of these lines, and I had hospital lines put as far away from the general traffic as possible, and had men detailed to look after these lines.

I only remember four horses that were injured at the jumps, and strange to say these horses were reputed to be good jumpers. As far as the selection of horses for the jumping tests was concerned, I am of opinion that the officers used all the discretion in their power to select fit and proper horses for such purposes.

With regard to the forage, this was selected by Captain Gribben, and upon the whole was of very good quality. With regard to the lucerne hay, I am of the opinion that a little lucerne is good in preparing horses for a long sea trip ; if Mr. McIvor remembers correctly, the horses of the Second Contingent were also fed upon oaten hay, which was of very good quality.

The horses upon board ship were fed upon chaff, bran, oats, oaten hay with lucerne hay, and boiled linseed, occasionally. The best samples of English hay contain a great percentage of red-clover, which is also a highly leguminous plant, and is just as likely to give rise to diuresis as lucerne hay. Although



Although the Imperial transports were like palaces in comparison with ours, their losses amongst the horses were enormous in comparison with ours.

The Imperial transport officers were surprised at the condition in which our horses arrived in Capetown.

The horses which I had charge of upon the s.s. "Surrey" were disembarked upon the Saturday and went off to the front upon the Tuesday following, which, in itself, speaks well for the management of our horses.

With regard to the forges and fittings, they arrived at camp as soon as I was ready to receive them, for in the first place I had to select men capable of using these tools, and then had to supervise the shoeing.

4429. Some of the saddles and girths were certainly a poor lot.

4430. With regard to the fittings under the saddles, such as the namma, which was there to keep the blanket free from sweat and dry, and the oilskin sheeting, these articles are indispensable, and surely Mr. McIvor must admit that placing them under the saddle is the best means of carrying these articles.

With regard to the selection of the horses, I do not remember having passed a single 'bus-horse, and I am sure I could detect one if saw one. All horses which Colonel Airey purchased in my presence were carefully examined by me for age and general soundness, and if I detected the slightest signs of unsoundness the horse would be rejected.

To use Mr. McIvor's own terms, the only so-called officers' crocks which I remember having passed, and which were purchased, was a beautiful bay mare sold to Lieutenant Holborow by Captain Onslow Thompson, and eight or nine good serviceable young horses brought from the South Coast by Major Weston.

A great many of the horses purchased were brought to the camp by the Volunteers themselves to be used as their own mounts.

4439. In my opinion the horses selected for the Second Contingent, as far as time and supplies of horses would permit, upon the whole, were a serviceable lot.

4460. I have my doubts about this statement.

4461. The orders which were sent out to Camp were instructions from the Imperial authorities saying not to accept horses over 15'3 for cavalry purposes, and over 15'2 for mounted infantry purposes. The statement that more attention was paid to the height of the horses than general soundness is positively untrue.

4464. Few horses were in reality injured at the jumps.

4468-9-70. I believe this statement to be untrue.

4476-77. None of these horses were purchased in my presence, as far as I can remember.

4491. Mr. McIvor had nothing to do with the selection of Captain Le Messurier's horse. The Captain's own horse was a good serviceable horse, but was too high for the Captain, so he asked me to select him a more suitable horse, and I advised him to buy one that Mr. Phillips from Potts' Point brought in for sale, aged 6 years, 15 hands high, and sound. The Captain tried this horse, liked him, and purchased him. I do not know whether Colonel Airey purchased the Captain's horse or not.

4494. Colonel Airey informed each private, as his horse was purchased, to take him to the lines, look after him, and keep him for his own mount.

4497. I do not believe this statement. Major Lenehan had his own horse "Satan" at Camp, but the Major did not think that his horse would be quite up to his weight, so asked me to select two horses for him. The first I selected was the police mare "Truthful," from Maitland, which the Major liked and kept; the second horse was a brown gelding from the Grafton police (viz., Constable Laidman's mount). I knew this horse as soon as I saw him in Camp, and the Major liked him very much.

Re the so-called commandeering of privates' horses, I might state that some confusion took place when the General and Captain Gribben examined the horses for height. Some of the horses in the Australian Horse lines were too high, according to the Imperial standard; these, of course, had to be discarded and substituted by others from the mounted infantry lines, which were thought to be too high for mounted infantry purposes and more suited to cavalry.

I have, &c.,

H. BOWKER, M.R.C.V.S.,  
Vety. Surg. Lieut.

The A.A.G., Victoria Barracks.

G.

[To Evidence of Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G.]

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Equipment and Pay in connection with the various Contingents on service in South Africa, to 31st July, 1900, under Military Secretary's Department.

Contingent.	Equipment and Stores.	Kit.	Pay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1st Contingent .....	4,607	1,221	18,735	24,563
"A" Battery .....	12,696	(In possession).	4,803	17,499
2nd Contingent .....	12,009	1,579	31,088	45,637
3rd Lancer Detachment .....	839	122		
Citizens' Bushmen .....	7,717	1,084		
Imperial Bushmen .....	11,051	1,068	2,468 (July only). (Not met by Military).	12,719
Special Service Officers .....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
	48,919	5,674	63,094	114,687

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Military Secretary and Director of Artillery and Stores.

Victoria Barracks,  
Sydney, 12th September, 1900.

H.

[To Evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Neild.]

STATEMENT of Papers and Memos. addressed by O.C. 7th Regiment to A.Q.M.G., since 1 January, 1900.

7th Regiment, Regimental No.	Subject.	Date.
00-71 .....	Recreation-room—application for a .....	23 Feb., 1900.
00-104 .....	Outstandings—reminder re .....	19 Mar., 1900.
Memo 781 .....	Uniforms, &c., re providing for Regiment .....	22 „, 1900.
00-132 .....	Tram-tickets for Instructors .....	20 „, 1900.
00-133 .....	Rations—asking for an advance of £5 for rations—Easter Training .....	4 April, 1900.
Memo 59 .....	Board on deficiencies, 31 July, 1899 .....	26 „, 1900.
„ 213 .....	Flags—requesting loan of .....	28 July, 1900.
„ 245 .....	Tram-tickets for Instructors .....	20 Aug., 1900.

GEO. SHIPLEY, W.O.

S.M., 7th Regiment,  
4 September, 1900.

## I.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

Published in *Government Gazette*, No. 842, of 26th October, 1897.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 October, 1897.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a memorandum of the Colonial Defence Committee regarding Colonial Defence.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

[Circular.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 August, 1897.

I have the honor, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit to you copies of a Memorandum of the Colonial Defence Committee [90 M. 31 Dec., '96] showing the principles which, so far as they apply to the special local conditions of your Government, it is desirable should be followed in dealing with questions affecting Colonial Defence.

This Memorandum substantially reproduces the information contained in the Confidential Memorandum transmitted to you in my secret despatch of 6th July, 1896, with the omission of certain confidential matter. It has been prepared with a view to a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the principles enunciated therein; and your Government will be at liberty to give such publicity to it as they may consider desirable.

I have to add that, in expressing concurrence in the Memorandum, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have pointed out that the sentence in paragraph 2, beginning with the words "To fulfil this great charge they claim the absolute power, &c.," does not apply to cases where distinct agreements exist between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonies in respect of particular ships.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

[No. 90 M.]

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

*Memorandum by the Colonial Defence Committee.*

About six years ago the Colonial Defence Committee drew up a memorandum laying down certain general principles which they considered should be kept in view by the various responsible Governments of Australasia in dealing with questions affecting defence.

These principles have been generally accepted and acted upon in the Australian Colonies, though at times action is still taken there not entirely in accordance with them, while from other parts of the British Empire proposals are still received based on erroneous conceptions of the true policy of a great State having vast interests to defend in all quarters of the habitable world.

The Colonial Defence Committee, therefore, consider that the time has come when advantage will be derived from a further enunciation of the principles which have guided and still guide them in making recommendations to the various Departments of State with regard to the defence of the colonies.

2. The maintenance of sea supremacy has been assumed as the basis of the system of Imperial defence against attack from over the sea. This is the determining factor in shaping the whole defensive policy of the Empire, and is fully recognised by the Admiralty, who have accepted the responsibility of protecting all British territory abroad against organised invasion from the sea. To fulfil this great charge, they claim the absolute power of disposing of their forces in the manner they consider most certain to secure success, and object to limit the action of any part of them to the immediate neighbourhood of places which they consider may be more effectively protected by operations at a distance.

It is recognised, however, that Her Majesty's ships, engaged in hunting out and destroying the squadrons of an enemy, may not be in a position to prevent the predatory raids of hostile cruisers on British ports. The strength of such an attack will vary in the different parts of the world, according to the strengths of possible hostile navies, the proximity of their bases, and the troops that are or could easily be brought there in anticipation of war. It also varies from time to time with changing political combinations. But it is improbable that a raiding attack would be made by more than a few ships, nor could it be of any permanent effect unless troops could be landed. In no case could a greater force than a few thousand men be collected and conveyed without such arrangements and preparation as would bring the operations under the category of those dealt with by the navy. Against a raid of the nature indicated it has been considered necessary to make secure those places which are essential to the navy for coaling, refitting, and repairing. Ports for this purpose have been selected by the Admiralty, and Imperial resources in men and money available for use abroad have been concentrated on their defence. Many of the colonies have contributed largely to their own military protection. In Australian waters defence for naval purposes has been provided by the Colony of New South Wales in the protection that has been given to the port of Sydney, while the defence of certain mercantile strategic positions has been undertaken mainly by the Australian Colonies whose commerce they will protect.

3. Apart from the harbours fortified for the navy, there are other ports which, though they do not enter into what may be called the general strategic scheme, are also liable from their commercial importance to predatory raids, and which require measures of defence for the protection of the special interests involved. The resources of places which, in the opinion of an enemy would justify the considerable risks which a raid on them would involve, are generally sufficient to admit of the provision of local defence by local means, and where the liability to attack and the resources to resist attack co-exist, it has been held to be the duty of the Colony to make provision for adequate defence.

In dealing with places of this nature the Committee have advocated the creation of sufficient fixed defences to resist occupation by hostile cruisers, but more especially the provision of troops sufficient to deal effectually with such forces as an enemy must put on shore to enable him to secure any permanent advantage from his attack. Troops without works may defeat an enemy and frustrate his object. Works without troops are useless and delusive. Is it necessary to lay stress on this fact, as fortifications give an appearance and feeling of security which is not justified unless they are fully garrisoned by well-trained men and supported by mobile forces, and because expenditure on defences involving a heavy outlay at one time and little at another can be more easily fitted into the exigencies of fluctuating budgets than expenditure on troops, which must be constant to be effective. When money is made available in time of anticipated war, there is a tendency to spend it in increasing fortifications and armaments, sometimes already on an unnecessary elaborate and extensive scale, while in time of external quiet and internal financial depression there is a tendency to reduce to a dangerous extent the military forces, which can only be of value if constantly kept up to a state of efficiency in numbers and training.

4. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the system of defence for the whole Colonial Empire must take fully into consideration the special conditions of the various colonies. The organisation of forces in a vast continent like Australia must differ from that of the small body of men whose duty will be to protect the single port of a West Indian island. The colonies of Australia should be in the position to afford each other mutual support by combined offensive or defensive action. An armed police force, prepared to resist the few troops that might be landed from a single cruiser, may suffice to guard the smaller interests of a West Indian town. Again, the defence of Canada, with its long land frontier, obviously requires to be treated on a different basis from that of the small island of St. Helena.

To enable them to deal with these varying conditions on the basis of the general scheme for the defence of the whole Empire, the Colonial Defence Committee have recommended that a scheme, drawn up on certain indicated lines to show the probable strength and nature of attack on each Colony, and how its existing resources could be utilised to the best advantage for defence, should be submitted annually for their consideration and remarks. Such schemes are now regularly received from all the Crown Colonies, and from most of those that are self-governing. The clearer perception of the strategic conditions of each place is shown in the later schemes, and the increase in their definiteness and practicability as they are revised year by year, lead the Committee to attribute the greatest importance to them, and strongly to urge those Colonies which have not already done so to at once take this step towards informing themselves as to what would be their weak points in war, and what means they have for remedying them. Defence schemes are not of mere academic interest. If war with a great power were to break out to-morrow there would be no new data available on which to draw up such schemes if they did not already exist. They would have to be hastily compiled, considered, and adopted, and would probably be considerably above or below the requirements of the case, unnecessarily dislocating the civil progress of the country in the former case, and dangerously risking its safety in the latter.

5. In addition to the schemes which deal, as above stated, with the organisation of existing resources for purposes of defence, various Annual Reports of the Commandants of the military and naval forces of the self-governing Colonies have

have been referred to the Committee, as well as proposals which have been received from time to time by the Colonial Office from the Colonies with reference to alterations in their personnel and matériel. This has enabled the Committee to advise on the organisation, conditions of service, training and equipment of colonial military and naval forces, and on the fortifications and armament of the many defended places abroad. The Committee can, of course, only advise, and, for reasons of local policy or expediency, or for other causes, it has not always been possible for the Colonial Governments to accept the advice that has been given. The failure to do so has sometimes involved them in expenditure which to the Committee has just appeared essential, while sometimes they have effected economies which to the Committee have not appeared wise, and thus have in part marred the completeness of the general scheme of national defence to which so much importance is attributed.

It will be convenient to repeat here the principles which are now guiding the Committee in advising on the more important details with regard to the above subjects.

6. The military forces of each Colony, when more than a detachment of volunteers or armed police, should be under a carefully selected officer, who should be appointed for a definite number of years, and who should be directly responsible to the Defence Minister in self-governing, and to the Governor in Crown Colonies for the administration and for the maintenance of the efficiency of the military forces in time of peace, and, except when Colonial forces are co-operating with Imperial forces under a Senior Officer, for the conduct of all military operations in time of war. The Committee attribute great importance to the duties and responsibilities of the Military Commandant being clearly defined, and to his powers, especially in war, being large. Until such time as the training of officers of local forces shall have been carried to a standard that will make it possible to select from among them officers equal to the very responsible duties involved in the command of all the troops of a Colony, it will be necessary, in the interests of the Colonies, to give these commands to Imperial officers.

Where the troops of adjacent Colonies are likely to co-operate, a Council of Defence of those Colonies should appoint a General Officer with Staff for the inspection of the troops in peace and for the conduct of joint operations in war.

Where a Colony is divided for purposes of defence into several districts each district should be under an officer appointed to its command, who should be responsible for the defence organisation of that district to the Military Commandant of the Colony.

In Colonies where there are extensive artillery defences and a considerable artillery force, a specially selected officer should be appointed from the Royal Artillery for a definite number of years to command the artillery of the Colony in peace, and to serve as Artillery Staff Officer to the Military Commandant in peace and war. Such an appointment would only be necessary in the self-governing Colonies until local officers become available who are well acquainted, both theoretically and practically, with modern artillery matériel, and with the latest approved methods of utilising it, and the artillery personnel, to the best advantage.

The corresponding appointment under similar conditions of an officer from the Royal Engineers is advisable where there are extensive submarine mining defences, or where large military works are in contemplation or in progress.

7. The selection, appointment, and conditions of service of the officers in the various branches of the colonial forces are not altogether satisfactory, and require to be assimilated in the various parts of the Empire, and especially in adjacent colonies.

Each Colony should have a reserve of qualified officers, who should be available, under definite arrangements, to make up the full number required for the forces on war footing with a small additional number to replace casualties. Canada possesses excellent material for such a reserve in the graduates of the Kingston Military College, and the matter has also been kept in view in some of the Australasian Colonies.

As many colonial officers as possible should be passed through military schools in the first instance, and should occasionally attend classes of instruction afterwards. The concentration of the military education of officers in Australia at one centre would tend to economy and efficiency. It was recommended by a Royal Commission as long ago as 1882, and would probably follow on confederation, as in the case of Canada.

The higher instruction of officers has been assisted in some of the Australian Colonies and Canada by sending selected officers to courses in England and India. The results are reported to have been very satisfactory, and the system is considered a good one.

The United Service Institutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland have been established to contribute by lectures and discussions on military and naval matters towards raising the standard of technical knowledge of the officers of the military and naval forces of those Colonies, and the military institutes of Toronto and Quebec to serve a similar purpose in Canada. The Colonial Defence Committee look on these institutions as most useful, and hope to see similar institutions established in other Colonies.

8. The colonial military forces consist of regular or permanent troops, militia, either partially paid or unpaid, volunteers, and armed police. The Colonial Defence Committee attach the greatest importance to the assimilation of the troops in adjacent Colonies, and they consider that, as far as the local circumstances permit, the conditions of service should also be similar to those in the corresponding forces in the Imperial Army.

In self-governing Colonies there should be, as there mostly already is, a small body of regular or permanent troops to look after armaments, defence works, and stores, and to assist in the training of the militia and volunteer forces in peace. They would form a strong nucleus for the more technical corps in war, and should include, until they attain a standard of recognised efficiency, a certain number of warrant officers or N.C.O. instructors from the Imperial Service.

The Committee consider that a better general result has been, and is likely to be, given where the bulk of the colonial forces are partially paid than where the entirely voluntary system is adopted. The latter is fairly applicable in towns and well-populated districts, where it is possible frequently to get men together for parades without seriously interfering with their ordinary avocations; in rural districts the men cannot, as a rule, be assembled with sufficient frequency without pecuniary loss, and payment should be made to them.

In those Colonies where armed police are maintained, they should be liable to serve against foreign aggression as well as for the maintenance of internal order, and arrangements should be made to replace them in the latter duty at time of anticipated attack by special or rural constables as far as this can be done consistently with safety.

Militia, volunteers, and armed police should be separately organised, but arrangements should be made for their working together at peace manœuvres, or in war operations, and also for their working with Imperial forces if called upon to do so.

Colonial troops should, as a rule, be organised in battalions of infantry, squadrons or regiments of mounted troops, batteries or companies of artillery, companies of engineers, and companies of armed police; but they should be told off to the higher units of a field force in Colonies where field operations are anticipated, and to definite duties in the combined action required for the defence of coast or land positions.

The Colonial Defence Committee attribute the greatest importance to the organisation of the departmental services, without which the smallest operation in war becomes impossible. Definite arrangements for supply, transport, and medical services should be made beforehand for every defended port and every contemplated field operation. Much can be done in this direction without expenditure by mere registration of doctors and nurses, and of sources of supply, horses, vehicles, labour, and superintendence, and more, by the small payment of retaining fees to secure services which might otherwise not be available in the hour of need. The departmental services, to be completely satisfactory, should, however, be thoroughly organised in time of peace.

9. With regard to the conditions of service in colonial regular and militia forces, it will suffice here to state that the Committee consider a short period—say three years—with thorough training to be more advantageous than the same training spread over a longer period. Re-enlistment and re-enrolment should be possible for further yearly periods, and retirement from active service should be followed by a period in the reserve dealt with below.

Permanent troops should always, and partially-paid troops should, when called out for training or in anticipation of war, pass under the Army Act of 1881 for discipline, and volunteers and armed police should also come under it when acting with regular troops, or in operations against an enemy.

The Colonial Defence Committee consider that the conditions of service for (1) regular forces, (2) militia, (3) volunteers, and (4) armed police in all parts of the Empire should be as uniform as the varying circumstances of the different Colonies will allow, and that this principle should govern local Legislatures in framing their Military Acts.

Such Acts, besides dealing with enlistment or enrolment, length of active and reserve service, application of Imperial Army Act and Army Regulations, &c., should also lay down definite regulations for training. These at present vary greatly in different Colonies, and while, taking into consideration the high intellectual and moral standard of the material generally available for the forces in the self-governing Colonies, the training at present given in some of them may be considered sufficient, in others this is not the case.

The

The Committee attach the greatest importance to combined training in camps of exercise and in rehearsal of the approved schemes of defence, but they would point out that unless the soldier has previously received sufficient recruit's instruction and company training, he will not be in a position to derive full advantage from larger operations. Thorough training in small units is the first step towards making a soldier efficient.

10. The Colonial Defence Committee have always strongly advocated the formation of reserves for all colonial forces. They consider that a proper reserve system will enable the peace establishments to be kept low, and insure their being brought up to war strength with trained men. They attach great weight to the first of these considerations, as they recognise that it would seriously militate against the civil interests of the Colonies to keep a large force permanently with the colours or liable to be constantly taken away from their ordinary avocations for the frequent training necessary to make a short service militia efficient. They also deprecate any system which, in time of emergency, floods the ranks of the permanent or partially-paid troops with a number of untrained or slightly trained recruits.

They therefore recommend that all men that have passed through the ranks of the permanent or partially-paid forces should be registered for a definite period as reservists, liable to be called out in the event of national emergency, and their addresses and changes of address should be recorded, and that they should receive an annual retaining fee carrying with it the obligation of attending certain drills. The number of men so registered should be sufficient to bring the peace up to the war establishment, and to provide a small additional number to replace casualties, and the period of service in the reserve should be about twice as long as that in the active forces, reduced, however, when the strength of the reserve allows of this being done without falling below the total laid down as necessary.

11. Passing to the question of equipment, the most important item is the small-arm, and concerning this the Committee are guided in their recommendations by the following principles:—

- (1.) All troops in a Colony to have small-arms of the same calibre.
- (2.) Troops in Colonies which may have to act together to have small-arms of the same calibre.
- (3.) Troops in Colonies where they may have to act with Imperial forces to have small-arms which will take the service "303" ammunition.
- (4.) Cavalry and artillery to be armed with carbines, and, as a rule, other troops, with rifles.
- (5.) Machine-guns to take the cartridges of the small-arms used in the same Colony.
- (6.) Small-arms to be provided for 50 per cent. over establishment and reserves of men.

12. Field artillery in connection with colonial defence is required either for operations with a field army, or in connection with the land defence, and the defence against landing parties of a coast fortress or coaling station. In the former case it is essential that the batteries should be able to move rapidly, and over long distances, complete, with ammunition columns. In the latter case rapid movement is equally essential, but only over short distances, and prolonged action will not be called for; a single battery will probably suffice in places only liable to a raiding attack. All guns in a Colony should take the same ammunition, and it will be best to adopt, as far as possible, a field-gun used in the Imperial Service.

13. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in all Colonies a sufficient reserve of uniform, equipment, harness, saddlery, and stores for at least the full strength of the war establishment of all arms of the colonial force should either be kept in store, or there should be means provided for its rapid supply by local manufacture. The Committee have seen with satisfaction that much has been done in some Colonies towards supply from local sources, and they recommend that this object should constantly be kept in view. It is advisable that clothing and equipment should, as far as is consistent with local conditions, be of similar patterns for the different branches of the Service in the different Colonies. Uniform should be plain, serviceable, and cheap. Khaki has been found in India to be the most suitable colour. There should be a uniform system in all Colonies for distinguishing the different services, arms, and grades, and the system should be similar to that adopted in the Imperial Service.

14. The Colonial Defence Committee have frequently dealt with the question of guns for the defended ports of the Empire, and have pointed out that a medium B.L. and lighter Q.F. armament is, in most cases, sufficient for coast defences. The reasons that have led to this opinion are the great advantage that shore guns have over those on ships, and that unarmoured or lightly armoured vessels are especially at a disadvantage in fighting shore batteries mounting even light artillery. Against cruisers a medium gun will amply suffice, and by its greater handiness and speed of fire will prove more effective than the heavier natures. The cost of armaments and emplacements rapidly rises as calibres increase, and by restricting the size of their guns in the future the Colonies will secure economy, efficiency, and simplicity at the same time.

The substitution of more modern guns for armaments now mounted will, of course, become desirable from time to time, especially when such guns can be worked by a smaller number of men; such substitution when it is undertaken should be considered for the whole armament of a port. Otherwise, there results a multiplication of calibres and patterns, which add greatly to the difficulties of training the gunners and working the guns. It is scarcely necessary to add that every gun mounted should be maintained thoroughly efficient with a full supply of all the ammunition and necessary stores for working it.

15. With regard to coast works, it is unnecessary to say more here than that, where their position renders them liable to boat attack, they should always be protected from a sudden rush by an unclimbable fence or ditch.

Land works are sometimes necessary to protect a port from hostile parties landed out of range of the coast batteries and attacking from the flanks or rear. They will usually consist of field defences; clearing of foreground and occasionally demolitions will also be necessary. All details concerning them should be carefully worked out beforehand.

More extended works will, of course, be necessary in the case of attack from a land frontier, and will require more complete study and preparation.

16. Certain Colonies have provided themselves with local floating defences to supplement the fixed defences of their ports. Since the completion of the latter, the Colonial Defence Committee have attributed less importance than formerly to the small colonial navies, considering that it is generally difficult to obtain from floating harbour defences an effect commensurate with the outlay entailed by them. Where, however, there is a sufficiently spacious area of navigable water apart from the fortifications to permit local defence ships to manoeuvre, this objection does not apply. Colonial warships, where maintained, should be kept in a thoroughly efficient condition, both with regard to personnel and matériel.

17. There are many points in addition to those touched on above concerning which the Colonial Defence Committee have offered advice to the Colonies in the past are prepared to do so in the future, but which it is obviously inadvisable to deal with in a memorandum for general information. In this connection they would repeat a paragraph from a former report. "The necessity for preserving secrecy in regard to the position of guns and details of defence was brought before the Colonial Conference in 1887, and has at various times been impressed upon the Colonial Governments. It is earnestly hoped that these warnings will in future be acted upon."

18. The Committee would also take this opportunity of pointing out that they can more satisfactorily assist the Colonial Governments in dealing with questions of defence if all general reports and important proposals of their military advisers are referred to the Committee through the Colonial Office as soon as possible after being considered by the Governments. The Committee completely recognise that, for financial and other reasons, possibly of a confidential nature, and a political rather than of a military character, it may often not be practicable to give effect to the recommendations that are made. They think, however, that they would be in a better position to follow and advise upon the general military policy of the Colonies, if the recommendations were always communicated to them, accompanied, if necessary, by the confidential opinions of the Governments and Governors thereon.

19. In conclusion, the Committee are led to refer, by the prominence which has of late been given to the question of Federal defence, to the mutual co-operation of the Colonies for this purpose in time of war. It will be obvious that at present such co-operation must be mainly confined to adjacent Colonies, such as those of Australia, and in a smaller degree those of South Africa. In Australia this subject has been considered with happy results by the Federal Military Conferences of 1894 and 1896, and more recently at a meeting of Premiers at Sydney.

Doubtless a time will come when the increasing strength and resources of the self-governing Colonies will enable them to materially assist the mother country, by placing at her disposal for operations in any quarter of the globe bodies of troops formed from the excellent material of strong self-reliant colonists, but at present the development of their own vast territories in time of peace, and the effective protection of them in time of war, is undoubtedly the best contribution the Colonies can offer to Imperial defence. To this, however, there is an important exception. England may be engaged in the future, as she has frequently been in the past, in a war which carries with it no danger of attack on the Colonies. In such a case the offer of assistance from them would be prized, as it has been on more than one occasion, not only for its real value, but also as evidence of that solidarity on which the greatness of the British Empire must ultimately rest.

(Signed) M. NATHAN, Secretary,  
Colonial Defence Committee.

31st December, 1896.

APPENDIX J.

J.

[To Evidence of Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.]

OFFICERS not qualified by examination for present rank.

Rank.	Names.	Regiment or Corps	Date of Appointment.	
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.	Parrot, T. S. ....	Engineers ..	4 Sept., 1894	In South Africa.
Major .....	Passmore, H. ....	6th Regt. .	27 April, 1898 .	
" .....	Miller, D. . . . .	A.S.C. ..	1 Jan., 1894 .	"
Captain .....	Hay, A. . . . .	Lancers .	11 Aug., 1900	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.*
" .....	Charley, P. . . . .	" ..	11 " 1900	
" .....	Brunton, J. . . . .	" ..	22 Sept., 1900	} Supernumeraries.†
" .....	Wilcox, W. L. . . . .	M.R. ..	28 Feb., 1899	
" .....	Merewether, H. A. M.	" ..	28 " 1899	
" .....	Nelson, J. Y. . . . .	Engineer .	27 Nov., 1893 ..	
" .....	Waldion, T. W. K. . .	3rd Regt.	28 Dec , 1897.	In South Africa.
" .....	Machardy, R. . . . .	5th " ..	15 Aug , 1899	
" .....	Reynolds, R. H. . . .	6th " ..	29 April, 1897 .	Honorary (Quartermaster), exempt.
" .....	Smyth, R. D. . . . .	6th " ..	22 Mar , 1898	
" .....	Curtis, L. A. . . . .	6th " ..	16 " 1900 .	
" .....	O'Neill, T. M. . . . .	8th " ..	12 Sept , 1900 .	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Dubbs, Sir G. R. . . .	N.G. .	28 Dec , 1896	
" .....	Henderson, W. G. . . .	N.G. .	30 April, 1900	Not due for examination until April, 1901.
1st Lieutenant...	Osborne, H. M. . . . .	Lancers .	1 July, 1896	
" .....	Osborne, T. B. . . . .	" ..	11 Aug, 1900	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Taylor, S. T. . . . .	1st Regt. .	29 Mar , 1899	†
" .....	Martin, E. . . . .	3rd " ..	15 Aug , 1899	†
" .....	Ritchie, J. . . . .	3rd " ..	10 Jan , 1900	†
" .....	Cunningham, C. R. . .	4th " ..	30 Sept , 1900	
" .....	Johnstone, T. N. . . .	4th " ..	29 " 1899	
" .....	Millard, G. W. . . . .	4th " ..	2 April, 1900 .	Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	Mackay, G. A. I. . . .	5th " ..	15 Aug , 1899	†
" .....	McLean, A. L. . . . .	5th " ..	10 Jan., 1900	Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	James, J. W. . . . .	8th " ..	10 " 1900	" "
2nd Lieutenant	Wilson, J. B. . . . .	Lancers ..	18 Nov , 1898	
" .....	Osborne, S. O. . . . .	" ..	28 Feb , 1899..	In South Africa.
" .....	Heron, R. M. . . . .	" ..	21 July, 1899 .	
" .....	Roberts, C. W. F. P. .	" ..	21 Mar , 1900	In South Africa.
" .....	Hall, B. . . . .	" ..	11 Aug , 1900	* Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	McMahon, J. . . . .	" ..	11 " 1900 .	" "
" .....	Cox, P. D. . . . .	Aust. Horse	1 Jan , 1898	
" .....	Irving, G. R. . . . .	" ..	10 " 1898 .	In South Africa.
" .....	Wilkinson, J. F. M. . .	" ..	11 Mar , 1898..	" "
" .....	Harrison, D. H. H. . .	" ..	18 Nov , 1898	*
" .....	Crossing, P. . . . .	" ..	22 Sept , 1900 .	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Battye, A. E. M. . . .	M.R. ..	18 Nov , 1898	In South Africa.
" .....	Dalton, M. F. . . . .	" ..	30 Dec , 1898..	
" .....	Ranken, W. H. C. . . .	" ..	29 Mar , 1899	†
" .....	Pockley, H. R. . . . .	" ..	16 " 1900 ..	"
" .....	Everett, W. F. . . . .	" ..	16 " 1900	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	Lee, W. A. G. . . . .	" ..	16 " 1900.	
" .....	Hepworth, F. F. P. . .	N S W.A..	8 Feb., 1898..	- †
" .....	Mullins, T. L. . . . .	" ..	28 " 1899 .	* In South Africa.
" .....	Cowlishaw, W. . . . .	" ..	21 July, 1899	†
" .....	O'Callaghan, M. A. . .	" ..	15 Aug , 1899..	†
" .....	Senior, S. J. . . . .	" ..	16 Mar , 1900	†
" .....	Willis, V. A. B. . . .	" ..	23 June, 1900 .	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	MacTaggart, J. N. C. .	E. . . . .	10 Jan , 1900 .	Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	Rowe, E. V. T. . . . .	" ..	10 " 1900 .	} " "
" .....	Madsen, J. P. V. . . .	" ..	30 April, 1900†	
" .....	Barracough, S. H. . . .	" ..	26 Oct , 1899..	†
" .....	Banton, J. R. . . . .	" ..	22 Sept , 1900 .	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Forsythe, W. A. . . .	1st Regt.	30 Dec , 1898 .	
" .....	Butler, T. J. . . . .	" ..	29 Mar , 1899 .	
" .....	Sullivan, E. M. . . . .	" ..	29 " 1899 .	†
" .....	Russell, H. N. . . . .	" ..	2 Feb , 1900..	†
" .....	Dobbin, L. . . . .	" ..	30 April, 1900 ..	* †
" .....	Bensusan, D. A (cadet)	" ..	23 June, 1900	†
" .....	Devereux, W. . . . .	2nd Regt.	15 " 1897 .	
" .....	Simmons, T. E. . . . .	" ..	10 Jan., 1900†	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	Cox, J. F. . . . .	" ..	16 Mar , 1900†	
" .....	Hughes, T. J. . . . .	" ..	23 June, 1900†	} Supernumeraries not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Coyle, J. E. F. . . . .	" ..	23 " 1900†	
" .....	Eddie, J. G. . . . .	" ..	23 " 1900†	
" .....	Wisdom, R. R. . . . .	" ..	22 Sept., 1900†	
" .....	Fitzgerald, J. M. . . .	3rd Regt	23 Feb., 1899†	
" .....	Predham, W. H. . . . .	" ..	15 Aug , 1899†	
" .....	Barton, J. W. . . . .	" ..	22 Sept , 1900 .	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Dwyer, F. L. A. . . .	4th Regt	22 Mar , 1898	
" .....	Johnstone, T. M. . . .	" ..	31 " 1898 .	
" .....	Cragg, W. J. . . . .	" ..	3 June, 1898†	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
" .....	Finch, F. H. . . . .	" ..	31 Mar., 1899†	
" .....	Thompson, J. A. M. W	" ..	10 Jan , 1900	
" .....	Weaver, H. M. D. . . .	" ..	10 " 1900	
" .....	Scobie, R. . . . .	" ..	30 April, 1900	
" .....	Joseph, A. . . . .	" ..	30 " 1900	
" .....	Withycombe, R. . . . .	" ..	23 June, 1900	Not due for examination until October, 1901.
" .....	Lobban, T. McL. . . .	5th Regt. .	15 Aug., 1899†	
" .....	Cameron, J. . . . .	" ..	15 " 1899†	
" .....	Mair, N. F. . . . .	" ..	26 Oct , 1899†*	

\* Probationary † These officers presented themselves for examination on 2nd and 3rd October, 1900, the results have not yet been published. ‡ Examination not obligatory until appointment confirmed

Rank.	Names.	Regiment or Corps.	Date of Appointment.	
2nd Lieutenant...	McLean, A. L. ....	5th Regt....	10 Jan., 1900...	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Barclay, J. N. ....	"	16 Mar., 1900...	
"	Macdonald, A. G. ....	"	16 " 1900*	
"	Robertson, A. G. ....	"	30 April, 1900...	
"	Morris, W. W. ....	"	30 " 1900...	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Watt, W. O. ....	"	30 " 1900...	
"	Northcott, S. V. H. ....	"	30 " 1900...	
"	Goodman, W. G. T. ....	6th Regt....	26 May, 1898...	
"	McKye, A. ....	"	29 Mar., 1899...	†
"	Scott, A. S. ....	"	16 " 1900...	†
"	Jenkins, C. B. ....	"	16 " 1900...	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Salmon, F. J. ....	"	30 April, 1900...	
"	Reynolds, E. H. ....	"	23 June, 1900...	} Not due for examination until October, 1901.
"	Dowsett, S. B. ....	"	22 Sept., 1900†	
"	Solomon, L. ....	7th Regt....	7 " 1897...	
"	Pigg, J. G. ....	"	22 Mar., 1898...	
"	Davis, S. ....	"	17 Jan., 1899...	†
"	Parker, H. J. ....	"	29 Mar., 1899...	†
"	Kirkland, G. K. ....	"	21 July, 1899...	†
"	Anderson, J. J. ....	"	10 Jan., 1900...	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Meagher, P. F. ....	8th Regt....	15 Aug., 1899...	
"	Saunders, J. A. ....	"	10 Jan., 1900...	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Saywell, T. S. ....	"	10 " 1900...	
"	Blatch, A. ....	"	10 " 1900...	
"	Gonsalves, J. ....	"	10 " 1900...	
"	Naish, M. E. ....	"	16 Mar., 1900*	} Not due for examination until October, 1901.
"	Slattery, J. N. ....	"	16 " 1900...	
"	Matthew, C. D. ....	"	30 April, 1900...	
"	McCall, J. P. L. ....	"	12 Sept., 1900*	
"	O'Sullivan, T. D. ....	"	12 " 1900*	} Not due for examination until April, 1901.
"	Macdonald, J. R. ....	N.G. ....	27 Feb., 1900...	
"	Boylan, W. J. ....	"	27 " 1900...	} Supernumeraries.
"	Inglis, D. R. ....	"	27 " 1900...	
"	McGregor, J. R. ....	A.S.C. ....	16 Mar., 1900*	
"	Voysey, H. A. ....	"	16 " 1900*	
"	Anderson, A. T. ....	"	16 " 1900*	} Not due for examination until October, 1901.
"	Abbott, M. ....	"	30 April, 1900*	
"	King, S. ....	"	23 June, 1900...	

\* Probationary. † These officers presented themselves for examination on 2nd and 3rd October, 1900; the results have not yet been published.  
M. BOAM, Major, D.N.A.G.,  
7 Nov., 1900.

K.

[To Evidence of Captain Francis Hixson, R.N.]

REPORT of the Conference of Naval Officers assembled at Melbourne, Victoria, to consider the question of Naval Defence for Australia.

President : Captain Francis Hixson (late R.N.), Commanding New South Wales Naval Forces.  
Members : Captain William Rooke Creswell, C.M.G. (retired Lieutenant, R.N.), Naval Commandant, South Australia ; Captain Robert Muirhead Collins (retired Lieutenant, R.N., Retired List, Victorian Naval Forces), Secretary for Defence, Victoria ; Commander Walton Drake (retired Lieutenant, R.N.), Acting Naval Commandant, Queensland ; Commander Frederick Tickell, V.N., Commanding Victorian Naval Forces.  
Secretary : Mr. F. Savage.

CONFERENCE OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

From Captain Francis Hixson (late R.N.), Commanding the local Naval Forces of New South Wales, President of the Conference of Naval Officers, to the Honorable the Minister of Defence, Victoria.  
Defence Department, Melbourne, 5 August, 1899.

Sir,  
In accordance with the suggestion of the Honorable the Premier of Queensland, which was concurred in by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, viz., that a meeting of Naval Officers representing the Colonies should be held with a view to discussing the question of Naval Defence for Australia, so that some concerted scheme might be adopted whereby the colonies might be able to fall into line in giving effect to the suggestion to establish a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve or to provide some alternative scheme, I have the honor to report that the following officers assembled at the Defence Office, Treasury Buildings, on the 31st July :—  
Captain Francis Hixson (Commanding New South Wales Naval Forces).  
Captain Robert Muirhead Collins (Secretary for Defence, Victoria).  
Commander Walton Drake (Commanding Queensland Naval Forces).  
Commander Frederick Tickell (Commanding Victorian Naval Forces).  
Captain W. R. Creswell, Naval Commandant of South Australia, joined us on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.  
On the motion of Captain Collins I was elected President of the Conference.  
The Conference further appointed the Chief Clerk of the Defence Department, Mr. F. Savage, as Secretary.  
The Conference very carefully considered the question remitted to them, and their report is forwarded herewith.  
I have much pleasure in expressing the appreciation by the Conference of the services rendered by Mr. Savage.  
I have, &c.,  
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain,  
President.

The Conference have the honor to report as follows :—  
As it is improbable that either the Admiralty proposals for raising a naval reserve in Australia or that any alternative scheme proposed by the Conference for increasing the naval defence of Australia can take effect before federation, we base our recommendations on the assumption that such should be carried out by a Federal Government.  
The Conference agreed to the following resolutions to be submitted to their respective Ministers of Defence :—  
Moved by Captain Collins—  
(1.) That whilst a Royal Naval Reserve cannot, in our opinion, be raised in Australia on conditions required by the Admiralty, yet we consider that a naval force that would be efficient and available for service in vessels of war can be raised on rates of pay and conditions of service suitable to the colonies.  
(2.) That such force should be formed by the amalgamation of the existing Naval Permanent Establishments, who would be the instructional staff and required nucleus for maintenance of the vessels in reserve, the complement of the vessels being made up by the officers and men not permanently employed but maintained in efficiency by courses of annual training. This force would be maintained and controlled by the Federal Government, and would be governed by a Federal Discipline Act and regulations which would provide for their employment in general naval service.  
(3.) The Admiralty to provide ships of a type effective for service in time of war, which, in peace-time, would be stationed at the principal ports for the drilling and training of the local Naval Force—these ships to be maintained by the Federal Government, and be subject to periodical inspection by the Naval Commander-in-Chief.  
OBSERVATIONS



## OBSERVATIONS ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

## Resolution 1—

That whilst a Royal Naval Reserve cannot, in our opinion, be raised in Australia on conditions required by the Admiralty, yet we consider that a naval force that would be efficient and available for service in vessels of war can be raised on rates of pay and conditions of service suitable to the colonies.

We are of opinion that, although a Royal Naval Reserve cannot be raised under Admiralty conditions, a naval force of proved efficiency can be organised and trained under the systems long in force in the Australian Colonies.

There is at present a naval force of 1,545 men in existence in Australia, distributed as follows :—

New South Wales.....	573
Victoria .....	300
Queensland.....	512
South Australia.....	160

Of these, over 1,000 can be considered *bonâ fide* seamen, and the remainder consist of boatmen, yachtsmen, &c.

Thus there exists already a valuable nucleus of trained men, and from an examination of the returns of the sea-going and fishing population, the Conference consider that, under effective organisation, a reserve force of 3,000 seamen could be raised in time of need; whilst with regard to men who could not be classed as seamen, "there is reason to believe," as Lord Brassey has stated, "that the blue-jackets form an excessive proportion of the complement of mastless ships of war, and that the number of the seaman class required has been calculated under the influence of traditions coming down from sailing ships of former days"; and, therefore, if necessary, a considerable proportion of the Colonial Naval Reserve might be raised in accordance with such changed conditions as where efficiency in naval gun drill and the use of small arms and ability to pull an oar might be considered sufficient qualifications.

The duties of a reserve or supplementary force are either—

- (1.) To make up for waste after engagement, &c.
- (2.) To raise the skeleton crews of vessels to war strength, and thus at once increase the number of available ships.

Such a force as could be raised in Australia would largely exceed any possible requirements of the vessels on this station, and there are no vessels available to absorb the remainder.

The Conference note that, under the present establishment of Imperial fleet strength in these waters in war time, when obsolete vessels, surveyors, &c., would be withdrawn, there would be a surplus of seamen over those required to man the effective ships on the station, leaving no place to be filled by a Reserve on the present establishments.

Therefore, without the addition of reserve ships, the full value of such an important force would not be developed, but would be wastefully idle in time of national emergency.

The Conference are of opinion that an increase of the naval strength on the outbreak of war would be an immediate necessity for the protection of the floating commerce of Australia, in which the mother country is largely interested; and that the additional strength of the Naval Defence in war time could be adequately provided, as recommended in Resolution 3.

## Resolution 2—

That such force should be formed by the amalgamation of the existing Naval Permanent Establishments, who would be the instructional staff and required nucleus for maintenance of the vessels in reserve. The complement of the vessels being made up by the officers and men not permanently employed, but maintained in efficiency by courses of annual training. This force would be maintained and controlled by the Federal Government, and would be governed by a Federal Discipline Act and Regulations, which would provide for their employment in general naval service.

The ability of the Naval Establishments in the Australian Colonies to raise and train Naval Forces has long been proved, as shown by the reports of the Admirals Commanders-in-Chief on the station.

Further, we have had the honour to receive a letter from His Excellency Lord Brassey (see *Appendix*), whose experienced judgment in such matters is so well known, in which he gives it as his opinion that the training of seamen in the colonial ships of war "Cerberus," "Protector," and "Gayundah," might be considered an equivalent to six months' continuous training in an Imperial ship of war.

The Conference recommend that the conditions of service for a Federal Naval Force should be as follows :—On first enrolment, the seamen to be drafted to the—

First Division—For a period of five years, during which he would be liable, if required, for service in the fleet abroad—then drafted to

Second Division—For a period of five years, for harbour service.

Third Division—To reinforce Second Division.

## Resolution 3—

The Admiralty to provide ships of a type effective for service in time of war, which, in peace time, would be stationed at the principal ports for the drilling and training of the local Naval Force. These ships to be maintained by the Federal Government, and be subject to periodical inspection by the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

These vessels would furnish the increased naval strength required in war time, and be a substantial addition to the fleet of the Empire.

The stationing of ships in reserve at our ports, while they would be of service in training crews that would be required to man them in war time, would cause no additional cost to the British taxpayer.

The Naval Force detailed to man, or partly man, these ships should be raised by expanding the present local Naval Forces, as proposed in resolution 2.

At the Premiers' Conference in London, in 1897, presided over by the Secretary of State, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, it was proposed by the Right Honorable C. C. Kingston, the Premier of South Australia, to substitute a force of trained men for the payment in money now made for the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron.

In the letter previously referred to as having been received by the Conference from Lord Brassey the principle received some support.

The cost of the maintenance of the local Naval Forces in Australia is at present about £65,000 per annum, which, together with the £126,000 contributed each year towards the cost of the Australian Squadron, makes a total annual expenditure on Australian Naval Defence of £191,000.

The Conference are of opinion that this expenditure, controlled by the Federal Government, would be sufficient to provide for the maintenance of five 2nd class cruisers stationed in peace time, as proposed, in the principal ports and exercised from them, and for the raising and maintenance of a Reserve of sufficient strength to provide not only for the manning of these vessels in time of war, but also to furnish a source from which men would be available to meet Imperial naval requirements, and to make up waste.

## GENERAL.

It has been the design of the Conference to outline a scheme whereby the available Naval Defence in Australia shall advance *pari passu* with the growth and development of the Australian Commonwealth, and become less, year by year, a charge on the Imperial forces and exchequer. To develop our resources, and the training of our seamen, so that instead of remaining a source of weakness and anxiety to the mother country—an exposed flank—we may gradually become a strong outpost.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to have special regard to the nature of the defence requisite for an island continent.

It was with the object of developing Australian Naval efficiency that the late Admiral Tryon suggested the formation of the Auxiliary Squadron.

The progressive policy which it is certain that he intended to carry out with this end in view, has not advanced from the initial stage at which Sir George Tryon left it.

When the Auxiliary Squadron was first established by agreement between the colonies and the Admiralty, it was generally understood, in Australia at any rate, that the ships would form a means of drilling and training Australian seamen.

This expectation has never been realised, the vessels in reserve having always been laid up in Sydney, and no attempt has been made to utilise them for the benefit of the local Naval Force.

There has, consequently, been no advance in Australia's ability to undertake any honourable share in her sea defence.

The

The present policy, viz., that of the payment in specie in return for Naval Defence furnished *in toto* by the mother country, makes no advance whatever.

Twenty or fifty years' hence, Australia's ability for sea defence—self-defence—will be as to-day, and as it was ten years ago.

A continuance of the present policy involves either the periodical increase of the amount paid to the Imperial Government for Naval Defence, that the growing trade and interests of the Federation may be adequately protected, or, if that amount be not increased, we must expect a justifiable complaint from the British taxpayer. In this connexion, it is well to remember the high point already reached by the Imperial Naval Estimates.

In the event of a European combination of such strength as to occupy the attention of the British fleets, the continuance of a policy which in no way advances Australian ability for sea defence might have disastrous consequences.

It has been the invariable policy of the motherland to encourage all her colonies and dependencies in self-defence, i.e., to encourage the organising of forces suited to meet and to resist the particular danger to which they are exposed. The Cape, Canada, and India are all cases in point—all have land frontiers requiring military defence.

Australia having no military frontier requires for her defence a sea or naval force.

As a recent modern example of the respective merits as a defence of a powerful army or navy for an island defence, the case of Cuba in the recent American war is conclusive. Cuba had a standing army of from 150,000 to 200,000 men and an inefficient navy. The United States, a standing army of from 25,000 to 30,000 and an efficient navy. The efficient navy of the United States destroyed the Spanish navy.

The small army of 25,000 men embarked, and choosing their point of attack, captured Santiago. The large army, with Cuba closely blockaded, became merely an additional burden as ration eaters, and hastened the fall of the Spanish side.

It is necessary here to draw attention to the salient conditions which will govern Australian defence and determine its character.

Within the last half-dozen years the keen attention of the political world has been concentrated on the Pacific.

There is every indication that it will play the part of the Mediterranean in the past century as the arena of national contending forces.

France, Russia, Japan have established naval bases and possess powerful fleets in the north of the Pacific. Nearly every other European power has effected a lodgment in the seas to our north.

Every consideration both of defence and our position of influence, which will be that of the "New Power in the Pacific," demands from those responsible for the organisation of Federal defence the recognition of the primary importance of naval defence for Australia.

FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain, Commanding New South Wales Naval Forces, President.	
W. R. CRESSWELL, Captain, Naval Commandant South Australia,	} Members.
ROBERT COLLINS, Captain, Secretary for Defence, Victoria,	
WALTON DRAKE, Commander, Acting Naval Commandant, Queensland,	
F. TICKELL, Commander Victorian Naval Forces,	

## APPENDIX.

Dear Captain Hixson,

Government House, 2 August, 1899.

As an old Admiralty official who has been endeavouring for a quarter of a century, at least, to secure the sanction of the Admiralty to the enrolment of a Colonial Naval Reserve, I desire to be helpful to the conference over which you are presiding. It will probably be convenient that suggestions should take the form of a letter to the chairman.

And, first, I take the opportunity of expressing the assurance that the Admiralty will be glad to know that the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland have decided to give further examination to the proposals forwarded for their consideration through Admiral Pearson.

In Victoria the inquiry conducted by Captain Tickell has shown that the sea-faring people are not disposed to enter the reserve under the conditions which obtain at home. We have, therefore, to consider how far modifications can be proposed without loss of efficiency in essentials. It was hardly to be expected that the regulations as to drills, service afloat, and rates of pay, which have been found to work well in the United Kingdom, should be equally adapted to the conditions with which we have to deal in Australia. It does not follow that the endeavour to raise a force of reservists for the manning of the squadron in Australian waters should be abandoned. Under peace conditions men can easily be spared from the crowded barracks and receiving ships in the home ports. In war heavy losses must certainly be suffered, even by the victor, in naval actions with the forces of a first-rate maritime power; and men for a hasty mobilization on the Australian station might not always be available. Having these obvious considerations in our view, it seems fitting that alternative proposals should be brought forward from the colonial side.

Dealing first with the class of men to be enrolled, I would submit that it is not necessary that the entire force of the Colonial Naval Reserve should be seamen. Landsmen and aquatics, well instructed in naval gunnery, in other words, a reserve of marines or marine artillery, would be able to render valuable service. In the case of a reserve of marines, conditions as to service in a man-of-war may be relaxed, and thus one of the main difficulties with which we have to deal will disappear.

In support of the suggestion that a part of the Naval Reserve of the colonies should consist of marines, reference may appropriately be made to the recent experiences of the Spanish-American war. The largest steamers in the mercantile marine of the United States were taken up as cruisers. They were navigated by their own crews, who readily agreed to serve until the close of the war. The guns were manned by marines who were embarked under the command of captains of the United States navy. It was a return to the conditions which obtained in the fleets of the elder day which met and vanquished the Spanish Armada. Everything worked most satisfactory. In nautical phrase the ships were "happy ships."

2. Having dealt with the class of men to be enrolled, I turn to the training of the Colonial Naval Reserve. In the Imperial force six months' service has, under recent regulations, been insisted upon. It would certainly be desirable that the Colonial Naval Reserve should be similarly trained, but the difficulties under colonial conditions are almost insuperable. The pay in the Imperial navy is far below the scale of remuneration which sea-faring men command in Australian waters.

In lieu of service in the fleet it might be considered sufficient to put in drills afloat in colonial-armed vessels, such as the "Cerberus" and "Protector," or on board one of the ships not in commission in the Sydney Harbour.

In this connection it may be urged that if service in the Colonial Naval Reserve is made attractive we should be able to raise men from a comparatively educated class. The steamers in the coasting trade of Australia are manned by crews of exceptional qualifications. The colonial naval reservists should be men of the same type as those recently raised for temporary service in the United States navy. The main deficiency—trained reserves—was in part neutralised by the great adaptability and high general standard of intelligence of the extemporised crews. These late experiences of naval warfare seem to have a direct bearing on the question before your committee. Our Colonial Naval Reserve should be drawn from the same class which gave to the navy of the United States in a few weeks 12,000 men, who, although without previous service in warships, were found efficient for their duties.

3. I need not deal at length with the question of pay. For the first time the Imperial Government has offered retainers of substantial amount to colonial seamen. It may probably be necessary to supplement the capitation grant from the Admiralty by a small payment from local resources. The charge would be inconsiderable in amount, and might perhaps be deducted from the contribution now paid to the cost of maintenance of the Australian squadron.

In conclusion, the suggestions I venture to offer are the following:—

1. The Colonial Naval Reserve should consist in some proportion of marines.
2. Drills and exercise afloat in colonial-armed vessels may be substituted for the six months service in a vessel of war as required for the Naval Reserve of the United Kingdom.
3. The retainer offered by the Admiralty to be supplemented, as far as may be necessary, by a contribution from colonial funds.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) BRASSEY.

L.

[Appended by the Committee.]

New South Wales Military Forces,  
Head Quarters, Sydney, 10 January, 1900.  
From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding N.S. Wales Military Forces, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Subject :—Forage Supply for horses of 2nd Contingent. Forwarding tenders.

Sir,  
I have the honor to forward herewith tenders received for the supply of forage required for the horses leaving by the ss. "Southern Cross," "Surrey," and "Moravian," which have been called for in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 8th instant.  
The tenders, together with the necessary samples of forage, have been duly submitted to a Board of Officers for examination and report, and the same recommend that the tender of Messrs. Hall & Co. be accepted (excepting lucerne hay).  
I shall therefore be glad to receive the necessary covering authority in this matter as early as possible, in order that a contract may be immediately entered into with Messrs. Hall & Co.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N.S. Wales Military Forces.

Submitted for appl.—C.W., 10/1/00. Approved.—J.S., 10/1/1900. The Major-Genl.—B.C., 10/1/00. C.W. Supply Officer, for action.—J. E. D. TAUNTON, B.L.-Col., A.Q.M.G., 11/1/1900. To be returned. A.Q.M.G. Action taken; papers herewith.—R. J. BEAUMAN, Lt., Supply Offi., 13/3/1900.

Sir,  
I am directed by the Chief Secretary to request that you will be good enough to call for tenders for the supply of forage for horses leaving by the ss. "Southern Cross," "Surrey," and "Moravian." The tenders to be obtained from the firms who submitted tenders in the case of the ss. "Kent."

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.

Supply Officer, for action, in accordance with above.—J. E. D. TAUNTON, B.L.-Col., A.Q.M.G., 9/1/1900.

Regent-street, Paddington, 10 January, 1900.  
CORN, three (3) shillings; oats, two (2) and eight (8); bran, eight (8) pence farthing; chaff, wheaten or oaten, as available, three (3) and ten (10) pence. Samples and particulars later.  
The Supply Officer, Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks. TAYLOR BROS.

Recd., 0.25 p.m.—D.M., Major, 10/1/1900.

Sir,  
We enclose you herewith our tender for forage for the contingent proceeding to South Africa, which, we presume, will be required to be delivered to the wharf at which the vessels are leaving, and have made our prices to include the cartage. We would respectfully point out that in each line, we have quoted only the best possible quality, and the samples which accompany the tender are taken from the bulk of what is available for your supply.  
The maize is New Zealand choice grain, perfectly free from weevil, and specially suited for crushing.  
The oats are what are known as New Zealand "B" grade, their very best feed quality.  
The bran is prime coarse quality, and specially suited for horse feed, a large proportion of what the mills turn out now being much finer and more adapted for cow feed.  
Lucerne hay.—This will be prime Hunter River old quality, and while we are unable to send you a sample, it not yet being on the spot, we are prepared to offer any guarantee you may desire. In regard to oaten hay, although we have made every possible effort to obtain our western quality by wiring to the various centres, we find it is impossible to secure any in the time at our disposal; we are, therefore, unable to tender for more than 25 tons, and this will be prime Ballarat—hay which should be equally suitable.  
Oaten chaff.—The market is absolutely bare of this line, and 60 tons is the most we could deliver by the 16th instant; this we are prepared to dump, if required, provided you give us one extra day's notice before delivery to put it through the dumping press. We would mention that a great saving of space will be obtained by having it pressed, and the cost only represents 10s. per ton more.  
The straw is the finest Tasmanian wheaten quality, but oaten can be had if preferred; we have large quantities of both available.  
We have, &c.,  
JNO. BRIDGE & CO.

To the Supply Officer, Victoria Barracks.

Tender for Forage, No. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Maize, whole or cracked, at per bushel, New Zealand, up to 50 tons { Whole .....	0	3	1
Cracked .....	0	3	3½
Oats, up to 100 tons .....	0	2	7
Bran, " 66 " " New South Wales .....	0	0	8½
Lucerne Hay (old) 50 tons, at per cwt., Hunter River old .....	0	3	6
Oaten Hay, 25 " " Ballarat .....	0	6	0
Oaten Chaff, 60 " " Victorian { Dumped .....	0	4	9
Undumped .....	0	4	3
Straw, up to 20 " " Tasmanian .....	0	2	0
Carrots, at per doz. bunches .....	0	0	11
Green Stuff " bundles .....	0	0	8
Rock Salt, at per cwt. ....	0	2	0

JNO. BRIDGE & CO.

THOS. MITCHELL,  
145, Sussex-street, Sydney. } Sureties.  
THOMAS CLARKE,  
216-218, Sussex-street.

Tender for Forage.

H.Q. Staff Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1900.

TENDERS are invited, until noon of the 10th instant, for the supply of forage for contingent proceeding to South Africa.

It must be distinctly understood that the lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Samples of forage to be supplied must accompany every tender.

Every tender must, as a guarantee of good faith, be accompanied by a deposit of £25, which will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer withdrawing, or failing to complete the necessary contract documents, whether such tender be accepted or not.

The successful tenderer will be required to enter into a bond in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling (£250), for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed "Supply Officer, Victoria Barracks," and endorsed "Tender for forage."

Stamp duty to be paid by contractor.

No. 3

		No. 3.	£	s.	d.	
About 20 tons maize, whole, at per bushel	{	Imported.....	0	2	10½	
		Local .....	0	3	0½	
" 84 " oats	{	.....	0	2	6½	
" 66 " bran		.....	0	0	8½	
" 50 " lucerne hay, old, at per cwt., large bales	{	.....	0	3	0	
" 50 " oaten hay		.....	0	4	9	
" 100 " oaten chaff	{	.....	0	3	9	
" Straw		.....	0	2	9	
" 200 doz. carrots, at per doz. bunches	{	.....	0	1	0	
" 100 " green stuff		.....	0	1	0	
" ½ ton rock salt, at per cwt.	{	.....	0	3	0	
		.....				
T. DAVIDSON, Neutral Bay.			H. TRESCOTT & Co.			
J. E. VANCE, 95, Sussex-street. } Sureties.						

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FORAGE—2ND CONTINGENT.

	R. Hall & Son.			J. Bridge & Co.			Prescott & Co.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
84. Oats—4,704 bushels, at per bushel	2/6	588	0 0	2/7	557	12 0	2/6½	597	16 0
20. Maize—800 " "	3/-	120	0 0	3/3½	131	13 4	3/3½	130	0 0
66. Bran—7,342 " "	-/8½	252	7 7	-/8½	252	7 7	-/8½	252	7 7
50. Lucerne hay, at per cwt.	3/1	154	3 4	3/6	175	0 0	3/-	150	0 0
50. Oaten hay, " "	5/-	250	0 0	6/-	300	0 0	4/9	237	10 0
100. Chaff, " "	3/9	375	0 0	4/9	475	0 0	3/9	375	0 0
10. Rock salt, " "	3/-	1	10 0	2/-	1	0 0	3/-	1	10 0
100. Carrots, at per dozen bunches	-/11½	4	15 10	-/11	4	11 8	1/-	5	0 0
Green stuff, at per dozen bundles	1/-	5	0 0	-/8	3	6 8	1/-	5	0 0
Straw, at per cwt.	2/9	2	15 0	2/-	2	0 0	2/9	2	15 0
...		1,753	11 9	...	1,902	11 3	...	1,756	18 7

NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers assembled at Victoria Barracks, on the 10th January, 1900, by order of the A.Q.M.-General, bearing date 10th January, 1900, to open tenders for forage for the use of horses of the Second South African Contingent.

President—Major D. Miller.  
Members—Lieut. R. J. Beauman.  
Vety.-Lieut. S. T. D. Symons.

The Board having assembled, pursuant to the above order, proceed to open tenders and inspect samples, and report as follows:—

- (1.) The only two samples of lucerne hay submitted, being too new and of poor quality, are not recommended.
- (2.) The maize should be crushed, being better digested and assimilated, and less likely to cause bowel complications.
- (3.) The chaff should be dumped, as thereby less space is required; it is more easily handled and cleaner.
- (4.) The best samples submitted are as follows, viz:—

Maize ..	Bridge (1)	Hall (2)	Prescott (3)
Oats .....	Bridge (1)	Hall (2)	Prescott (3)
Bran .....	Hall (1)	Bridge (2)	Prescott (3)
Oaten hay .....	Hall (1)	Prescott (2)	
Oaten chaff .....	Hall (1)	Prescott (2)	Bridge (3)

- (5.) It will be seen that Messrs. R. Hall & Son are first in three lines and second in the remaining two lines, and in view of the prices quoted by them the Board recommend the acceptance of their tender.

Signed at Victoria Barracks, this 10th day of January, 1900,—  
DAVID MILLER, Major, President.  
R. J. BEAUMAN, Lieut.,  
S. T. D. SYMONS, Vety.-Lieut., } Members.

NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers assembled at Victoria Barracks, on the 19th January, 1900, by order of G.O. 5, bearing date 10th January, 1900, to open tenders and pass all forage for the various sea transports for the Second Contingent about to proceed to South Africa.

President—Major Miller.  
Members—Captain Gribben.  
Lieut. Beauman.

The Board having assembled, pursuant to the above order, proceed to report that the whole of the forage supplied for shipment per transports "Southern Cross," "Moravian," and "Surrey" was duly inspected and passed.

- (2.) That considerable delay occurred in the delivery of the chaff and hay, owing to the failure of Messrs. Hall & Co. to carry out their contract in the specified time.
- (3.) That the forage as a whole was sound, sweet, good feed, but in some instances was not of the first quality.
- (4.) The lucerne hay was obtained by purchase, and although older hay would have been preferable, that bought was of the best procurable description.
- (5.) The Board strongly recommend, in the event of any further forage being required for a similar purpose, that it be bought in the open market, and stored pending shipment—or should it be decided to continue to purchase by tender, that the right be reserved to accept the whole or any line as desired.

Signed at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, this 19th day of January, 1900,—  
DAVID MILLER, Major, President.  
R. J. BEAUMAN, Lieut.,  
S. T. D. SYMONS, Vety.-Lieut., Acting P.V.S., } Members.

The Board desire to add that in regard to the oaten hay as delivered for the "Southern Cross" and "Surrey" and the bran for the same ships, they exercised the power of rejection—the forage being not in accordance with the sample.

Letters to P.U.S. as to recommendation of Board (5).—G.A.F., 20/1. Appd.—G.A.F., 20/1. Letter sent, 22/1/00.  
B. 00-206.

A.Q.M.-G. to Major Miller, President, Board on Forage.

Sydney, 11 January, 1900.

With reference to para. 1, G.O. 5 of yesterday's date, the Board will have the forage weighed, compared with weigh-bills, and see that the same is in accordance with samples and of best quality.

By Order,  
J. E. D. TAUNTON,  
Lt.-Col. and Brvt.-Col., A.Q.M.-General.

1900.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAPTAIN BARRETT, AUSTRALIAN RIFLES, GOULBURN.  
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF.)*Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.*Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Officer Commanding  
6th Infantry Regiment.

Sydney, 16 December, 1897.

THE G.O.C. directs that Captain Barrett be suspended from all military duty until further orders, pending application being made to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for approval to convene a Court of Inquiry under para. 95 of the Volunteer Regulations, in consequence of complaints made concerning his conduct on parade on 4th instant.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
A.A. General.

The O.C. "E" Coy.—Forward for information.—F. A. WRIGHT, Major, O.C. 8th V.I. Regt.,  
17/12/97. O.C. 6th Vol Inf. Reg. Noted and returned.—A. C. BARRETT, Capt., Comdg. E Coy.,  
18/12/97, A.A.G.,—For filing.—G. F. GRIEVE, Lt. and Adj. (*pro* O.C. 6th V.I. Regt.), 20/12/97.

Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant General to The Officer Commanding  
the 2nd Infantry Regiment.

Sydney, 16 December, 1897.

THE G.O.C. directs that Lieutenant Newman be suspended from all military duty until further orders, pending application being made to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for approval to convene a Court of Inquiry under para. 95 of the Volunteer Regulations, in consequence of complaints made concerning his conduct on parade on 4th instant.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
A.A. General.

Lieut. Newman,—In accordance with the above, you will understand you are suspended from duty pending inquiry. You will now hand over command of the company and Government property to Lieut. Holdorf, pending result of inquiry.—G. W. W. WADDELL, Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Inftry. Regt.,  
17/12/97. P.S.—Similar action has been taken regarding the officer you complain about.—G.W.W., Lt.-Col.

O.C. 2nd Infy. Regt.,—Noted and returned.—A. W. NEWMAN, Lieut., 18/12/97. A.A.G.,—Lieut.  
Newman informed.—J. G. LEGGE, Capt. and Adj. (*pro* O.C. 2nd Infy. Reg.), 20/12/97.

The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to His Excellency the  
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*Re Court of Inquiry on certain Officers.*

New South Wales Military Forces, Head-quarters,

Your Excellency,

Sydney, 17 December, 1897.

I have the honour to forward herewith certain correspondence bearing upon complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn on the 4th instant, and to request that, as the explanations of both do not admit of my arriving at a decision on the matter, that your Excellency will be pleased to authorise me to convene a Court of Inquiry, in accordance with para. 95 of the Volunteer Regulations, copy of which, with para. marked, is forwarded herewith for your Excellency's perusal.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Military Forces.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 26/12/97. A minute may be prepared recommending that a Court of Inquiry be convened in accordance with the request herein made.—C.W., 30/12/97. Approved.—J.N.B., 5/1/98. Minute herewith, 11/1/98.

The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to His Excellency the  
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

*Re* Court of Inquiry on certain Officers.

New South Wales Military Forces, Head-quarters,

Your Excellency,

Sydney, 28 December, 1897.

Referring to my letter of the 17th instant, regarding the convening of a Court of Inquiry to hear the complaints of Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, in connection with the parade at Goulburn on 4th December, 1897, I have the honour to request that your Excellency may be pleased to grant me the authority asked for therein as early as possible, in order that a decision may be arrived at in the matter.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding N. S. Wales Military Forces.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 30/12/97.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Court of Inquiry to be convened in connection with conduct of certain Volunteer Officers.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 January, 1898.

I RECOMMEND that, in accordance with the provisions of para. 95 of the Volunteer Regulations, Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding the Military Forces, be authorised to convene a Court of Inquiry to hear the complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn on the 4th ultimo.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

I have no power to authorise the Major-General to convene a Court of Inquiry. This must be done by me, as Governor, with the advice, &c. I have also to appoint the officers who are to hold this Court. (See latter part of section 24, 31 Vic. No. 5.)—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 7/1/98.

Memorandum by The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.

11 January, 1898.

COLONEL William Hillier Holborow, C.M.G., Commanding 3rd Infantry Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu William Bayly, Commanding purely Volunteer Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Gerald Ross Campbell, Commanding 5th (Union Volunteer) Infantry Regiment; or, Captain and Brevet Major Morris Marian Boam, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

P.U.S.—Above names submitted as suitable officers for Court of Inquiry at Goulburn.

G. A. FRENCH,  
Major-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Court of Inquiry to be convened in connection with conduct of certain Volunteer Officers.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1898.

I RECOMMEND that the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be obtained, directing that a Court of Inquiry be convened to hear the complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other, in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn on the 4th ultimo; and that the undermentioned officers shall compose such Court of Inquiry:—

Colonel Holborow, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel Bayly, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and Major Boam (if necessary).

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Minute of the Executive Council:—The Executive Council approved the appointment of the Board of Inquiry referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 78-S, 11/1/98. Approved.—FREDK. M. DARLEY, Lieut.-Governor, 11/1/98. Confirmed, 18/1/98.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Major-General Commanding the  
Military Forces.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1898.

In reply to your letters of the 17th and 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that a Court of Inquiry be convened to hear the complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn on the 4th *idem*; and to appoint the undermentioned officers to compose such Court of Inquiry:—

Colonel William Hillier Holborow, C.M.G., Commanding 3rd Infantry Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu William Bayly, Commanding purely Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Ross Campbell, Commanding 5th (Union Volunteer) Infantry Regiment; or Captain and Brevet-Major Morris Marian Boam, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

Papers returned herewith.

PROCEEDINGS



PROCEEDINGS of a Court of Inquiry, assembled at Orderly Room of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, in Market-street, Goulburn, on the 28th day of January, 1898, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date 14th of January, 1898, and 19th January, 1898, to investigate certain matters to be brought before it.

PRESIDENT :—Colonel W. H. Holborow, C.M.G., Commanding 3rd Infantry Regiment.

MEMBERS :—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Bayly, Commanding purely Volunteer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Campbell, Commanding 5th (Union) Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

The Board having assembled, pursuant to the above order, proceed to make the declaration required by Reg. No. 99 of the Regulations made under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act. This declaration was duly made by—

Colonel Holborow, President.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Bayly, and

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Campbell, } Members of Court.

The President invites the attendance of Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Regiment, and Captain Barrett, 6th Volunteer Regiment, who enter the Court.

The President intimates that as Lieutenant Newman made the charge against Captain Barrett in the first instance, Lieutenant Newman will be entitled to call his witnesses first, and then Captain Barrett his witnesses. The President also explains that he proposes to take statements of Lieutenant Newman and Captain Barrett in the first place before any other evidence is called, and then each party's witnesses will be called—Lieutenant Newman's first, and then Captain Barrett's—and that each party will have the right to examine his own witness and cross-examine the other party's.

The President intimates the reason for holding the inquiry at this time—4 p.m., 28th January, 1898—to allow of examination of a witness who is leaving the Colony.

The President reads complaint of Lieutenant-Newman, dated 6th December 1897, to Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment. Letter of 7th December, 1897, from Adjutant of 2nd Regiment on behalf of Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment, and endorsements thereon; also Captain Barrett's explanation, dated 10th December, 1897, to Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Regiment, and letter of Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Regiment, dated 9th December, 1897, to A.A.G. as Chief Staff Officer, with endorsements; and explanation of Lieutenant Newman, dated 14th December, 1897, in response to letter of Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Regiment, of 9th December, 1897; and letter, dated 8th December, 1897, from Captain Barrett to Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Regiment.

These documents are marked A(1), A(2), B, C, D, E, F, G, respectively, signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

First witness—*Lieut. Andrew William Newman*, 2nd Infantry Regiment, being duly sworn, states :—

On the night of the 4th December, 1897, about 7:30 p.m., both Companies ("E" Company of Australian Rifles, and "G" Company 2nd Regiment), were formed up in Market-street, Goulburn, in front of the Orderly Room, to attend the Hospital Demonstration; while I was talking to "G" Company, Lieut. Wall, 2nd Regiment, came round to me to ask me which was the best way to get up to the Fire Brigade Station, where the procession was to start from; after telling him what way I thought would be the best, he went back to "E" Company, Australian Rifles, and moved the Company off; "G" Company not being numbered off, I ran round to Mr. Wall and asked him why he was moving the Company off in such a hurry, saying it would be as well for both Companies to go up together, instead of "E" Company, Australian Rifles, being up there a quarter of an hour before we got there; during this conversation with Lieut. Wall, Captain Barrett walked up to us both, demanding from me what I was doing; I at once told Captain Barrett that I was not addressing him, but was addressing Lieut. Wall; Captain Barrett then went on talking, and saying that he thought I was taking a great deal upon myself; I then said to Captain Barrett I was looking after my own Company, but, perhaps, he would like charge of the parade, whereupon Captain Barrett told me "to go to hell"; I then said that I should report him, and his reply was "that I could report, and do as I damned well liked"; after the parade was dismissed, there was a meeting of the Goulburn Band in this Orderly Room, as Lieut. Thompson (Adjutant, Australian Horse) wished to enlist the band for the First Australian Horse; there were also present in the room Mr. R. E. Zouch, Lieut. and Adjutant Thompson, Mr. R. Finlay, and Mr. Baxter, commercial traveller; and after the band had left the room, Mr. Zouch asked me what was the matter with me, as I looked put out about something, and my reply to him was, "So would you look put out if a man in uniform had told you to go to hell without any provocation"; the door between office and Orderly Room opened about that moment, and Lieut. Holdorf, of 2nd Regiment, walked into the Orderly Room, Captain Barrett and Lieut. Wall standing in the doorway; I then said to Mr. Zouch, "It is a thing that I will allow no man to say to me on parade without reporting"; whereupon Captain Barrett remarked that there was no occasion to mention anything about that here; I then told Captain Barrett that names had not been mentioned, but that I had never so far forgotten myself as to say a man in uniform instead of an officer, and that if he would insist upon trying to create another row, I pointed towards the door, and told him that that was the way out; Captain Barrett then remarked, "Oh, if I am ordered out, I shall go out"; I then said, "Very good; I order you out of the room"; Captain Barrett then stepped from the doorway into the office; going towards the door which led out of the office into the passage; I walked after Captain Barrett, with the sole intention of closing the door, and when in the office, just before Captain Barrett got to the door, he said, "Don't you give me any impudence," drawing his hand back, and striking me on the cheek, and knocking my helmet off, to which Lieut. Wall was a witness.

The President asks Captain Barrett whether he wishes to ask Lieut. Newman any questions, and he says, "No."

Q. 1. *Lieut. Newman (to the President)*: Who was in charge of your Company? A. I was.

Q. 2. If you were in charge of Company, why did you ask Lieut. Wall anything;—was he in uniform? A. He was in uniform. He came down to see if he could be of any assistance, so far as I know. He was with Captain Barrett's Company.

Q. 3. Captain Barrett is in charge of "E" Company? A. Yes.

Q. 4. Why did you address Lieut. Wall instead of Captain Barrett, who commanded "E" Company? A. My sole object for speaking to Lieut. Wall instead of Captain Barrett was that, so far as I could see, Lieut. Wall was in charge of the Company, as he had formed the Company up, and numbered them off, and done everything else, and moved the Company off also.

Q. 5.

Q. 5. What do you mean by forming the Company up? A. Falling the men in, and numbering them off, and then forming fours, turning to a flank, and moving them off.

Q. 6. Were you on friendly terms with Captain Barrett up to that time? A. As far as I know, there was no enmity of any kind between us up to that time.

Q. 7. Was there any understanding as to who should move off first? A. No. The two Companies, were formed up in column in Market-street, my Company in front, and Lieut. Wall called his "E" Company to attention, formed fours, turned the Company to a flank, and moved off; and then I ran round to Lieut. Wall, and asked him why he was in such a hurry—if he could not wait and let us both go together, instead of straggling up.

Q. 8. Did "E" Company go off by itself? A. No. While I was speaking to Lieut. Wall, the Company ("E" Company) was halted by Lieut. Wall, and that time was the time when Captain Barrett made use of the exclamation, "Go to hell."

Q. 9. You say Captain Barrett was talking a good deal;—to whom was he talking? A. He was talking to me; that was before he used the expression.

Q. 10. Do you recollect what he said? A. He said he thought I was taking a good deal upon myself.

Q. 11. When he used the expression "Go to hell," did he do so in a loud tone, so that the men could hear it? A. I think it was made in a loud enough tone to be heard by a few of the men in my "G" Company on the left flank, and a few men on right flank of "E" Company. [Witness explains the positions of the two Companies at the time.]

Q. 12. What time did the procession take place, and when was the paradedism issued? A. The parade was dismissed at Orderly Room at 9 p.m.

Q. 13. When Captain Barrett struck at you, was his hand closed, and did he hit fiercely at you? A. Yes.

Q. 14. Was this the first parade the two Companies had together? A. Yes.

Q. 15. Did you report your Company ready to march off to Captain Barrett? A. No.

Q. 16. Did Captain Barrett give any commands? A. Not that I heard.

Q. 17. Do you think he gave any? A. I do not think so.

Q. 18. What reason had you for supposing that Captain Barrett was not in command of his Company? A. Because I never heard him give any commands; apparently all commands were given by Lieut. Wall.

Q. 19. Whereabouts was Captain Barrett standing whilst the Companies were being formed up? A. As near as I could say, up near the right flank of his Company.

Q. 20. Did you take command of the parade? A. No; I didn't interfere with "E" Company in any way.

Q. 21. Did you ask permission to march "G" Company off? A. No.

Q. 22. Whose authority was given to hold the parade? A. I received authority from Colonel of my Regiment.

Q. 23. Were you ready to march "G" Company off before "E" Company, Australian Rifles, marched off? A. No; I was not ready.

Q. 24. To what Company did the office in which the assault took place belong? A. To "G" Company, 2nd Regiment.

Q. 25. Has "E" Company an Orderly Room and office independent of "G" Company's rooms? A. Yes.

Q. 26. Virtually, Captain Barrett had no right in office of "G" Company unless invited? A. No.

Q. 27. Do the men and officers of the two Companies "E" and "G" frequent each other's rooms? A. Not the men or N.-C. officers, but officers (Captain Barrett and myself) do.

Q. 28. To whom does this room in which the Court is now being held belong? A. To "G" Company, 2nd Regiment—Orderly Room.

Q. 29. Does First Australian Horse Band practise here? A. No, not now; on night of assault it was used for purposes of recruiting for First Australian Horse, by my permission.

Q. 30. Did you order Captain Barrett out of office? A. Yes, I did, as I have already said.

Q. 31. Who were the witnesses to the assault? A. Only Lieut. Wall.

Q. 32. What made you think that Captain Barrett wished to create another disturbance? A. From the excited way in which he was talking.

Q. 33. Can you state the gist of what Captain Barrett said, and your replies whilst Captain Barrett was in the doorway and before you ordered him out? A. On hearing my remark—i.e., "that I will allow no man to say to me on parade," &c. (as in previous portion of my evidence)—Captain Barrett then said that there was no occasion to mention that here, as he thought it was quite out of place. That is all I can state of the conversation that took place.

Q. 34. After this remark, did you and Captain Barrett have any conversation? A. No; Captain Barrett kept on talking, but I cannot say what he said. I said I did not want to have any conversation or any more row, and that if Captain Barrett insisted on trying to cause another row—I pointed towards the door, and said that that was the way out. Captain Barrett stepped back from the door into the office, and he turned and drew back his hand, and then said, "Don't you give me any impudence."

Q. 35. Cross-examined by Captain Barrett: Which hand did I use in striking you, Lieut. Newman? A. The right hand.

To President: The Goulburn band mentioned was purely a civilian band, and was here to meet Lieut. and Adj. Thompson in connection with his proposal that they should join Australian Horse.

A. W. NEWMAN,  
2nd Infantry Regiment.

Adjournment.—The Court adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Reassembly.—And reassembled at 8 p.m., the same members being present as before.

Second Witness—Captain Arthur Connor Barrett, 6th Regiment Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

I am the Captain Commanding "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment Australian Rifles; I know the nature of this inquiry; pursuant to leave from O.C. my regiment (Colonel Wright), a parade of "E" Company was held in Market-street, Goulburn, at 7:30 p.m. on 4th day of December, 1897; I attended at

at "E" Company's Orderly Room at 7.15 p.m., and whilst addressing N.-C. officers, Lieut. Wall, of 2nd Regiment, presented himself to me, and wished to know if he could be of any assistance to me in connection with the parade, and seeing that I had no subalterns, I thanked him for his offer and accepted it, fully expecting a full parade; Mr. Wall asked me if he would fall the Company in; I assented, and he proceeded to do so; finding that he was forming up the ranks before inspecting the N.-C. officers, I drew his attention to what I considered a slight omission, and asked him to remedy it; he did so; I then ordered the Company to fall in in usual manner on section commanders. (N.B.—This was in street opposite Orderly Room, where Court is sitting.) I then proceeded to number the Company, and having done so, proceeded, in company with Lieut. Wall, to inspect their accoutrements; having done so, Lieut. Wall suggested that, as Mr. Newman had formed his Company across the street, we should do the same; this was done, though I remarked to Mr. Wall that it appeared a cumbrous manner of handling a company; Mr. Wall remarked that it would be as well, for appearance sake, to have both Companies drawn up in the same manner; having arranged the Companies in this manner (across the street) Mr. Wall reported himself and suggested that he should ask Mr. Newman, whose Company was to lead on the march, which way he intended to move "G" Company off; I assented, and Mr. Wall went in search of Mr. Newman, and after an absence of a few minutes returned, stating that Mr. Newman wished to move off by fours from the left; he then said, "Shall I move also"; I said "Yes, you may give the order also, as it is time we were on the move"; "E" Company had just moved off, and "G" Company appeared to be following, when Mr. Newman rushed up to me, in an apparently excited manner, and demanded who was in charge of that Company; I remarked, "I am"; he then said, "Do you recognise me as senior officer?" I said, "Certainly not"; he then repeated, "Am I not senior officer?" I remarked, "No; you had better look after your own Company, Newman, and I will look after mine"; he then asked again a third time, "Am I not senior officer?" I gave the same answer, "No"; he next said, "Are you senior officer?" I told him then that I would look after my Company, and he was to look after his; he then said, in an excited manner, "I will report you"; I said, "You may please yourself what you do"; I then marched my Company off, and proceeded to the Fire Station; marching past the Fire Station, in Montagu-street, next parallel street to Market-street, Mr. Newman's Company following, I marched past the station for the purpose of allowing Mr. Newman's Company to take its proper station in the procession, being the Company entitled to lead; in that order the Companies marched; during the march Mr. Wall wished to know whether he was to conform to movements of "G" Company; I replied, "No"; on the completion of the parade, whilst addressing my Company, thanking them for their attendance, the City Band struck up the National Anthem, drowning my remarks; after dismissing the Company, here in front of Orderly Room, I waited for some little time in the street for the purpose of demanding an explanation from Mr. Newman in regard to his conduct during the evening; it refers to that portion of the evidence I have already given in respect of conversation which took place between us, as I have already detailed, before we marched off; finding that Mr. Newman was not coming out from his Orderly Room, I determined on seeing him inside, and as I considered that I had been somewhat hasty in my remarks to him, I had decided to apologise, at the same time requesting him to explain his conduct; on reaching the office of the 2nd Regiment, I found Lieutenants Holdorf and Wall sitting in the office chatting; the occurrences of the evening were discussed, and I stated my intention to those officers, *i.e.*, to apologise for my remark, and to demand an explanation from Mr. Newman; after waiting for some time the two officers named walked to the door of the Orderly Room, 2nd Regiment, and I followed; Mr. Newman was then standing in the doorway, discussing the question of the band being turned over from his Company to the Australian Horse; we stood in the doorway together for some few minutes; during that time Mr. Newman was accorded a vote of thanks for his kindness in lending the room and handing the band over; whilst this was going on, Lieutenants Wall, Holdorf, and myself again retired to the office, Mr. Newman passing in and out two or three times, and seeing that he appeared busy, I refrained from addressing him; some little time afterwards we heard the band retire, and some excited talk going on in the Orderly Room; for some time we took no notice; Mr. Wall and Mr. Holdorf then walked to door of Orderly Room, and I followed; as soon as I reached the door, I heard Mr. Newman say something that led me to believe he was discussing what had taken place between us, and not wishing the matter to be made public, I walked in to him and requested him not to make a public babble of a matter like that; he immediately turned on me, and raising both hands before him, said he did not wish to have anything more to say to me; I requested him not to get excited; he then showed me the door, and I turned to the door, saying that as I was ordered out I would go, remarking that I was very sorry to meet with conduct like that from him; he followed me to the door, and almost putting his face up to mine, dared me to meet him in private clothing; as he pressed so close to me, I put out my left hand to push him away, and in shaking his head at me the edge of his helmet came on to the tips of my fingers, and the helmet spun off; he immediately returned to the Orderly Room, after picking up his helmet.

The President invites Lieut. Newman to ask this witness any questions he may desire; but Lieut. Newman states that he has no questions to ask.

Q. 36. *To the President:* Had you any instructions as to "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, parading on 4th December, 1897? A. I was aware of the parade, but had no official instructions. It was at my request that the Hospital Committee had invited "G" Company.

Q. 37. Did Lieut. Newman inform you that his company would parade that evening? A. No.

Q. 38. Had you authority to allow Lieut. Wall to fall in and assist you? A. No.

Q. 39. What uniform did Lieut. Wall wear? A. Undress, with sword.

Q. 40. What was uniform of Company? A. Full dress.

Q. 41. Was any previous arrangement made as to which Company should lead? A. No; I understood that "G" Company, as the older Company, had the right.

Q. 42. When you told "E" Company to march off, what information had you that "G" Company (2nd Regiment) was ready? A. The fact that Mr. Wall had returned from Mr. Newman, having ascertained the way in which Mr. Newman wished to move off.

Q. 43. Did you consider yourself as senior officer on parade? A. No; from inexperience I did not know my position.

Q. 44. Since you took command of "E" Company, has Lieut. Newman's manner been deferential or otherwise? A. Up to this time we had been always good friends. His conduct had certainly been deferential, and nothing objectionable in his manner.

Q. 45.

Q. 45. Did you know that you were senior officer to Lieut. Newman, and did he treat you, prior to 4th December, 1897, with the respect due to you as senior officer? A. I understood that Captain ranked above Lieutenant, but there seemed to be some difference of opinion between me and Mr. Wall as to which of the two, I or Mr. Newman, was senior, owing to my being a purely volunteer officer, and Mr. Newman an officer of the Partially-paid Force. Mr. Wall insisted that Mr. Newman was senior. As to second part of question, it is somewhat difficult to answer, as we never met in uniform.

Q. 46. Did you consider that Lieut. Newman had authority to order you out of his office? I understood that he had such authority.

Q. 47. Was your hand closed or open when it came in contact with Lieut. Newman's helmet? A. It was open; the left hand, and the thumb of my right hand was stuck in my sword-belt.

Q. 48. Before writing letter of 10th December, 1897, to O.C. 6th Regiment, had you seen complaint of Lieut. Newman? I had seen Lieut. Newman's complaint.

Q. 49. Before writing your memo. of complaint of 8th December to your O.C. Regiment, had you seen or heard of Lieut. Newman's complaint *re* you? A. I had not; I had not seen Lieut. Newman's complaint, or heard from any officers in Sydney or elsewhere. I admit that I used the expression, "Go to hell," but did not think it necessary to state it in my evidence this evening, as I had already practically admitted it in my letter of the 10th December to O.C. Australian Rifles (6th Volunteer Regiment).

Q. 50. At what period did you use this expression, and where were you then standing? A. Mr. Newman had just started to walk to his Company from alongside of mine, saying, "I'll report you." I then made use of the expression complained of.

A. W. BARRETT, Captain,  
Commanding "E" Company, 6th Regt., Australian Rifles.

The President states that Lieut. Wall desires to be called now. Captain Barrett states that he is his witness. Both Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman consent to his being called now.

Third witness—*Lieut. George Wall*, 2nd Infantry Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

I am a Lieutenant in 2nd Regiment of Infantry; I was present at parade in Goulburn on evening of 4th December; during the afternoon I made inquiries from Captain Barrett if he would allow me to be attached to his Company during evening; he consented; at the appointed time (7.15) of parade, I reported myself, and asked him if I could assist him; he said, "Yes"; I then asked him would I form up his Company; he said, "Yes," and I did so, and I reported everything as correct to him; I next inquired from Mr. Newman where the Fire Brigade Station was, so that I might march off the Company, "E" Company, Australian Rifles; after some little delay, I called Company to attention, formed Fours left, Left wheel, Quick march; as the Company was moving off, Mr. Newman came to me, and asked me what I was doing; I told him what I had done, and asked him what I would do when I got to Fire Brigade Station; at that moment Captain Barrett came and asked Mr. Newman what he wanted; Mr. Newman said he was merely inquiring what I was doing; he said he was addressing me; then Captain Barrett used insulting language to Mr. Newman, telling him "to go to hell," and to mind his own business—that he (Captain Barrett) knew what he was doing—loud enough for members of both "G" and "E" Companies and bystanders to hear; Mr. Newman went back to his Company, and I immediately asked Captain Barrett would I proceed, and he said, "Yes"; nothing of any importance occurred until the Company was dismissed by me, with Captain Barrett's authority; I had virtually command during the evening; after the men were dismissed, I came to Orderly Room of "G" Company with the other officers of "G" Company, and Captain Barrett came in afterwards: I met Captain Barrett in the office, and we sat on table for some time talking about who would be senior on parade; after some little time we came into the Orderly Room, Captain Barrett leading; I heard Mr. Newman asking Lieut. Thompson, Adjutant, Australian Horse, some questions as to who would be senior; no names were mentioned; he was quoting a case; Captain Barrett said that there was no need to discuss that question here; Mr. Newman said if Captain Barrett had come to make a disturbance, he had better leave, as he (Newman) did not wish to enter into any discussion, for he had already told him on parade that he intended to report what Captain Barrett had said to him; Captain Barrett turned to leave the room, Mr. Newman following, and I immediately after; when Mr. Newman got to door leading to office from Orderly Room, Captain Barrett struck Mr. Newman in the face, knocking his helmet off.

Q. 51. To Captain Barrett: At the parade, immediately after companies were drawn up, do you say that Mr. Newman came and spoke to you and not to me? A. Mr. Newman did not speak to me until after I had moved off "E" Company, which I then immediately halted.

Q. 52. Do you remember telling me that you would inquire of Mr. Newman how he intended to move off? A. Yes; after the expression had been used by you.

Q. 53. Do you remember coming back, and stating that Lieut. Newman wished to move off by fours left? A. I do not remember.

Q. 54. Do you say that you had virtual command of the Company;—do you infer that you displaced me? A. Yes, as to the first question; No, as to the latter. I gave all orders from falling-in the Company to dismissing it.

Q. 55. Do you remember asking me if I intended to conform to movements of "G" Company? A. I do not remember.

Q. 56. Do you not remember me saying that I shall not conform to orders of "G" Company, but will give my own commands as to movements? A. No.

Q. 57. Do you not remember running up to me from the rear and telling me that "G" Company had changed arms, and whether I should do the same? A. Yes; which you immediately did. I could not say now who gave the order.

Q. 58. Do you not remember me flatly refusing to follow movements of "G" Company? A. No.

Q. 59. Who gave the order to change arms? A. I did so nearly every time. I was sometimes alongside "G" Company, and then I cannot say what orders were given them.

Q. 60. Did you hear me at any time give order to change arms? A. No; not once during the whole evening.

Q. 61. Do you remember me giving orders repeatedly for Company to mark time, owing to my Company crowding on "G" Company? A. No.

Q. 62.

Q. 62. Do you remember me drawing the attention of the Mayor to the fact that the Fire Brigade was spoiling the march by moving too slowly? A. Yes.

Q. 63. Do you remember admitting, in "G" Company's office, that you were the cause of all the trouble, through misinterpreting Mr. Newman's instruction to you about moving off? A. No.

Q. 64. *To Lieut. Newman*: Did Captain Barrett, in "G" Company's office, strike me with his open hand or clenched fist? A. Clenched fist.

Q. 65. With which hand did Captain Barrett strike me? A. With his right hand, because he struck him on the side nearest me, and he was carrying his sword in his left hand.

Q. 66. Did I push my face up into Captain Barrett's face during his exit from Orderly Room door to outer door of office? A. No, you did not.

Q. 67. And is it not a fact that if I had not stepped back I should have received a nasty blow from Captain Barrett. A. I believe so.

Q. 68. Did you hear me saying anything like what is stated in Captain Barrett's report as to what he asserts to have happened when I ordered him out of the Orderly Room [*the actual words of Report are read by President to witness*]? A. I did not hear anything like that. The words I heard used were, "I shall certainly report you, Captain Barrett."

Q. 69. Was this expression used in the Orderly Room and office, or on parade? A. To the best of my knowledge, in both places.

Q. 70. *To Captain Barrett*: Did you see me strike Mr. Newman with the clenched fist of my right hand? A. Yes, I did.

Q. 71. When the last words were spoken between Mr. Newman and myself in the office, were you not in the Orderly Room? A. No. I had hold of Mr. Newman's arm, and we both came into the Orderly Room together.

Q. 72. *To the President*: Have you to-day talked about this case to either Captain Barrett or Mr. Newman? A. Yes; to Mr. Newman. All I said was, "It is a most unfortunate affair that I should be taken from Sydney to-day, when I was leaving for London to-morrow."

Q. 73. When did this take place? A. About 5.7 o'clock.

Q. 74. Was anything further bearing upon the case said? A. No, nothing further.

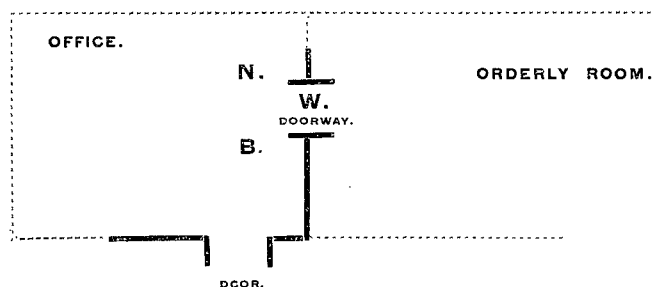
Q. 75. Have you heard anything in connection with the case from anyone since this case began this afternoon? A. I overheard, by accident, a conversation that a lot of N.-C. officers of Australian Rifles were being called.

Q. 76. Did you understand from Captain Barrett that you were placed by him in command of "E" Company, or only to assist? A. In command.

Q. 77. What was said by Mr. Newman and Captain Barrett immediately before Captain Barrett made use of strong language? A. I do not recollect.

Q. 78. When did Mr. Newman threaten to report Captain Barrett? A. It was after the strong expression was used.

*To the President*: [*Lieut. Wall shows position in office of Captain Barrett, Lieut. Newman, and himself, thus—*



*at time when Captain Barrett struck Lieut. Newman.*]

Q. 79. Did you see Lieut. Newman put out his two hands to Captain Barrett before he was struck? A. No.

Q. 80. Who numbered off "E" Company when they first fell in? A. I did.

Q. 81. Did anyone else number the Company? A. No one else; only numbered off on one occasion.

Q. 82. Could any commands have been given in your absence? A. Yes.

Q. 83. You say that you gave all commands to "E" Company from the time they fell in till they were dismissed;—how do you reconcile this with your statement that you left "E" Company several times and went to "G" Company while marching, and did not know what commands were given them? A. I did not hear any other commands given than what I gave myself.

Q. 84. Was Lieut. Newman's manner towards Captain Barrett subordinate and deferential when on parade, as from an inferior to a superior officer? A. I should say, yes.

Q. 85. *To Captain Barrett*: Have you stayed with Mr. Newman on two occasions at his house in Goulburn during the 4th December and since? A. I was staying with him on or about the 4th December, but not since.

Q. 86. *To the President*: Did you ask Captain Barrett, "Would you fall Company in?" A. Yes.

Q. 87. Did Captain Barrett see that you were forming up Company without inspecting N.-C. officers, and did he call your attention to that, and ask you to remedy it? A. No; that is not the case. To the best of my knowledge and belief, that is not the case.

Q. 88. Who inspected the clothing and accoutrements of Company? A. Captain Barrett, myself, and N.-C. officers.

Q. 89. Who was then in command during this inspection? A. I understood that I was—that is, virtually. I did not mean that I displaced Captain Barrett.

Q. 90. After "E" Company was formed across street, did you ask Captain Barrett as to which Company was to lead on the march? A. Yes.

Q. 91. Did you ask Captain Barrett whether you should ascertain from Mr. Newman what was to be done in this matter? A. Yes.

Q. 92.

Q. 92. Did you seek Captain Barrett's immediate permission before moving off from parade ground?

A. No.

Q. 93. Who gave the order to move? A. I did.

Q. 94. When "E" Company moved off, did you see Mr. Newman run up to Captain Barrett and say, "Who is in command of 'E' Company?" A. No. Quite possible this might have occurred without my seeing it.

Q. 95. Do you say that Captain Barrett did not dismiss the Company? A. He did not dismiss the Company.

GEORGE WALL, 1st Lieut.,  
2nd Infantry Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Lieut. Wall, with the consent of Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett, is allowed to leave altogether.

Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett both agree to continue inquiry at this hour—12:10 a.m., 29th January.

Fourth Witness—*Captain Legge*, Adjt., 2nd Infantry Regt., having been called, and nature of his evidence having been stated, it was agreed by both parties to dispense with his evidence, both parties admitting that Captain Barrett applied for a commission in 2nd Regiment some months ago, and that Lieut. Newman forwarded it and recommended that it be granted.

[The witness withdraws.]

Fifth witness—*Lieut. Robert Roland Thompson*, 1st Australian Horse, being duly sworn, states:—

I am Adjt. and Lieut. of 1st Australian Horse; I was in the "G" Company Orderly Room at Goulburn on evening of 4th December, after meeting of band; after the meeting Lieut. Newman asked me what I thought of an officer who had told him "to go to hell"; a few moments after, I think, Captain Barrett came to door between office and Orderly Room, and said something like this: "That will do, Newman"; Newman said, "I mention no names; I do not wish the matter brought up here"; Mr. Newman then went into the office; came back shortly afterwards looking very excited, accompanied by Mr. Wall.

Q. 96. To Lieut. Newman: Did you notice any threatening language used by me to Captain Barrett, or did you notice me place myself in any threatening attitude in front of Captain Barrett? A. No.

Q. 97. To Captain Barrett: Did you remain in Orderly Room all the time of disagreement between Mr. Newman and myself? A. Yes.

Q. 98. Did you observe that Mr. Newman got very excited when I entered the Orderly Room? A. No, not very excited—no, not excited. He spoke sharply to you when you said, "That will do, Newman."

Q. 99. Did you hear anything of the nature of the sound of a blow? A. No; I did not. I heard something like a scuffle, but I did not take any notice of it—something like several men trying to get out of a room together.

Q. 100. To the President: Did you hear Mr. Zouch ask Mr. Newman what was the matter with him, as he looked put-about? A. I did.

Q. 101. Did you hear the reply? I cannot remember.

Q. 102. Did you hear Mr. Newman reply, "So would you look put out if a man in uniform had told you to go to hell, without any provocation"—or words to that effect? A. I cannot remember.

Q. 103. Were you standing near Mr. Zouch and Mr. Newman at the time when Mr. Zouch asked the question "What are you put out at?" A. Yes; with others.

*Adjournment.*—The Court adjourns at 12:38 a.m., 29th January, 1898, until 11 a.m., this day.

The Court reassembles at 11 a.m., 29th January, 1898, at the same place as before, the same members of the Court being present.

Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman are also present.

Fifth witness—*Lieutenant and Adjutant Thompson*, 1st. Australian Horse:—

Q. 104. Would you judge by conversation that occurred at the time that Captain Barrett's manner was aggressive, and that he was trying to create a disturbance? A. The only time I saw Captain Barrett was for a few moments at the doorway leading in to the office, and then his manner was not aggressive.

Q. 105. Did you hear Mr. Newman say to Captain Barrett that if he insisted upon trying to create another row (pointing towards the door), that that was the way out? A. I did not hear that.

Q. 106. By which door did you leave Orderly Room, and when? A. By door leading into the street, I think, accompanied by Mr. Zouch, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Wall, and, I think, Mr. Newman, and one or two others.

Q. 107. Was that after Captain Barrett had left? A. Yes.

Q. 108. Would you say, from Captain Barrett's or Mr. Newman's manner or language about the time when you saw Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman together, that either could be considered to be provoking a disturbance? A. No.

[Witness then explains that Mr. Newman came into the Orderly Room just after the scuffling witness stated that he heard, accompanied by Mr. Wall, with his helmet in his hand, and said, "I have ordered Captain Barrett out, and he struck me; I am not going to stand that from any man," or words to that effect.]

Q. 109. Where were you when you heard the scuffling? A. In Orderly Room—(shows position).

Q. 110. Did you at any time see Mr. Newman raise his hands, either in a deprecating or aggressive manner, to Captain Barrett? A. No, sir. [Captain Barrett does not object to this evidence.]

Q. 111. To Captain Barrett: You saw me at the door? A. Yes.

Q. 112. In what manner of voice did I speak? A. In an ordinary tone of voice.

Q. 113.



Q. 113. Did you not hear Mr. Newman order me out of the room—he standing in Orderly Room?  
A. No.

Q. 114. Did you see Mr. Wall holding Mr. Newman back by the arm? A. No.

Q. 115. Did you see Mr. Wall follow Mr. Newman out of the Orderly Room when Mr. Newman followed me? A. No.

Q. 116. *To the President*: Was Mr. Newman's manner and attitude towards Captain Barrett, when you saw them together, what you, from your experience as a soldier, would consider correct from a junior to a superior officer? A. No. His manner seemed to be excited, and he seemed to be labouring under a grievance, and I do not think that his bearing was what I should expect to be observed by a subordinate to a superior officer. After the scuffling, and after Mr. Barrett had left, I had a conversation with Mr. Newman, in which he stated that he had served for many years, and that he considered he was senior to Captain Barrett, as Captain Barrett had just come into the service. Then I said that that was not so—that his longer service had nothing to do with it, and that Captain Barrett's rank entitled him to be his superior officer.

Q. 117. *To Captain Barrett*: Do you remember Lieut. Holdorf leaving the "Royal Hotel" afterwards, where he was in company with you, for the purpose of arranging a reconciliation between me and Mr. Newman? I do.

Q. 118. *To Lieut. Newman*: Did you see parade that night? A. Yes.

Q. 119. Could you say what kind of sword-belt Captain Barrett wore that night? A. I cannot remember. He wore a white cross-belt. I did not notice sword-belt.

*To President*: Lieut. Holdorf came back to hotel, and then stated that he could not effect a reconciliation, as Captain Barrett would not come up that evening. Mr. Newman waited at hotel until Lieut. Holdorf returned. (*This statement was in connection with Captain Barrett's question to Lieut. Thompson.*)

R. R. THOMPSON, Lieut. and Adjt.,  
1st Australian Horse.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sixth Witness—2nd Lieut. Charles John Holdorf, being duly sworn, states:—

I am 2nd Lieut. of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment; I was present at parade on December 4th last, and also in Orderly Room afterwards; I fell "G" Company in, with the understanding that Mr. Newman had charge of the parade of both Companies, "G" and "E" 6th Regiment; this I understood from Mr. Newman; I proved Company, and gave the order to stand at ease; I remember no more until I saw "E" Company, 6th Regiment, moving off by the command of Mr. Wall; I then saw Mr. Newman come over to "E" Company, and he then came back, and he made use of the expression, "Captain Barrett, I'll report you"; just before that I heard some conversation over near "E" Company, but I cannot say what it was; Captain Barrett replied, "You can do what you damned well like; I'll report myself"; nothing else that I noticed material took place after that until we met in Orderly Room.

Q. 120. *To the President*: Who was in command of "E" Company, as far as you could say? A. Sometimes I heard Captain Barrett give command, and at times Lieut. Wall; the Companies worked independently, and dismissed independently; after the altercations I heard, I heard nothing of any conversation between Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman as regards seniority on the parade; before altercation, Lieut. Newman had taken no part in the parade, as far as I could see; at Orderly Room ("G" Company's) after parade there was a meeting of the City Band with the Adjutant of Australian Horse; I attended that meeting, and I saw there Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman; before the meeting finished I retired, and went into "G" Company's office; I met Lieut. Wall there, and had a conversation; Captain Barrett joined us; part of the conversation referred to difference between Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman; I said I was sorry it happened; Captain Barrett also said he was sorry too, and that he bore no ill-will to Mr. Newman, for if he had, he would not have attended there that evening; this idea for attending was to apologise for remarks he had used to Lieut. Newman; we then came into Orderly Room; in the meantime the band meeting had dispersed; I came in first, and saw Mr. Newman speaking to several gentleman, and as I came in I heard him say "that some man on parade had told him to go to hell"; Captain Barrett, who was following me, said to Mr. Newman, "Well, there is no need for you to bring that up here"; Mr. Newman replied, "I do not want to have anything more to do with you," and said, pointing to the door, "There is the door"; Captain Barrett replied, "I do not think it is fair to be ordered out"; Lieut. Newman then made a forward movement, and Captain Barrett retired, and they both went into office; I heard words in office between them, but cannot say what they were; afterwards Lieut. Newman came into Orderly Room with his helmet in his hand remarking that Captain Barrett had struck him; Lieut. Wall went into office with Mr. Newman.

Q. 121. *To Lieut. Newman*: Did you notice what sort of sword-belt Captain Barrett wore that night on parade? A. I cannot say.

Q. 122. Was it a white or tan-brown belt? A. I cannot say.

Q. 123. *To Captain Barrett*: Can you say if Mr. Wall followed Mr. Newman immediately on his leaving the Orderly Room to go into office after me? A. Yes.

Q. 124. Did you notice whether Lieut. Wall had hold of Mr. Newman's arm? A. I cannot say.

Q. 125. Did you hear anything like the sound of a blow? A. No.

Q. 126. Had Mr. Newman the appearance of having been struck a violent blow? A. No.

Q. 127. Do you remember coming to me at my house at about 10.30 that evening for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a reconciliation? A. Yes.

Q. 128. Do you remember expressing surprise that Mr. Newman had stated that I had struck him? [*Mr. Newman does not object.*] A. I cannot remember that. I might have said I would be surprised if Captain Barrett had struck Lieut. Newman—one officer striking another.

Q. 129. Do you remember whilst at my house that I stated I could not meet Mr. Newman that evening, owing to the ungentlemanly conduct or treatment I had received at his hands? A. You said to me that your reason for not coming that night was you would sooner have the meeting the next day, as you thought you were too excited that evening.

Q. 130. Do you remember telling Mr. Wall in the office of "G" Company that he was the cause of all the trouble? A. I told Lieut. Wall that the mistake he made in ordering "E" Company to move off its ground after the inspection was the cause of the trouble.

Q. 131.

Q. 131. *To the President*: Would you say, from Captain Barrett's manner when you and he came into Orderly Room, that he was trying to create a row? A. His manner would not warrant that; he had already said that he had come to apologise.

Q. 132. Did you hear Lieut. Newman say to Captain Barrett that if he would insist upon trying to create another row (pointing towards the door), that that was the way out? A. I have already stated that this in effect took place.

Q. 133. What was Mr. Newman's manner at that time to Captain Barrett? A. Slightly excited.

Q. 134. Was it aggressive? A. No.

Q. 135. Did you see Mr. Newman at any time hold up his hand in a deprecating or threatening manner to Captain Barrett? A. No; all I saw was his pointing to the door.

Q. 136. Did you hear Captain Barrett request Mr. Newman not to get excited? A. Not to my recollection.

Q. 137. Do you consider that Lieut. Newman's manner to Captain Barrett was calculated to provoke him in the Orderly Room? A. No.

C. J. HOLDORF, Lieut.,  
"G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Seventh witness—*Richard Essington Zouch*, being duly sworn, states:—

Resident of Goulburn, and recommended for a commission in Goulburn Squadron of Australian Horse; I was in Orderly Room on evening of 4th December when City Band was present; I simply noticed a controversy between Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman; I think Mr. Newman asked for an apology; I cannot remember Captain Barrett saying anything; from the conversation of Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman, I was led to believe that Lieut. Newman wanted an explanation of some sort; I did not know what.

Q. 138. *To Lieut. Newman*: After bandsmen had left room, did you ask me anything? A. Yes; I asked what all this bother was about, and I think I added, "It is a pity to see two men squabbling in this way."

Q. 139. Do you remember my reply? A. I think it was to the effect that you had been grossly insulted.

Q. 140. During the time you were in Orderly Room, did you see me raise my hand with the intention of striking Captain Barrett, or place myself in a threatening attitude to him in any way? A. No.

Q. 141. After Captain Barrett had retired into office, whom did you notice following? A. I did not notice anyone.

Q. 142. Did I follow? A. I cannot say.

Q. 143. After Captain Barrett had retired, did you notice me coming from office into Orderly Room? A. Yes; I saw you return into Orderly Room, but do not know when you went into the office.

Q. 144. *To Captain Barrett*: Do you remember me appearing at office door? A. Yes; at some time or other.

Q. 145. Did you see me standing alongside Mr. Newman in doorway before band retired? A. I do not remember that. I remember seeing you only at time of controversy mentioned.

Q. 146. Do you remember a vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Newman for his services that evening? A. Yes.

Q. 147. Do you remember Mr. Newman making a long speech in reply? A. I remember him speaking, but I cannot say he was long.

Q. 148. Do you remember that there was a good deal of talking? A. I do not remember that.

Q. 149. Did you hear a blow struck in office? A. No.

Q. 150. Had Mr. Newman the appearance of having been struck a heavy blow? A. No.

Q. 151. Did Mr. Newman tell you that he had been struck? A. No; not at that time.

Q. 152. *To the President*: Are you prepared to say that Lieut. Newman did not raise his hands in any way to Captain Barrett? A. I should certainly say not threateningly. I never saw it; not in any threatening way. I simply saw him making a motion with his hand to the door—pointing the way.

Q. 153. Was Mr. Newman excited? A. Oh, yes.

Q. 154. Would you say that Lieut. Newman's manner to Captain Barrett was provoking? A. I should say not; that it was more as if Lieut. Newman was demanding concessions from Captain Barrett which he would not grant.

Q. 155. Would it be correct to say that Captain Barrett was trying to create a row? A. No.

Q. 156. Did you hear Lieut. Newman say to Captain Barrett, "If you will insist upon trying to create another row, then (pointing towards the door) that is the way out"? A. I believe something was said to that effect.

Q. 157. Was Captain Barrett excited? A. Yes; he seemed to be angry.

Q. 158. Did Captain Barrett endeavour to get into conversation with Mr. Newman, and did he refuse to converse with him? A. Yes; just immediately before Captain Barrett was ordered out; but I do not know what happened in the first part of the conversation. Towards the last I heard Lieut. Newman say to Captain Barrett, "I do not want to have anything more to say to you; there is the door."

Q. 159. At that time, was Captain Barrett's manner conciliatory or aggressive? A. I could not say it was conciliatory, or that it was aggressive. I consider from what he said, namely—"But you order me out; very well, I will go,"—that he was calm then.

R. E. ZOUCHE.

[The witness withdraws.]

Eighth Witness—*2nd Lieut. Michael Fitzgerald*, 2nd Infantry Regiment, duly sworn, states:—

I am a 2nd Lieut. in "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment; remember 4th December last; I was on parade with "G" Company, in charge of left half Company; Company was facing Orderly Room, and a short distance off "E" Company was formed up at right-angles to us—about 7 yards off; I saw Lieut. Wall moving off "E" Company, and as the Company was being moved off Lieut. Newman went up to Mr. Wall and said something which I did not hear; about this time Captain Barrett came up to

to where Lieut. Wall and Newman were standing; some conversation (I did not hear what) took place between the three officers; then Lieut. Newman went back to the front of his own Company "G," and in doing so he called out to Captain Barrett, "I shall most certainly report you, Captain Barrett"; Captain Barrett replied, "That he could report, or do what he damned well liked"; "E" Company immediately moved off, and "G" Company followed; I know nothing more of what happened afterwards.

Q. 160. *To the President:* Was Lieut. Newman with his "G" Company before going up to Lieut. Wall? A. Yes, certainly, on the footpath; he had given some commands before going to Mr. Wall and Captain Barrett.

Q. 161. What commands did he give? A. I certainly heard him call Company to attention, and just then "E" Company was moving off, and apparently not as Mr. Newman had expected.

Q. 162. *To Lieut. Newman:* What sort of a sword-belt did Captain Barrett wear that night? A. I do not remember a sword-belt, but I remember a cross-shoulder-belt—white.

Q. 163. Do you think you would have seen sword-belt on Captain Barrett, if he had worn it outside his tunic. A. I am quite certain I would, as I was speaking to Captain Barrett on two occasions during the parade.

Q. 164. *To Captain Barrett:* Will you swear positively that I had not my sword-belt on that evening outside my tunic. A. I cannot say positively. I can only say positively as what I have said as to the cross-belt, but I think I would have seen the sword-belt if it had been outside.

Q. 165. You were aware that I was in full dress? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. 166. You are lodging with Mr. Newman and have been so for some time? A. Yes.

Q. 167. So you have discussed this matter at table? A. As a matter of fact, I do not sit at same table with Lieut. Newman, so I have not discussed the matter with him except on the night of 4th December, at my lodgings.

Q. 168. Do you remember Mr. Wall leaving my Company and go to Mr. Newman to speak to him? A. No; I think I would have seen if this had taken place.

Q. 169. Did you hear me give any orders during the parade? A. Yes; in Sloane-street, "Change arms." I do not remember any other. I was a considerable distance away from "E" Company during March.

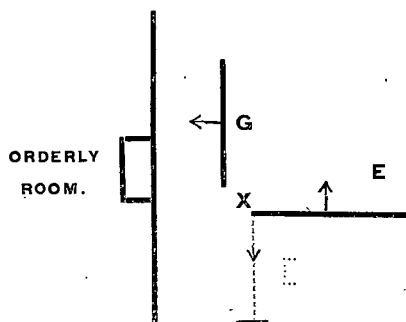
Q. 170. After dispute, did you observe which officer gave commands for "E" Company to move? A. I cannot say who did after dispute; but before dispute, I distinctly remember that commands were given by Lieut. Wall.

Q. 171. Did you observe Mr. Newman at any time salute me? A. No.

Q. 172. *To the President:* Could men of either or both Companies hear expressions, I shall most certainly report you, Captain Barrett"? A. Certainly; both Companies.

Q. 173. Could both Companies hear, "Well do it if you like, and be damned," as Captain Barrett said? A. Yes.

Q. 174. Could men in either of the Companies have heard conversation between Lieut. Wall, Newman, and Captain Barrett? A. I could not hear it; but men on extreme left of "G" Company, and a portion of "E" Company may have heard it.



Conversation took place at X — rather nearer E than G.— E. Co. had moved round into position of dotted line.

M. FITZGERALD, Lieut.,  
"G" Company.

[The witness withdraws.]

Mr. R. Finley and Mr. Baxter, witnesses for Lieut. Newman, were called, but did not answer. May be called later, if desired.

This concluded evidence adduced by Lieut. Newman.

Ninth witness—Sergeant Phillip Kennedy Clark, 6th Regiment, Australian Rifles, being duly sworn, states:—

I am a sergeant in "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment, Australian Rifles; have six months service in this corps, and no previous service; remember parade on 4th December last; company was formed up in front of Orderly Room about 7:30; I only saw Lieut. Newman walk round in a hasty sort of way to Captain Barrett, but heard nothing of any sort, and know nothing more about the matter.

Q. 175. *To Captain Barrett:* Can you say who gave the order for "E" Company to move off after Mr. Newman had spoken to me? A. Yes, you did.

Q. 176. Did you hear any orders given during evening? A. I only heard orders given by you.

Q. 177. Do you remember Company being inspected? A. Yes; by you—accompanied by Lieut. Wall.

Q. 178. *To Lieut. Newman:* When I went to "E" Company, did I go directly to Captain Barrett, or did I address Lieut. Wall? A. I only saw you addressing Captain Barrett.

Q. 179. Was I then in company with Lieut. Wall? A. I cannot say. I do not remember noticing him.

Q. 180.

Q. 180. *To the President*: Who gave the command for "E" Company to fall in? A. I will not say positively, but I am almost certain it was Captain Barrett.

Q. 181. Who numbered the Company off? A. Captain Barrett. I heard no commands except those given by Captain Barrett.

Q. 182. Did Lieut. Wall form the Company up? A. No, I think not. I would not swear positively whether it was Captain Barrett or Colour-Sergeant Roberts.

Q. 183. Who dismissed the Company? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 184. Do you remember, during inspection of Company, whether Captain Barrett preceded Lieut. Wall, or *vice versa*? A. I do not remember Lieut. Wall taking any active part in the parade whatever.

Q. 185. Did you hear remark by Mr. Newman, "I will report you"? A. No.

Q. 186. Did you hear a remark by Captain Barrett to Mr. Newman, "Go to hell"? A. No. I heard Captain Barrett say, "There is too much of this sort of damned thing"—that was to himself, or rather Lieut. Newman was not there—after I saw meeting of Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman.

Q. 187. Did you not hear Lieut. Wall give any commands that evening? A. No; Captain Barrett or Colour-Sergeant Roberts gave all the commands.

Q. 188. How did Company move off? A. To the left, in file, and Captain Barrett gave the order.

Q. 189. Were you accustomed to hearing Captain Barrett's words of command? A. Yes, on two previous occasions.

P. K. CLARK, Sergeant,  
"E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Tenth witness—*Private William James Rogers*, "E" Company, 6th Regiment Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

I am a private in "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment, and was on parade on 4th December last—No. 1 section parade, about 7:30; I am almost sure it was Captain Barrett who had ordered Company to fall in; first I heard of any disturbance was when Lieut. Newman came up to Captain Barrett and asked him who had charge of Company; I did not hear the reply; Lieut. Newman then said, "Do you recognise me as your superior officer?" or words to that effect; I cannot say the reply to that either; the next I heard was Lieut. Newman saying, "I will report you, Captain Barrett"; then Captain Barrett says, "You can go to hell and report"; that is all I remember.

*Captain Barrett*: I do not wish to ask any questions.

Q. 190. *To Lieut. Newman*: Were you in front or rear rank of No. 1 section? A. In rear rank—No. 4.

Q. 191. Was this conversation before or after "E" Company moved off? A. I cannot say; but I know Company was facing Orderly Room, and Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett were behind me then.

Q. 192. During this conversation, was anyone else present? A. One other officer.

Q. 193. Do you know who he was? A. Yes; I believe Lieut. Wall; I am not sure of it.

Q. 194. Can you explain how you heard everything that I said, and only one sentence that Captain Barrett said? I think you were rather excited, and that you did not know what you were saying.

Q. 195. *To the President*: Who fell "E" Company in? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 196. Who inspected it? A. Captain Barrett and either Lieut. Wall or Colour-Sergeant Roberts.

Q. 197. Who numbered the Company off? A. I think Lieut. Wall took the instructions from Captain Barrett. I forget who did tell us to number.

Q. 198. Who gave commands to Company to march off? A. I cannot say; but I know Captain Barrett gave all the commands along the street.

Q. 199. Who dismissed the Company? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 200. What commands did you hear Lieut. Wall give during the evening? A. I forget what they were; but I did hear him giving commands. There were a good many of them.

Q. 201. When and where did conversation take place? A. It took place after "E" Company, which originally faced railway, formed fours left, wheeled to the left, and halted in fours opposite Orderly Room, and facing up street. It was then that conversation took place.

Q. 202. Where was "G" Company then? A. "G" Company was originally in front of us, facing railway, about 10 yards off, and was there after we moved into position as above.

Q. 203. Where were Captain Barrett, Lieut. Newman, and Mr. Wall, then? A. On right-hand of flank of "E" Company, between "E" and "G" Companies, but quite close to "E" Company.

Q. 204. Are you sure Company moved off in fours? A. Yes.

Q. 205. Who gave orders? A. I cannot say.

Q. 206. You knew you were to give evidence to-day? A. Yes—when I got subpoenas, last week and this week.

Q. 207. Has any one spoken to you about the case? A. No.

Q. 208. Was expression used, "Go to hell," before or after Lieut. Newman said he would report Captain Barrett? A. After.

Q. 209. Do you remember Captain Barrett saying something like, "You can do as you damned well like"? A. No. I did not hear anything such thing.

W. J. ROGERS, Private,  
"E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Eleventh witness—*Sergeant Walter McLaren*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

I am a sergeant of No. 1 section, "E" Company, Australian Rifles—6th Regiment—and was on parade on 4th December last; my first experience of military service is in Australian Rifles; I did not hear much of what passed that evening; I heard Lieutenant Newman ask Captain Barrett whether he recognised him as senior officer, just before moving off to join procession; "E" Company had then formed fours, wheeled to the left, and halted in fours, I think; I did not hear Captain Barrett reply, and I heard nothing else of what is alleged to have taken place.

Captain

Captain Barrett asks no question.

Q. 210. *To Lieut. Newman*: Where were you standing at this time? A. On right-hand of my section, between the two ranks.

Q. 211. Where were I and Captain Barrett standing? A. About 5 yards to my left.

Q. 212. Was any other officer present? A. I do not think there was any other. I did not notice Lieut. Wall.

Q. 213. After this remark, what did Captain Barrett do? A. I cannot say.

Q. 214. *To the President*: Who fell the Company in? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 215. Are you certain? A. I would not swear, but I am almost certain it was. Yes; it was Captain Barrett.

Q. 216. Who inspected the Company? A. Lieut. Wall and Captain Barrett.

Q. 217. During inspection, which officer preceded the other? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 218. During inspection, did Lieut. Wall take an active part? A. No; he merely followed Captain Barrett.

Q. 219. Who numbered Company off? A. I could not say for certain.

Q. 220. Who marched it off? A. I could not say for certain; but to the best of my knowledge it was Captain Barrett.

Q. 221. Who halted the Company after it wheeled to left? A. I could not say.

Q. 222. Who dismissed it? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 223. Did Lieut. Wall give any words of command during parade? A. Yes, he did.

Q. 224. What were they? A. He gave command to form fours shortly after Company had fallen in. This was my first experience on parade except recruit drill. This is the only time I heard Lieut. Wall give any command.

Q. 225. How often did you see Mr. Newman approach Captain Barrett? A. Only once.

Q. 226. Could you from your position state whether Lieut. Newman did or did not approach Captain Barrett more than once? A. I could not from my position say whether he did or not.

Q. 227. You were subpoenaed to attend? A. Yes, twice.

Q. 228. Has any one spoken to you or advised you as to the evidence you were to give? A. No.

Q. 229. If Lieut. Newman had gone over to Captain Barrett more than once, would not you have noticed him? A. No; it is possible for Lieut. Newman to have gone over more than once without my seeing him.

Q. 230. *To Lieut. Newman*: When you heard remark, was I standing still, or what was I doing? A. You were walking up to Captain Barrett.

WALTER McLAREN, Sergeant,  
No. 1 Section, "E" Company, 6th Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Twelfth witness—*Lieutenant and Adjutant Gideon James Grieve*, Volunteer Permanent Staff, being duly sworn, states:—

I am Adjutant of 6th Volunteer Regiment, and also at present of 5th Volunteer Regiment; Lieut. Newman did on one occasion—my first visit to Goulburn, in the beginning of November—mention to me that he considered it very rough on him that Captain Barrett should have been appointed to a captaincy whilst he, after serving some years, was only a lieutenant; I explained to Mr. Newman then, that on his promotion to captaincy in 2nd Regiment he would become senior to Captain Barrett, and Mr. Newman seemed perfectly satisfied with that; as far as I could see, through visiting Goulburn, the utmost good feeling prevailed between Mr. Newman and Captain Barrett.

Q. 230½. *To the President*: Did you know if any communication was made to Captain Barrett from Sydney, acquainting him with the fact that Lieut. Newman had made a complaint, before the 8th December? A. No information was sent from Sydney.

G. J. GRIEVE, Lieutenant and Adjutant,  
6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Captain Barrett states that these are all the witnesses he wishes to call. Two more were summoned—Privates Ball and Horton—but Captain Barrett did not wish to call them.

Thirteenth witness—*Sergeant John William Wright*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

I am a sergeant in Australian Rifles, 6th Volunteer Regiment; ten years ago I was in Partially-paid Force for five years; present at parade on 4th December; saw corps formed up; I heard nothing of any disturbance on that evening; I was at extreme right of Company, and I believe affair was on left; I was in charge of No. 2 section.

Q. 231. *To the President*: Who fell the Company in? A. I think Staff-Sergeant Naghten; but I am not certain. I now remember it was Lieut. Wall, a gentleman from Sydney. It was he who inspected the Company.

Q. 232. Did Captain Barrett precede Lieut. Wall in inspection of Company, or the reverse? A. I cannot say; I thought Lieut. Wall inspected Company.

Q. 233. Were the rifles inspected? A. No.

Q. 234. Who numbered Company off? A. I believe it was same gentleman—Mr. Wall.

Q. 235. Who gave command to Company to form fours left, and wheel to the left, when the Company first moved off parade-ground? A. I cannot say for certain.

Q. 236. Who dismissed Company? A. I do not remember.

Q. 237.

Q. 237. Do you remember who was in command of Company? A. I did not know who was commanding the Company throughout the evening.

Q. 238. Did you hear Captain Barrett give any words of command that evening? A. Oh, yes; I heard his voice several times.

Q. 239. Could you say what those commands were? A. I think "Change arms," and so forth, as we went through the streets.

Q. 240. Did you hear Captain Barrett say to Lieut. Newman, "Go to hell"? A. No.

Q. 241. Did you notice Captain Barrett give any words of command when Company first moved off? A. I rather think it was Captain Barrett who did so; but I am not certain of this.

J. W. WRIGHT, Sergeant,  
"E" Company, No. 2 Section, 6th Volunteer Regiment.  
[The Witness withdraws.]

*Adjournment.*—Court adjourned at 6:45 till 8 o'clock. With consent of Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman, the Court will sit then till 9 o'clock.

*Reassembly.*—At 8 p.m. the Court reassembles, the same members being present as before. Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman are also present.

Sixth witness—*Lieutenant Holdorf*, recalled:—

Q. 242. *President*: When Captain Barrett met you in Orderly-room, on evening of 4th December, you stated that he said to you that he had come with the intention of apologising to Mr. Newman;—did he go further, and say that he also intended to ask Lieut. Newman for an explanation as to his conduct? A. No—to the best of my knowledge and belief. This occurred so long ago that I may have forgotten some details as to what happened.

C. J. HOLDORF, Lieut.,  
"G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.  
[The witness withdraws.]

Fourteenth witness—*Colour-Sergeant Edward Josiah Roberts*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

Colour-Sergeant of "E" Company, Australian Rifles; up to joining "E" Company have had no military experience; remember parade of 4th December; I was in command of left section that evening; as far as I remember, we formed up parade facing Orderly Room; I think Lieut. Wall formed up Company; the Company was inspected by Lieut. Wall, Captain Barrett, and myself; it was one of our first parades, and we went to see whether belts, &c., were right—not the rifles; there were several imperfections.

Q. 243. Who numbered off Company? A. I do not recollect it being numbered.

Q. 244. Who proved Company? A. Lieut. Wall, to the best of my belief.

Q. 245. When you were ready to move off, who gave orders—"Form fours, left," &c.? A. I am not sure who gave orders.

Q. 246. Who halted Company next? A. I do not know.

Q. 247. Who gave orders for Company bugler to sound "fall in"? A. I think Lieut. Wall did; but I did not take any particular notice of what happened that evening.

Q. 248. When Company was inspected by Lieut. Wall, Captain Barrett, and yourself, in what order did you go? A. Captain Barrett first, I last.

Q. 249. Who dismissed Company? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 250. As Senior N.-C. Officer, whom did you consider was in command of the Company during the parade? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 251. Did he, generally, that evening take active command? A. Yes; I think he did. Lieut. Wall assisted him in falling-in, and during the evening.

EDWD. J. ROBERTS, Colour-Sergeant,  
"E" Company, 6th Infantry Regiment.  
[The witness withdraws.]

The President reads a letter from Lieut. Grieve to him *re* further evidence to be offered by him. [Letter marked "H," and attached hereto.]

Both Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett agreed that evidence should be taken.

Twelfth witness (recalled)—*Lieutenant G. J. Grieve*, Adjutant, Volunteer Permanent Staff, recalled by President:—

When Mr. Wall had finished giving his evidence before the Court last night he came into the office; I thought he looked worried, and I said, "Are you tired?"; he said, "No, I am not tired; I am worried, because I have contradicted myself several times under cross-examination, I think, by Colonel Bayly. Of course, I was in a difficulty, because I was pulling his—Captain Barrett's—leg all the time. I am jolly sorry it ever happened; but it all originated in a silly bet." I said then to him, "What was the bet? Was it that you should induce Captain Barrett to give you the command of his Company?" He did not reply. He then left to catch the train.

G. J. GRIEVE, Lieut. and Adjutant,  
6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.  
[The witness withdraws.]

*Adjournment.*—Court adjourns at 9 p.m. until 8:30 a.m. on Monday, 31st inst.—G.R.C.

*Re-assembly.*—



*Re-assembly*—The Court re-assembles at 9:15 a.m., 31st January, 1898, the same members being present as before. Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett being also present.

Fifteenth witness—*Sergeant William Stewart*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states :—

I am a sergeant in command of No. 4 Section, "E" Company, Australian Rifles; recollect parade of 4th December; fell in about 7:30; recollect Company falling in; faced Orderly Room; not quite sure who ordered it to fall in; Captain Barrett numbered it off; I am not sure who proved it, but to the best of my belief it was Captain Barrett, and as far as I know, Captain Barrett inspected it; there was so much delay that I really forgot what took place; about twelve years ago I was in 1st Regiment in Goulburn for about two years, and since then I have had no experience until I joined Australian Rifles.

Q. 252. *To President*: Can you tell Court who gave command to "E" Company that night to move off? A. Captain Barrett.

Q. 253. Company was halted a short distance, after it first moved off, opposite Orderly Room? A. Yes.

Q. 254. Whom by? A. I cannot say who halted Company.

Q. 255. Who moved Company off after? A. According to the voice, it was Captain Barrett.

Q. 256. Did Captain Barrett actively command the Company that night? A. Yes; I am sure of that, as Captain Barrett was frequently marching alongside of me, when he gave several orders. One in particular, I remember, "Change arms," several seconds after the order to "G" Company to "Change arms" had been given.

Q. 257. Who dismissed the Company? Captain Barrett.

Q. 258. What did he say? A. I cannot remember.

Q. 259. What is the command for dismissing a Company? A. "Shoulder arms, Right turn, Dismiss."

Q. 260. Did you hear him say words like those? A. Something similar.

Q. 261. Did you see Captain Barrett and Mr. Newman together on parade that evening? A. I did not.

Q. 262. Did Mr. Wall assist Captain Barrett on parade? A. I heard Mr. Wall give command, "Left, right" now and again; that is the only assistance I noticed.

Q. 263. Did you notice Mr. Wall assist Captain Barrett in forming up? A. I did not notice him give any assistance with the Company whatever.

Q. 264. Were you on parade when Company fell in? A. Yes.

Q. 265. *To Captain Barrett*: After Company reached Orderly Room, and was fronted before dismissal, do you remember anything that occurred just prior to dismissal? A. I do not remember anything.

Q. 266. Do you remember whether anyone thanked Company and congratulated Company on turn out? A. I cannot remember.

Q. 267. Do you remember Company being ordered to mark time? A. Yes.

Q. 268. Frequently? A. Yes.

Q. 269. Who gave order? A. You did.

Q. 270. *To Lieut. Newman*: Did Company fall in facing Orderly Room, or was it N.-C. officers? A. I mean the Company.

Q. 271. Can you say what the first command to move off was? A. No.

Q. 272. Was it anything like "Attention, Form fours left, Left wheel, By the right—Quick march"? A. I could not answer that question clearly, as it was so long ago.

Q. 273. Is it the general effect of your evidence that you do not remember clearly what took place that evening, as it was so long ago? [*Captain Barrett objects to question.*] A. No; except as to certain items above, where I have qualified my answers by stating I did not recollect clearly.

W. STEWART, Sergeant,  
No. 6, "E" Company, Australian Rifles.

[The witness withdraws.]

Sixteenth witness (witness called by Captain Barrett)—*Private John Horton*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states :—

Private in Australian Rifles; previously in military service under Captain Rossi, &c., up to 1875; as a private in old Goulburn Company; remember parade of 4th December; held about 7:30; parade formed up facing Orderly Room; Captain Barrett told Company to fall in; he inspected it; he numbered off and proved it; I am right-hand man of No. 1 Section; I heard Captain Barrett, Mr. Newman, Lieut. Holdorf, and Lieut. Wall talking together, about 6 yards away; I cannot say I heard anything; I paid no particular attention; I thought some argument was going on, but I cannot recollect a single word, as I was listening to the band; Lieut. Wall put us through some company drill previous to this; after that we moved up to Fire Brigade office; Captain Barrett appeared to be in command then—marched us off.

Q. 274. *To Captain Barrett*: Do you remember Mr. Newman walking up to me during the evening? A. Yes; after we got "Form fours, left," &c., when we first moved off; we marched then about 40 yards, and were then halted.

Q. 275. *To President*: Were you not halted before you (being in last section) completed the wheel? A. No; it was about 40 yards up the street from where we wheeled before we were halted.

Q. 276. If a dozen previous witnesses had stated that Company was halted before wheel was completed, their statement was incorrect? A. I should say so, to the best of my belief.

Q. 278. Where was "G" Company then? A. They had followed, and were about 8 or 10 paces away from me.

Q. 279. *To Captain Barrett*: Do you remember Mr. Newman speaking to me that evening—after we had halted as above? A. Yes.

Q. 280. Do you remember Company being dismissed? A. Yes.

Q. 281. Do you remember anything occurring previous to dismissal? A. I do not.

Q. 282. Did any officer address Company? A. Only yourself; but I never heard any complimentary remarks.

Q. 283.

Q. 283. Do you remember inspection of Company? A. Yes.

Q. 284. Who inspected Company? A. You. I recollect, because Captain Barrett made a mistake in the command. He gave some command when we were "standing at ease," before calling us to attention, and Lieut. Wall pointed this out to him, and then Lieut. Wall took us in hand and gave us "Form fours—right, left, and about." This was really after the inspection.

Q. 285. *To Lieut. Newman*: When I walked up to Captain Barrett to address him, as you say, was that before or after "G" Company moved off? A. I could not be certain on that point.

Q. 286. *To the President*: Are you sure that Lieut. Holdorf was talking with Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman? A. No; I could not say. I did not hear him talk; he was in company with them.

Q. 287. What was the Company drill that Lieut. Wall put you through? A. Fours, right, left, and about, and then fours right, and then marched Company across street facing railway, and fronted and halted it.

Q. 288. Was that all he did? A. Yes, to my recollection. He marched with Company up street.

Q. 289. Who gave order after that to move off? A. Captain Barrett, to the best of my belief; but I am not certain.

Q. 290. What were the commands? A. Fours left, Left wheel, Quick march.

Q. 291. Did you hear Captain Barrett make use of any bad language when in conversation with Lieut. Newman and others? A. No; but if I had chosen to pay attention I could have heard what the conversation was.

Q. 292. What was Lieut. Newman's manner to Captain Barrett when in conversation with him and others? A. I could not say.

Q. 293. Did you hear the word "senior" spoken? A. No.

JOHN HORTON, Private,

"E" Company, 6th Volunteer Regiment.

[The witness withdraws.]

Seventeenth witness—*Robert Edward Leslie Finlay*, being duly sworn, states:—

Recollect being present in Orderly Room on evening of 4th December, when City Band was present; Mr. Zouch and others were also present, and Lieut. Newman; I was sitting in corner of room, over near office door, and Lieut. Newman remarked to Adjutant Thompson, as far as I remember, "How would you like to be told to go to hell?" then I saw Captain Barrett standing in office doorway; I did not catch distinctly what he said, but I think it was to the effect "that it was no place for explaining the disturbance"; Lieut. Newman ordered him out of the room; he said, "You can go out; you have nothing to do with things here—no right in here" (Orderly Room); Captain Barrett did not move much—stood much where he was—and Lieut. Newman walked towards him; I then walked towards middle of Orderly Room; I did not see Captain Barrett hit at Lieut. Newman, but the next thing I saw was Lieut. Newman's helmet fall off on to the ground; there was a sort of a scuffle, but I did not see it properly as I was not in a good position; I heard no other conversation between Lieut. Newman and Captain Barrett, as I did not want to be mixed up in the matter.

Q. 294. *To Captain Barrett*: You saw Mr. Newman advance towards me after ordering me out? A. Yes.

Q. 295. Did you see me leave the room on being ordered? A. No; I did not, as Lieut. Newman was between us.

Q. 296. In fact, Mr. Newman not only ordered me out, but followed me out? A. I saw Mr. Newman advance as far as the doorway.

Q. 297. Did you see Mr. Wall follow Mr. Newman? A. I saw an officer in uniform, but I do not know what he did.

Q. 298. Did you see anyone catch hold of Mr. Newman's arm? A. No; I do not remember.

Q. 299. *To Mr. Newman*: After you saw helmet off, who came back into room? A. I could not say.

Q. 300. Did you see me come back? A. I saw you in the Orderly Room after I saw the helmet on the ground.

Q. 301. *To Captain Barrett*: Did you see anyone come into room with Mr. Newman after helmet episode? A. I think the officer mentioned was with him.

Q. 302. You cannot state that this officer walked back into room with Mr. Newman? A. No; I cannot.

Q. 303. *To the President*: Was Lieut. Newman's manner towards Captain Barrett respectful? A. It was rather abrupt, and it led me to believe that Lieut. Newman considered that Captain Barrett had no right in the room.

Q. 304. Did Lieut. Newman follow Captain Barrett quickly or closely after he ordered him to leave the room? A. I should say quickly; but they were not close to one another when in the Orderly Room.

Q. 305. Did Captain Barrett appear to be inciting a row? A. No; what I would think was that Captain Barrett appeared to be annoyed at Lieut. Newman telling Lieut. Thompson about the affair—what happened on parade.

Q. 306. Did Lieut. Newman appear to provoke Captain Barrett? A. Only by ordering him out.

Q. 307. Was Lieut. Newman's remark to Lieut. Thompson said loud enough to reach the next room (office)? A. It was addressed to Lieut. Thompson, Zouch, and myself, so that we could hear, but not intentionally loud enough for any person in office to hear; but if anyone was sitting in office close to door he could have heard it, I think.

M. S. FINLAY.

[The witness withdraws.]

Eighteenth witness—*Corporal James Nesbitt*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry (called by Captain Barrett), being duly sworn, states:—

Corporal in "E" Company, Australian Rifles; previous service in Goulburn Company of 3rd Regiment twenty years ago; in two camps at Paddington twenty years ago, and since then no service till joining Australian Rifles.

Q. 308.

- Q. 308. *To Captain Barrett*: Who was in command of "E" Company on night of 4th December last? A. You.
- Q. 309. Did you see Company inspected? A. Yes; by you and Lieut. Wall.
- Q. 310. Can you tell which went in front? A. You.
- Q. 311. Anyone else there with us? A. No; I did not see anyone else.
- Q. 312. Did you hear any words of command given during evening? A. Yes; by you.
- Q. 313. Did you hear any other officer giving commands? A. No other officer, to my knowledge.
- Q. 314. Did you hear "Change arms," "Mark time," "Step short," given during march? A. Yes, by you.
- Q. 315. Who dismissed Company? You.
- Q. 316. Prior to dismissal, were any remarks made by any officer—congratulatory remarks, &c.? A. Yes; Captain Barrett spoke, but I could not hear words, as band struck up.
- Q. 317. *To Lieut. Newman*: Did band play again another time, after band had finished playing troops to Orderly Room, and they had halted? A. I could not say. I afterwards asked what Captain Barrett had said, as I could not hear because of the band.
- Q. 318. Have you had any conversation with anybody as to the evidence you should give here to-day? A. No.
- Q. 319. *To the President*: What section do you belong to? A. No. 1.
- Q. 320. Who proved the Company before it was marched off? A. I cannot say.
- Q. 321. Do you know whether it was proved? A. It was. I know there was some mistake in the first words of command.
- Q. 322. By whom was it proved? A. Captain Barrett, to the best of my knowledge. I would not be positive.
- Q. 323. Did you hear Captain Barrett make use of any bad language? A. No; I did not hear any conversation.
- Q. 324. Did you notice Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman in conversation just after Company was first moved off and halted? A. Yes; but I did not hear what was said.
- Q. 325. Did you notice the manner of Lieut. Newman? A. I saw something was amiss, but I did not see anything unusual—speaking in an undertone. They appeared to be talking quietly in an undertone.
- Q. 326. *To Captain Barrett*: Did you observe Mr. Newman walk up briskly to me? A. No; nothing out of the ordinary.
- Q. 327. During conversation, how was Lieut. Newman standing in relation to you? A. Right side towards me, facing Captain Barrett, and Lieut. Wall had his back to me. I wish to add, National Anthem was played at the last—at time of dismissal.

JAMES NESBITT, Corporal,  
"E" Company, 6th Regiment, Australian Rifles.  
[The witness withdraws.]

Nineteenth witness—*Private Alfred William Ball*, 6th Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being duly sworn, states:—

Private "E" Company, Australian Rifles; remember parade on 4th December last; no previous military service; in No. 1 Section that evening.

- Q. 328. *To Captain Barrett*: Who was in command of Company? A. You.
- Q. 329. Do you remember Company moving off at the outset and halting? A. Yes; the Company moved a few yards.
- Q. 330. You remember the Company moving off again after this? A. Yes.
- Q. 331. Who gave the order? A. You.
- Q. 332. Do you remember any orders being given during the march? A. Yes. We were halted in Sloane-street. We then got the order to "Fix bayonets," given by you.
- Q. 333. Do you remember also, "Change arms," "Step short," &c.? A. Yes; given by several—by you, by Lieut. Wall, and the sergeants.
- Q. 334. Whom did you understand to be in command of Company? A. You, Captain Barrett.
- Q. 335. *To Lieut. Newman*: When Company was formed up across street facing railway, and order was given "Form fours left," &c.;—who gave same? A. To the best of my belief, Captain Barrett; but I am not too certain about it; I would not positively swear it was Captain Barrett.
- Q. 336. Who gave the command to Company to halt after it had moved a few yards? A. Captain Barrett. I am quite certain about that. I can call to mind how it came about. Lieut. Wall doubled up to Captain Barrett, and said something to him, and then Captain Barrett halted Company, and then they both turned and came back to Lieut. Newman.
- Q. 337. *To the President*: Who fell Company in? A. Captain Barrett.
- Q. 338. Who numbered and proved Company? A. Captain Barrett.
- Q. 339. Who inspected Company? A. Captain Barrett; because he spoke about the arms.
- Q. 340. Was anyone with him? A. Lieut. Wall.
- Q. 341. When Company was first halted, did you notice Lieut. Newman in conversation with Captain Barrett? A. Yes. I heard Lieut. Newman say, "Do you recognise me as senior officer?"
- Q. 342. What was the answer? A. I cannot say.
- Q. 343. Did you hear anything else? A. I heard nothing more until Captain Barrett turned round and walked back, and he made a remark that there is too much of this school-boy business, or words to that effect.
- Q. 344. Did you notice Lieut. Newman's manner to Captain Barrett when in conversation with him? A. Yes. It was a sort of domineering manner—very abrupt.
- Q. 345. Did you hear Lieut. Wall give any orders? A. Yes. He gave us some drill—"Form fours—Right and left and about"; that was after Captain Barrett had given order to fall in.
- Q. 346. *To Lieut. Newman*: You say you heard me say, "Do you recognise me as superior officer?"—will you not swear that what I said was, "Perhaps, as superior, you would like charge of the parade?" A. Certainly not.

ALFRED WILLIAM BALL, Private,  
"E" Company, Volunteer Regiment.  
[The witness withdraws.]

Captain

Captain Barrett says he has no other witnesses to call. Lieut. Wall does not desire to call any further evidence. Court asks them this.

*Lieutenant Newman recalled :—*

Q. 347. *To the President*: Did you say anything with regard to "daring Captain Barrett to meet you in private clothing" when in office with him as he details? A. No; I did not say it like that at all. What I said was, "Had you been in private clothes, Captain Barrett, you would not have said such a thing to me as you did to-night."

Q. 348. Was that before he hit you? A. Yes.

Q. 349. In reference to conversation stated to have taken place between Lieut. Wall and Lieut. Grieve, after Lieut. Wall had given his evidence on 28th January;—will you tell the Court whether you had any bet of any kind with Lieut. Wall in connection with this matter? A. Certainly not; I knew nothing whatever about such a thing.

Q. 350. Did you make use of expression, "Do you recognise me as senior officer?" or words to that effect, to Captain Barrett, as he states; and, if so, how often? A. I never made use of that expression at all. What I did say was this, "Perhaps, as senior officer, you would like charge of the parade?" In the first instance, I spoke to Lieut. Wall, as he had moved the Company off, and then Captain Barrett came down, and said, "What is the matter with you now?" and I said, "Captain Barrett, I was not addressing you, but Lieut. Wall." It was at this time that I made use of expression, "Perhaps, as senior officer, you would like charge?" and it was at this juncture that he turned round and told me to go to hell; and it was after this that I said, "Captain Barrett, I shall certainly report you." I have no doubt whatever about that; and, as soon as I said it, I turned round to walk to my Company, and then Captain Barrett said, "You can report, and do as you damned well like."

Q. 351. Did you run up to "E" Company, and ask who was in command of this Company, and words to that effect—i.e., when Company moved off first? A. I have no knowledge of having done so. I did not ask who was in command. I ran up to Lieut. Wall when I found Company was moving off, as I thought he had moved Company off unknown to Captain Barrett, and I said, "George, what the mischief are you in such a hurry. Can't you wait until I am ready, and let both Companies go up together?"

Q. 352. Knowing Captain Barrett was in command of "E" Company, why did you not approach him on a matter connected with his command? A. Because Lieut. Wall had moved Company off; Captain Barrett was further away on right flank of his Company.

Q. 353. Did you consider that evening that you were in command of whole parade? A. Certainly not.

Q. 354. Why did you ask Captain Barrett whether he would like to take command of parade? A. When Captain Barrett came down to me and demanded in manner he did, "What is the matter with you now?" I quite understood from his manner that he was slighting me, and I made use of the expression then to him.

Q. 355. Lieut. Holdorf has said, "Mr. Newman had charge of parade of both Companies ("G" and "E")—this I understood from Mr. Newman";—can you account for this statement by Lieut. Holdorf? A. No; I do not think I had mentioned anything of the kind as to having charge of the parade. I knew I had charge of my own Company.

Q. 356. Lieut. Thompson said that you stated that you considered you were senior to Captain Barrett, having served for many years, as Captain Barrett had just come into the service—this was after parade;—do you recollect saying words to that effect? A. Yes; and my reason was to get Lieut. Thompson's opinion, the same as I had got Lieut. Grieve's some time previous to 4th December.

Q. 357. Had you sought Lieut. Wall's opinion? A. No.

Q. 358. Have you had any conversation with Lieut. Wall since the case began? A. No; I have never seen Lieut. Wall since the night of 4th December.

Q. 359. Did you salute Captain Barrett on parade? A. No; I do not think I did. The first time I remember to have been anywhere near Captain Barrett was when the altercation took place.

Q. 360. Did you ask Captain Barrett more than once, "Perhaps you would like command of the parade," &c.? A. It was only once.

Q. 361. Did you hear Captain Barrett give any words of command? A. Yes. I think on one or two occasions I did, but after the altercation. I did not hear any words of command given before this by Captain Barrett. I took no notice of "E" Company after altercation.

Q. 362. What do you mean by this latter part? A. I simply attended to my own Company.

Q. 363. Who formed up and told off "G" Company? A. Lieut. Holdorf.

Q. 264. Where were you then? A. I was in office; when I came out the Company was standing at ease, facing railway.

Q. 365. Where did you stand? A. I stood on left flank of "G" Company, down on the footpath.

A. W. NEWMAN, Lieut.,  
2nd Infantry Regiment.

[Witness withdraws.]

*Adjournment.*—Court adjourns at 1:20 p.m., until 2:30 p.m. same day.

*Reassembly.*—Court reassembles at 2:30 p.m., 31st January, 1898, the same members being present as before, also Captain Barrett and Lieut. Newman.

Captain Barrett does not wish to ask Lieut. Newman any questions. Evidence then read over to Lieut. Newman, when he signed same as correct on foot of previous page.—G.J.G.

*Captain Barrett recalled :—*

Q. 366. *To the President*: You say that you raised your left hand to push him away, in your evidence;—do you mean to push his face away from yours or to push him bodily from you? A. To push his face away.

Q. 367. Did you know that, as senior officer on parade, you were in command of "G" Company as well as your own? A. No; Mr. Wall told me during day that I was junior to Lieut. Newman.

Q. 368. Did Lieut. Newman ask you if you would like command of the parade? A. No; decidedly not.

Q. 369.

Q. 369. Did you consider, on 4th December, that, having accepted Lieut. Wall's assistance, that officer unduly interfered in your command; and, if so, in what ways? A. Yes (in answer to first part), inasmuch as he attempted to persuade me to make movements of my Company conform to those of "G" Company; not in any other way. Mr. Wall moved Company off first by my permission, after asking me for leave to do so—i.e., at the time when the order was given "Form fours left, Left wheel, Quick march." After that, thinking that I had been unfairly dealt with by Mr. Newman and Mr. Wall at the altercation, I refused to allow Mr. Wall any further control in the Company.

Q. 370. Did you call Lieut. Wall as a witness? A. We both subpoenaed him. I called Mr. Wall as he was an officer and a gentleman, and presumed nothing but the truth from him.

Q. 371. You say that Mr. Newman said, "I'll report you" before expression "Go to hell" was used by you;—is that so? A. Yes, decidedly so.

Q. 372. As to "report be damned";—did you use that expression, and when? A. I cannot recollect having used that expression. I can only attribute Mr. Newman's threat to report me to the fact that I curtly told him I refused to recognise him as senior officer.

Q. 373. Whom did you consider as senior officer? A. I considered that I was senior to Lieut. Newman as being a captain and he a lieutenant; but I did not know that that gave me the right to take charge of the parade of both Companies.

Q. 374. To Mr. Newman: Did you not know previous to the parade that you were my superior officer, from a communication received from Lieut. Grieve? A. No; I received no such communication.

A. C. BARRETT, Capt.

Commanding "E" Co. 6th Vol. In. Regt., Australian Rifles.

[Evidence closed.]

*Lieut. Newman* then addresses the Court.

*Captain Barrett* addresses Court.

They both then leave the Court—3.30 p.m.

# REPORT.

HAVING carefully considered the evidence brought before it, the Court is of opinion:—

- (1.) That Captain Barrett, "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, did make use of unseemly language to Lieut. Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, on parade on 4th December, 1897, at Goulburn, to wit, "Go to hell," in the hearing of Lieut. Wall, 2nd Infantry Regiment, and possibly others.
- (2.) That Captain Barrett did wilfully push or strike Lieut. Newman on the evening of the 4th of December, 1897, in the office of the 2nd Infantry Regiment at Goulburn, knocking his helmet off.
- (3.) That Captain Barrett did not receive sufficient provocation from Lieut. Newman before he made use of the bad language referred to in No. 1, but that provocation occurred.
- (4.) That Captain Barrett did not receive any intentional provocation from Lieut. Newman before he assaulted him, as in No. 2; but that, possibly, Captain Barrett may have misunderstood Lieut. Newman's conduct, and so been provoked. [N.B.—One member of the Court is satisfied that Captain Barrett regarded Lieut. Newman's conduct as aggressive.]
- (5.) That Lieut. Newman ordered Captain Barrett out of his (2nd Regiment's) Orderly Room on the evening of 4th December, 1897, the former not wishing to have any conversation with Captain Barrett after the occurrences on parade on the same date. [N.B.—One member of the Court considers that in this act Lieut. Newman showed disrespect to his superior officer.]
- (6.) That Lieut. Newman's language and manner to Captain Barrett on parade, on 4th December, 1897 (see No. 1), was disrespectful to a slight extent, and was probably due to a misapprehension as to his and Captain Barrett's relative positions. [N.B.—One member of the Court disagrees to the inclusion of the words "to a slight extent."]

Signed at the Orderly Room, "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, Goulburn, New South Wales, this 31st day of January, 1898.

WM. H. HOLBOROW, President,

Colonel, Commanding 3rd Infantry Regiment.

MONTAGU W. BAYLY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding purely Volunteer Regts. and Corps.

GERALD R. CAMPBELL,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding 5th (Union) Volunteer Regt.

Members of  
Court of Inquiry.

## A.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

From the Chief Staff Officer to Colonel Holborow, C.M.G., President, Court of Inquiry.

NEW SOUTH WALES MILITARY FORCES.

Instructions for the Court of Inquiry ordered to be assembled by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 11th January, 1898.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 18 January, 1898.

THE Court of Inquiry, of which you are President, detailed in letter from Chief Secretary's Office of 11th January, 1898, will assemble at Goulburn at such date and time as you may appoint, to inquire and report upon complaints mutually made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, as set forth in their letters dated respectively 8/12/97 and 6/12/97, forwarded herewith.

The Court will be "close."

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

B.

## 20

## B.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

Memorandum from the Officer Commanding "G" Company to The Officer Commanding 2nd Infantry Regiment.

SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Sir,

6 December, 1897.

I desire to report to you the gross misconduct of Captain Barrett, the officer commanding the local corps of Australian Rifles, who, on Saturday evening, while on parade, told me to go to hell, in the presence of other officers who were on parade in uniform, and also before both Companies—"E" Company of Australian Rifles, and "G" Company of 2nd Infantry Regiment.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. W. NEWMAN,

Lieutenant.

## C.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

From the Officer Commanding to The A.A. General.

SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Subject:—Discipline.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 7 December, 1897.

I AM directed (by telephone) by the Officer Commanding 2nd Infantry Regiment, not being able to be present himself to-day at the Regimental Office, to forward attached report from Lieut. Newman, at present commanding "G" (Goulburn) Company of this Regiment.

The parade referred to by him was a hospital parade authorised by the Officer Commanding 2nd Infantry Regiment.

It is requested that the matter may be inquired into as early as possible, as the interests of the two Companies concerned must be very adversely affected by the occurrence.

J. G. LEGGE, Capt. and Adjt.

(Pro O.C. 2nd Inty. Regt.).

Urgent. O.C., 6th Regiment.—To call upon Captain Barrett for explanation. By order,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A. Adj., 7/12/97. Urgent. Captain Barrett, "E" Company, for explanation.—F. A. WRIGHT, Major, Commanding 6th V.I. Regt. Australian Rifles. A.A.-G.—Captain Barrett's explanation attached.—G. J. GRIEVE, Lieut. and Adjt. (pro O.C. 6th V.I. Regt.), 13/12/97.

## D.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

MEMORANDUM.

From Officer Commanding "E" Company, Goulburn, to The Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Australian Rifles.

Sir,

10 December, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of memorandum, dated 8th December, covering memos. from the A.A.G. and O.C. 2nd Regiment, also complaint from Lieut. Newman, O.C. "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

With reference to the complaint of Mr. Newman, I have the honor to refer you to my complaint of the 8th instant, concerning the conduct of that officer.

I admit, with regret, that I used a strong expression under the provocation of most insulting language from a junior officer of another regiment before the men of my own Company on parade. I do not think, however, that I spoke in a tone loud enough to be heard by the men of either Company.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. C. BARRETT,

Captain.

## E.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

From Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Australian Rifles, to The Chief Staff Officer, Victoria Barracks.

Subject:—Discipline.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Queen's Square, 9 December, 1897.

I have the honor to forward attached report from Captain A. C. Barrett, commanding "E" (Goulburn) Company of this regiment.

As Lieut. Newman has also forwarded a report to his O.C., complaining of language used to him by Captain Barrett (which report was sent on from this office to Captain Barrett for his explanation yesterday), I have the honor to suggest that Lieut. Newman should be called on for an explanation of the charge contained in the report of Captain Barrett.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. A. WRIGHT, Major,

Commanding 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Australian Rifles.

O.C. 2nd Regiment. For Lieut. Newman's explanation.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Col., A.A.G., 11/12/97. O.C. "G" Company. Please obtain and attach explanation by Lieut. Newman. By order.—J. G. LEGGE, Capt., Adj. 2nd Infantry Regiment, 13/12/97.

O.C. 2nd Infantry Regiment. Sir,—I have the honor to forward herewith a detailed explanation of the occurrence of Saturday evening, 4th December, on which night I had occasion to report the O.C. "E" (Goulburn) Company, Australian Rifles.—I have, &c., A. W. NEWMAN, Lieut., commanding "G" Company, 14/12/97.

A.A.G. Forwarded.—Lieut. Newman's explanation attached.—J. G. LEGGE, Capt. and Adjt. (pro. O.C. 2nd Infantry Regiment), 15/12/97.

## F.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

Explanation of Lieutenant Newman.

Subject:—Discipline.

LIEUTENANT G. Wall, who was in Goulburn at the time in question, and also on parade after the Companies "G" and "E" were formed up, came to me to ask how the Companies were going to move off. After I explained the way I thought would be best, went back to "E" Company, called it to attention, and began to move off. I at once went round to Mr. Wall to ask him what he was doing, when Captain Barrett demanded in a very domineering manner, "What is the matter with you now?" I immediately said, "Captain Barrett, I was not addressing you, but was speaking to Lieut. Wall" (who, apparently, had charge of "E" Company). Captain Barrett, who was then about six or eight paces from me, turned deliberately round and told me to "Go to hell," in the presence of Lieut. Wall, and also a number of men of both Companies. I then said to Captain Barrett, "I shall certainly report you," whereupon he replied, "You can report, and do what you d—d well like."

After



After the parade was dismissed there was a meeting of the band in the Orderly Room. Officers from Sydney, in mufti, who, with several other gentlemen and myself, were present, Captain Barrett, Lieutenants Wall and Holdorf being in the office adjoining. After the members of the band had gone, one of the gentlemen said to me, "You look put out about something," and my reply was, "So would you if a man in uniform on parade had told you to go to hell, without any provocation."

Captain Barrett just at this juncture walked from the office into the Orderly Room, and heard the remark that had been passed, although names of anyone was not mentioned. I had even so far forgotten myself as to say a man in uniform instead of an officer. I told Captain Barrett I did not want any more talk about it, and that if he would persist in trying to cause another row (pointing toward the door), I told him that was the way out. During his exit he struck at me, striking me on the cheek slightly, and knocking my helmet off my head, to which Lieut. Wall was a witness.

Captain Barrett says, in one part of his report, "I lost patience," and again, "After parade I went into the 2nd Regiment Orderly Room to see Mr. Newman." He does not say what the remark was he made use of when he lost patience, neither does he say why he came into the Orderly Room—for the express purpose of apologising for the insulting remark he had made use of to me earlier in the evening, as he told Lieutenants Holdorf and Wall he intended doing. I trust, sir, that a searching investigation may be held to decide the truthfulness of these charges.

A. W. NEWMAN, Lieut.,  
"G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

#### G.

[Wm. H. Holborow, Colonel, President, Court of Inquiry, 28/1/98.]

Memorandum from the Officer Commanding "E" Company, Goulburn, to The Officer Commanding 6th Volunteer Regiment, Australian Rifles.

Sir,

8 December, 1897.

I have the honor to complain of most insulting language used to me on parade on Saturday evening last, 4th December, by Lieut. A. W. Newman, of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

While moving my Company off to form up in the Hospital Saturday procession, Mr. Newman came up, and in a blustering, excited tone, demanded, "Who is in command of that Company?" I told him I was. He then said he was "senior officer on parade." I requested him to keep quiet and not get excited, and told him, "I will look after my Company, you look after yours."

He repeated several times in a loud and insulting manner, "Am I not senior officer?" and added, "Are you senior officer," in a sneering manner, and finally stated in a voice loud enough to be heard by both Companies and bystanders, "I'll report you." I lost patience and moved my Company off.

After parade I went into the 2nd Regiment Orderly Room to see Mr. Newman, who peremptorily ordered me out, and dared me to meet him in private clothes, and as I walked out he followed, threatening me.

I have, &c.,  
A. C. BARRETT,  
Captain.

#### H.

From Lieutenant Grieve, Adjutant, 6th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment, to The President, Court of Inquiry.

Subject:—Evidence to be given in connection with a statement made by a witness in the case.

Sir,

Orderly Room, Goulburn, 28 January, 1898.

I have the honor to state that I desire to tender as evidence in the case now before the Court a statement made to me by Lieut. Wall, 2nd Regiment.

This request I make after consultation with Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, Commanding Purely Volunteer Force.

I beg to state that I would have made this statement earlier in the day but that I failed to secure an interview with Lieut.-Colonel Bayly, in whose hands I desired to place myself.

I have, &c.,  
G. J. GRIEVE, Lieut. and Adjutant,  
5th and 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiments.

#### Minute by The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.

Your Excellency,

Sydney, 1 February, 1898.

(1.) The enclosed proceedings were forwarded to me by the President, though, from the manner in which the Court was convened by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, it would appear that "the Governor" is the convening officer.

(2.) I would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to the great loss of time involved before this Court assembled, which, to my mind, was not conducive to the discipline of the Force.

(3.) I concur in the opinion of the Court as below:—

(1.) I concur.

(2.) I concur.

(3.) I concur.

(4.) I concur with the majority, but think it possible that Captain Barrett did think Lieut. Newman's conduct aggressive.

(5.) I concur.

(6.) I concur with the dissentient member of the Court.

G. A. FRENCH,  
Major-General.

#### Minute by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

2 February, 1899.

THE delay incidental to the method of procedure in convening Courts of Inquiry which has taken place in this case cannot but have had a prejudicial effect on the discipline of the Volunteer Force.

You will observe that the Commandant concurs with the findings of the Court of Inquiry; but he does not consider that, under the Volunteer Acts, he is justified in making any recommendation. The Governor-in-Council appears to be the authority under those Acts who should decide upon the course to be pursued on the finding of the Court of Inquiry. Perhaps it will be your wish to ask the Commandant to offer his opinion.

HAMPDEN.

The Chief Secretary. Submitted.—C.W., 2/2/98.

#### Minute by The Principal Under Secretary.

Military Court of Inquiry in connection with complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other, in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn, on 4th December.

WITH reference to the minute, dated 1st instant, addressed by the Major-General to His Excellency the Governor, drawing His Excellency's attention to the "great loss of time involved before this Court assembled,

assembled," which he states was not to his mind "conducive to the discipline of the Forces,"—I beg to say that the Major-General's request to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor for authority to convene a Court of Inquiry—

Was dated ... .. 17th December, 1897.  
 Was minuted on to the Chief Secretary by his Excellency on... 21st December, 1897.  
 And reached this office on... .. 24th December, 1897.

The Christmas and New Year's holidays having intervened, the usual form of Executive minute was prepared on 6th January, and laid before the Council on 7th idem, but did not pass, having been minuted by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in the following terms, viz. :—

"I have no power to authorise the Major-General to convene a Court of Inquiry. This must be done by me as Governor with the advice, &c. I have also to appoint the officers who are to hold Court. (See latter part of section 24, 31 Vic. No. 5.)"

On 10th January a further minute was drafted for His Excellency's consideration, and, having been amended by him, was finally placed before the Executive Council and approved on the 11th idem, such approval being notified to the Major-General, with papers, on the same day.

A copy of this minute has this day been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.

C.W., 3/2/98.

For the Major-General Commanding.—J.N.B., B.C., 4/2/98. C.W., 4/2/98. To be returned for Executive action.

### The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under Secretary.

[Confidential.]

Head-quarter Staff Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1898.

I ASSUME that it is the wish of the Chief Secretary that I should give my opinion with regard to the matters dealt with by the Court of Inquiry of which Col. Holborow was President.

I am of opinion that it has been clearly shown that Captain Barrett used highly improper language on parade to Lieut. Newman, and that he wilfully pushed Lieut. Newman in the office of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, at Goulburn, on the 4th December, 1898.

Had Captain Barrett been an officer of any reasonable length of service I should have felt it my duty to recommend his dismissal from the Force; but, in view of the fact that he was only appointed to a commission in October last, I think it will be sufficient for the interests of military discipline if his appointment be cancelled.

Lieut. Newman seems to have needlessly interfered with a Company of the Volunteer Force, on the supposition that he had a right to do so; for this, I think, a reprimand will be sufficient punishment.

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
 Commanding New South Wales Forces.

This should be referred for His Excellency's perusal. The necessary Executive authority may then be obtained for confirmation. Submitted.—C.W., 11/2/98. His Excellency.—J.N.B., 11/2/98. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 12/2/98.

### Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Re Court of Inquiry held in connection with conduct of certain Volunteer Officers.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1898.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Executive Council on the 11th ultimo, directing that a Court of Inquiry be convened to hear the complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieut. Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other, in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn, on the 4th December last, and appointing the officers to compose such Court of Inquiry,—I now advise, in view of the proceedings of such body, and in accordance with the recommendations of Major-General French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding the New South Wales Military Forces, (1) that the commission issued to Captain Barrett be cancelled; and (2) that Lieut. Newman be reprimanded.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

The Executive Council advises that the recommendations herein set forth be approved.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 15/2/98. Memo.—98-8, 15/2/98. Confirmed, 22/2/98. Returned.—C.S.O., 22nd Feb., 1898.

### The Principal Under Secretary to The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 February, 1898.

With reference to my letter of the 11th ultimo, directing that a Court of Inquiry be convened to hear the complaints made by Captain Barrett, 6th Infantry Regiment, and Lieut. Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, against each other, in connection with their actions on a parade at Goulburn, on the 4th December last, and advising you of the appointment of the officers to compose such Court of Inquiry, I am now directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, in view of the proceedings of such body, and in accordance with your recommendations, to approve (1) of the commission issued to Captain Barrett being cancelled, and (2) of Lieut. Newman being reprimanded.

I have, &c.,  
 CRITCHETT WALKER,  
 Principal Under Secretary.

Memorandum

**Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Officer Commanding  
2nd Infantry Regiment.**

[Confidential]

Sydney, 17 February, 1898.

I AM directed by the Major-General Commanding to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, upon the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry at Goulburn, to direct that Lieut. A. W. Newman, having needlessly interfered with a Company of the Volunteer Force, on the supposition that he had a right to do so, be reprimanded.

The suspension of Lieut. Newman will, therefore, cease to operate from this date.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
A.A.-General.

O.C. "G" Company.—For. Lieut. Newman to note and return.—J. G. LEGGE, Capt. and Adj. (pro O.C. 2nd Infy. Regt.), 18/2/98. O.C. 2nd Infy. Regt.—Noted. I also desire to express regret for anything I may have done prejudicial to discipline; but that I erred through error and not intention.—A. W. NEWMAN, Lieut., 21/2/98. A.A.-G.—Memorandum complied with. Lieut. Newman expresses regret.—GEO. W. W. WADDELL, Lieut.-Colonel, Comdg. 2nd Infy. Regt., 23/2/98. Noted.—G.A.F., 26/2/98.

**Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to The Officer Commanding  
6th Infantry Regiment.**

Sydney, 17 February, 1898.

I AM directed by the G.O.C. to inform you that, as a result of the Court of Inquiry at Goulburn, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has directed that the Commission, dated 1st October, 1897, issued to Captain Barrett, 6th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment, be cancelled, and steps will accordingly be taken to carry out this decision.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
A.A.-General.

A.A.-G.—Noted. Captain Barrett notified.—G. J. GRIEVE, Lieut. and Adj. (pro O.C. 6th V.I. Regt.), 17/2/98.

**The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces to The Principal Under  
Secretary.**

*Subject* :—Court of Inquiry at Goulburn, re cancelling of Captain Barrett's Commission.

New South Wales Military Forces, Head-quarters,

Sir,

Sydney, 17 February, 1898.

In accordance with my minute of 11th instant on papers C.S.O. 98-2,136, and the approval of His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry at Goulburn, I have the honor to forward herewith the draft of a *Gazette* notice cancelling the Commission issued to Arthur Connor Barrett as Captain in the 6th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (Australian Rifles).

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 18/2/98. Approved.—J.N.B., 18/2/98.

[Enclosure.]

Draft for *New South Wales Defence Force Gazette*.

[Confidential.]

Head-quarters, Sydney, 17 February, 1898.

Sixth (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment (Australian Rifles).

THE Commission issued to Arthur Connor Barrett, dated 1st October, 1897, as Captain, is cancelled.

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

**The Principal Under Secretary to The Major-General Commanding the Military  
Forces.**

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1898.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that the following notification has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the present date, viz. :—

SIXTH (VOLUNTEER) INFANTRY REGIMENT (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).

THE Commission issued to Arthur Connor Barrett, dated 1st October, 1897, as Captain, is cancelled.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

Seen by G.O.C.—H.D.M., 23/2/98.

**Petition.**

To Major-General French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding the New South Wales Military Forces.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That at a Military Court of Inquiry, held at Goulburn on 29th January, 1898, certain charges were made against the petitioner by Lieut. Newman, of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment.

2. That as a result of the said inquiry the Commission held by petitioner was cancelled.

3. Your petitioner now solemnly asserts that a grave miscarriage of justice has occurred in connection with the before-mentioned inquiry, inasmuch as the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

4. That the evidence showed most clearly that on two occasions on the evening of 4th December, 1897, Mr. Newman violently insulted the petitioner, first by a demand that petitioner recognise him (Mr. Newman) as petitioner's superior officer; and secondly, by excitedly ordering petitioner to leave the Orderly Room, and rushing after petitioner when doing so, and threatening to strike him, petitioner at the same time giving no cause whatever for such treatment.

5. That petitioner is now possessed of fresh evidence from responsible persons to absolutely contradict the statements made by Mr. Newman at the inquiry.

6. That petitioner attaches hereto a sworn statement as to the main points submitted at the inquiry.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that you will, in the interests of justice, and for the honor of the service, allow the inquiry to be reopened.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT,  
Petitioner.

I, ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT, late Captain "E" Company, Goulburn, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, make the following statement on oath, in respect to certain charges preferred against me by Lieut. A. W. Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, in connection with a parade held on 4th December, 1897, the said charges being afterwards inquired into by a Board appointed by the Military authorities in January last:—

1. I desire to state, without any reservation or equivocation whatsoever, that the evidence of Lieut. Newman, to the effect that I struck him on the evening of 4th December, 1897, is a wilful and malicious falsehood.

2. The statement of Lieut. Newman, in his evidence before the Court of Inquiry, that he did not address me on parade in an insulting manner, demanding that I should recognise him as my superior officer, is absolutely false.

Taken and signed at Goulburn; }  
this 30th of June, 1898. }

ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT.

Witness—

T. H. FITZGERALD, J.P.

A.A.G.—Inform applicant that ample opportunity was afforded for producing witnesses at Court of Inquiry. That at present I can see no reasonable cause for asking the Governor to reopen the Inquiry.—G.A.F., 4/7/98.

The Chief Staff Officer to A. C. Barrett, Esq., Goulburn.

Re Court of Inquiry.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 6 July, 1898.

I am desired by the General Officer Commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting that the late Court of Inquiry into certain charges made against you by Lieutenant Newman, 2nd Infantry Regiment, may be reopened on account of your having procured fresh evidence, and in reply to inform you that the Major-General is of opinion that ample opportunity was afforded you for producing witnesses at the Court of Inquiry, and that at present he can see no reasonable cause for asking His Excellency the Governor to reopen the inquiry.

I have, &c.,  
H.D.M., Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

The Mayor of Goulburn to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn, 8 July, 1898.

I have the honor to transmit to you, under separate cover, petition signed by the citizens of Goulburn relative to the Military Inquiry on the conduct of A. C. Barrett, formerly Captain, "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Trusting you will give same your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,  
PATRICK SHAW,  
Mayor.

May be referred to the Major-General.—C.W., 12/7/98. Approved.—J.N.B., 12/7/98. The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 13 July, 1898.

[Enclosure.]

To The Honourable James N. Brunker, Chief Secretary of New South Wales.

The humble petition of the undersigned citizens of Goulburn,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That Arthur Connor Barrett, of Goulburn, was the holder of a commission as Captain of "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, on the 4th day of December, 1897, and on this date a disagreement took place between him and Lieut. Newman, of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, as to right of superiority, when Captain Barrett refused to recognise Lieut. Newman as his superior officer.

2. That owing to the said disagreement a Court of Inquiry was held at Goulburn on the 29th January, 1898, and the finding of the said Court was "That the commission issued to Arthur Connor Barrett as Captain of the said Regiment on the 1st October, 1897, be cancelled."

3. That in consequence of the cancellation of the said commission issued to Captain Barrett he is now precluded from entering any of the forces of New South Wales, except as a private.

4. That your petitioners are of opinion that Arthur Connor Barrett has been harshly dealt with, and instead of his commission being cancelled, he should have had the offer to resign, so that he might enter some other Regiment as an officer.

5. That the said Arthur Connor Barrett was instrumental in organising the said "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and worked assiduously for twelve months in procuring its formation; and further, that he has served as a Volunteer in the Forces of New South Wales for a period of six years, and was one of the New South Wales Soudan Contingent in 1885.

6. At a public meeting of the citizens of Goulburn, held in the Town Hall, Goulburn, on the 5th April instant, and presided over by the Mayor of that city, the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

1. "That this public meeting desires to express its sympathy with ex-Captain Barrett and its regret at the action of the Military Authorities in connection with the recent Court of Inquiry."
2. "That this meeting form itself into committee and draw up a petition for purpose of signature by the citizens of Goulburn whose sympathies are with ex-Captain Barrett, and present it to the Chief Secretary for reconsideration of ex-Captain Barrett's dismissal."

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray—

1. That you will graciously reconsider the dismissal of ex-Captain Barrett from "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and in place of dismissing him, as aforesaid, he be allowed to resign.

Dated this            day of            1898.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Name and Address.

W. A. Macdonald, A.M.P. Society.  
S. M. Campbell, A.M.P. Society.  
H. Huxtable, Grafton-street.  
J. Locke, Auburn-street.  
Richard Walker, Citizen-street, Goulburn.  
A. R. Chisholm, Bradley-street, Goulburn.  
Albert Lansdowne, Seed merchant, Goulburn.  
Fred. Wedd, storekeeper, Goulburn.  
John Bailey, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
John Cameron, Cole-street.  
Edward Jobson, Grafton-street, Goulburn.  
Maurice Lynch, storekeeper, Grafton-street, Goulburn.  
Chas. Goode, Grafton-street.  
Benjamin Banfield, Auburn-street.  
William Usher, Lagoon-street.  
George Haines, Cole-street.  
J. A. Peel, "Prince of Wales Hotel."  
Neil McCallum, Joshua-street.  
Jesse Dinall, Bishop-street.  
William J. Jones, Grafton-street.  
Samuel Anable, Marsden-street.  
R. Lemon, Marsden-street.  
C. C. Lemon, Marsden-street.  
George Anable, Grafton-street.  
Richard Young, Cole-street.  
Charles A. Walker, solicitor, Goulburn.  
J. W. Grovenor, bank manager, Goulburn.  
William A. Hunt, Goulburn.  
Henry J. Tisdale, Goulburn.  
G. A. Sykes, Goulburn.  
W. H. Wood, Goulburn.  
A. H. Line, Goulburn.  
T. T. Walker, Goulburn.  
George H. Jones, Goulburn.  
A. Mitchell, Goulburn.  
Charles Kercher, Goulburn.  
H. T. Downes, Goulburn.  
W. Kinsell, Goulburn.  
W. A. Costley, Goulburn.  
A. Newman, Goulburn.  
W. S. Whatley, Goulburn.  
A. A. Kerr, Goulburn.  
E. Howard, Goulburn.  
Christopher Smith, Goulburn.  
John Joseph Stubbing, Goulburn.  
A. E. Wood, Goulburn.  
H. M. Potts, Goulburn.  
J. F. Flanagan, Goulburn.  
C. S. Gillespie, Goulburn.  
James Turner, Goulburn.  
Duckett Mayberry, Victoria-st., Goulburn.  
Wm. Clancey, Verner-street, Goulburn.  
Harry Webb, Clifford-street, Goulburn.  
H. Parker, Brisbane Grove, Goulburn.  
T. Lobb, North Goulburn.  
A. Elmo, East Grove.  
G. S. Baker, East Grove.  
M. Pinkney, Montague-street, Goulburn.  
J. Perkins, North Goulburn.  
R. Bogg, South Goulburn.  
C. Baylis, Clifford-street.  
D. McInnes, Arnheim-street, Goulburn.  
Jos. Taylor, East Grove.  
Edgar Allen, Clifford-street, Goulburn.  
William Comfort, Goulburn.  
M. Riley, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

Name and Address.

E. H. Walker, Bradley-street, Goulburn.  
T. Johnson, Cowper-street.  
Peter Moran, Gundry.  
Thomas Fredk. Sames, Goulburn.  
A. P. Marr, Goulburn.  
H. J. Worehurst, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
W. G. Worehurst, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
D. F. Aitchison, Slone-street, Goulburn.  
J. Packman, Munday-street, Goulburn.  
G. W. Clark, Tirawra.  
M. Lock, Goulburn.  
T. Armstrong, watchman, Goulburn.  
R. Page, John-street, Goulburn.  
W. Brown, John-street, Goulburn.  
W. James, Mundy-street.  
J. T. Finlay, Addison-street.  
Patk. McShane, Mayor, Goulburn.  
Russell E. Conolly, Goulburn.  
Wm. Sands, Goulburn.  
W. Stewart Caswell, P.M.  
L. H. Fitzgerald, Goulburn.  
R. J. Wall, Goulburn.  
A. de Lisle Hammond, "Samares," Yarra.  
S. Meyer, Goulburn.  
Chas. Gillespie, Goulburn.  
Lewis Bros., Clifford-street, Goulburn.  
Richard B. Clewitt, Verner-street, Goulburn.  
David Benan, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
Jeremiah O'Neill, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
Robert W. Ward, Cowper-street, Goulburn.  
M. Jordan, Goulburn.  
T. F. Meyer, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
F. J. Stewart, Mundy-street, Goulburn.  
R. Tweedie, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
J. O'Halloran, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
B. P. Donnelly, Verner-street, Goulburn.  
F. Cripps, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
A. G. Thorman, Bradley-street, Goulburn.  
Chas. Strange, Goulburn.  
J. Trompp, Goulburn.  
Christopher Walker, Goulburn.  
H. B. Watts, Goulburn.  
John Brown, Goulburn.  
Joseph Hill, Tarra.  
P. M'Gaulley, Goulburn.  
Sam. S. Pritzler, Goulburn.  
G. Gregory, Goulburn.  
C. P. McAlister, Goulburn.  
T. Wiseman, Tarra.  
James E. Laws, Goulburn.  
F. Schliessmann, Goulburn.  
E. Blatchford, Goulburn.  
F. P. Kelly, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
T. Kelly, Auburn-street, Goulburn.  
John Edy, Goulburn.  
Wm. J. Cheeseman, Goulburn.  
G. T. Taylor, Goulburn.  
Chas. Busbridge, Goulburn.  
J. Mungovan, Goulburn.  
Timothy Ryan, Goulburn.  
R. O'Brien, Goulburn.  
J. B. Craig, Goulburn.  
James Lemon, Goulburn.  
Francis Sibbald, Goulburn.  
L. Lemon, Goulburn.

### Minute Paper to The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject* :—Petition relative to Military Inquiry on conduct of Mr. A. C. Barrett, formerly Captain, "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Head-quarter Staff Office, Sydney, 15 July, 1898.

With reference to the prayer of the petitioners (C.S.O., 98-12,072, returned herewith), the cancellation of Mr. Barrett's commission places him (as far as future military employment is concerned) practically in the same position as if he had been called on to resign.

2. The Court of Inquiry reported on the evidence brought before it; it was not within the power of the Court to direct that the Commission should be cancelled.

3. This is not correct. There is no legal reason why Mr. Barrett should not again obtain a Commission, if recommended therefor, and application refused.

4. The harshness is a matter of opinion, and those responsible for the discipline of the Force may be excused for holding a different view to those not so responsible. Remainder answered in 3.

G. A. FRENCH,

Major-General Commanding.

The Mayor of Goulburn may be informed in terms of the Major-General's minute.—C.W., 19/7/28. Approved.—J.N.B., 19/7/98.

### The Principal Under Secretary to The Mayor of Goulburn.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1898.

In continuation of my letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of the Military Inquiry regarding the conduct of Mr. A. C. Barrett, formerly Captain, "E" Company, 6th Infantry Regiment, I am now directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit herewith copy of report that has been obtained from the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces in the matter.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

### Petition to Major-General French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding N.S.W. Military Forces.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That petitioner was the holder of a commission as Captain of "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment, on the 4th day of December, 1897; and on this date Lieut. (now Captain) Newman, of "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, demanded that petitioner recognise him on parade as his (petitioner's) superior officer. This petitioner refused to do, at first courteously, and finally with warmth, owing to Mr. Newman's reiterated demands.

2. That Mr. Newman, later in the evening of 4th December, 1897, in the presence of several officers of New South Wales Military Forces, peremptorily ordered petitioner out of the room ("G" Company's Orderly Room), petitioner having entered the room for the purpose of asking for an explanation from Mr. Newman as to his conduct earlier in the evening while on parade.

3. That in consequence of reports sent in by Mr. Newman and petitioner, a Court of Inquiry was held in Goulburn on 29th January, 1898, and, as a result of the evidence adduced thereat, petitioner's commission was ordered to be cancelled.

4. That the charge laid against petitioner by Mr. Newman in his report was "gross misconduct as an officer, in using the expression, go to hell." Petitioner admitted with regret using the expression "under the provocation of extremely insulting language and conduct from a junior officer of another regiment."

5. That at the Court of Inquiry Mr. Newman was allowed to introduce another charge against petitioner, namely, that petitioner had struck him. This charge petitioner most solemnly denies, and is prepared to refute it by the evidence of reputable citizens.

6. That on the evening of 4th December, 1897, as petitioner was leaving the Orderly Room, on being ordered out by Mr. Newman, he was followed to the hall door by Mr. Newman, who, in a most insulting manner, said, "you are not bloody well game to meet me in private clothes."

7. That in consequence of the action of the Military Authorities in cancelling petitioner's commission, a public meeting of the citizens of Goulburn was held in the Town Hall, Goulburn, on the 5th April, 1898, and presided over by the Mayor of that city, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"1. That this public meeting desires to express its sympathy with ex-Captain Barrett, and its regret at the action of the Military Authorities in connection with the recent Court of Inquiry."

"2. That this meeting form itself into committee and draw up a petition for purpose of signature by the citizens of Goulburn, whose sympathies are with ex-Captain Barrett, and present it to the Chief Secretary for reconsideration of ex-Captain Barrett's dismissal."

8. That a petition, signed by some hundreds of citizens, including many magistrates and leading townsmen, was presented to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, who thereupon obtained a report from the Major-General Commanding.

9. That the Major-General, in reporting upon the petition, stated, *inter alia*, that there was no legal bar to ex-Captain Barrett obtaining another commission if approved.

10. That in view of the Major-General's report, petitioner made application for the position of Captain of "E" Company. This application was refused on the ground that "petitioner's previous commission having been cancelled, he could not obtain another."

11. That petitioner made a further application, giving the gist of the Major-General's report, and the application was again refused, on the ground that there was no vacancy.

Your petitioner, therefore, respectfully asks:—

1. That having been cruelly punished on an accusation which petitioner can prove to be false, he be restored to the rank of Captain in the New South Wales Military Forces, and, in consideration of local circumstances, he be placed upon the reserve list of officers; or,—

2. That a fresh inquiry be ordered to enable petitioner to produce the evidence of reputable citizens in denial of the charge of striking Mr. Newman, and such other matters as it may be deemed necessary to inquire into for the honour of the Service, and in the interests of justice.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT.

Goulburn, 9th December, 1898.



(1.) Inform Mr. Barrett, with reference to requests 1 and 2 of his petition, dated 9/12/98, that it is not within the power of the G.O.C. to grant the requests; but that if Mr. Barrett can submit any fresh evidence, showing that the accusation referred to was false, he will be happy to forward it for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

(2.) The ordering of a fresh inquiry would necessarily be a matter for His Excellency to deal with.—G.A.F.

### Memorandum from The Assistant Adjutant-General to Mr. A. C. Barrett.

12 December, 1898.

WITH reference to requests 1 and 2 of your petition, dated 9th December, 1898, I am directed by the G.O.C. to inform you that it is not within his power to grant the requests; but that if you can submit any fresh evidence showing that the accusation referred to was false, he will be happy to forward it for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(2.) The ordering of a fresh inquiry would necessarily be a matter for His Excellency to deal with.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Col.,  
A.A.-G.

### Mr. A. C. Barrett to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Goulburn, 15 December, 1898.

Re Petition to Major-General Commanding from A. C. Barrett, ex-Captain, 6th (Volunteer) Infantry Regiment.

Sir,

203, Auburn-street.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication 97-2,256, dated 12th December.

I beg to state that I am in a position to submit fresh evidence of an important nature, and it was owing to the discovery of this evidence that I some time ago submitted a request to the Major-General Commanding for a rehearing of the case.

I have, &c.,  
A. C. BARRETT.

### The Assistant Adjutant-General to Mr. A. C. Barrett.

Head-quarters, Sydney, 19 December, 1898.

THE G.O.C. desires me to point out that you have apparently misread memo. of 12th instant, which indicated that fresh evidence (or the nature thereof) should itself be forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of memo. referred to herewith; please note portion underlined.

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
A.A.G.

### Mr. A. C. Barrett to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Re Petition to Major-General Commanding from A. C. Barrett.

Sir,

Goulburn, 29 December, 1898.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Memo. 97-2,256, of 19th inst., and I beg to tender you my thanks for the explanation *re* matter of evidence to be submitted.

The evidence I desire to submit, should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief allow the matter to be reopened, will be as follows:—

A.—Witnesses will corroborate my statements on oath,—

- (1.) That I did not strike Mr. Newman.
- (2.) That Mr. Newman rushed at me in a grossly insulting manner, and demanded that I recognise him as my superior officer, before both Companies of Infantry ("G" and "E" Companies).
- (3.) That Mr. Newman rushed at me in an excited and threatening manner as I was leaving the Orderly Room, and stated in a loud voice that I was "not bloody well game to meet him in private clothes."
- (4.) That Mr. Newman frequently alluded to me in a disparaging manner before other officers, members of the 1st Australian Horse, and civilians, on the night of 4th December, 1897.
- (5.) That Mr. Newman frequently insisted on the evening of 4th December, 1897, that he was my superior in military status, and that he would "bloody well show me" that such was the case.

B.—Witnesses will show that after Mr. Newman's attack on me on parade,—

- (1.) Mr. Wall frequently expressed his disapproval of Mr. Newman's actions in the presence of other officers.
- (2.) That I inspected the Company, marched it off, commanded it *en route*, and finally dismissed it.
- (3.) That Mr. Newman, regardless of military etiquette, dismissed his Company, and gave the signal to the band to play the National Anthem before "E" Company, which came second, had been properly formed for dismissal.

C.—Witnesses will refute Mr. Wall's statement,—

- (1.) That he was virtually in command of my ("E") Company from assembly to dismissal.
- (2.) Will refute Mr. Wall's statement that he gave all orders to "E" Company.
- (3.) Will show that I was waited on by an officer on the night of 4th December, 1897, and asked not to press my report against Mr. Newman as he (Newman) would be deprived of his commission if I did so.
- (4.) Evidence will be given proving that Mr. Newman held a long conversation with Mr. Wall during the course of the inquiry, and afterwards denied on oath that he had done so.

(5.)

- (5.) Evidence will show that Mr. Newman acted in a manner unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in that he reported me to head-quarters after a brother officer had obtained a promise from me (and subsequently from Newman) that no reports should be sent in for the space of a week, the officer alluded to promising to use his best endeavours to induce Mr. Newman to apologise to me for his unwarrantable conduct.

I have, &c.,

A. C. BARRETT.

The President of the Court,—G.O.C. wishes you to state if you can see any new matter herein—letter dated 29/12/98—for which ample opportunity was not afforded the present claimant to produce. Previous papers herewith.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel, A.A.G., 31/12/98.

The A.A.G.,—I can see nothing new in the letter dated 29/12/98 referred to. Every opportunity was given to ex-Captain Barrett to produce his witnesses, and before the Court was closed he was asked by me if he had any more evidence to produce, and his reply was that he had not.—WM. H. HOLBOROW, Colonel, Commanding 3rd Infantry Regiment, President of the Court of Inquiry, G.O. "6," 14/1/98, Richmond, 3/1/99.

A.A.G.—Notify Mr. Barrett accordingly.—G.A.F., 13/2/99.

### The Assistant Adjutant-General to Mr. A. C. Barrett, Goulburn.

*Re further inquiry.*

Sir,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 13 February, 1899.

I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 29th December last was referred by the General Officer Commanding to Colonel Holborow, C.M.G., the President of the Court of Inquiry held at Goulburn on the 28th January, 1898, and a copy of his reply is forwarded herewith for your information:—

"I can see nothing new in the letter dated 29/12/98 referred to. Every opportunity was given to ex-Captain Barrett to produce his witnesses, and before the Court was closed he was asked by me if he had any more evidence to produce, and his reply was that he had not."

I have, &c.,

H. D. MACKENZIE, Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

### Mr. A. C. Barrett to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Goulburn, 20 March, 1899.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of memorandum 97-2,256, of 13th February.

I regret to find that my case has not been referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as I was led to hope—from the tenor of the memorandums, dated 12th and 19th December, 1898—would be done.

Again, I respectfully ask that the Major-General Commanding will reconsider my petition.

I have, &c.,

A. C. BARRETT.

A.A.G.—In view of the minute of the President of the Court of Inquiry, I cannot take any further action in this matter.—G.A.F., 23/3/99. Inform.

### The Assistant Adjutant-General to Mr. A. C. Barrett, Goulburn.

Sir,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 24 March, 1899.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, requesting reconsideration of your petition, and in reply, am desired by the General Officer Commanding to inform you that, in view of the minute of the President of the Court of Inquiry, he cannot take any further action in the matter.

I have, &c.,

H.D.M., Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

1900.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CASE OF A. C. BARRETT, LATE CAPTAIN OF "E" COMPANY, 6TH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(PETITION FROM ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT, PRAYING THAT A SELECT COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANCELLATION OF HIS COMMISSION.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 December, 1900.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That Petitioner was the holder of a commission as captain of "E" Company, 6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment on the 4th day of December, 1897, and on that date Lieutenant A. W. Newman, commanding "G" Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment, at a joint parade of the two above-named companies, made a demand that Petitioner should recognise him as Petitioner's superior officer, and later on the same date, Lieutenant Newman, without cause or provocation, ordered Petitioner out of an Orderly Room, in the presence of a number of officers and civilians.

The matter was reported to the respective Regimental Commanding Officers, and a Military Court was opened at Goulburn on 28th January, 1898, to inquire into and report on the respective complaints.

2. That although Lieutenant Newman in his report had complained only of "gross misconduct" in the usage of a certain expression by the Petitioner, he was allowed at the inquiry to introduce a second charge, to wit, that Petitioner had on the evening of 4th December struck him.

3. That Petitioner stated on oath that he did not strike or attempt to strike Lieutenant Newman on that date.

4. That Lieutenant Newman and Petitioner were made respectively plaintiff and defendant at the inquiry, although each had reported the other.

5. That the inquiry was held with closed doors. Petitioner respectfully submits that many witnesses were thus prevented from offering evidence, as the nature and scope of the inquiry was not known.

6. That Petitioner was unaware that until some time after the inquiry commenced that he was to be charged with striking Lieutenant Newman.

7. That on 4th December, 1897 (prior to the parade), Lieutenant George Wall, a friend of Lieutenant Newman's, strongly urged upon Petitioner the right of Lieutenant Newman to command of the parade as Petitioner's superior in rank.

8. That on the evening of 4th December, 1897, Lieutenant George Wall offered his services to Petitioner in connection with the parade.

9. That during the march of the two companies, Lieutenant Wall asked if he (Petitioner) would conform to the orders given by Lieutenant Newman.

10. That Lieutenant Wall stated on oath at the inquiry that he was virtually in command of Petitioner's ("E") Company, and dismissed it on 4th December, 1897.

11. That Lieutenant Newman on oath stated at the inquiry that he had not claimed superiority of command over Petitioner, nor did he address Petitioner on 4th December, 1897.

12. That Lieutenants R. R. Thompson and C. J. Haldorf both stated on oath that Lieutenant Newman had claimed superiority of rank over Petitioner in connection with the parade on 4th December.

13. That the late Lieutenant G. J. Greive, Adjutant 6th Regiment, stated on oath at the inquiry that Lieutenant Newman had complained to him of the appointment of Petitioner to the rank of captain while he, Newman, was still a lieutenant.

14. That Lieutenant Greive made the following statement on oath at the inquiry :—"When Mr. Wall had finished giving his evidence before the Court last night, he came into the office. I thought he looked worried, and I said, 'Are you tired?' He said, 'No, I am not tired; I am worried because I have contradicted myself several times under cross-examination, I think by Colonel Bayly. Of course, I was in a difficulty, because I was pulling his—Captain Barrett's—leg all the time. I am jolly sorry it ever happened, but it all originated in a silly bet.' I said then to him, 'What was the bet?' Was it that you should induce Captain Barrett to give you the command of his company?' He did not reply. He then left to catch the train."

15. That as a result of the inquiry, Petitioner's commission was cancelled, and Lieutenant Newman was reprimanded for having needlessly interfered with a company of the Volunteer Force on the supposition that he had a right to do so.

16. That Lieutenant Newman on oath stated at the inquiry that he did not address Petitioner on parade on the evening of 4th December, 1897, as Petitioner stated.

17. That the following non-commissioned officers and men of "E" Company stated on oath at the inquiry that they saw Lieutenant Newman address Petitioner, namely,—Sergeant P. K. Clark, Sergeant W. McLaren, Corporal Nesbitt, and Privates W. J. Rodgers, J. Horton, and A. W. Ball. Horton and Ball further deposed that they heard Lieutenant Newman say to Petitioner, "Do you recognise me as your superior officer?"

18. That Petitioner has since been waited on by a number of respectable persons willing to give evidence, they believing that a grave miscarriage of justice has resulted in connection with the matter.

19. That at a public meeting of the citizens of Goulburn held at the Town Hall, 5th April, 1898, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Petitioner and regret at the action of the military authorities. A petition signed by 132 (one hundred and thirty-two) persons was presented to the Chief Secretary, praying that Petitioner be allowed to resign instead of having his commission cancelled.

20. That Petitioner has twice asked the General Officer Commanding to allow the case to be reopened, in petitions dated 30th June and 9th December, 1898.

21. That Petitioner, on 29th December, 1898, submitted to the General Officer Commanding a statement of important fresh evidence which he had to offer. This was in reply to a promise from the General Officer Commanding that he would submit a statement of any fresh evidence to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the view of having the case reopened. Petitioner was afterwards informed that the communication had been referred to Colonel Holborow, President of the Court of Inquiry, who expressed himself unable to see anything new in the way of evidence.

22. That Petitioner again, on 20th March, 1899, respectfully requested that the matter be referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

23. That the General Officer Commanding, in a report to the Principal Under Secretary on the petition of Goulburn citizens, stated, *re* cancellation of Petitioner's commission,—“There is no legal reason why Mr. Barrett should not obtain a commission if recommended therefor and application approved.”

24. That Petitioner thereupon applied for reappointment as Captain of "E" Company, and was informed that having had his previous commission cancelled he could not obtain another.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays,—

That having been degraded on accusations which he most solemnly affirms were false, and having since exhausted every honorable means within his power to get the inquiry reopened, a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts in connection with the cancellation of his commission of captain of "E" Company, 6th Regiment.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Goulburn, 29th November, 1900.

ARTHUR CONNOR BARRETT.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EASTER ENCAMPMENTS, 1899 AND 1900.

(RETURN SHOWING ATTENDANCES OF VARIOUS VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.)

Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 11 September, 1900.

(2.) Easter Encampment, 1899-1900 :—Mr. Ashton asked the Colonial Secretary,—What was the attendance at the Easter Training in 1899 and 1900 respectively of the following Volunteer Regiments, viz.:—(1) The 5th Regiment, Scottish Rifles; (2) the 6th Regiment, Australian Rifles; (3) the 7th Regiment, St. George's Rifles; (4) the 8th Regiment, Irish Rifles? Mr. See answered,—The following information has been furnished by the Major-General Commanding the Military Forces :—

RETURN showing the attendance at the Easter Training in 1899 and 1900 of the following :—

Regiments.			Days.	1899.	Days.	1900.
5th Infantry Regiment	...	...	4	212	4	327
6th do	...	...	4	456	4	399
7th do	...	...	4	262	3	404
8th do	...	...	4	176	—	Nil.

No provision was made on the Estimates for Easter Training for any of the unpaid Volunteer Regiments. However, the 5th Infantry Regiment was arranged by private subscription; the 6th Infantry Regiment got a special grant from the Government; the 7th Infantry Regiment was allowed a small sum out of the Capitation Fund towards rations, but this Regiment was not under canvas, the men returning to their homes daily. The 8th did not hold a camp.





1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPERIAL BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT.  
(AMOUNTS PAID TO PERSONS NOT UNDER THE MILITARY FOR WORK IN CONNECTION WITH.)

*Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 26 July, 1900.*

*[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 8 of 12 July, 1900.]*

STATEMENT of Amounts paid to Persons not under the Military for Work in connection with the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.

Name.	Travelling Expenses.	Gratuity.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Watson, T. ... ..	3 4 11	100 0 0	103 4 11
McKenzie, J. M....	19 10 0	.....	19 10 0
Brown, H. H. ... ..	7 15 6	35 0 0	42 15 6
	30 10 5	135 0 0	165 10 5

REG. SELWYN SMITH,  
Captain  
(P. Paying Officer).

19th July, 1900.



1900.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

(REPORT OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES REGARDING EQUIPMENT OF.)

*Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 2 August, 1900.*

From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales  
Military Forces, to The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject:—South African Contingents.—Remarks with regard to Equipment.*

New South Wales Military Forces,  
Head-quarters, Sydney, 9 July, 1900.

Sir,

I had intended dealing with the matters mentioned below in my Annual Report; but as that could not be furnished for some time, I have the honor to submit the following for the early consideration of the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

(1.) The system introduced during the past five years of deducting large sums from the Military Estimates seems to me to be primarily responsible for any failures in the supply of suitable equipment to the troops sent to South Africa.

Thus, for 1896-97	...	...	...	...	£20,000 was deducted.
1897-98	...	...	...	...	20,000 "
1898-99	...	...	...	...	37,703 "
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	40,000 "

(2.) It should be understood that only small savings could accrue from—

- (a) Failure on the part of members of the Force to put in the full time for which pay was voted.
- (b) From failure of Volunteers to become efficient.
- (c) That actual savings having been made in the first of the above years, they could not be repeated in succeeding years, or, to speak more plainly, an appointment having been abolished for the sake of economy in 1896, could not again show a saving by its abolition in 1897.

(3.) It was not competent for the Military Authorities to reduce the pay or allowances voted by Parliament for the members of the Forces, and, consequently, savings had to be made from the Vote for "General Stores and Contingencies."

(4.) The evils mentioned in (3) were further intensified, owing to a new system, brought into force by the Treasury, by which all sums unexpended on 30th June lapsed; thus, as the Military Department could take no action for the purchase of stores till Estimates were passed (about December), and as delays frequently occurred in the supply of stores—especially warlike stores from England—considerable sums lapsed, and the accounts had to be paid from the succeeding year's Vote. The accumulations due to the above causes put us in the position on 1st July, 1899, of having some £16,000 carried over to that financial year, and the Estimates further provided that £40,000 was to be saved; so that we started, as it were, with a deficit of some £56,000 (quite apart from other reductions of £10,240 made before submission to Parliament), or about 30 per cent. of the whole Military Vote.

While the above sweeping reductions were being made, the Forces were increasing in a greater proportion. Major-General Hutton, when Commandant, put the minimum expenditure at £200,000 per annum. When he left the Colony the Forces consisted of—

Permanent officers and men	...	...	...	...	538
Partially-paid officers and men	...	...	...	...	4,341
Volunteers	do	...	...	...	198
Total	...	...	...	...	5,077

On 30th June, 1900, there were—

Permanent officers and men	...	...	...	...	829
Partially-paid do	...	...	...	...	4,244
Volunteers do	...	...	...	...	3,434
Total	...	...	...	...	8,507

showing an increase of 60 per cent. in numbers for an increase of 6 per cent. on the Annual Estimates.

(6.) A reference to my letter of 30th August, 1899, will show that I plainly pointed out the very serious disadvantage to the Military Service in practically having to start the year with a deficit of some £56,000; but apparently no action was taken, and consequently it can be readily seen that when, in October, the Military Department was called upon to prepare a Force for service abroad, the military stores and equipment available could not be much—the Forces, in fact, having been living from hand-to-mouth for many years past.

(7.) As a matter of fact, the First Contingent, and others sent to South Africa up to end of December, 1899, were well equipped, nearly all the mounted men having the Imperial pattern military saddlery; after that date we had to be content with what could be obtained at short notice.

On 21st December I submitted to the Government a proposal for the Second Contingent. On 30th December "A" Battery left by the s.s. "Warrigal," fully-equipped with a good outfit in every respect. On 17th January 702 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men embarked on the steamships "Surrey," "Moravian," and "Southern Cross."

(8.) *Helmets.*—Owing to information being cabled on 1st January that our first Contingents were liable to be mistaken for the enemy through wearing hats, it was ordered, on 4th January, that khaki helmets should be supplied. There were none in store, or obtainable in the Colony; so that thirteen days only were available to provide helmets for some 702 officers and men. Even afterwards, when the Citizens' Bushmen Corps was formed, an attempt to get these of proper shape and material from manufacturers resulted in one offer of 250 in twenty-one days, and this offer was withdrawn a few days after.

In these circumstances, the question resolved itself into obtaining, not what you wanted, but what you could get; and it is not surprising if helmets obtained in such circumstances could not stand the rough service of campaigning in wet weather. As a matter of fact, when an interested expert (who offered to supply 250 helmets, but could not do so) was questioned by the Clothing Board, he admitted that "it was the best article that could be got at the time."

(9.) *Uniform.*—The system under which uniform has been supplied to our Forces was plainly dealt with in my Report for 1897. Subsequently, the Right Honorable the Premier took steps towards the formation of a clothing factory; but I regret to say the idea was not carried out. Practically we are still in the hands of one contractor; and as he is not bound to keep up any stock of garments, or even of material to make them, it can readily be understood what a rush there was when some 700 men had to be measured and fitted out with two suits of uniform in two or three weeks. In the matter of great coats and riding trousers we actually had to wait till the cloth was manufactured at the mills, and then wait for it to be made up.

The fact that our men were provided with cloth instead of cotton khaki was a decided advantage, especially when cold weather was coming on, though in response to an application as to further supplies of clothing being forwarded, we received an answer that the Imperial authorities in South Africa would attend to that; as a matter of fact, I believe they also replaced some of the helmets.

(10.) *Saddlery.*—One of my early acts after arrival in this Colony was to order 200 sets of military saddlery and 1,000 numnahs. These came in well for the Mounted Rifles and Lancers of the First Contingent, but afterwards only "bush" saddles were obtainable. The bush saddle may be all very well in the bush for a 10-stone man in his shirt sleeves, but is not the saddle for the "Light" Dragoon, who, with his arms, ammunition, and gear for man and horse rides, 18 stone. Even with the best of saddles the half-starved, overweighted horses on active service suffer from galls and sore backs; it is therefore not to be wondered at if some of ours suffered similarly. To obtain sufficient saddles in the short period available was one of our greatest difficulties; they had to be obtained where possible. Those supplied by regular saddlers were generally satisfactory of their kind. In one instance, a speculative tailor apparently bought up some job lots of inferior saddles, the D's fastened with such bad leather that it could be torn across by hand. On this being reported, they were promptly condemned by a Board, and the whole consignment thrown back on his hands.

An extension of three days' time in the departure of the transports, which I asked for, was not approved; and to illustrate the pressure at this period (January), I may mention that my first mounted parade for inspection of the Mounted Infantry had to be made on the Sunday before their departure, and even then I had to take them one Company at a time, and wait till the next Company changed the one lot of saddles on to their horses; in fact saddles and bridles were being delivered up to the hour of embarking. This left little margin for inspection.

(11.) I append hereto:—

(a) Copy of my letter of 12/1/00, referring to saddlery.

(b) Report of Major Boam, D.A.A.G., the officer appointed to attend to the issue of clothing of Contingents.

(c) Report of Clothing Board as to helmets supplied.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the Hon. the Chief Secretary that the number of men and horses sent to South Africa from New South Wales was greater than from any other two Australian Colonies combined; that all Contingents were embarked up to time, and without any hitch in arrangements; that the Staff, in addition to their own work, had to purchase 2,500 horses and equipment, engage and fit out 2,784 officers and men, carry on the duties relating to transports, horse fittings, forage and food supplies, &c., as well as perform the duties of absent members of the Staff, so far without any recognition whatever.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

From Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales Military Forces, to  
The Principal Under Secretary.

*Subject:—*Departure of Troops being deferred till 20th.

[Urgent.]  
Sir,

New South Wales Military Forces,

Head-quarters, Sydney, 12 January, 1900.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Minister, the desirability of deferring the departure of the troops till Saturday, the 20th.

In submitting this suggestion, I do so mainly in consequence of the delays with regard to the supply of harness and saddlery, and the inferiority of workmanship. These have been of such a nature  
that

that the Mounted Infantry have not yet been able to have a mounted drill, and the Australian Horse have had to condemn a large portion of their supplies of saddlery. The time thus gained will be of great value in giving extra training to these hastily-raised Forces.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

REPORT BY THE D.A.A.G. UPON CLOTHING SUPPLIED TO THE SECOND, CITIZENS' BUSHMEN'S, AND IMPERIAL BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT.

(1.) Paragraph 1 of G.O. 142, of 21/12/99, notified that all applications with reference to the issue of clothing for the Mounted Infantry, and Army Medical Corps, Second Contingent, were to be made to me at the School of Musketry, Randwick Rifle Range, and that clothing obtained through any other source would not be recognised.

The scale of clothing for the above Contingents was laid down in paragraph 4 of G.O. 146, of 27/12/99.

(2.) On 22/1/00, the A.Q.M.G. instructed me to arrange supply of uniform to the Bushmen's Contingent (Citizens') on the same scale as that issued to the Second Contingent—pointing out, however, that the G.O.C. considered the colour of the khaki was rather dark, and would prefer material of a lighter shade, if possible.

(3.) On 20/3/00, the A.Q.M.G. directed me, by memo. of that date, to issue clothing to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent as soon as possible, on the same scale as for previous Bushmen's Contingent. I therefore controlled the issue of the clothing to all Contingents, with the exception of the First (Infantry unit). Although I cannot speak as an expert, my many years of experience in having to deal with the clothing of Regiments, and, more particularly so, since I have been Secretary to the Military Central Clothing Board, will, I venture to think, enable me to offer an opinion as to the clothing which has been supplied to the Contingents.

Second Contingent's jackets were of precisely the same material as supplied to the Partially-paid Regiments, and were quite up to sample in every respect, both as regards texture, colour, and make.

*Pantaloon.*—In this respect a very serious difficulty occurred, as no cotton Bedford cord was obtainable in the Colony, the stock having been used up in fitting out the Mounted Rifles.

Messrs. Vickers, of Marrickville, undertook to manufacture a material in substitution of Bedford cord, the first of the kind ever manufactured in the Colony. When a sample pair were made up, I obtained the opinion of Mr. Murray, the Managing Director of the Parramatta Woollen Mills, as to quality of the cloth, and he informed me that it appeared to be excellent material, and would, he thought, wear well. It was, however, subsequently discovered that the cloth was too fine in texture for rough wear; but this was not found out until the same material was issued to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, and therefore after the departure of the Second Contingent.

*Helmets.*—These were supplied in accordance with sealed pattern supplied by the A.Q.M.G. As the quality of these helmets forms the subject of separate inquiry by the M.C.C. Board, I will make no remarks regarding the same.

*Citizen's Bushmen's Contingent.*

*Jackets.*—In every way up to the sample supplied, partly by Mr. C. Anderson and partly by Parramatta Woollen Mills.

*Pantaloon.*—Every endeavour was made to induce other manufacturers of cloth and others to undertake the supply of a Bedford cord, but without avail.

The Parramatta Woollen Mills, Messrs. Hadfield Bros., Messrs. Hordern & Co., Pitt-street, Mr. R. C. Hagon, all stated that they could not supply the article; therefore there was no alternative but to accept the cloth as manufactured by Messrs. Vickers & Co., which, although too fine in texture, was nevertheless an excellent material.

*Helmets.*—Supplied by Mr. C. Anderson, as per sealed pattern of A.Q.M.G. Although I do not wish to offer any remarks as to the quality, as this forms the subject of a separate inquiry, I desire to call attention to my reply to the A.Q.M.G.'s memo. of 27/3/00, asking for a report as to the helmets issued to the Third Contingent (which were similar in every respect to those issued to the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent), as follows:—

“Helmets wear very well, especially taking into consideration that they are subject to very rough usage, consequent upon camp life.”

*Imperial Bushmen's Contingent.*

Clothing supplied by Mr. C. Anderson and Parramatta Woollen Mills.

*Jackets.*—Having heard that some complaints had been made with reference to a portion of the material supplied to the Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent, although I had no doubt as to its quality, I was particularly careful as regards the material for the Imperial Bushmen's Contingent; and both Mr. Anderson and the Parramatta Woollen Mills supplied articles of the very best quality.

In the first delivery of pantaloons by Mr. Anderson, the material was the same as supplied to previous Contingents, and upon his being informed that they were not wearing well, he undertook to replace sixty pairs. Messrs. Vicars then manufactured a heavier cloth, in accordance with a sample submitted to them by order of the G.O.C., and supplied by the Parramatta Woollen Mills, and no further complaints were received. Both the jackets and pantaloons were subjected to severe tests as to shrinkage. They were kept in water for several hours, then allowed to dry, and then hung out in the sun, and at night time. This process was repeated several times, and the articles withstood the test well. This was reported to the A.Q.M.G. at the time.

*Field Service Hats,* supplied by Messrs. A. Hordern and Sons, were of very excellent quality.

General

*General Remarks.*

The first requisition forwarded to Contractor (Mr. Anderson) for the Second Contingent was on 21/12/99, and the departure took place on 17/1/00, giving him twenty working days to complete the supply, consisting of—

1,230 jackets.  
1,230 pantaloons.  
1,430 puttees.  
905 F.S. hats.  
905 F.S. caps.  
700 helmets.

The requisitions for clothing of Citizens' Bushmen's Contingent were forwarded to Contractors at 10 p.m. on 23/1/00, and the departure took place on 28/2/00; therefore the Contractors had twenty-six working days to supply the following clothing:—

950 F.S. jackets.  
950 pairs cord pants.  
475 F.S. caps.  
475 great coats.  
475 helmets.

The cloth for the cord pants had to be specially manufactured during the above period.

The first requisitions for clothing of Imperial Bushmen's Contingent were forwarded to Contractors on 23/3/00, and the departure took place on 23/4/00; therefore giving the Contractors twenty-five working days to complete—

1,256 F.S. jackets.  
1,361 cord pants.  
1,117 puttees.  
967 F.S. caps.  
734 great coats.

During the above period the whole of the cloth required for these articles had to be manufactured. Local manufacturers were not prepared to meet the unforeseen demands, and were working night and day, and put aside their ordinary business orders to make up the cloth required to complete the Military contracts; and the Contractors were so pushed that in some instances it was not possible for them to deliver the clothing until the day of the departure of the troops.

M. BOAM, Major,  
D.A.A.G., S.O., for U.V.F.

6/7/00.

#### REPORT OF M.C.C. BOARD WITH REFERENCE TO HELMETS ISSUED TO CONTINGENTS.

7 July, 1900.

THE M.C.C. Board beg to submit for information of the G.O.C. that, after hearing the statements of Messrs. Dunkerley, Duncalfe, and Anderson, they are of opinion that the helmets supplied to the Contingents sent to South Africa, and to the N.S.W. Military Forces, were the best procurable, considering the short time available to the despatch of the troops.

With regard to future supplies to the N.S.W. Military Forces, the Board recommend that tenders should be called for supply of a cork helmet of a pattern which had been obtained from England.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Mil. Sec. and Pres., M.C.C. Board.

J. E. D. TAUNTON,  
A.Q.M.G.

M. BOAM, Major,  
D.A.A.G.

JOHN H. R. KING, Captain.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

# HORSES FOR ARMY REMOUNTS.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.*

*[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No. 1 of Tuesday, 21 August, 1900.]*

## Questions.

(1.) **Horses for Army Remounts** :—Mr. Price asked the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) Has the Government any means of showing what effect the complications in South Africa have had upon the New South Wales export trade in horses for Army remounts; has it been beneficial so far as trade and values are concerned; if so, what is the approximate increase in the value of the horses in this Colony?

(2.) How many horses have been sent from New South Wales for Army remount purposes during 1898, 1899, and 1900, to India, Africa, or other places, and the average prices paid for same?

(3.) What are the prospects for an increased trade in Army remounts with Great Britain, Germany, and other Powers; and how can the trade be stimulated?

(4.) Has any comparative estimate been formed of the suitability of Australian, British, and American horses for Army purposes; if so, is such comparison favourable to New South Wales in regard to the questions of cost, suitability of horses, and facilities for transit to India, Africa, and the East?

(5.) Have any reports been prepared showing,—(a) The most desirable stamp of horses to breed for Army purposes; (b) the weak features in the class of horses offered; (c) the ages, colours, and heights most desired; (d) the minimum and maximum prices which the right class of horses would bring; (e) the conditions under which animals would be inspected, and the places for inspection; if not, will he be good enough to urge the Military authorities to prepare such a report?

(6.) In view of the possibilities of the development of the trade, will he take steps to issue a pamphlet for distribution containing the following information, viz.:—(a) Particulars of the stamp of horses required, age, colour, height, and approximate value; (b) suggestions as to the strains most valuable in breeding the class of horses required for the various arms of the military service; also illustrations showing the classes of horses desired, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary to encourage the breeding of suitable horses and the development of the trade in horses for remounts?

(7.) Will he arrange for an Honorary Board of Advice, consisting of horse-breeders and military experts, to inquire into the value and possibilities of the horse-trade for Army purposes?

(8.) Is he aware that in the Maitland, Scone, Singleton, Durham, Gloucester, and Muswellbrook Districts a large number of suitable horses for military purposes are bred; will he take steps to have inquiries instituted at the places named, with a view to the establishment of periodical military horse fairs to stimulate the remount trade between this Colony and the British, African, Indian, and Eastern markets, thus enabling horse-breeders in the surrounding districts to submit their horses upon a fixed date?

## Answers.

- (1.) Effect has been beneficial. Increased value, 30 per cent.  
 (2.) New South Wales sent 2,560 horses. The Imperial Remount Committee purchased a total number of 6,734 horses, made up as under:—

Cavalry ... ..	3,104
Mounted Infantry Cobs ... ..	1,876
Draught ... ..	1,754
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,734</b>

Of this total of 6,734 horses, they were purchased as under:—

Queensland ... ..	1,530
Victoria ... ..	68
New South Wales ... ..	5,136
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,734</b>

As regards price, no exact information is procurable now; but, including all incidental expenses up to time of shipping, the cost per head as under is fairly accurate:—

	£	s.	d.
Draught horses ... ..	20	0	0
Cavalry horses ... ..	15	0	0
Mounted Infantry Cobs... ..	10	10	0

- (3.) Present demand largely depends on war requirements. Trade to Great Britain direct is possible—would depend on a superior class of horses being sent.  
 For many years Canada has exported horses to England—voyage averaging ten to twelve days. Freight on large shipments from New South Wales would possibly average £10 per head to India. If insured, premiums would be about 8 per cent. on amount of policy.
- (4.) In India, horses from New South Wales thrive better than horses from any other country.  
 In Africa, horses from New South Wales do very well. In certain districts disease is responsible for heavy mortality, no matter where horses have been bred.  
 In the East, Australia practically controls the horse-market during times of peace; demand in China is mainly for light hacks and polo ponies.  
 Batavia and the Malay Peninsula require good hacks, carriage pairs, and thoroughbred horses of the highest class for racing purposes.  
 Facilities for transit are sufficient for requirements—several lines of steamers.
- (5.) *a.* Weight-carrying hackneys; active light draughts.  
*b.* Bred from weedy mares; in many cases stallions are unfit for stud purposes; produce consequently full of faults. The German system obviates these errors.  
*c.* Age, 4 to 6 years—bays and browns—from 15-2 to 16 hands.  
*d.* Prices given by Indian Government and number of horses required published in *Government Gazette* annually. Usual price, £45 in India.  
 For private buyers, high-class racehorses command good prices; polo ponies, carriage horses, and good jumpers sell readily at good prices.  
*e.* Horses are landed, and, if intended for remount purposes, are detained for twenty-one days in the Government Compound, then inspected by the Remount Officer and Government Veterinary Surgeon.
- (6.) Stallions: Suffolk Punch or active draught mares; thoroughbred—or *vice versa*.  
 (7.) The matter will receive attention.  
 (8.) Districts named, and other districts of New South Wales, breed numbers of horses which would be suitable.

G. A. FRENCH, Major-General,  
 Commanding N.S. Wales Military Forces.

Head-quarters,  
 Sydney, 21st August, 1900.

1900.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## COLONIAL TROOPS AND ENGLISH YEOMANRY.

(OFFER OF FARMS TO, BY GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA.)

*Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee, 11 October, 1900.*

THE following Government Notice is published for the information of all concerned :—

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 147 of 1900.

Chief Secretary's Office, Salisbury, 16 August, 1900.

Farms for Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Volunteers, and English Yeomanry who have volunteered for the defence of Rhodesia.

It is hereby notified that the Government have decided to offer farms to a limited number of settlers to be selected from the different Contingents under the conditions specified below.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Secretary, Salisbury, or to the Secretary, Bulawayo, and should in every case be accompanied by a recommendation from the Commanding Officer of the Detachment to which the applicant belongs.

One hundred farms will be granted on the following terms, viz. :—

Farms of 1,500 morgen or thereabouts (say 3,000 acres) will be granted to *bona-fide* settlers who will personally occupy and farm with stock and agriculture.

1. For five years, subject to a quit rent of 10s. per annum.
2. After five years' occupation as above, settlers have the following options :—
  - (a) Of purchase at 1s. 6d. per morgen, in addition to cost of survey.
  - (b) Of leasing the land for five or seven years at a rental of £5 per annum.

The quit rent in both cases to continue at 10s. per annum.

3. The British South Africa Company will obtain and distribute breeding cattle up to fifty to each settler, who shall have the option of—(a) purchasing outright at cost price, or, if it is preferred, in four annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, on the unpaid instalments; (b) of farming with the said cattle on halves with the British South Africa Company, who retain the ownership of the cattle.
4. The British South Africa Company will pay each settler £25 per annum for at least five years, in return for which the latter will agree to be liable to be called out for military services if required, and to attend for training and drill as ordered by proper authority. During such period of training an allowance will be paid at the rate of 5s. per diem.
5. Where it is considered desirable, land on Gold Belt will be granted or leased under special conditions to be fixed by the British South Africa Company.

By Command of His Honor the Administrator,

H. H. CASTENS,

Chief Secretary.

With reference to the above public notice, Lt.-Col. R. Grey, O.O. 2nd Brigade, will be glad to give any information he can, or make any further inquiries which may be desired. He will also be glad to give any assistance he can to intending settlers in furtherance of their applications.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA BY THE STEAMSHIP "SURREY."

(COPIES OF ACCOUNTS (2) RENDERED BY THE FEDERAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR THE.)

*Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Serie B.—Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No. 40,906.

Head of Service.—Troops to South Africa, Second Contingent.

Payable from Vote of Treasurer's Advance Account.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Chief Secretary.

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant—Messrs. Birt & Coy., Limited, Sydney.  For the supply of the undermentioned articles or services:—	Rate.		Amount.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1900. 19 Jan. to 7 Feb.	Conveyance of Troops from N.S.W., South Australia, and Western Australia, per s.s. "Surrey" to South Africa:—		each.		
	Passage-money, 21 officers .....	@	25 0 0	525	0 0
	" 350 men .....	@	12 10 0	4,375	0 0
	Freight, 381 horses .....	@	12 10 0	4,762	10 0
	Space for equipment, fodder, &c.— 54,569 cubic feet at £0s. per 40 c. ft. ....			3,410	11 3
	Deviation, Fremantle .....			200	0 0
	Extra accommodation .....			211	5 8
	Shipping horse and transhipping gun-carriages, Sydney .....			18	0 0
	Shipping horses, Adelaide .....			11	1 0
	Less paid on account .....			13,513	7 11
	£1,013 7s. 11d.—A.E.H. ....			12,500	0 0
				1,013	7 11

The Examiner, Treasury, N.S.W., 14 Mar., 1900.

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Treasurer's Advance Account.—Approved by Colonial Treasurer.

Received on the fifteenth day of March, 1900, the sum of one thousand and thirteen pounds seven shillings and elevenpence, sterling.

(For Birt & Co., Ltd.),  
EDMUND C. BECKETT.





1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
29 *November*, 1900.

---

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1900.

453—A

[1s. 3d.]

1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 39. THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

32. CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY :—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the case of Quarter-  
master-sergeant Troy.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. See, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. E. M. Clark,  
Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dacey, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Neild, and the Mover.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 67. THURSDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1900.

4. CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY :—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (*by consent*) moved, without  
Notice, That the Select Committee on “ Case of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy ” have leave to sit  
during the sittings of the House.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 84. THURSDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1900.

8. CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY :—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, as Chairman, brought up the  
Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before,  
the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 6th  
September, 1900.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1900.

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**CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 6th September, 1900, "*to inquire into and report upon the case of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy,*" and to whom was granted on 1st November, 1900, "*leave to sit during the sittings of the House,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List\* \* See List, page 5.  
(whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows—

1. Your Committee are of opinion that Troy's hasty resignation was the outcome of an impression on his part that he had been harshly treated when disgraced some time previously.
2. Your Committee are of opinion that, as disclosed by the evidence, Quartermaster-Sergeant Troy was a zealous and efficient member of the Permanent Staff.
3. Your Committee suggest, therefore, that Troy might with advantage be reinstated in the position to which he was reduced prior to his resignation, and recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government, with a view to their giving effect to the suggestion of your Committee.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK,  
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
28th November, 1900.

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1900.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Henry Chapman,		Mr. Dacey,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Nobbs.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2'30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark,		Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Neild,		Mr. Nobbs.

Thomas Troy called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark,		Mr. Nobbs.
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In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Haynes,		Mr. Nobbs.
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Entry from Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during the sittings of the House read by the Clerk.

Colonel Henry Douglas Mackenzie (*Assistant Adjutant-General*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced the papers in the case of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy.

Witness withdrew.

Colonel William Thomas Farrell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Dacey,		Mr. Neild,
		Mr. Nobbs.

Lieutenant Arthur Tower (*Adjutant on the General Staff of the Military Forces*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,		Mr. Nobbs.
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In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Haynes,  
Mr. Nobbs.

James Campbell Thom (*Solicitor for Railways*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. Clark, | Mr. Dacey.

Major-General George Arthur French (*Officer Commanding the Military Forces of New South Wales*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.  
[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick in the Chair.

Mr. Dacey, | Mr. Neild.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.  
Same read and agreed to.  
Chairman to report to the House.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY.

TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK,	MR. DACEY,
MR. NEILD,	MR. NOBBS.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Troy called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? At the present time I am doing nothing.
2. You were connected with the Military Service? Yes. I held the position of Staff colour-sergeant when I resigned from the force. The last corps I was attached to was the Irish Rifles.
3. How long is it since you resigned? About two years.
4. Under what circumstances did you leave? I held the rank of quartermaster-sergeant, and I had some trouble with Colonel Bayly. There was a Court of Inquiry, and I was reduced to the rank of colour-sergeant. I had committed no crime, in my estimation; in fact, the papers, I think, if you get them, will prove that. I claimed before this to see the General, to make known my complaints against Colonel Bayly. He was following me up for about four or five years. The first time he commenced was in 1895.
5. *Mr. Neild.*] Colonel Bayly is not the officer commanding the Irish Rifles? No; he was not even the officer commanding the regiment.
6. He was the officer commanding the unpaid Volunteers at the time this inquiry was held? He was.
7. What position did he hold on the inquiry? He prosecuted.
8. Whom did the Court consist of? Major Knight, Captain Legge, and Captain Kyngdon.
9. And Colonel Bayly was the prosecutor? Yes.
10. *Chairman.*] What was the allegation made against you? If you wish, I will give you the whole history of the case.
11. The Committee will be glad if you will make a statement? I was in Tamworth about the end of December, 1894. In my turn of seniority on the Staff I was appointed as sergeant-major of the 1st Infantry Regiment on probation for six months; that was from the 1st January till the 30th June, 1895. I never had a complaint against me all the time I was sergeant-major of the regiment. One evening—I think it was on the 30th June—one of my own Staff sergeants brought me in a general order, and showed me my name in it as being removed from my position, although up to this time I had got no intimation in the world that I was to be removed. Colonel Farrell was colonel of the 1st Infantry Regiment then, and Major Bayly was adjutant of the same regiment. When I got this general order in my hand I took it to the office of Colonel Farrell, and Major Bayly was there at the time. I called Colonel Farrell's attention to my being in orders, and getting no intimation whatever beforehand about being removed. I asked him if he knew anything about it. He said, "Yes." "Well," I said, "I would like to see the General about this matter." General Hutton was here at this time. Colonel Farrell did not want me to see the General first. I left the office, and Major Bayly then called me out of the room on to the Square in Victoria Barracks. "What do you want to see the General for," he said to me; "do you want to question the General's right to remove you from the position of sergeant-major?" I said, "I do not wish to do anything of the kind; the General can appoint whom he likes sergeant-major of the regiment; all I want to know is the reason why I am removed from the position, and the reason that

T. Troy.  
23 Oct., 1900.

- T. Troy. 23 Oct., 1900. that I went out of that office," meaning the regimental office. "All right" he said, "attend to the office in the morning"—that was for me to be at the Staff office. We went before General Hutton. Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Farrell, Major Bayly, and General Hutton were all present. General Hutton said to me, "Troy, you want to speak to me." I said, "Yes, sir," and he said, "What is it?" I told him about my name being put in orders, and being removed from the position of sergeant-major, and getting no reason whatever for it. I knew that that was contrary to the regulations, that I should have got an intimation about it, and a reason for being removed too. So the General said, "Troy, I do not think they need give you any reason." "Well," I said, "the regulations provide for it, sir." First and foremost when I told him about it he said, "What! removed from the position of sergeant-major?" And he turned round to Colonel Mackenzie, and asked, "Where is the correspondence in this case?" The Colonel said, "There is no correspondence." "What!" said the General, "no correspondence; why is there no correspondence?" Colonel Mackenzie told the General that Colonel Farrell a day or two before that came to him and told him—whatever he told him he did not explain there and then—what he said. It was then that the General said to me that he thought they need not give a reason for removing me. Of course, I did not want to argue it then with the General. "All right, sir," I said, and I accepted my position and walked out of the office. I was quartermaster-sergeant at the time I was appointed sergeant-major. Then I was transferred to the 2nd Regiment, and was sent on to Milton to take up the duties there of a Staff colour-sergeant, although holding the higher rank of quartermaster-sergeant. When they were forming the Volunteer Corps—the 6th Regiment and the 7th Regiment, and the 8th Regiment—I was brought down from Milton to form the Irish Rifles, which at that time were to be raised to 200; and while I was there Colonel Bayly brought me to two infantry schools of instruction in about three months. At that time I had a tremendous lot of work to do with the Irish Rifles, where everyone, you may say, from the commanding officer down was a recruit. I had the whole of the work to do myself, as well as to keep a register. At that time there was a Union Battalion of the St. George's Rifles, the Irish Rifles, and the Scotch Rifles. They formed one battalion when they were first formed, and I had to keep the register for the whole of these for about six months, until they were separated, and made the 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments. Colonel Bayly took me to these schools, and left nobody to do my work while I was away. The schools would last twelve or fourteen days, and, of course, the work accumulated; it was left for me to do. It will give you an idea of the work I had to do. The Irish Rifles were 300 strong; they were increased 100 while I was there. Since I left they got four men to do the work I was doing. There were actually four Staff sergeants doing the work I was doing, and, in the face of that, Colonel Bayly made me attend these schools. At that time I was instructing the officers of the Irish Rifles, and at one of the schools he took me to was my own commanding officer, Major Murray, and two other officers of the Irish Rifles. I was the only Staff sergeant there. Previous to going to this school, Mr. Tower, the adjutant, came to me and warned me for this school. He said, "You will be instructor at it." I said, "It does not matter, Mr. Tower, whether I am an instructor or not; you know very well the work which is here, and I would sooner not go; I do not want to go as instructor to the school." The next day he came back again and told me that I would have to go to the school, in place of being instructor. When I went to the school I was simply put in the ranks at one end of the rope with a private soldier of the Permanent Artillery, in plain clothes—a recruit—at the other end, and no other Staff sergeant there. It was apparently done for the purpose of holding me up to ridicule. I could see no other reason for doing it. I objected to this, and I told Major Murray.
12. *Mr. Neild.*] Have you attended many schools? About four, I think.
13. Did you ever see a Staff colour-sergeant or quartermaster-sergeant required to take the end of a drill-rope? Never. Not only that, but I was there by myself. What made it more glaring was that my own commanding officer, and others I was drilling, were there. Apparently it was all done to hold me up to ridicule.
14. Who was the commandant of the school you speak of? Major Bayly.
15. Was it by his instructions you were put in this ignominious position of carrying the end of the drill-rope? It was. When I saw this was done to me, I reported it to Major Murray on the Square, after one of the schools had dismissed one day, and I told him I wanted to see the General—that was General French. He said, "What steps am I to take?" I said, "It is usual to report first to Colonel Mackenzie." He said, "All right." After the luncheon-hour Major Murray called me on the Square, and said, "I saw Colonel Mackenzie, and he told me that if you made that complaint in the presence of Mr. Tower to me you could see him." Major Murray then called Mr. Tower, the adjutant of the Irish Rifles. I made the complaint, and Mr. Tower said, "I cannot let you see the General, Troy." "I beg your pardon, Mr. Tower," I said, "I have a perfect right to see the General; he is my Commanding Officer." He said, "You cannot see him." So I did not see him. I did not know what to do with myself. I knew this thing was going on for three or four years. I could not turn; I could do nothing at all. No matter what I did I could not please. What I believe was a conspiracy was formed by Major Bayly—
16. *Chairman.*] What happened? I told him it was a conspiracy.
17. What happened? Some time after this school business—this would be about the middle of 1898—Major Murray came to me one morning. "Troy," said he, "you are accused of using bad language on parade—on the fitting of clothing with the recruits." I said, "Yes." He said, "Yes; you are accused of using bad language." I said, "I never used bad language." "You are also accused," he said, "of not falling in recruits at the proper time"—that is, 8 o'clock at night. I said, "The recruits were fell in, sir." The next morning Major Bayly came down to the office, and I was brought in before him for using this bad language.
18. *Mr. Neild.*] Was Major Murray present? Yes; Major Murray, Captain Mullins, and Mr. Tower were there. This was going on for three or four days, and they could get no one to prove it. They called a recruit in, and he said that I called him a damned fool. In three nights afterwards Major Murray turned this young fellow downstairs—dismissed him from the corps. That was all the evidence which was given there. But Colonel Bayly kept coming down to the office—four or five times altogether—making inquiries, and all this sort of thing. In the end I said what I did to Colonel Bayly, and that is what the Court of Inquiry was over, and that is what I was reduced for.
19. Do you state that Colonel Bayly, who was practically the Brigadier of the Volunteer Forces, came to the regimental office making inquiry as to regimental matters? Yes, and without referring to the commanding

- commanding officer, who was Colonel Campbell, because we were linked with the Scottish Rifles at the time. It was never referred to Colonel Campbell at all. This is the crime I was supposed to have committed. Mr. Tower came to me this day, and he said, "Colonel Bayly is coming down to-morrow." "Well, now, Mr. Tower," I said, "I am about mad with the treatment I have received at Colonel Bayly's hands, and it will have to end to-morrow; I will have no more of it." Colonel Bayly came down the next day; Major Murray, Captain Mullins, and Mr. Tower were in the office, and he commenced again. "Now, Colonel Bayly," I said, "this is only a conspiracy, and it was you that kept it up. You have followed me now for the last four or five years, and you have persecuted my life out. When I wanted to see the General you stopped me; you gave me no chance of explaining myself or redeeming myself; so it will have to stop. I will see what Parliament will do in my case." For using these words Colonel Bayly then made a prisoner of me, and he "crimed" me for insubordination.
20. Was there any entry made in the Crime Book? Oh, yes; there was a crime made out.
21. Who signed it? I really could not tell; I never saw the crime.
22. Was it read to you? It was read out in the presence of the General. We went before the General the next day, and I was charged with this insubordination in front of the General. I laid the whole of my case before the General. "Now, General French," I said, "Colonel Bayly has followed me for the last four or five years; he has persecuted me; he has got me removed from the position of sergeant-major of the 1st Regiment; and he is not satisfied now, for he is writing behind my back to you. He says I am an inferior instructor, or an indifferent instructor. If I were an indifferent instructor, or a bad one, why was I brought down from Milton to form the Irish Rifles—200 strong—where every man, from the commanding officer to the bugler, was a recruit? Why was I selected to do that if I was a bad instructor? Would you not think that one would want to be a very good instructor to do it?" I told the General, also, about him blocking me from seeing him, and General French said, "I am your commanding officer, and you had a perfect right to see me. I will have an inquiry into this case." In the usual way, I would have been punished if they had considered there was any insubordination. The General formed a Court of Inquiry.
23. When was this? It was about June, 1898, when the General said he would have an inquiry. The Board was constituted with two captains and a local major, who was simply a captain.
24. Who were they? Captain Legge, Captain Kyngdon, and Major Knight, who was President. If I had thought that I had committed any crime, I would have objected to the constitution of the Board, because it would not be fair under the circumstances, as the prosecutor was a colonel. I knew they were all of them Major Bayly's immediate friends, and I need not have allowed myself to be inquired into by that Board. I knew that I had committed no crime. The words I used to Colonel Bayly were used in the nature of a complaint. I had no intention to be insolent or insubordinate. I had been close on forty years in the Service, and while I was on the Staff in New South Wales, close on fourteen years, I had never had a scratch of the pen against me nor a complaint one way or another. I never had any bother with any man until this man commenced at me.
25. *Chairman.*] What was the result of the inquiry? I never heard what was the result, only that I got a couple of lines in a memorandum from Mr. Tower a few days afterwards saying that I was reduced to the rank of 3rd-class colour-sergeant, owing to my former good character. That was all I heard about it. The General never sent for me as is usual. A man is usually told off in front of his Commanding Officer, and in this case the General was my commanding officer.
26. *Mr. Neild.*] You being a member of the General Staff? Yes. As soon as I got this memo. I took it home and I consulted with my wife about it, and I said, "There is no use for me to remain on the Staff."
27. *Chairman.*] What did you do then? I resigned.
28. That is your cause of complaint? Yes. My complaint is that I could not soldier with Colonel Bayly. Of course, I had no chance then. I was punished without having committed any crime at all. I committed no crime. The words I said to Colonel Bayly were, "It is a conspiracy," and I pointed out to him how he followed me for four or five years.
29. *Mr. Neild.*] Do you not think it was an insubordinate thing to make an accusation of conspiracy in that way? I did not use the words in that sense. I had no intention of using them in that sense. You see, Sir, I tried every method before I did anything. That is, I applied to see the General through my own commanding officer. I applied in every shape, and I could not see him, and this man kept on writing behind my back.
30. But you have not given us any evidence of that? You will find it in the papers in the Court of Inquiry. As far as I understand the finding of the Court of Inquiry, although I never got a copy of the finding—or anything of that sort—was that beyond the words being used there was no insubordination.
31. Perhaps you can tell us what was the length of time between the incidents at the school of instruction and the making of this charge against you? It was immediately after.
32. At this school of instruction, did you continue to carry one end of the drill-rope all through? All through the school.
33. Who was at the other end of the rope? A man of the Permanent Artillery.
34. A private? A recruit.
35. Was there any other member of the Permanent Staff or General Staff occupied as you were? No; there were none of them at the school at all.
36. Were you the one solitary non-commissioned officer of the Permanent Staff at that school? Yes; the only one. A couple of months before that happened I was at a big school of the whole of the Staff. These schools, I believe, should be two years apart for the Staff, and this was only a couple of months apart.
37. The object of having the non-commissioned officers at the school is usually to discharge some duties as assistant instructors, is it not? That is right.
38. But instead of being employed as an assistant instructor, you were employed as a rope-carrier? Yes, although it was represented to me by the adjutant beforehand that I was to go as an instructor, and to be paid for it.
39. Were you paid? Not at all. Apparently the whole thing was done to annoy me.
40. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Did you make complaints about carrying this rope to the senior officer? I did to my major.

T. Troy.  
23 Oct., 1900.

41. In writing? No; only in casual conversation. If a man has a report to make, he makes it verbally to the captain of his company, and if the captain of the company cannot settle his report, it goes on to his commanding officer. I made that report.
42. You said something about several letters being written behind your back, and charges being made behind your back;—how do you know that? A report of everybody that attends the school goes to the General Officer Commanding. It is supposed to be private. Whether there is an officer of the school or a non-commissioned officer of the school, there is a report that goes to the General. In my case every report that went in was adverse to me.
43. *Mr. Neild.*] How do you know? Major Murray showed me the very last one himself. He was the person who called my attention to it. "Troy," he said, "I do not agree with this report at all, and I will write to the General to have you examined." He wrote in, and never got an answer about it.
44. *Mr. Dacey.*] You wish the Committee to understand that Colonel Bayly did not consider you were able to hold a rope in the proper manner? Oh, no.
45. How came the report to be adverse to you, when this was the duty you were discharging? It was in the previous schools. I was at four schools altogether, and every time a bad report went in against me of being an inferior drill-instructor. I told the General when I was before him, "I'll prove to you, in your presence, that for a squad, a company, a battalion—or, for the matter of that, a brigade—I am second to nobody in these Colonies, and I never have been as an instructor." Everyone knows that there is nobody in the Colonies who is a better instructor than I am. "I am willing to be inspected," I told the General, "by anybody they wish to appoint."
46. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You say that at every school you had adverse reports sent in against you;—were there different officers at each school? Colonel Bayly was always the commandant.
47. On every occasion on which you had adverse reports sent in against you? Yes.
48. Would he be the man who would make these reports? Yes; at the inquiry, the president had my school report in his hand, and he said to him, "What sort of an instructor was Quartermaster-sergeant Troy?" Colonel Bayly said, "In my opinion, he is an excellent one."
49. *Mr. Neild.*] Is that Major Knight you are referring to as the president? Yes.
50. He was subsequently acting-commandant of the school of instruction, was he not? I believe so; I had left then. So he was writing behind my back one thing, and was swearing in the front of my face another thing. In front of my face he swore I was an excellent instructor, and behind my back he was reporting the other way.
51. *Mr. Nobbs.*] How did he explain himself;—did you call his attention to this? No; because, unfortunately, I was represented at that inquiry by Mr. Nathan, a solicitor; and from what I was told afterwards, they got at him up at the Barracks.
52. *Mr. Neild.*] Is not Mr. Nathan a bosom friend of Colonel Bayly? I do not know anything about it. Anyway, they "fixed" him up there.

WEDNESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HAYNES,

MR. NOBBS.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry Douglas Mackenzie sworn and examined:—

H. D.  
Mackenzie.  
7 Nov., 1900.

53. *Chairman.*] What office in the Military Forces do you hold? I am a colonel connected with the Military Forces, and Assistant Adjutant-General of those Forces.
54. You understand that this inquiry has reference to the removal of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy;—do you know him; did you know him when he was connected with the Military Force? Yes; I knew him, especially when he was connected with the Torpedo Force.
55. Do you remember the circumstances under which he was removed from his position as sergeant-major of the 1st Infantry Regiment? I do not.
56. You received instructions to produce certain papers? Yes; I have brought all the papers that I could find.
57. Do they deal in any way with Mr. Troy's removal from his position? I do not think they do. I see some evidence given before the Court of Inquiry—I think it must have been Quartermaster Troy's own evidence. It reads, "On the occasion when I appeared before General Hutton on the subject of my removal from the 1st Infantry Regiment, General Hutton did not know anything about it, and turned to Colonel Mackenzie, and asked him where the correspondence was, and he replied that there was none."
58. What course is generally pursued in reference to the removal of an officer from his position? If the commanding officer of a regiment reports that any particular non-commissioned officer is not suitable for the position he is filling, then we try to find a more suitable position for him.
59. Would not correspondence ensue in the case of the removal of an officer? I should think it would. I was looking for such correspondence in this case, but cannot find any.
60. Have you any personal knowledge of the capacity of Sergeant-major Troy? Since he left the old Torpedo Corps I have not. During the time I knew him in connection with that corps he was a very valuable man, and I was very sorry when he left that corps.
61. Had you any knowledge of his ability as an instructor? I cannot say that I had. He always brought on the recruits to the Torpedo Corps very well, as a result of his practical instruction.
62. Was any inquiry made of you by the General as to why there was no correspondence in this case? I do not remember the circumstance—in fact, I did not remember until I looked through the papers to-day that Sergeant-major Troy ever went to the 1st Regiment.
63. You cannot say why there is no correspondence? No.
64. Will you have inquiry made as to whether there is any correspondence? I will.
65. *Mr. Haynes.*] So far as you are aware, Quartermaster-sergeant Troy never rendered himself incapable of duty; he was always well-conducted and steady? So far as I knew, he was always steady and well-conducted.
66. In connection with the Torpedo Force? Yes; both the late Colonel Cracknell and the late Colonel P. B. Walker had a very high opinion of him—in fact, so far as I recollect, he only left the Torpedo Corps because of its reorganisation; it was split up into various sections.

## CASE OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT TROY.

67. *Chairman.*] Apparently, there was an application made for the production of papers in the case, on a motion in the Legislative Assembly that the papers be laid on the Table of the House? There was a request from the Colonial Secretary's Office for papers that were to be laid before the House. The correspondence was sent forward with a covering letter, which I find here, and which reads as follows:—

H. D. Mackenzie.  
7 Nov., 1900.

[Copy.]

5th October, 1898. Court of Inquiry forwarding copy of proceedings.  
Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A., Commanding New South Wales Military Forces. The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

In forwarding copies of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in ex-Sergeant Troy's case, I have the honor to specially draw the attention of the Minister to the enclosed extracts from "Clode's Military Forces of the Crown," which clearly indicate in the interests of discipline the objections to such matters being dealt with by a House of Parliament. I would, therefore, strongly urge the advisability of opposing any further action in this case, and that in future motions of a similar nature be resisted, unless there is reason to suppose that "some gross violation of the law" has taken place.

I have, &c.,

G. A. FRENCH,

Major-General, Commanding New South Wales Military Forces.

On this I see Mr. Brunker, who was Colonial Secretary at the time, wrote this minute:—

Under an order of Parliament the papers in this case must necessarily be laid on the Table of the House. The action suggested in the last paragraph of the General's letter will be carefully regarded.—J.N.B., 7/10/98.

Colonel William Thomas Farrell sworn and examined:—

68. *Chairman.*] I believe you have retired on your rank as colonel? Yes.

69. You were at one time the officer commanding the 1st Infantry Regiment? Yes.

70. Whilst in that position were you brought into contact with Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? Yes; he was acting for the time as sergeant-major.

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71. Whilst acting in that capacity, you had an opportunity of discovering his worth and ability as an instructor? Yes; I had a very good knowledge of him, although he was not a very long time with me.

72. What opinion did you form as to his capacity? I think he was a very good instructor, a very good man, taking him all round.

73. Do you know the circumstances under which Troy was removed from the position he then held in connection with the 1st Regiment? I do not think I recollect, it is so long ago.

74. You know that he was removed? I am not sure whether he was removed or whether he removed himself; he did not get the position of sergeant-major of the regiment; whether he was sent to another regiment, or went to another regiment, I cannot say; I had very little to do with that.

75. Did you take any part in recommending his removal? No; I had nothing whatever to do with his removal. My confidential reports to the Major-General Commanding will give all particulars, because they were written at a time when the matter was fresh in my mind. But I am certain I had nothing to do with his removal.

76. Do you recollect whether any correspondence passed in connection with his case? I have not the slightest recollection; but I rather think not, if it was a regimental matter.

77. Would it not be the usual course, in a case of the kind, to have correspondence? If he was attached to the regiment at the time it would be usual.

78. Do you personally know whether there was any difference between Sergeant-major Troy and Major Bayly? I do not know that there was any personal difference between them. I do not think Major Bayly held the very highest opinion of him.

79. Major Bayly was adjutant of the regiment at that time? Yes.

80. You cannot call to mind the circumstances connected with Troy's removal at all? I really cannot just at this moment.

81. Have you any papers, or can you secure access to any, which would help to refresh your memory on the point? The only papers would be the confidential reports. The original reports were sent on to the Major-General; but copies are in the office.

82. Are you able to say that it was not on your recommendation that Sergeant-major Troy was removed? I do not think so; I have no recollection of it whatever.

83. Personally you are on very good terms with him? Yes; and with all the sergeants, as far as that goes. There is no doubt he had a reasonable show to be made sergeant-major.

84. And, so far as you are concerned, you would not have placed any impediment in the way of his attaining to that position? That would depend on whether there were better men to take the position. I should feel that I was in duty bound to get the best man.

85. Do you recollect who was appointed? I do.

86. Who was it? Sergeant-major Conway; he is now sergeant-major of the regiment.

87. Are you sure on that point? I do not think anyone else was appointed.

88. Was not an officer named Chidgey appointed? I did not know that he was appointed sergeant-major; he was appointed once, I think, and had to give it up, because there was too much to do. I am not sure he was appointed; he might have been on probation.

89. During the period that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was on probation, did he discharge all the duties associated with that office? I saw nothing amiss with him, so far as my knowledge went. I had not so good an opportunity as some other members of the Staff had of seeing his qualifications, particularly at the schools of instruction.

90. Had you as good an opportunity as Major Bayly had? No; because I had nothing to do with the schools of instruction.

91. During the time that Troy was on probation, was he at any school of instruction? So far as I can recollect, I think he was at more than one.

92. Is it usual for an officer to be removed without correspondence taking place between him and his superior officer? No; unless the removal is by way of promotion. There is very seldom much correspondence when a non-commissioned officer is promoted. There would not be any occasion for it.

93. *Mr. Haynes.*] If Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was competent, and had been doing his duty well, and was then removed, would there not be some record in the office indicating why he was removed—whether he was dispensed with as a superfluous officer, or because of his incompetency? Oh, yes; we give notice of removal of an officer. As I mentioned before, sometimes they are removed by way of promotion to another regiment; but there is very little said about it.

94.

- Colonel W. T. Farrell. 94. But say that this was not a transference from any particular regiment to another, but an actual removal from the service—ought there not to be some record of the transaction? Ob, yes; but I really cannot recollect it.
- 7 Nov., 1900. 95. But you recollect that when you were his superior officer, Quartermaster-sergeant Troy gave you satisfaction? Oh, yes; I saw nothing amiss with him. Of course there is a great difference in men. A sergeant-major requires to be a very smart man. I would like you to get, if you can, copies of the confidential reports. I gave those reports, and, as far as I could, gave conscientious reports.
96. *Chairman.*] Was any complaint made to you by Troy with reference to what he alleged to be unfair treatment on the part of Colonel Bayly? I think Quartermaster-sergeant Troy has mentioned it; but I did not take very much notice of it. It is not for me to say if there was anything like favouritism or not.
97. When a complaint is made against a subordinate officer, or a charge laid against him, is it usual for him to be allowed to see the General? I think he is generally brought before the General by the commanding officer of the regiment.
98. There are certain officers who are entitled to go direct to the General, are there not? Officers can go direct to the General; officers who used to be under my command very rarely went to the General without coming through me.
99. *Mr. Nobbs.*] Officers commanding regiments; they could? Yes.
100. But all subordinate officers would have to go through officers commanding the regiment? That is the proper course.
101. Did Adjutant Bayly ever complain to you about the incapacity of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? I cannot answer such a question as that. My confidential report is a very strong document. There is a great deal of confidence between an adjutant and a commanding officer.
102. But, supposing a charge of incapacity was made by Bayly against Troy, would that be in writing, or be merely verbal? A charge is a very different thing to a conversation.
103. If it was a conversation, you would not recognise it;—you would not take any notice of it? Certainly not.
104. Supposing that Troy was removed, and there was no charge against him, would you regard it as a purely regimental matter—that is, whilst he was acting as sergeant-major? He was acting on probation; he was never appointed.
105. But you call him quartermaster-sergeant? I do; because you stated in the paper you sent me that he was a quartermaster-sergeant. He was never quartermaster-sergeant to my knowledge.
106. So that your regiment was without a permanently-appointed sergeant-major for some time? Yes; for a considerable time.
107. And during the interregnum, Troy was acting sergeant-major? By virtue of his seniority.
108. It was during that time, and whilst you had charge of the regiment, that he was removed? I cannot recollect.
109. At all events there ought to have been some correspondence connected with the matter? Yes; but I do not think it was in my report.
110. Would that correspondence be in the regimental brigade office, or where? It had nothing to do with me, and I do not think it was in my report.
111. So that whatever correspondence there may be in regard to this case, will be in the head-quarters brigade office? Yes.
112. Any action that was taken, was taken upon the confidential report made by the General Officer Commanding? Not about his removal, I think.
113. On what evidence was Troy removed? I have not the slightest idea that he was removed. I know there were changes made, but I cannot at this time recollect.
114. Perhaps this might assist you;—I notice in the papers that a question was asked of Major Bayly, at an inquiry that was held, whether he was not responsible for Quartermaster-sergeant Troy having been reverted from acting as sergeant-major of the 1st Infantry Regiment, and he replied that he was not, that it was a matter entirely between the officer and the commanding officer and the Major-General? I have not the slightest recollection of it.
115. I suppose you considered you had good reasons for not recommending him for permanent appointment? Well, I thought the other man was better.
116. *Mr. Haynes.*] What other man? Sergeant Conway.
117. Who took Troy's place? It has been said that Chidgey took it; but I do not recollect whether he ever got the position. I think he was on probation for the position. If he got it he certainly did not keep it. I think he had to go "Home" about some money that he was to get. That was what was reported.
118. *Chairman.*] In connection with the removal of an officer, do you not think there should be some correspondence in the interests of all concerned? Yes.
119. So that, if trouble arises at any future time, it could be turned up? An ordinary regimental officer would have nothing to do with that, unless he did something whilst serving in the regiment. Then the difficulty in my position would be that I should have to be chairman of the court of inquiry, and would have to report.
120. In connection with the removal of an officer to an improved position, that would be on the recommendation of the officer commanding the regiment? Yes; the officer commanding the regiment would have to report favourably or otherwise—that is, if they did not take what was stated in the confidential reports as sufficient. Confidential reports are confidential reports, and no one else can see them. They contain a good deal of information useful to the commanding officer, and upon that he acts.
121. *Mr. Haynes.*] You say that in your confidential reports you indicated your preference for Conway over Troy? I did not say preference, I said I thought him more suitable.
122. Was he a more competent soldier? I thought so—that, taken together with the advice of those well able to judge.
123. Had you any communication from Colonel Bayly with reference to Conway, saying that he was a protégé of his? I do not remember.
124. Whatever your opinion might have been with respect to Sergeant Troy's fitness for the position of Sergeant-major, you did not hold the opinion that he should be removed from the Force? I never held any such opinion. He did his work, as far as I could see, as well as most of them. He was always willing



willing, and I had nothing whatever against him, certainly nothing to cause me to recommend his removal from the regiment. Colonel W. T. Farrell.

125. *Chairman.*] Quartermaster-sergeant Troy eventually resigned from the service? I have not the slightest knowledge of his having done so. After I left the Force I did not take quite so much interest in it as I did before. I thought he was still in the Force. 7 Nov., 1900.

126. *Mr. Haynes.*] That is since he was acting as sergeant-major for you? I am inclined to think it must be; I cannot say for certain.

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. DACEY, | MR. NOBBS,  
MR. NEILD.

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Lieutenant Arthur Tower sworn and examined:—

127. *Chairman.*] What is your position in connection with the Military Forces of New South Wales? That of adjutant on the General Staff. A. Tower.

128. Do you know Mr. Troy, who was at one time quartermaster-sergeant? Yes; he was connected with the 5th Union Regiment. 8 Nov., 1900.

129. And you were adjutant of the regiment? Of the 5th Regiment.

130. Do you recollect Quartermaster-sergeant Troy coming into collision at any time with Major Bayly, the result being an inquiry? Yes.

131. In connection with that matter, or any other matter of a similar nature, did Troy appeal to you for permission to see, or for the privilege of seeing, the Major-General at any time? No; I do not remember him asking me to see the General. If he had asked to see him he could have done so, by the request going through the usual course.

132. Did he complain to you at any time with reference to him being compelled to attend a course of instruction, a school of instruction, while he had, as he said, a considerable amount of office work in arrear? Yes; the Staff often complained of having to attend schools of instruction; it takes them away from their work. We were particularly busy at that time, and were working the regiment shorthanded.

133. If he were taken away from his office for the purpose of attending the school of instruction, would anyone be left in his place to transact his official duties? Oh, yes; we had to carry on the best way we could.

134. You do not recollect him making a personal application to you for permission to see the Major-General? I do not remember. He may have said to me that he would like to see the General; but I do not think, speaking from memory, that he made an official request to see him.

135. Then you placed no impediment in his way to prevent him seeing the General? Absolutely none.

136. You say that someone was appointed, at the time he was sent to the school of instruction, to do his office work? The regiment was constituted in this way: The Irish Rifles were formed and attached to the 5th Regiment. Of course, the 5th Regiment had a sergeant-major. We had to work on the Scottish in order to get the work done, I myself having to do some of the work, as we always have to do if any of the Staff are taken away for the schools.

137. In what capacity would Troy go to that school? It would all depend upon what school it was. If it were an officers' school, he would go as an instructor; if it was a Staff school, the whole of the Staff go there to go through their drill under the instruction of another portion of the Staff.

138. Do you know whether Troy made any complaint, when that school had been completed, as to his treatment in connection with it—that he was compelled to take one end of the drill-rope? I remember him saying to me that it seemed rather a hard matter, having to go through standing at ease by numbers; but that was not made as an official complaint.

139. Assuming that you were sent to a school in the same capacity that Troy went in, and you were put into the same position, would you realise it as being somewhat of an indignity? No; I have had to do it myself.

140. Would you conceive that it would form the basis of a complaint on your part? Well, if I was kept at it from the commencement of the school to the finish of the school, at that one particular thing, I should think the higher authorities would be regarding me as lamentably ignorant.

141. If you were not allowed to give instruction at all in the course of that school? That would be a question for the commandant of the school; the commandant of a school is king, as it were, and a king can do no wrong.

142. But does it not strike you as being rather a peculiar position to put an instructor in? I really cannot say; the commandant of the school does what he thinks fit.

143. Who would be the commandant of the school we are referring to? Either Major or Colonel Bayly.

144. Do you know that there had been previously, and existed at that particular time, a considerable amount of friction between Colonel Bayly and Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? No; I do not know that there was any friction between them. Of course there was an inquiry, not a legally-constituted Court of Inquiry, but an inquiry over which Colonel Bayly presided. Friction arose then. But previously at the schools I am not aware that there was any friction between them. There was not to my knowledge.

145. You are aware that Troy was removed, or reduced as far as rank is concerned? Yes.

146. In the case of the reduction of an officer, is it not usual for some correspondence to pass—some record to be kept? That is not for me to say; it is a matter for the Head-quarters Staff. So far as I remember the regulations, I think the officer commanding a Volunteer Force is empowered to disrate or to appoint to a higher grade.

147. Do you not think, as a matter of fairness, in the event of a man taking exception to the reduction to which he had been subjected, that there should be some correspondence, so that he could discover from the papers the reason which actuated his superior officer in taking such a course? That is a question, of course, of discipline, or rather, of administration, which devolves upon the Head-quarters Staff.

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148. Do you recollect a particular application being made to you by Troy, after the school had been completed—after the course of instruction in connection with that school had been completed—that he should be permitted to see the General? I cannot recollect now. It is a long time ago.
149. In presence of Major Murray? I really cannot recall the circumstance now. He may have made an application.
150. *Mr. Nobbs.*] You will not swear that he did not? No; I cannot swear one way or the other.
151. *Chairman.*] Would you say definitely that you did not refuse his application? Certainly; if such a request was made to me I can safely swear that I did not refuse it.
152. *Mr. Nobbs.*] With respect to these indignities which Troy was supposed to have suffered in connection with the schools, do you remember any conversation taking place in connection with his having to hold a drill-rope, and do other things? I think I have stated that I remembered on one occasion, when Troy came back from the school, he stated that he had been kept on the “stand at ease” by numbers, and holding on to the end of a rope.
153. You did not take that as an official complaint? Oh, no.
154. In the case of official complaints, are they made in writing? They should be in writing, that they may be sent on to a higher authority.
155. You would not take any notice of a complaint unless made in writing? Oh, yes. If a Staff sergeant came to me, and said, “I have to complain about such-and-such,” or, “I wish to complain officially about this,” I would take down the complaint, and would then write a letter to my commanding officer, stating that so-and-so felt aggrieved, and the nature of the complaint.
156. But you would have to be told that it was an official complaint before you would take it down? Oh, yes.
157. When being examined the other day, Quartermaster-sergeant Troy, in the course of one of his answers, said, “After the luncheon-hour Major Murray called me on the Square, and said, ‘I saw Colonel Mackenzie, and he told me that if you made that complaint in the presence of Mr. Tower to me, you could see him.’ Major Murray then called Mr. Tower, the adjutant of the Irish Rifles. I made the complaint, and Mr. Tower said, ‘I cannot let you see the General, Troy.’ ‘I beg your pardon, Mr. Tower,’ I said, ‘I have a perfect right to see the General; he is my commanding officer.’ He said, ‘You cannot see him.’ So I did not see him.” Do you recollect that? I cannot recall it to memory.
158. Did you feel that you had any reason for refusing? I would have no reason, because I am only too glad to uphold the Staff in any way.
159. *Mr. Neild.*] I think a question has been asked with reference to an application by Quartermaster-sergeant Troy to, I think, Major Bayly, for permission to see the General;—do you know anything of that? I cannot remember.
160. Suppose that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy wished to interview the General, he would first of all apply to you, as adjutant? Yes.
161. Would it be competent for you to refuse him, supposing you wished to do so? No; I should refer the matter to the A.A.G.
162. But would there not be an interim application to Colonel Bayly, as officer commanding the senior regiment? Was he then officer commanding?
163. You told the Committee that an application from Quartermaster-sergeant Troy for permission to see the General would be entitled to be passed on for the General’s instructions? Decidedly.
164. But are you not aware that Colonel Bayly, when occupying the position of Officer Commanding the Volunteer Regiments and Corps, refused commanding officers interviews with the General? I know nothing at all about it.
165. Are you aware that he did, on more than one occasion, refuse to allow the officer commanding the 7th Regiment an interview with the General? I do not know it.
166. The object in asking the question is this: If Colonel Bayly went so far as to refuse regimental commanders interviews with the General, it is quite possible that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy’s application never reached the General? I see what you mean.
167. And that is, as I understand, Quartermaster-sergeant Troy’s grievance—that he was denied an interview with his superior authority which he sought? I see.
168. From what you said just now with regard to the school of instruction, I understand that it would not be usual for a non-commissioned officer of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy’s rank to be employed through the school in holding the end of a drill-rope? Not all through the school; but they might be short-handed for a day.
169. But it would not be the case all through the school? That would not be usual, from what I have seen of the schools.
170. And if it has been given in evidence that the other end of the drill-rope was carried by an artillery recruit, would not that be calculated rather to degrade a non-commissioned officer? As I said before, it is impossible for me to express an opinion, because there is the commandant of the school—he does whatever he thinks is right; and he might have some object for the good of the whole.
171. Still you think it unusual? I have never seen that done at the school myself.
172. You are assistant instructor at the school? I am.
173. I think you said just now that you were not aware of any chronic state of friction between Colonel Bayly and Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? I was not aware of it.
174. Were you present at the time when Quartermaster-sergeant Troy made mention of a conspiracy? Yes.
175. Was that the first time you had an inkling of a state of friction existing between Colonel Bayly and Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? That was the first time it came out before everybody.
176. Then Quartermaster-sergeant Troy had not previously complained to you? I think he might have done; probably he did during office work; I think he did say something about something “dragging out its weary length.”
177. Which thing? The Court that Colonel Bayly was holding. It was not an officially-constituted Court; it was simply a meeting of officers presided over by Colonel Bayly, to inquire into certain matters that had been brought forward.
178. But that covered all the officers—Captain Legge, Major Knight, and someone else? Are you asking about the inquiry?
179. There was something previous then? Yes.

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180. At the Court of Inquiry, Colonel Bayly acted as a sort of Prosecutor-General? I do not know; I was only called in to give evidence.
181. *Mr. Neild.*] It has been given in evidence before this Committee that Colonel Bayly, as officer commanding the Volunteers, made investigations into the regimental books;—do you know anything about that? He never came down to see my books, not that I remember.
182. This question was asked of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy: "Do you state that Colonel Bayly, who was practically the Brigadier of the Volunteer Forces, came to the regimental office making inquiry as to regimental matters? Yes, and without referring to the commanding officer, who was Colonel Campbell, because we were linked with the Scottish Rifles there. It was never referred to Colonel Campbell at all. This is the crime I was supposed to have committed. Mr. Tower came to me this day, and he said, 'Colonel Bayly is coming down to-morrow.' 'Well, now, Mr. Tower,' I said, 'I am about ma i with the treatment I have received at Colonel Bayly's hands, and it will have to end to-morrow; I will have no more of it.' Colonel Bayly came down the next day; Major Murray, Captain Mullins, and Mr. Tower were in the office, and he commenced again. 'Now, Colonel Bayly,' I said, 'this is only a conspiracy, and it was you that kept it up. You have followed me now for the last four or five years, and you have persecuted my life out. When I wanted to see the General you stopped me; you gave me no chance of explaining myself or redeeming myself; so it will have to stop. I will see what Parliament will do in my case.' " Do you endorse that evidence;—does your memory serve you as to what took place? The latter part serves me; but I do not remember him coming down to inspect the books at all.
183. It is alleged that you informed Quartermaster-sergeant Troy, "Colonel Bayly is coming down to-morrow"? Yes; he was warned to be there, and to bring any witnesses to prove or disprove what had been said.
184. Was Colonel Campbell invited to attend? He was not there, I think.
185. He was an officer in the regiment? He was.
186. Is it customary in military circles for a brigadier to investigate regimental matters of that sort? In the presence of the colonel.
187. Not in the presence of the colonel? Oh, yes; it should be customary in the presence of the colonel. I mean, the custom of the service would be to let the colonel of the regiment know that such and such a thing was going to take place.
188. Do you know if Colonel Campbell was advised? I do not know.
189. You were adjutant of the regiment at the time? Yes.
190. *Chairman.*] With reference to Quartermaster Troy as an instructor, what is your opinion of him? During the time he was with me he was most zealous, and as an instructor he was good; he brought recruits on wonderfully. He had a very hard uphill game, as I may say, to play on his own. Part of the time he was working night and day, and it was a most difficult thing with men who did not know any single thing of drill to break them all in, a most trying thing to do.
191. You never had any reason to complain of him on that score—that is, in reference to his capacity and his ability to perform his duties? No.
192. *Mr. Dacey.*] I understand you were assistant instructor in this Military school? Yes.
193. Would you not consider it *infra dig.* to place an officer of the rank of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy in the position of holding a rope in a school where he was instructor? It is impossible for me to express an opinion, because I am not commandant of the school—I am instructor under the commandant; he rules the school, and orders what he likes. What was done might have been for the general good.
194. But there are certain rules that are sanctified by usage, which he is bound to observe? Yes.
195. For instance, if you were commandant of that school, do you think you would place an officer of Troy's rank in that position? If I thought it would be for the good of the people being instructed I would; but it is not for me to express an opinion with regard to a higher authority.
196. Do you know anything of the allegation that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was led to understand that he was to be there in the capacity of an officer giving instruction? As a Staff instructor?
197. Yes? It was an officers' school, and he went up there presumably as an instructor.
198. If he alleges that he went there, and was under the impression that he was going there in the full belief that he was to hold the position of instructor, do you believe that that would be true, that it was possible for him to go there under that impression? Oh, certainly; it is not usual for a Staff instructor to go to a school to be instructed; it is for him to instruct.
199. How long have you been connected with the Military Forces? About nine years.
200. During all that time, has Colonel Bayly been connected with the military also? Yes; he came into the service about eighty-five or eighty-six.
201. Is it not a fact that there has been a considerable amount of friction, from some cause or another, in connection with the discharge of Colonel Bayly's duties as an officer, one way or the other? Not that I know of.
202. You are not aware that Colonel Bayly has been the object of frequent complaint? I know nothing officially about that. We read things in the paper, and that sort of thing; but an adjutant's duty is simply with his regiment.
203. He has been intimately connected with you officially? Oh, yes.
204. But from your official knowledge, is it not a fact that there have been numerous complaints against Colonel Bayly's method of carrying out his duties? I have read in the paper something about it; but there have not been any official complaints.
205. Not within your official knowledge? No.
206. But this complaint came within your official knowledge, did it not, this case of Troy's? There was no complaint; there was a Court of Inquiry.
207. Perhaps you do not understand;—I am alluding to the particular case in which there were alleged grievances against Colonel Bayly's conduct as an officer? I do not know anything, in my official capacity, of his conduct as an officer being brought up.
208. You know that in this case his conduct as an officer was questioned by Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? Quartermaster-sergeant Troy made the allegation before Major Murray, Captain Mullins, and myself.
209. If you had official cognizance of his grievances it was made in your presence? In the orderly-room.
210. And you had no official knowledge of that? Yes; because the case was spoken of in presence of Colonel Bayly when I was there.
211. Did he not make any complaint officially to you before that? Not to my knowledge.

- A. Tower. 212. Are there any other complaints against Colonel Bayly's conduct as an officer known to you? Not known to me.
- 8 Nov., 1900. 213. None whatever? I have not heard of any in my official capacity.
214. Have you anything to do with any other regiment besides the 8th? Not at present.
215. You have no knowledge of any friction between Colonel Bayly and any of the officers of other regiments to which you have been attached? No, not officially.
216. Would you like to express an opinion with reference to the conduct of that officer during your official connection with him;—is he connected with the Military Forces now? He is special service officer in South Africa.
217. Quartermaster-sergeant Troy served under you for some time? For about two years, as far as I can remember.
218. And you say he is a good instructor? Yes; he brought on the recruits wonderfully.
219. Was there any charge made against him with regard to his using harsh language towards the recruits? There was.
220. It is considered a qualification in an officer to be able to utter an emphatic "damn" every now and then? Certainly not a qualification—rather the reverse.
221. It is generally considered allowable? I daresay, to say "damn" collectively, but not to say it individually.
222. You do not swear? I am afraid I am addicted to the use of that word at times.
223. Are there any officers of a regiment who do not swear? I would not say whether they do or not.
224. But it is a common practice with officers, when they get irritated by the awkwardness of their men, to use a bit of expressive language? It is not considered the correct thing to "damn" anybody.
225. You think it would be rather frivolous to bring a charge against an officer for a slip of the tongue like that? That depends. If I heard an officer use foul language, I should feel it to be my duty to pull him up; in his capacity as an officer he would be setting a bad example.
226. *Mr. Neild.* Were you not adjutant or Staff officer of the Railway Corps at one time? No.
227. Through what channel would correspondence with that corps go? They have only had Staff-sergeant Chidgey, I think; I am not quite sure.
228. Do you know where he is now? No.
229. *Chairman.* With reference to this matter of using the big big D, I suppose that an officer dealing with a number of raw recruits would be in somewhat the same position as the driver of a team of oxen—he would feel inclined very frequently to use strong language? An officer does not deal with raw recruits.
230. To take the case of an instructor, then? Yes; he might do so, certainly.
231. The use of a simple "damn" occasionally relieves a man's feelings, and lets off steam? I daresay it might; but it does not do the recruits any good, because they might get frightened and nervous.
232. Do you remember the incident that is recorded of General Hutton when he came here? I heard that he was pretty good at it.
233. Are you aware that he is credited with having said, after reviewing a number of men, that they were a "damn fine body of men; but they were damn badly officered"? I heard something about it.
234. The General's vocabulary in that direction was pretty extensive? They say he could open out a bit; he certainly never did it on any parade that I was on. Perhaps I did not deserve it.

WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. HAYNES,

MR. NOBBS.

MR. E. M. CLARK,

J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

James Campbell Thom sworn and examined:—

- J. C. Thom. 235. *Chairman.* What are you? Solicitor for Railways.
- 14 Nov., 1900. 236. You were connected, at one time, with the Railway Volunteer Corps? I was the major commanding that corps at one time.
237. When was the corps established? In 1896.
238. How long did it remain in existence? Two and a half years.
239. It was then disbanded? Yes.
240. What were the reasons for its disbandment? Failing attendance on the part of the men.
241. To what did you attribute the lack of interest? On the organization of the corps the men understood that it would be a departmental corps—a Railway Service Corps. After they had passed through the necessary recruiting, such as infantry drill, steps were not taken to give them the means of training as a departmental corps. I may say that I was only associated with the corps as an infantry officer. I had other officers under me. I held the position of major in the Second Regiment, and I was simply attached to the Railway Corps for the purpose of instructing the men in infantry drill.
242. Was Major Bayly associated with the corps? He was the officer commanding purely Volunteer Forces, of which this corps was one.
243. There has been a suggestion to the effect that some trouble was caused by Major Bayly in connection with this corps—have you any knowledge of it? It is quite incorrect. He was my superior officer during nearly the whole of the time the corps was in existence.
244. You do not know anything in connection with the matter that is under complaint before this Committee? Nothing whatever, beyond what I have seen in the papers.
245. The disbandment of the corps was directly due to the fact, as you have told us, that it was not made a departmental corps? Yes. To make it a specially Railway Corps it had to be trained, in a limited degree, in infantry movements. To have become a Railway Corps they would have had to have railway drill, and that was not provided. To that I attribute the falling off in the attendance and the lack of interest on the part of the men.

246. Would Major Bayly have had anything to do with determining as to whether the corps should be a departmental corps or not? Nothing whatever. He did his very best for it in the direction which I wished, and which the military authorities wished. It was simply a matter of expense. It would have become an expensive matter to carry out the railway operations of a military character. J. C. Thom.  
14 Nov., 1900.
247. There has been a rumour about to the effect that Major Bayly's actions brought about the disbandment of the corps? Yes.
248. And there is no justification for such a rumour? No; my men had that impression, but it is quite wrong.

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. E. M. CLARK, | MR. DACEY.  
J. C. L. FITZPATRICK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Major-General George Arthur French, C.M.G., R.A., sworn and examined:—

249. *Chairman.*] You are Major-General Commanding the Military Forces of New South Wales? Yes. Maj.-Gen.  
G. A. French.  
15 Nov., 1900.
250. You know that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was an officer associated with one part of the Military Force? Yes; I know something of the case; but I have not had an opportunity of looking over the papers and refreshing my memory, as they have been in the possession of this Committee.
251. Have you any personal recollection of Troy's case? I remember the case in a general way. [*Papers were handed to witness by the Chairman, and Major-General French having looked through them, continued:*] I remember the case now.
252. Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was connected with the 8th Regiment? Yes, the Irish Rifles.
253. He appears to have been disgraced? Reduced; but I do not think he was reduced out of his rank; he was reduced to the bottom of the list of Staff colour-sergeants.
254. Had you any personal knowledge of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy's capacity as an instructor? No; I had no personal knowledge of him.
255. In the event of reports being made against an officer holding such a position as was held by Quartermaster Troy, would correspondence pass between any officer and yourself? They would come to me if there was anything serious.
256. But would the complaint or report be made in writing—would it be an officer's duty to make a complaint in writing? Not necessarily; but if it were anything serious it would be pretty sure to be put in writing.
257. Apart from the matter which came before a Court of Inquiry, have you any recollection of any other report being made with respect to Quartermaster-sergeant Troy's conduct? I cannot remember at present whether there was any other report.
258. Are you aware whether there was any friction between Quartermaster-sergeant Troy and Colonel Bayly, who was, I think, in command of the Volunteer Forces? I cannot remember whether there was anything definite. I think that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy laboured under the idea that Colonel Bayly had a grudge against him in some way.
259. When the complaint was made against Quartermaster-sergeant Troy, what was the action taken in placing him at the bottom of the list of Staff colour-sergeants—was that intended as a punishment? That was the punishment that was awarded to him; but practically it was not carried into effect, because he resigned shortly afterwards.
260. In the event of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy making an application to the officer above him in the regiment to see you, would it be customary for that permission to be granted;—would it rest with his superior officer to grant it or not, as he thought fit? Yes; but if a man has a grievance he can apply to have it brought before a higher authority, even though his commanding officer may have refused. Of course a commanding officer is generally instructed not to let frivolous cases come forward, but to deal with them himself.
261. Would the discretion be absolutely left with the officer above Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? No; because he could appeal to a higher authority, if he thought he had been unfairly treated.
262. Then he would be afforded an opportunity of appealing to a higher authority, whether the officer above him was favourably inclined or not? Yes; if he insisted upon the case being brought forward.
263. Is there anything in the papers before you indicating the opinion held by Colonel Bayly with regard to Quartermaster-sergeant Troy's qualifications as an instructor? I do not notice anything of the kind in this correspondence.
264. Do you recollect having received a report from Colonel Bayly with regard to Quartermaster-sergeant Troy as an instructor—a report with a suggestion by Major Murray attached to it, to the effect that Troy should have an opportunity afforded him of undergoing a test for the purpose of displaying his ability as an instructor? I do not recollect that. But I notice in one of these letters an expression which would rather give the idea that Colonel Bayly had a good opinion of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy. This is what Colonel Bayly remarks: "It is not clear why Quartermaster-sergeant Troy, who should, in his Staff capacity, have been of value, was left behind."
265. When punishment is inflicted upon an officer, what is the course usually adopted for conveying the intelligence to him? To a non-commissioned officer it would be sent through his commanding officer. Perhaps in the case in question it would be sent through the adjutant.
266. Would it be the correct thing to convey it to him by word of mouth in the orderly-room, in the presence of other persons? There should not be any juniors present. The general rule of the Force is that a senior should not be rebuked in presence of his juniors. That is the correct practice. It is not allowable to reprove a non-commissioned officer in the presence of privates.
267. I understand that Major Murray's suggestion, to which I have just referred, is attached to the last school's report, which is amongst the papers before you? Yes; I notice a letter written by Major Murray, dated October 15.

Maj.-Gen. 268. Would you mind reading it? It is from Major Murray, and reads:—  
G. A. French.

Irish Rifles, Oct. 15, 1897.

15 Nov., 1900.

Sir,

From the O.C., Irish Rifles to the A.A. General.

I have the honor to enclose herewith memorandum of 14th October, containing report upon Q.M.S. Troy of this corps, and desire to respectfully inform you that my experience of the way in which Q.M.S. Troy performs his duties at drill in no way corresponds with that report. I have always found him very good at company and battalion drill, and especially proficient in the manual; his word of command has also always appeared to me to be particularly good. I would therefore respectfully request that Q.M.S. Troy be subjected to any tests that may be approved in squad, company, and battalion drill, and also in manual and firing, in order to give him an opportunity of justifying himself against so unfavourable a report, especially in view of the fact that at the inspection of the last school he was not called upon to drill them.

I have, &c.

J. H. P. MURRAY,

Captain Commanding Irish Rifles.

269. What was the tenor of that memorandum? This is the memorandum attached:—

Q.M.S. Troy having been unfavourably reported on at the recent special Staff course, Infantry School of Instruction, the G.O.C. desires that this N.C.O. may be so informed, and cautioned as to making himself proficient. Squad drill, very good; company drill, fair; battalion drill, fair; manual and firing, fair. General qualifications: Rambling and verbose style, and though thoroughly acquainted with detail of squad and company drill, seems in an effort of memory to lose sight of his squad. No. of courses previously attended, 2. Remarks: Word of command very fair, but does not notice or check mistakes readily, and in some cases overlooks errors entirely. Attitude in rifle exercises clumsy and careless.

270. In the case of a school of instruction being held, in which officers only take part, what would be the usual course, so far as duties are concerned, to be adopted by an officer in the position held by Quartermaster-sergeant Troy? Do you mean commissioned officers?

271. Yes? Quartermaster-sergeant Troy would not be in it if it were a class of commissioned officers only. It would be an outside class altogether, and would be worked under whatever senior officer was conducting the class.

272. Would it be regarded as the correct thing on the part of an instructor such as Quartermaster-sergeant Troy for him to be placed at one end of a drill-rope and a recruit at the other end, during the whole of the school of instruction? He would be part of a squad if he were doing that—one of a section. He would be in the squad, not instructing it.

273. But assuming that he was deputed to go to that school to take the part of instructor, would you regard it as part of his duties to hold one end of a drill-rope? No; in that case he would be outside the squad, instructing it.

274. Your impression is that he did not go in the capacity of an instructor? I do not know.

275. Assuming that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was told off as assistant instructor, do you think he would have any reason to take umbrage at having been put in such a position as the one it is said he occupied during the whole course of the school? He would have if he were sent there under the idea that he was to instruct the class, or assist to instruct it. But, of course, in these cases the whole of the officers and anybody else fall into the ranks and do privates' work, and take turn and turn about at it.

276. *Mr. Clark.*] I understood you to say that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy had been placed at the bottom of the list in his particular calling as quartermaster-sergeant;—do you know why he was so punished? I did it, acting on the report I received from the Court of Inquiry.

277. You had nothing beyond the simple report and certain recommendations of the Court of Inquiry? The Court took evidence on oath, and reported to me. I considered the report, and acted upon it. I see, on looking at the papers, the actual minute which I appended to the report. It is as follows:—“Quartermaster-sergeant T. Troy to be reduced to the bottom of the list of Staff colour-sergeants, third class. I merely refrain from exercising my power to discharge Quartermaster-sergeant Troy in consideration of his previous long service and good conduct.” That is the minute I wrote on the report from the Court.

278. And almost immediately after that report, or recommendation, was made, Quartermaster-sergeant Troy resigned his position in the corps? Yes.

279. *Chairman.*] You regarded the report as being of such a nature as to warrant you in taking the course you did? Yes. The evidence was all taken on oath.

280. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is it correctly reported that you stated at one time that it would be necessary to get rid of Colonel Bayly, in connection with the Volunteer Force? Of course I had some change made in regard to him, but I do not know that I made any statement exactly as you put it.

281. It is said that Colonel Bayly caused a considerable amount of friction in the Service? Yes.

282. And you consider that sometimes he was blamable for the friction that existed between himself and other people in the Service? Yes; I had to bring facts of that sort under the notice of the Minister.

283. Is there any right allowed to an officer to see you if he desires to do so? Yes.

284. He has a right? Yes. Any commanding officer who thinks a man has good reason for seeing me brings him forward at once, but if it is only a trivial matter he may object to do so. Even then a man has a right to see a higher authority. A matter may even be taken beyond me, and go to the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief.

285. Are you aware that there is a practice existing of refusing to allow non-commissioned officers to see you with regard to their grievances? I cannot say that I am aware that the practice exists. But the general instructions are that commanding officers shall inquire into any case, and not bring it forward unless, in their opinion, it is of sufficient importance.

286. Do you think it right that an officer commanding a regiment should be threatened with arrest for daring to speak about seeing you? That would be a very extreme case, I should think. I am seeing commanding officers every day of the week.

287. There was an officer commanding the Scottish Rifles—owing to some friction between him and his superior officer he was not allowed to see you? I suppose there was no one between him and me except Colonel Bayly.

288. Would Colonel Bayly have the power to prevent that officer from seeing you? If he exercised such power, it must have been in an extreme case.

289. You have read the papers in connection with the inquiry held some time ago in regard to Quartermaster-sergeant Troy;—did you notice that Colonel Bayly swore that Troy was an excellent instructor? It is a long time since I read the papers.



290. If Colonel Bayly swore at that inquiry that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was an excellent instructor, would evidence of that description coincide with the report that Colonel Bayly sent in to you, behind a non-commissioned officer's back? No, it would not. Maj.-Gen.  
G. A. French.  
15 Nov., 1900.
291. With regard to Major Murray's letter, in which he invites you to put Quartermaster-sergeant Troy to the test, was that letter ever answered? I do not see any record in the papers before me of its having been answered. The letter is dated October, 1897.
292. Was Quartermaster-sergeant Troy examined, as suggested by his commanding officer? I do not remember.
293. I suppose in a case like that, where there is a palpable contradiction between the letter of Troy's commanding officer and the report of Colonel Bayly, it would be a fair thing to accept the suggestion that Troy should be tested as to his qualifications? I rather think he was told to join a school of instruction; I would not be certain.
294. If he was told to join a school of instruction there would be something wrong in Colonel Bayly saying that the man was an excellent instructor? The two reports would not be at all in agreement.
295. Does it not strike you as curious, the difference in the report sent in by Colonel Bayly as to Quartermaster Troy's qualifications as an instructor and his sworn testimony before the Court of Inquiry that Troy was an excellent instructor? I cannot find that at all in the evidence.
296. *Chairman.*] Was he recalled at all as a witness? Oh, I notice here, on page 15 of the report of the Court of Inquiry, that Colonel Bayly says, "I regard Quartermaster-sergeant Troy as an excellent instructor of recruits." That is a qualified statement. You want a great deal of detail; it is a gift to be a good instructor of recruits.
297. *Mr. Dacey.*] Was there not some allegation made that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was an unsuitable man to deal with recruits;—that he used harsh language towards them? That was said by several officers of the Irish Rifles.
298. Was that stated by Colonel Bayly? No; he merely referred to him as an instructor.
299. You would not expect a man to impart his knowledge as an excellent instructor if he did not do it in a judicious way;—I understand that one of the charges made against Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was that he was particularly unsuitable for the office of instructor? I do not think that referred to the drill; it referred more to certain language that he used.
300. You have no personal knowledge of Quartermaster-sergeant Troy's ability as an instructor? No.
301. He was brought down from the country to take charge of the Irish Rifles, and do all the heavy work in connection with the organization of the regiment? I think he was one of the earlier instructors of the corps; I am not certain.
302. It is generally regarded as a compliment to a man to be called to that position? Yes; we usually look out for pretty good men for a new corps.
303. Has Major Murray ever reported against Quartermaster-sergeant Troy as an instructor? I cannot remember; his letter, which is amongst the documents before me, is favourable to him.
304. You would not be surprised to know that Adjutant Tower gave him an excellent character as a soldier? I have no intimate knowledge of that.
305. In the case of an officer wishing to see you with regard to any particular matter, what has he got to do? He would go to his commanding officer and state his request, and give his reasons, and if the commanding officer thought it the right thing to do he would bring the matter forward.
306. Did you notice Colonel Bayly's excuse for not allowing non-commissioned officer Troy to see you—that it was in the interest of Troy himself that he refused to allow him to see you? It might be so; if he thought the man was likely to put himself more deeply in; apparently, Troy had not sufficient guard over his tongue.
307. You think Colonel Bayly is a man who would take a very decided view of a matter? Yes; he is pretty strict in most ways.
308. If he were displeased with a man he would not be very anxious to let him go before you? He might not be.
309. With regard to this school of instruction, Colonel Bayly was the chief instructor? Then he was.
310. What was the school for—for drilling officers? Yes; for drilling officers and non-commissioned officers.
311. If Quartermaster-sergeant Troy were told to go there, under the impression that he was to be assistant instructor, and he was afterwards put at the end of a drill-rope with a man of a lower rank at the other end of it, would he not be entitled to regard such a position as *infra dig.*? If he was told to go and instruct a class. But as I have said, it is a common thing for them to take turn and turn about.
312. Do you not think that a man placed in the position that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy was placed in would be entitled to consider it an undesirable way of giving him a slap in the face? Yes; if he was led to understand that he was going as instructor. But we send all the instructors through, one after the other. Men from the country want freshening up occasionally. The mistake would be in giving him the idea that he was going to instruct the class.
313. The whole affair amounts to this, that Quartermaster-sergeant Troy firmly believes that this indignity was put upon him in order to hurt him? I think that is an exaggerated view of the case.
314. I suppose you think it desirable that a soldier should be careful of his dignity and honor? Yes.
315. And that would be likely to rouse a man if he had any spirit in him? Yes.
316. You do not remember making the statement that it would be necessary to get rid of Colonel Bayly in the interest of the Volunteer Force? I officially reported that it was desirable to change his position.



1900.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC WORKS.

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SEVENTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

TOGETHER WITH A

RETURN GIVING A RECORD OF THE COMMITTEE'S  
INQUIRIES

AND

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

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

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## MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

- WILLIAM THOMAS DICK, Esquire, Vice-Chairman.
- \* JOHN PERRY, Esquire.
- JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON, Esquire.
- ROBERT HENRY LEVIEN, Esquire.
- JOHN MCFARLANE, Esquire.

[\* On 18th September, 1899, Mr. JOHN PERRY, having accepted the office of Minister of Public Instruction and Minister for Labour and Industry, retired from the position of Chairman and a Member of the Committee. The Honorable WILLIAM JOSEPH TRICKETT, Vice-Chairman, was elected Chairman in the place of Mr. PERRY, and Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS DICK was chosen as Vice-Chairman. The vacancy on the Committee, caused by the retirement of Mr. PERRY, was, on 22nd December, 1899, filled, by the election by the Legislative Assembly of Mr. JOHN MCFARLANE.]





# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## SEVENTEENTH GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP,  
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael  
and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, appointed during the first session of the present Parliament, under the Public Works Act of 1888, 51 Vic. No. 37, the Public Works Act Amendment Act of 1889, 52 Vic. No. 26, the Public Works (Committees' Remuneration) Act of 1889, 53 Vic. No. 11, and the Public Works Acts Further Amendment Act of 1897, 61 Vic. No. 6, have the honor to submit the following General Report, containing a statement of proceedings from the date of the last Report, 14th July, 1899 :—

Since the date of the last General Report, the Committee have had under consideration four proposed works not then finally dealt with, and thirteen others subsequently referred to them by the Legislative Assembly.

The four works, the inquiries concerning which were incomplete in July, 1899, are :—

Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia	...	...	...	£497,000
Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie	...	...	...	530,000
Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong	...	...	...	142,293
Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick	...	...	...	118,000
Total	...	...	...	£1,287,293

The thirteen works subsequently referred to the Committee are :—

Railway from Gundagai to Tumut	...	...	...	£148,310
Railway from Culcairn to Germanton	...	...	...	53,957
Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme	...	...	...	46,500
Glebe Island Improvements	...	...	...	273,600
Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street	...	...	...	421,000
Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri...	...	...	...	503,559
Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek	...	...	...	511,149
Railway from Bogan Gate to Bulbodney	...	...	...	229,370
Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong	...	...	...	142,292
Extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney	...	...	...	1,527,000
Railway from Grafton to Casino	...	...	...	501,375
Railway from Bowral to Robertson	...	...	...	94,578
Wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay	...	...	...	23,000
Total	...	...	...	£4,475,690

Of

Of the total number of works before the Committee since the date of the last General Report, the inquiries respecting nine have been completed, and those concerning four others are in progress. The nine completed inquiries relate to the following works :—

Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.  
 Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.  
 Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.  
 Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.  
 Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.  
 Glebe Island Improvements.  
 Wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay.  
 Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street.  
 Extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

The Committee's reports regarding the first four were laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly last session, and those relating to the remaining five will shortly be submitted.

In the case of the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, the Committee added an important suggestion to their approval of the line. They were of opinion that the railway would be a means of much needed relief to the settlers in the north-western part of the Colony, and an aid to the greater development of the country ; but they could not overlook the fact that the direct revenue from it would fall far short of the amount required to pay interest and working expenses. By clause 12 of the Public Works Act, they are enjoined to have regard to the amount of revenue which a proposed work may reasonably be expected to produce, and to the present and prospective value of such work ; and bearing this in mind, and looking at "the present and prospective value" of the work, they added to their recommendation favouring the construction of the Railway, the suggestion that the Railway revenue should be subsidised to some substantial and suitable extent from the land revenue derived from the district benefited.

The proposal for the construction of Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, the Committee negatived. The proposed works, it was admitted, would probably secure permanent navigation on the Darling River between the places named, though the advantages from navigable water for this distance were likely to be discounted by the absence of locks and weirs below Menindie, but no benefit would accrue from the improved river to the trade of New South Wales in connection with its railways. Irrigation on a large scale from the river was considered to be impracticable, and, therefore, the proposed works could not be justified on that ground. Another reason against the proposal was that any large expenditure upon the River Darling, such as that involved in the carrying out of these works, was a matter which might be fairly left for the consideration of the Federal Parliament.

With regard to the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, the Committee reported that it was expedient it should be constructed. They very carefully investigated the proposal, attention being given not only to the route proposed, but also to that from Temora to Wyalong ; and they came to the conclusion that, regarding the connection with Wyalong as one not in the interests of that place alone, but as intended eventually, by a further extension, to serve the country west of Grenfell as far as the Lachlan, the line should be constructed. The true national policy in extending railways westward towards the Lachlan River was, in their opinion, to construct them in the manner represented by the Grenfell-Wyalong proposal, and by an extension, suggested by a previous Committee, from Temora to Gunbar.

In dealing with the Committee's Report on this proposed Railway, the Legislative Assembly decided to refer the proposal back to the Committee for further consideration and report, on the ground that the matter had not received sufficient consideration. This reason for sending back the proposal the Committee did not consider to be justified, as their inquiry had covered every point connected with the subject necessary to be investigated. They, therefore, through their Chairman, in reply to the letter of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing them of the passing of the resolutions referring the work back to them, addressed to the Honorable the

the Speaker, a letter stating that, while recognizing the authority of the Assembly to refer the matter back, and agreeing to reconsider the matter, the Committee respectfully took exception to the reason assigned for such reference, and drew attention to their Report and the Evidence and Plans attached thereto, which afforded ample proof that the proposed Railway received very full consideration in all its bearings. The Committee have decided that the whole of the evidence given in the inquiry of 1899 shall be regarded as evidence in the further inquiry, and they have appointed a Sectional Committee to further inspect the route of the proposed line.

The proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, the Committee recommended should be carried out, as the institution was required, and would lead to a very beneficial change in the present method of dealing with two large classes of prisoners, and to a considerable saving in the expenditure connected with prison administration. Objection raised by a few witnesses to the site of the building, which is within the municipality of Randwick, the Committee thought might be met by giving to the Penitentiary and Prison, when erected, some name other than that of Randwick.

The recommendations of the Committee in the inquiries that have been completed, and the reports relating to which will shortly be laid before the Legislative Assembly, are as follows :—

Respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the weight of the evidence points to a serious loss, and they are of opinion that, before its construction is decided upon, some satisfactory arrangement should be made by which the district shall contribute to the Railway Commissioners a sum sufficient to make good the loss which must result from the construction and working of the railway. Only on that condition do they approve of the proposed work being carried out.

The proposed Glebe Island Improvements were submitted by the Department of Public Works in two parts—(1) the complete scheme, estimated to cost £273,600; and (2) a partial scheme, to cost £178,000. After carefully considering the matter in all its bearings, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that it is inexpedient to construct either the complete or the partial scheme of wharfage, the proposal being premature; but they are of opinion that a portion of the works, estimated to cost £38,000, comprising excavation and filling, which would level the foreshore of the island, north of the Glebe Island bridge or causeway, to an extent suitable for temporary wharfage purposes—such, for instance, as those in connection with the timber trade—may be carried out with advantage. The cutting down of the island and the reclamation of the foreshores may, in their opinion, be made remunerative, while those improvements will, at any time, fit in with either the partial or the complete wharfage scheme, and they accordingly recommend that part of the proposal submitted to them.

Since the closing of the evidence in this inquiry, and the Committee's decision, circumstances have occurred which have led to the resumption by the Government of the Darling Harbour wharfs. Should it become necessary to close a part or the whole of the Darling Harbour frontages against trade while reconstruction works are in progress, then Glebe Island might be utilised temporarily for wharfage purposes during the somewhat lengthened period that must elapse whilst alterations are being carried out. The broadside wharfage at Darling Island could be utilised for coasting and intercolonial passenger steamers, access thereto for passengers being made by an extension of the tramway.

In the inquiry relating to the proposed Wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay, the proposal being to lengthen by 100 feet the present wharf at the south-west corner of the bay, known as the Admiralty wharf, and construct a new wharf 500 feet long adjoining the Admiralty wharf, but placed 60 feet further from the shore line, and extending northwards to Robinson's ladies' baths, the Committee considered it expedient that the additional wharfage should be constructed. They also recommended that the new wharf be extended a further distance of 100 feet, beyond Robinson's ladies' baths.

The two proposals relating to City Railway Extension the Committee have dealt with by resolving that it is not expedient that the extension of the Railway system from the present terminus at Redfern into the city, including the erection  
of

of a large central station in the north-western division of Hyde Park, fronting St. James' Road, or the deviation suggested in the Legislative Assembly reference of 7th December, 1899, be carried out, and by approving of the proposed Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street. They consider that the accommodation for passenger traffic at the present Redfern terminus is wholly insufficient; that it would be better in every respect to construct an entirely new station than to attempt a reconstruction of the present one; and that the best plan would be to extend the railway to the north side of Devonshire-street, and there construct a commodious station and administrative offices.

Four works are now being inquired into, and four others remain to be dealt with. The four under consideration are :—

- Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.
- Railway from Grafton to Casino.
- Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.
- Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

In the cases of the first two, some of the official evidence has been taken in Sydney, and a Sectional Committee has visited the districts concerned in the construction of the proposed works. With regard to the two others, part of the necessary witnesses have been examined in Sydney, and the Committee have recently investigated both matters in the country. The inquiries relating to all four will shortly be completed.

The works remaining to be dealt with are :—

- Railway from Culcairn to Germanton.
- Railway from Bogan Gate to Bulbodney.
- Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.
- Railway from Bowral to Robertson.

Appended  
return and  
minutes.

Appended to this Report is a return containing a record of the inquiries by the several Committees appointed under the Public Works Act and the Amending Acts, and also a copy of the present Committee's Minutes of Proceedings.

W. J. TRICKETT,  
Chairman.

Office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works,  
Sydney, 8th June, 1900.

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# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## RECORD OF INQUIRIES.

List of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the several Committees, with the results of their inquiries, from 27 August, 1888, the date of the first sitting of the first Committee appointed under the Act, to 8 June, 1900.

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1888. 4 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Improvements to the Circular Quay.	£ 120,000	£ 125,000	£ 5,000	£	The Committee recommended an alteration in the plan of these improvements, by which the total estimated cost would be increased to £125,000.
26 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Storage reservoir at Potts' Hill, and second line of pipes to Crown-street.	120,000 165,000	} 285,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
13 Sept. to 22 Oct.	New Central Police Court	48,000		.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
4 Oct. to 22 Oct.	Drainage works, Manly...	34,114	22,000	.....	12,114	The Committee recommended the adoption of a modified plan of these drainage works, by which the total estimated cost would not exceed £22,000.
10 Oct. to 22 Oct.	Drainage works, North Shore.	77,062	107,000	29,938	.....	The Committee recommended the adoption of the complete scheme proposed in relation to this work, and the estimated cost of which, as shown by the evidence, is £107,000.
31 Aug. to 22 Oct.	Harbour improvements at Newcastle.	112,000	112,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
19 Sept. to 22 Oct.	Wharfage accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000	The Committee were of opinion that the proposed expenditure was not justified either by the requirements in connection with the wharfage accommodation of the port, or by the nature of the proposal if regarded as a scheme for the improvement of a very valuable Government property.
16 Nov. to 1889. 11 Jan.	Bridge at the Spit, Middle Harbour.	62,000	.....	.....	62,000	The Committee decided that the proposed expenditure was not justified by the evidence, and that a steam-punt would meet the requirements of the district in the vicinity of the proposed work for some years to come.
1888. 7 Dec. to 1889. 27 Aug.	Drainage works for the Western Suburbs.	830,304	830,304	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
26 June to 30 Sept.	Improvements to the entrance of the Richmond River.	326,000	326,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that the proposed works be carried out in a certain order, so that the results from the works first constructed might be ascertained before others were proceeded with.
9 Oct. to 11 Dec.	Railway to connect North Shore Railway with Port Jackson, at Milson's Point.*	262,000	.....	.....	262,000	The Committee considered, for various reasons stated in their report on the subject, that the work as proposed should not be carried out.
29 Aug. to 12 Dec.	Railway from Culcairn to Corowa.	197,300 (or £4,184 per mile.)	164,500 (or £3,500 per mile.)	.....	32,800	The Committee were of opinion that this line should be constructed at a cost not exceeding £3,500 per mile.
22 Aug. to 19 Dec.	Railway from Goulburn to Crookwell.	198,300 (or £5,984 per mile.)	148,500 (or £4,500 per mile.)	.....	49,800	The Committee considered that the cost of this railway should not exceed £4,500 per mile, and that a saving should also be effected by utilizing a certain portion of the present main line instead of taking the proposed railway through a part of the city of Goulburn.
1890. 22 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1889.	Dredge and plant for Sydney Harbour.	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	The evidence showed that this class of dredge was not required.
25 Sept. to 1890. 18 Feb.	Railway from Nyngan to Cobar.	207,360	207,360	.....	.....	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as part of a line which should be extended to Wilcannia and Broken Hill.
14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Offices for the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 Jan. to 6 Feb.	Reticulation of the Western Suburbs Drainage Scheme.	713,592	713,592	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 Jan. to 11 Feb.	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Southern Suburbs—Hurstville and Rockdale.	66,000	.....	.....	66,000	This expenditure was rendered unnecessary by reason of a temporary water-supply scheme being sufficient to meet requirements for some years.
19 Nov. to 2 April.	Railway from Marrickville to the Burwood Road.	90,250	90,250	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
	Carried forward.....£	3,751,282	3,229,506	34,938	556,714	

LIST of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the Committee, &c.—*continued*.

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ...£	£ 3,751,282	£ 3,229,506	£ 34,938	£ 556,714	
1890. 23 Oct. to 24 April.	Improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River.	580,900	211,900	.....	369,000	In this case the Committee recommended the construction of only a portion of the works proposed, as they were of opinion that when this portion had been constructed it might be found that the remainder would not be required.
31 Oct. to 15 April.	Breakwater at Byron Bay.	241,723	241,723	.....	.....	The original estimate for this work was £162,000; the increase was due to a difficulty in obtaining stone.
4 Dec. to 24 April.	Railway from Kiama to Nowra.	381,390	381,390	.....	.....	In this case there was an original estimate of £441,663. The reduction was due to an amended estimate made by the Acting Engineer-in-Chief for Railways since the railway was referred to the Committee.
12 Nov. to 24 April.	Railway from Grafton to the Tweed.*	1,728,100	800,000	.....	928,100	The Committee recommended that this railway should be constructed from Lismore to Murwillumbah, instead of from Grafton to Murwillumbah, the Committee's recommendation involving a length of about 60½ miles as compared with 140 miles 76 chains, the length of the line as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly.
15 Jan. to 24 April.	Railway from Cootamundra to Temora.	138,000 (or £3,656 per mile.)	125,400 (or £3,300 per mile.)	.....	12,600	The Committee considered that the cost of constructing this railway should not exceed £3,300 per mile.
23 Jan. to 24 April.	Railway from Moss Vale to Robertson.	84,900	.....	.....	84,900	The Committee negatived this proposal because they considered another route, described in their report, was preferable.
23 Jan. to 25 Mar.	Railway from Mudgee to Gulgong.	109,330	.....	.....	109,330	The Committee decided against this work, on the ground that any extension of the Mudgee Railway should form part of a more comprehensive proposal, the consideration of which should be deferred until after the suggestion for the connection of the Northern and Western systems, by a line between Dubbo and Werris Creek, has been dealt with.
12 Feb. to 24 April.	Bridge over Tarban Creek, Parramatta River.	26,000	.....	.....	26,000	The Committee considered this bridge to be unnecessary.
20 Feb. to 15 April.	Bridge over the Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains.	20,000	.....	.....	20,000	The Committee considered that a less expensive bridge would be sufficient to meet requirements.
25 Feb. to 24 April.	Bridge to connect Bullock Island with the mainland at Newcastle.	33,000	.....	.....	33,000	The Committee considered that this proposed expenditure was premature, pending certain reclamation works.
12 Feb. to 21 May.	Iron Bridge at Cowra ...	26,537	26,537	.....	.....	The original proposal represented an expenditure of £69,971, which amount was afterwards reduced to £26,537, as the result of a revision of the system of bridge-building in the Colony.
22 Jan. to 21 May.	Railway from Molong to Parkes and Forbes.	433,000	433,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
28 May to 8 July.	Hospital for the Insane upon the Kenmore Estate, near Goulburn.*	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	This proposed work, after being partly considered, was withdrawn from the Committee by resolution of the Assembly.
28 May to 21 Aug.	Railway to connect the North Shore Railway with the deep waters of Port Jackson, at Milson's Point.* (Second Reference.)	231,156	231,156	.....	.....	This proposal was before the Committee on a previous occasion (estimated cost, £262,000), when it was negatived; but having been referred to the Committee for further consideration, and circumstances appearing in the second inquiry which justified the construction of the railway, the Committee approved of the proposed work.
10 Dec. to 13 May, 1891.	Hospital Buildings, Macquarie-street.	140,000	56,000	.....	84,000	In this case, two sets of plans for the buildings were submitted to the Committee, one representing a design that was estimated to cost £140,000, and the other a design to cost £56,000, and the Committee approved of the latter.
1891. 11 Feb. to 25 Mar.	College for the Training of Teachers of Public Schools.	37,500	37,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
1 Feb. to 21 April.	Extension of the Kiama to Nowra Railway into the town of Nowra.	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
24 Feb. to 14 May.	Railway from Cobar to Cockburn.	1,168,000	1,018,000	.....	150,000	The Committee recommended the construction of this railway as far as Broken Hill only, which would reduce the proposed expenditure by £150,000.
22 Jan., 1890, to 19 May, 1891.	Cable Tramway from King-st., via William-street, to Ocean-street.	80,000	80,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
25 Nov., 1890, to 3 June, 1891.	Cable Tramway through George, Pitt, and Harris Streets, Sydney.	120,000	.....	.....	120,000	The Committee considered that it was not expedient at present, for reasons stated in their report, that this tramway should be constructed.
	Carried forward ..... £	9,525,818	6,947,112	34,938	2,613,644	



List of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1892. 5 May to 2 June.	Brought forward .. £ Improvements at Darling Island.	£ 9,525,818 142,000	£ 6,347,112 .....	£ 34,938 .....	£ 2,613,644 142,000	The Committee considered that the proposed works might be postponed for the present without inconvenience, and that a more suitable design might be submitted.
7 June to 12 July.	Stormwater sewers discharging into Johnstone's Bay.	51,352	51,352	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
15 June to 4 Aug.	Reservoir at Centennial Park for Sydney Water Supply.	83,000	83,000	.....	.....	Recommended with an alteration of site.
14 July to 24 Aug.	Water Supply for Wollongong and the surrounding districts.	66,000	30,000	.....	36,000	The Committee found that the Water Supply proposed for the surrounding districts was not needed, and that the estimate of cost for supplying Wollongong might be reduced to £30,000.
28 July to 24 Aug.	Second pipe-line from Warka to Buttai, for Hunter River District Water Supply.	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
26 July to 9 Aug.	Sewerage works at Cottage Creek.	25,000	13,000	.....	12,000	The amount of £25,000 provided for a covered sewer; but the Committee found that a cover was not necessary at present, and that by constructing an open sewer the cost could be reduced by £12,000.
21 April, 1891, to 27 May, 1892.	Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.*	427,400	.....	.....	427,400	The evidence in this case showed that the estimated cost of constructing the railway was excessive, and indicated the probability of a serious annual loss in the working of the line. In addition to this, the Committee were not as fully informed as desirable with regard to connecting Inverell not only with the Great Northern Railway but with the coast, a matter of considerable importance in the inquiry.
31 May to 18 Aug.	Railway from Jerilderie to Deniliquin.	148,000	.....	.....	148,000	The Committee were of opinion that the consideration of this proposed work should be postponed until it should be determined by Parliament as a matter of public policy to purchase the Deniliquin to Moama Railway.
12 July to 24 Aug.	Lunatic Asylum at Kenmore, near Goulburn.* (Second Reference.)	150,000	150,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
14 June to 28 Sept.	Railway from Grafton to Lismore.*	662,000 (or £8,000 per mile.)	108,000 (or £6,000 per mile.)	.....	554,000	The Committee decided that, for the present, only the Lismore to Casino section of the proposed railway should be constructed, that the cost should not exceed £6,000 per mile, and that the betterment principle be applied to the land to be served by the proposed line.
10 July to 26 Oct.	Railway from Eden to Bega.	564,000 (or £15,350 per mile.)	.....	.....	564,000	The Committee considered that the present resources of the district did not warrant the construction of such an expensive line, but they were of opinion that a cheaply constructed railway might be favorably considered.
22 June to 4 Oct.	Sewerage Works for Parramatta.*	75,926	.....	.....	75,926	The Committee were of opinion that the sewage farm included in the scheme was too small for the purpose, and that the sewage should be dealt with by precipitation and filtration or other effective modern process at a proposed pumping station at Clay Cliff Creek.
12 Oct. to 21 Dec.	Water Supply for Tamworth.	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed, with a provision as to the quantity of water obtainable, and the resumption of land surrounding the well in the drift forming the source of supply.
14 Sept. to 16 Nov.	Water Supply for Lithgow	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
15 Sept. to 16 Nov.	Water Supply for Armidale.	43,500	43,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
17 Nov. to 10 Jan. 1893.	Railway from Glen Innes to Inverell.* (Second Reference.)	421,400 (or £7,975 per mile.)	369,862 (or £7,000 per mile.)	.....	51,538	The Committee considered it expedient this railway should be constructed, provided that the cost did not exceed £7,000 per mile, that special local rates were charged until the railway paid working expenses and interest on cost of construction, and that the betterment principle was applied to the land served by the railway.
14 Feb. to 8 Mar.	Waterworks for the town of Junee.	45,000	45,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that these works should be carried out, conditionally upon the Railway Commissioners undertaking to enter into an agreement for a period of not less than ten years to pay a minimum of £1,900 per annum for water supplied for railway purposes at Junee and Bethunga.
14 Nov., 1893, to 11 Jan., 1894.	Railway from Narrabri to Moree.	153,000	153,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed, with the condition that the work be not undertaken until a Betterment Act is passed.
	Carried forward .....	£12,670,896	8,081,326	34,938	4,624,508	

LIST of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1894. Feb. to 22 Mar.	Brought forward ... Sewerage Works for Parramatta.* (Second reference.)	£ 12,670,896 75,926	£ 8,081,326 .....	£ 34,938 .....	£ 4,624,508 75,926	The Committee decided that it was not expedient the proposed works should be carried out, for the reasons that the scheme had not been adequately considered, and that, according to the evidence, Parramatta was neither willing nor able to pay the rate necessary to provide the interest on the expenditure, and did not want the proposed works.
6 Mar. to 16 April.	Deviation to avoid the Lithgow Zigzag.	181,072	.....	.....	181,072	The Committee were of opinion that as the professional evidence, as well as much of the evidence generally, indicated that the proposed deviation was not a matter of urgency it was not expedient the work should be carried out.
9 April, to 22 May.	Railway from Temora to Wyalong.*	104,430	.....	.....	104,430	The Committee were of opinion that the decision upon the proposal should be deferred for six months.
11 April, to 20 June.	Removal of Pyrmont and Glebe Island Bridges.*	296,500	.....	.....	296,500	The Committee recommended that when renewal becomes necessary the existing bridges at Darling Harbour and Glebe Island should be replaced by timber structures of a kind specified in their report, which report, however, in consequence of the sudden dissolution of Parliament was not presented to the Legislative Assembly.
3 Oct. to 14 Nov.	Removal of Pyrmont and Glebe Island Bridges.* (Second reference.)	296,500	82,500	.....	214,000	The Committee recommended that the Pyrmont Bridge be replaced by a timber bridge with steel span, to cost £82,500, and decided that the Glebe Island Bridge did not at present require renewal.
19 Dec. to 27 Feb., 1895.	Railway from Jerilderie to Berrigan.	43,543	43,543	.....	.....	The construction of this railway was recommended, with the condition that the estimated cost, £2,000 per mile, should include goods and grain sheds, engineering charges, and all contingencies.
7 Mar. to 10 May.	Railway from Parkes to Condobolin.	127,000	127,000	.....	.....	In this inquiry the Committee, while considering it expedient the railway should be constructed, resolved that the cost should not exceed £2,100 per mile, including the cost of land resumptions.
17 May to 28 June.	Railway from Temora to Wyalong.* (Second reference.)	92,000	.....	.....	92,000	The Committee, in deciding against this proposed work, were of opinion that at the present time there is no justification for its construction, and the prospects of Wyalong's future are not such as to lead them to conclude that the line should be built in anticipation of what may be the condition of the gold-field and the district some years hence.
20 Mar. to 7 May.	Harbour Improvements at Newcastle.	141,000	141,000	.....	.....	In this inquiry the Committee recommended a modification of the works proposed by the Department and an additional work, the cost of the works as recommended by the Committee being about the same as that of the works proposed by the Department.
26 June, to July.	Tramway from Woolwich to the Field of Mars Common.	19,300	.....	.....	19,300	This proposed work was referred to the Fifth Committee who, at the termination of their existence, had inquired partly into it. A motion in the Legislative Assembly to refer the proposal to the Sixth Committee was, however, negatived on 11 December, 1895.
12 Dec. to 14 Dec.	Deviation at Locksley, Great Western Railway.	47,500	47,500	.....	.....	The Committee considered this work to be an urgent and necessary one, and recommended that it be carried out without delay.
17 Dec. to 24 Jan. 1896.	Water Supply for the Town of Tamworth.	32,824	32,824	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that this work be carried out, with the proviso that the capacity of the storage reservoir be increased from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons.
18 Mar. to 8 May.	Electric Tramway from Circular Quay, Sydney, to the Redfern Railway Station; and also along Harris-st. to the inter- section of John-street.	130,500	130,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
1 Jan. to 10 Mar.	Erection of Buildings at Rookwood for Infirm and Destitute Persons.	118,285	62,900	.....	55,385	The Committee decided that it was not expedient the proposed works should be carried out, deeming it inadvisable, for reasons stated in their Report, to concentrate the infirm and destitute at Rookwood. The Government estimate for the proposed buildings was £108,350 without, and £118,285 with, provision for sewage. The Committee recommended that the inmates of the Parramatta Asylums be removed, the healthy patients being housed at Rookwood and Liverpool, provision for the chronic and acute sick to be made on Crown lands near Campbelltown.
	Carried forward.....	£ 14,377,276	8,749,093	34,938	5,663,121	

List of Proposed Public Works inquired into by the Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1896.	Brought forward.....	£ 14,377,276	£ 8,749,093	£ 34,938	£ 5,663,121	
9 Jan. to 17 July.	Additions to the Treasury Buildings.	21,500	21,500	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
20 Feb. to 1 Oct.	Railway from Tamworth to Manilla.	72,150	71,875	.....	275	The Committee's recommendation provided for an amended route, the cost of the railway not to exceed £2,500 per mile.
21 April, to 20 May.	Railway from Nevertire to Warren.	32,730	32,730	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
12 May, to 31 July.	Construction of Locks and Weirs on the River Darling.	121,100	.....	.....	121,100	The Committee negatived this proposed work.
5 June, to 19 Aug.	Railway from Berrigan to Finley.	27,250	27,250	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that this proposed railway should be constructed, the cost not to exceed £2,000 per mile.
16 June to 24 July.	Improvement of Cook's River.	36,400	15,000	.....	21,400	As recommended by the Committee the construction of the proposed works would involve an expenditure of £15,000—a reduction on the Departmental estimate of £21,400—which, in the opinion of the Committee, would meet the requirements of the case.
1 Sept. 1896. to April, 1897.	Railway from Morce to Inverell.	279,500	279,500	.....	.....	The Committee resolved that it was expedient this railway should be constructed as proposed.
28 Oct. 1896, to 10 Feb., 1897.	Construction of a Deep-water Harbour at Port Kembla.	440,000	200,000	.....	240,000	The Departmental estimate of cost provided for the construction of two breakwaters, known respectively as the northern and eastern, and the necessary equipment of the port for coal-shipping and general commercial purposes. The Committee were of opinion, however, that the proposed harbour would be rendered sufficiently secure to meet present requirements if the eastern breakwater only were carried out, and the estimated cost reduced by £240,000.
1896. 5 Aug. to 10 Dec.	Railway from Condobolin to Broken Hill.	955,063	.....	.....	955,063	The Committee, while having regard to the various aspects of this proposed work, and considering also that the annual loss on the working of the railway would amount to £60,000, were of opinion that it should not, at present, be proceeded with.
1897. 11 Feb. to 13 April.	*Sewerage Works for Parramatta. (Third Reference.)	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	This work was passed by the Committee with the provision that the cost should not exceed the Departmental estimate, and that the carrying out of the work should be subject to a guarantee (by the Municipal Council of Parramatta) of the annual payment required to cover maintenance and interest, and redemption of the principal outlay.
4 May to 8 June.	Duplicate Main from Prospect to Potts' Hill.	109,317	109,317	.....	.....	The Committee recommended the amended scheme submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, by which the sides of the canal between Prospect and the Pipe Head Basin would be raised, the canal strengthened, and the 6-foot pipe-line between the Basin and Potts' Hill Reservoir duplicated.
14 April to 6 Dec.	New Houses of Parliament.	533,484	15,000	.....	518,484	The Committee recommended the adoption of the scheme submitted by the Government Architect, providing for alterations to the present Parliamentary Buildings, at a cost not exceeding £15,000.
16 June to 15 Sept.	New Bridge at Glebe Island.	89,100	89,100	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that there be substituted for the existing structure a stone causeway, with a central, steel swing-span.
13 July to 25 Aug.	Railway from Redfern to St. James' Road.	650,000	650,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
31 Aug. to 7 Dec.	Railway from Condobolin to Euabalong.	108,225	.....	.....	108,225	The Committee negatived this proposed work, but recommended, in connection with any proposal for a railway towards Hillston, that a survey be made for a line from Koorawatha, with a view to its consideration in conjunction with existing surveys.
16 Sept. to 25 Nov.	Railway from The Rock to Green's Gunyah.	67,000	67,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
5 Sept. to 18 Nov.	Railway from Coolamon to Arianah.	91,307	.....	.....	91,307	The Committee negatived this proposal.
	Carried forward.....£	18,071,402	10,387,365	34,938	7,718,975	

Date of Inquiry.	Proposed Work.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
	Brought forward.....	£ 18,071,402	£ 10,387,365	£ 34,938	£ 7,718,975	
20 Dec., 1897, to 1 April, 1898.	Railway from Koora-watha to Grenfell.	89,250	89,250	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
5 Jan. to 13 April.	Railway from the Terminus of the Rose Hill Railway to Dural.	57,000	.....	.....	57,000	The Committee negatived this proposal.
14 Dec., 1897, to 29 April, 1898.	Railway from Warren to Coonamble.	150,000	.....	.....	150,000	The Committee negatived this proposal, but recommended that a survey be made of a route from Dubbo to Coonamble.
15 Mar. to 26 April.	Harbour Works at Tweed River.	43,600	43,600	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
19 Oct., 1897, to 23 June, 1898.	Railway from Narrabri to Pilliga.	128,650	.....	.....	128,650	The Committee negatived this proposal, but suggested a route from Narrabri to Eurie Eurie, which could, if necessary, be extended on to Walgett.
1 Oct., 1897, to 22 June, 1898.	Railway from Byrock to Brewarrina.	146,350	146,350	.....	.....	The Committee recommended that the railway should be carried out, provided that it be made legally binding upon the Crown lessees in the district served to pay, until the railway shall become self-supporting, one farthing per acre rent additional to their present or ordinary assessment, such additional rent to be credited to the Railway Commissioners.
9 Mar. to 24 June.	Railway from Woolabra to Collarenebri.	207,798	.....	.....	207,798	The Committee negatived this proposal, but suggested a route by which a railway would go from Narrabri towards Eurie Eurie, and, at a point about 315 miles from Newcastle, proceed in a north-westerly direction to Collarenebri.
22 Feb. to 6 July.	Railway from Maitland to Taree.	982,283	.....	.....	982,283	The Committee negatived this proposal.
30 Mar. to 6 July.	Harbour Works at Bellinger River.	36,000	36,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
8 Feb. to 1 July.	Harbour Works at Macleay River.	95,000	95,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
27 April to 29 June.	Harbour Works at Hastings River.	46,500	13,915	.....	32,585	The Committee recommended that for the present the southern training-wall only, estimated to cost £13,915, should be carried out.
22 Mar. to 1 July.	Harbour Works at Manning River.	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	The Committee recommended the construction of the proposed work, with some slight modifications.
14 April to 7 July, 1899.	Harbour Works at Nambucca River.	72,500	49,393	.....	23,107	Recommended with modifications.
25 Jan. to 2 Mar.	Water Supply Works for the Borough of Wollongong.	25,211	25,211	.....	.....	The Committee recommended the larger of the two schemes submitted, providing for an extension to Port Kembla on the south, and Bulli on the north.
18 Jan. to 28 Mar.	Public Offices, Phillip and Hunter Streets, Sydney.	44,810	16,000	.....	28,810	The Committee recommended a modification of the Government proposal, providing for a building containing a basement, ground-floor, and first-floor, at a cost not exceeding £16,000.
2 Feb. to 28 April.	Public Offices, Phillip, Bridge, and Young Sts., Sydney.	97,000	.....	.....	97,000	The Committee were of opinion that it was inexpedient to erect this building until there had been a comprehensive investigation into the existing accommodation for the various public Departments and the possibility of improving it by fresh adjustments or slight structural alterations, and until the probable wants of the Government for ten years, at least, were approximately indicated.
9 Mar. to 13 July.	Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble.	207,285	207,285	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
17 May to 16 Aug.	Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.	118,000	118,000	.....	.....	Recommended as proposed.
30 May to 19 Sept.	Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.	142,293	142,293	.....	.....	The Committee, in recommending this proposed work, urged in their report that the cost might be still further reduced by the use of a less expensive sleeper, and lighter ballasting, and by constructing only absolutely necessary station buildings.
	Carried forward.....	20,860,932	11,469,662	34,938	9,426,208	

Date of inquiry.	Proposed Works.	Expenditure proposed by the Government.	Expenditure recommended by the Committee.	Amount in excess of that proposed.	Amount in reduction of that proposed.	Remarks.
1899.	Brought forward .....	£ 20,860,932	£ 11,469,662	£ 34,938	£ 9,426,208	
15 Mar. to 12 Dec.	Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.	497,000	497,000	.....	.. .....	The Committee recommended that the proposed railway be constructed to a point on the east side of the Darling River, 619½ miles from Sydney, and suggested that the railway revenue should be subsidised to some substantial and suitable extent from the land revenue derived from the district benefited by the line.
15 Mar. to 21 Nov.	Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.	530,000	.....	.. .....	530,000	Negatived.
2 Nov. to	Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.	148,310	148,310	.....	.. .....	The Committee recommended the proposed railway be carried out, provided that some arrangement be made whereby the district benefited shall contribute to the Railway Commissioners such sum as may be necessary to make good any loss on the construction and working of the line—and not otherwise.
13 Dec. to	Glebe Island Improvements.	273,600	38,000	.....	235,600	The Committee recommended it is not expedient the proposed Glebe Island improvements, as referred to them by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out; but they recommended the carrying out of that portion of the improvements which comprises the cutting down of a part of the Island, and the partial reclamation of the foreshores, at an estimated cost of £38,000.
1900.						
19 Jan. to	Wharfage—Woolloomooloo Bay.	23,000	23,000	.....	.....	The Committee considered it expedient the proposed wharfage should be constructed, and recommended that it be extended a further distance of 100 feet.
21 April to 7 June.	Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street.	561,600	561,600	.....	.. .....	The Committee decided that as the accommodation for passenger traffic at the present Redfern terminus is wholly insufficient, and it would be better in every respect to construct an entirely new station than to attempt a reconstruction of the present one, the best plan would be to extend the railway to the north side of Devonshire-street, and there construct a commodious station and administrative offices.
21 April to 7 June.	Extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.	1,564,000	.....	.....	1,564,000	In view of their recommending the Devonshire-street proposal, the Committee resolved that it was not expedient to extend the railway to St. James'-road, or in accordance with the deviation suggested in the Legislative Assembly reference of 7th December, 1899.
		£ 24,458,442	12,737,572	34,938	11,755,808	

\* Works marked with an asterisk have been referred to the Committee more than once; and allowing for these repeated references, for the expenditure recommended in two instances in excess of that proposed, and for the cost of the Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street, which is an alternative scheme to the proposed Extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney, the actual saving effected amounts to £8,468,988.

WORKS RESPECTING WHICH THE INQUIRIES ARE PROCEEDING.

- Railway from Grafton to Casino.
- Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.
- Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarendabri.
- Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

WORKS REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH.

- Railway from Culcairn to Gernantown.
- Railway from Bogan Gate to Bulbodney
- Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.
- Railway from Bowral to Robertson.

# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, 15 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Goulburn, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, then, in continuation of their inquiry respecting the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, at Randwick, and accompanied by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, proceeded to the Goulburn Gaol, where they inspected the gaol buildings, and acquainted themselves with the details of the prison system carried out there, as far as they were explanatory of what is intended in connection with the proposed buildings at Randwick.

At 3 o'clock p.m. the Committee met in the office of the gaol.

Samuel McCauley, Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, and Alexander William Mackay, Governor of Goulburn Gaol, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 17th July, at Sydney.

MONDAY, 17 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Arthur Herbert Collis, Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol, Charles Ulic Carruthers, Surgeon, Biloela Gaol, and Thomas James Barnett, Governor, Biloela Gaol, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 19th July.

WEDNESDAY, 19 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
J. C. Carmichael, <i>Bourke Banner</i> , advertising ... ..	1	7	0
A. Campbell, <i>Illawarra Mercury</i> , advertising ... ..	1	11	6
Total ... ..	£2	18	6

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Robert Thomson Paton, Medical Officer, Darlinghurst Gaol, William Houston, ex-Mayor of Randwick, and John Allsop, resident, Randwick, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY,



THURSDAY, 20 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Alderman Theodore Powell, Mayor of Randwick, Thomas Whitford Taylor, valuator, Randwick, Alderman James Hincks, Randwick, Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, and Hon. John Mildred Creed, M.L.C., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

FRIDAY, 21 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
S. K. Johnstone—Shorthand-writer accompanying Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble ... ..	22	10	0
R. R. Carrington—Shorthand-writer accompanying Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick ... ..	3	0	0

Total... .. £25 10 0

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble.

Clauses 1 to 7 were passed.

The further consideration of the Report was postponed.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 25th July.

TUESDAY, 25 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Frederick Rayner Clarke, Alderman, Randwick, Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, and Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble.

The remaining clauses and the Preamble of the Report were passed, the Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 26 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor, Department of Lands, with reference to his evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Letter from Mr. H. McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, forwarding copies of reports by the Commissioners on the proposal for a branch tramway to Kensington and the Rifle Range—in connection with his evidence respecting the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Raymond William Jones, manager, Australian Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Randwick, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, and Charles Edward Rennie, Chief Draftsman, Department of Lands, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 27 JULY, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment :—

	£	s.	d.
Buckpitt and Bradley, <i>Cobar Leader</i> , advertising ... ..	0	15	0
William White, <i>Dubbo Liberal</i> , advertising ... ..	0	12	0
Charles Lyne, travelling expenses as Secretary accompanying Committee to Goulburn, on visit of inspection in connection with proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick ... ..	3	0	0
Total ... ..	4	7	0

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Alfred William Meeks, resident, Randwick, was sworn, and examined.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, and Frederick William Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, were sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd August.

WEDNESDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Telegram from the Railway League, Coonabarabran, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble.

Letter from the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, with statement showing the financial results of the Cootamundra-Temora Branch Railway since the date of opening, 1st September, 1893,—in connection with his evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The correspondence was received.

The

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

George Miller, Under Secretary, Department of Justice, and Peter Herbert, late Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, and Frederick William Neitenstein, Comptroller-General of Prisons, were sworn, and further examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Edward Fisher Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, Department of Mines, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Trickett, and passed.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

William Bethell Sharp, shipping and colliery agent, Newcastle, and Charles Kilgour, inspector of station properties, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick's notice of motion,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out,”—was postponed.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 8th August.

*TUESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

WEDNESDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Return forwarded by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, showing the names, positions, and salaries of the officers now employed at certain gaols whose services would not be required at those places in the event of the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick, being erected.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

George Charles Yeo, draftsman, Stock Branch, Department of Mines; William Henry Hall, Sub-editor of Statistical Year Books, Government Statistician's Office; Charles Edward Rennie, Chief Draftsman, Department of Lands; and Joseph Clarke, Inland Mail Clerk, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 15 August.

TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Telegram from Mr. G. Cousins, Secretary, Grenfell Railway League, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Dr. Garran moved,—“That the Committee proceed, on Friday, 18th instant, to Grenfell and Wyalong, to inspect and take evidence with reference to the proposed railway.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Levien, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

Clauses 1 to 4 were passed, and the further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. G. Cousins, Secretary, Grenfell Railway League; and telegrams from Mr. J. L. Tréflé, Secretary, Railway Committee, Temora, and Mr. O. F. Morris, Chairman, Progress Committee, Barmedman, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The correspondence was received.

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The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Penitentiary and Prison for Females, Randwick.

The remaining clauses and the Preamble of the Report were passed, the Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

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*THURSDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment :—

J. Le G. Brereton—Reading and correcting printer's proofs of evidence taken	£	s.	d.
before the Committee ... ..	2	0	0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

William Henry John Slee, Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, and Henry Chamberlaine Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer, were sworn, and examined.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until half-past 7 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 19th instant, at Grenfell.

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*SATURDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1899.*

In pursuance of their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, the Committee, having left Sydney by train at 9 p.m. on Friday, 18th instant, for Young, arrived at Grenfell on Saturday, 19th instant, at 5 p.m., by way of Iandra and Brundah, a route which enabled them to acquaint themselves with the class of agricultural land that will be within the influence of the Railway from Koorawatha to Grenfell.

The Committee met at the "Empire Hotel," Grenfell, at 7:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

John Sharpe MacIntosh, farmer; Joseph Hancock, farmer and grazier; William Walter Bell, farmer and grazier; Jacob John Cundy, produce dealer; James Beazley, farmer and grazier; and James Casey, farmer and grazier, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 p.m., until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 21st August.

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*MONDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Grenfell, at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

William Richardson, farmer and grazier; Patrick Alfred Madden, farmer and grazier; John Cleary, farmer and grazier; Steele Caldwell, pastoralist; James Simpson, farmer; Hugh Gault, farmer and grazier; Thomas Goonan, farmer and grazier; John Quayle Wood, pastoralist; John Flynn, farmer; John Michael Nowlan, farmer and grazier; John Francis Clode, station manager; Jacob Hoad, farmer; William Bristowe, hotel-keeper and farmer; and Peter Cram, farmer and grazier, were sworn, and examined.

John Quayle Wood, pastoralist, was sworn, and further examined.

John Quigley, farmer and vigneron, and William Roberts, sergeant of police, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 4 p.m., until 8 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

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*TUESDAY,*

*TUESDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Empire Hotel," Grenfell, at 8 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Continuing their inquiry with reference to the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, the Committee left Grenfell to inspect the route of the proposed railway and the alternative route, *via* Bimbi, Mr. Perry, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Watson taking the direct line, and Mr. Trickett and Mr. Dick proceeding by way of Bimbi; each party reaching Wyalong in the evening.

*WEDNESDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Wyalong, at 10 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then proceeded on a visit of inspection to the Wyalong mines.

At 2 o'clock p.m., the Committee met at the Court-house, Wyalong.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Frederick Neeld, miner-owner; Edward Ernest Tyler, mine-owner; George Smith Duncan, proprietor of cyanide works; Edward Janitzki, manager of chlorination works; Herbert Bertram Christie, stock and station agent; and Digby Noy Johns, pastoralist and farmer, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 5, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wyalong, at 10 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

George Stevenson, Police Magistrate and Mining Warden; Russell Alfred Collie, cordial manufacturer; John Smethhurst, architect; and Laurence Daniel Mullain, auctioneer, were sworn, and examined.

John Boyd Donkin, civil engineer and grazier, was sworn, and further examined.

Samuel Wilson, junior, station manager; John Peterswald, sergeant of police; Edward Barnes, senior constable; John Williams, settlement lessee; John Charles Holmes, farmer and grazier; Thomas Joseph Foley, farmer and grazier; James Joseph McDonnell, mine-owner; Robert Gaggie, farmer and grazier; and Frederick Dempster, Secretary, West Wyalong Railway League, were sworn, and examined.

Digby Noy Johns, pastoralist and farmer, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 5, until 8 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 25 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Wyalong, at 8 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		John Christian Watson, Esq.,

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then left Wyalong and travelled to Barmedman, along the surveyed route for connecting Wyalong by railway with Temora.

At 12 o'clock, the Committee met at the "Barmedman Hotel," Barmedman.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Edward Butler, mining engineer; James Alexander Walker, managing director, cyanide works; William Conway, miner; Thomas Love, stationer; Edward Davis Donkin, grazier; Denis Byrne, farmer and grazier; Arthur Herriott, grazier; Arthur Quinn, farmer; Alfred Doyle, farmer; George John Howard, farmer; Phillip Harry Thomas, farmer; Jesse Boxall, farmer; Thomas William Tucker butcher; and Harry Morphy, station manager, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half past 7, until 8 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY,*



*SATURDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Barmedman Hotel," Barmedman, at 8 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, in continuation of their inspection of the country along the railway route from Temora to Wyalong, then left Barmedman for Reefton.

At 11 o'clock a.m., the Committee met at the "Reefton Hotel," Reefton.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

George Williams, farmer; Charles Aubrey Naylor, farmer; Paul Schubert, farmer; David Nixon, farmer and grazier; William Joseph Hanson, farmer; James Stewart, farmer and grazier; and Samuel Lander, miner,—were sworn, and examined.

Leaving Reefton, the Committee then travelled to Temora, going off the main road for several miles in order to view the country under cultivation.

At 4 o'clock p.m., the Committee met at the "Empire Hotel," Temora.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

William Miller, stock and station agent; William Hall Matthews, storekeeper; Denis O'Keefe, farmer; John Brett, farmer and grazier; and William M'Clintock, pastoralist, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m., until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 28th August.

*MONDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Temora, at 10 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Wyatt de Little, station manager; William Ness, farmer; Robert May, miller and auctioneer; Stanley Eugene Gelling, forwarding agent and produce merchant; James MacNamara, farmer; William Thom, storekeeper; Peter Meagher, storekeeper; and John Louis Tréflé, journalist and farmer, Temora; and John James Miller, auctioneer; William Falconer, contractor and timber merchant; John Thomas Stratton, miller; and Frederick Pinkstone, journalist, Cootamundra, were sworn, and examined.

Peter Meagher, storekeeper, was sworn, and further examined.

John Gazzard, Railway station-master, Temora, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 2:30 p.m., until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the following day, at Sydney.

*TUESDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Honorable Andrew Garran, LL.D.,		John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,		Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Memorandum from Mr. C. E. Rennie, Chief Draftsman, Department of Lands, with reference to the untenanted land represented on the map showing the land along the railway route from Mudgee to Coonamble, in connection with the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Dubbo to Coonamble.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment :—

J. R. M'William and Son ( <i>Coonamble Times</i> ) advertising	...	...	...	...	s.	d.
					12	0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Rev. John Milne Curran, Lecturer in Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining, Technical Education Branch, Department of Public Instruction, and Arthur Sharp, District Surveyor, Forbes, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Samuel Nixon, farmer, Gunbar; and Alfred George Humby, farmer and saw-mill proprietor, Warri, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

£ s. d.

Charles Lyne—Travelling expenses as Secretary accompanying the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong 15 0 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Alfred George Humby, farmer and saw-mill proprietor, Warri, was sworn, and further examined.

William Boyd, farmer, Warri; John Holloway, pastoralist, Mumbouldool; Charles Snell Chauncy, surveyor and farmer; and Samuel Harrison, farmer, Broken Dam, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September.

*TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Hon. Alexander Brown, M.L.C., with reference to his giving evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Charles Henry Haywood, secretary, Smelting Company of Australia (Limited), Dapto, and Charles McDonnell Stuart, Supervising Engineer, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Arthur Blenkin—Services as Shorthand-writer accompanying Committee on visit of inspection with reference to the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong 15 0 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Edward McCarthy Allman, Assistant-Engineer, Roads Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY,*

*THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Hugh Giffen McKinney, Principal Assistant Engineer, Water Conservation Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 11th September.

*MONDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. C. H. Hayward, Secretary, Smelting Company of Australia, Limited, with reference to his evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Memorandum from the Department of Public Works with reference to the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

William Longworth, general manager at Lithgow for the Great Cobar Copper-mining Syndicate, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

John James Phelps, grazier, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Memorandum from Mr. G. Stevenson, Police Magistrate and Mining Warden, with reference to his evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

John James Phelps, grazier, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Dr. Garran moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dick, and passed.

Dr. Garran moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

Mr. Shepherd seconded the motion.

The debate was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 25 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

• *WEDNESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

John Perry, Esq., Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
The Hon. William Joseph Trickett,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The adjourned debate upon Dr. Garran's motion,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out”—was resumed.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the motion be amended by the insertion of the word ‘not’ before the word ‘expedient’.”

The Chairman ruled the amendment to be out of order, in accordance with a ruling on 24th November, 1897, that the object of the amendment could be attained by voting against the motion, and that any further amendment could be put before the Committee subsequently as a direct motion.

The motion was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Dick,
Mr. Shepherd,	Mr. Watson,
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Levien.
Mr. Trickett.	

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 18th September.

*MONDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. John Perry, M.P., intimating his retirement from the position of Chairman, and a Member, of the Committee, in consequence of his having accepted the offer of Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister for Labour and Industry.

Mr. Watson moved,—“That the letter be received, and that there be conveyed by letter to Mr. Perry the Committee's appreciation of his work as Chairman, and their congratulations upon his appointment to the position of Minister of Public Instruction, and Minister for Labour and Industry.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to elect a Chairman in the place of Mr. John Perry.

Mr. Levien moved,—“That the Honorable William Joseph Trickett be Chairman of the Committee.”

Dr. Garran seconded the motion.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘That,’ with a view to the insertion of the words ‘the Committee refrain from electing a Chairman until their number shall have been completed by the election of another member from the Legislative Assembly.’”

Mr. Watson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was negatived on the following division :—

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Dick,	Mr. Shepherd,
Mr. Watson.	Dr. Garran,
	Mr. Levien.

The motion was passed on the following division :—

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Shepherd,	Mr. Dick,
Dr. Garran,	Mr. Watson.
Mr. Levien.	

Dr. Garran moved,—“That Mr. William Thomas Dick be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Committee in the place of the Honorable William Joseph Trickett, elected Chairman.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson, and passed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The Report was read by the Secretary, and its further consideration was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY,*

*TUESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 7 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 21st instant, at Bourke.

*THURSDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee having, in pursuance of their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, left Sydney by train on Wednesday, 20th instant, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of inspection and the taking of evidence, arrived at Bourke on Thursday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Bourke, at 7 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, and arranged to visit and inspect the experimental lock and weir, on the Chanoine system, constructed a few miles below Bourke, and the Pera bore and irrigation farms, on the following day.

The Committee adjourned at 8 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Bourke, at 9 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.
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The Hon. W. J. Trickett left Sydney by train on Thursday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m., and, arriving at Bourke on Friday, 22nd instant, joined the Committee at 6 p.m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Accompanied by Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, the Committee visited the experimental lock and weir on the Darling River, below Bourke, examined the lock and weir, and witnessed the process of raising and lowering the shutters.

In connection with that part of their inquiry which relates to the irrigation which might be carried on along the course of the Darling from the construction of locks and weirs on the river, the Committee then visited and inspected the Pera bore and the irrigation farms in its vicinity.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m., until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Bourke, at 10 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Frederick Hersey, farmer, Arthur Senior, wool-scourer, John Plunkett Fitzgerald, grazier, Malcolm Robertson, grazier, Walter Bankes, Government caretaker, Bourke lock and weir, and George Pickhills, formerly master and owner of river steamers on Darling River, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 25th September.

*MONDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Bourke, at 10 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment :—

	£	s.	d.
W. B. Howarth ( <i>Grenfell Record</i> ) advertising ... ..	0	13	6
Kealy and Philip, altering despatch box ... ..	1	1	0
Total ... ..	£1	14	6

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Clarence Hardie Gorman, Manager, Government Experimental Farm, Pera bore, and John Hedrick, Secretary, Stock Board, Bourke, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 11 a.m. until 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Bourke, at 10 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Continuing their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, the Committee left Bourke at 1 p.m., by steamer, for the purpose of inspecting the sites for the locks and weirs, and taking necessary evidence, and steamed down the river until 7 p.m. (dark).

*WEDNESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met on board the steamer "Lancashire Lass," on the Darling River, at 6.30 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Resuming their journey down the River Darling, in connection with their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, the Committee then visited site No. 1, or Yanda site, for the first lock and weir, 38½ miles below the lock and weir at Bourke, and carefully examined it.

At half-past 8 a.m., the Committee met at Yanda station, Darling River.

Henry Deane, Yanda station, was sworn, and examined.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Committee met at Gundabooka station, Darling River.

David Langlands, manager, Gundabooka station, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee then visited and examined the site for the second lock and weir on the Darling, which is situated at Toorale Landing, 71 miles from the lock and weir at Bourke.

*THURSDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee continued their inspection of the sites for the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, resuming their journey down the river at 7 p.m.

Site No. 3, near Singleton's Crossing, and 97½ miles from the Bourke lock and weir, and site No. 4, at Louth, and 115 miles from the lock and weir at Bourke, were inspected.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The Committee met at Louth at 12 o'clock noon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Thomas Andrew Mathews, grazier; Simon Oakes Laycock, store-keeper; George Leggatt, grazier; and Leonard Sydney Pearson, chemist and hotel-keeper, were sworn, and examined.

Leaving Louth, the Committee proceeded to Dunlop station, on the Darling River.

The Committee met at Dunlop station at 7.30 p.m.

James Wilson, grazier and part owner of Dunlop, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 9 o'clock p.m.

*FRIDAY,*



*FRIDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at Dunlop station at 9 a.m., and acquainted themselves with what is being done at Dunlop in irrigating land with water from the Darling River.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

At 10 a.m. the Committee left Dunlop, and, in connection with their inquiry respecting the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, inspected site No. 5, which is situated about 2 miles below Dunlop station, and 133 miles below the Bourke lock and weir, and site No. 6, at the Curranyalpa Rocks, 187 miles from the lock and weir at Bourke.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The Committee met at Curranyalpa station, Darling River, at 8 p.m.

James Ireland, manager, and Herbert Cochrane Suttor, owner, Curranyalpa station, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 9 p.m.

*SATURDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee left Curranyalpa at daylight, and arrived at Kallara station, Darling River, at 9 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, continuing their inquiry as to the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, inspected some wheat and other crops cultivated at Kallara homestead by means of irrigation from the river.

Charles Graham Weir Officer, part owner, and Andrew Whittet, engineer, Kallara station, were sworn, and examined.

Leaving Kallara, the Committee proceeded to Tilpa, near which township they inspected site No. 7, in connection with the proposed locks and weirs, 211 miles 60 chains below the lock and weir at Bourke, and, later, site No. 8, at Ryan's Island, 253 miles from the Bourke lock and weir.

The Committee's inspection for the day closed at 8 p.m.

*MONDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee resumed their journey down the Darling River, in connection with their inquiry respecting the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, at daylight on Sunday, 1st October, and during the day passed sites Nos. 9 and 10 for the proposed locks and weirs, the former 304 miles 35 chains, and the latter 326 miles 10 chains, from the lock and weir at Bourke.

Talyawalka Creek was observed sufficiently to ascertain that, by reason of its bed being considerably above the level of the water when the river shall have been locked, it will not benefit from the construction of the proposed locks and weirs; and Mount Murchison station was visited and certain information elicited.

On Monday the Committee resumed their inspection of the river at a quarter-past 6 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

At half-past 10 a.m. the Committee reached Surreyville, where cereals and fruit are grown successfully by means of irrigation from the river.

Henry William Ewan, selector, was sworn, and examined.

Leaving Surreyville, the Committee inspected site No. 11, near Murtee station, and 358 miles from the Bourke lock and weir, and arrived at Murtee at 1 p.m.

The Committee met at Murtee station at 3 p.m.

Arthur Irwin Johnston, manager, Murtee station, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee arrived at Wilcannia at 6 p.m.

*TUESDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee continued their inspection of the sites for the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, leaving Wilcannia for Menindie at 10 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Site No. 12, 393 miles 27 chains from the Bourke lock and weir, and 18 miles 27 chains from Wilcannia, and site No. 13, 418 miles 65 chains from the lock and weir at Bourke, and about 5 miles below Culpaulin homestead, were inspected.

The Committee's inspection for the day closed at 7 o'clock p.m.

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee resumed their journey down the Darling River from Wilcannia to Menindie, in connection with their inquiry respecting the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, at 7 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Site No. 14, 451 miles 50 chains from the Bourke lock and weir, was inspected.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Committee met at Tintinallogy station, Darling River.

Bertram Reid, of Tintinallogy station, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee then proceeded to Christmas Rocks, where site No. 15, 477 miles 15 chains from the lock and weir at Bourke, was inspected.

Later, the Committee visited Wenteriga station to see some fodder crops which are cultivated by means of irrigation from the river.

The inspection for the day closed at 7 p.m.

*THURSDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee resumed their journey down the Darling River from Wilcannia to Menindie, in connection with their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, at 4 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Site No. 16, near Henley station, and 510 miles 70 chains from Bourke lock and weir, was inspected.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Committee reached Menindie, and thence visited site No. 17 (the last of the sites), about 8 miles beyond Menindie, and 569 miles 50 chains from the lock and weir at Bourke.

The Committee returned to Menindie at 6 p.m.

*FRIDAY, 6 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Mechanics' Institute, Menindie, at 10 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Samuel Klemm, jun., storekeeper, Alfred Edward Ellis, butcher, baker, and gardener, William Maiden, hotel-keeper, David Edwards, blacksmith, John Hugh Gordon, homestead lessee, Harry Webb, hotel manager, and Robert Scobie, saddler, were sworn, and examined.

In connection with the question of the flow of water from the River Darling, by way of Menindie Creek into Menindie Lake, the Committee visited Lake Menindie and the site of the old dam.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m.

*SATURDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met on board the steamer "Lancashire Lass," at Menindie, at 9 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, having completed the taking of evidence at Menindie, respecting the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, then left Menindie by steamer to return to Wilcannia, for the purpose of taking evidence with reference to the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, and the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, and, travelling day and night, reached Wilcannia on Monday, at 9 a.m.

On the journey down the River Darling to Menindie, the Committee did not travel at night, for the reasons that the sites for the proposed locks and weirs could not be inspected at night, and it is the practice of the steamers to tie up at night for safety.

*MONDAY,*

*MONDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wilcannia, at 11 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Edmond O'Donnell, general agent, and Mayor of Wilcannia, Edwin Francis Murphy, opal buyer, and late mining manager, White Cliffs, George Donaldson, merchant, Wilcannia, John Banks, Customs Officer, Wilcannia, Robert Knox, merchant, Wilcannia, and Charles Nolan, sergeant of police, White Cliffs, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Duncan Sinclair, master of the Darling River steamer "Lancashire Lass," and John Banks, Customs Officer, Wilcannia, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 5, until half-past 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wilcannia, at 9:30 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Edmond O'Donnell, general agent, and Mayor of Wilcannia, Alexander Munro, manager of the Mount Murchison portion of the Momba holding, Mark James Curry Tully, Inspector of Stock for the Sheep District of Wilcannia, Edward Quin, owner of Tarella station, and Thomas Henry Bell, editor and proprietor of the *Western Grazier* newspaper, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Alexander Munro, manager of the Mount Murchison portion of Momba holding, Mark James Curry Tully, Inspector of Stock for the Sheep District of Wilcannia, Edward Quin, owner of Tarella station, Bertram George Millard, Road Superintendent, Thomas Henry Bell, editor and proprietor of the *Western Grazier* newspaper, James Rowand Holding, Post and Telegraph master, Wilcannia, and John Walter Fletcher, Police Magistrate and Mining Warden, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes to 4 p.m.

At a quarter to 8 p.m. the Committee met at the "Wilcannia Club Hotel," Wilcannia.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

George Donaldson, merchant, Wilcannia, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 8 p.m., until 7 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Wilcannia Club Hotel," Wilcannia, at 7 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Mr. Dick and Mr. Watson then proceeded along the Ivanhoe Road, in the vicinity of the surveyed route of the proposed railway, to Talyawalka Creek, in order to inspect the area subject to flood between the Talyawalka and Wilcannia.

At 11 o'clock the Committee, accompanied by Mr. G. Marshall, Surveyor, Department of Public Works, left Wilcannia for Cobar, for the purpose of inspecting, as far as possible, the country through which the proposed railway would go, and taking evidence with reference to the railway.

At 9 o'clock p.m. the Committee met at Petyuna out-station, on Murtee holding.

John Williamson, overseer, Petyuna out-station, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 9 p.m., until 7 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY,*

*THURSDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at Petyuna out-station, on Murtee holding, at 7 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, continuing their journey from Wilcannia to Cobar, in connection with their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, then left Petyuna and travelled to Yoe well, where they came on to the surveyed railway route. From Yoe well they travelled along the route until reaching the boundary of Cultowa and Murtee holdings, and thence, keeping on the left or north side of the route, and within easy distance of it, reached Bulla tank at half-past 8 p.m.

The Committee met at Bulla tank at 10 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Edward Pearce Kevan, lessee of Bulla tank, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes to 11 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at Bulla tank, on the Cobar-Wilcannia Road, at 9 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Resuming their journey of inspection and inquiry with reference to the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, the Committee left Bulla tank at 10 a.m., and reached Barnato out-station, on Nelyambo holding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the surveyed route for the railway, at 4 p.m.

The Committee met at Barnato out-station, on Nelyambo holding, at a quarter to 5 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

William Rodier, grazier, Tambua station, Edward Francis Hayes, station inspector, Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Co., and Sydney Hamilton, manager, Nelyambo and Barnato stations, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 9 p.m., until 7 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at Barnato out-station, on Nelyambo holding, at 7 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then left Barnato to resume their journey of inspection and inquiry with reference to the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Nine miles from Barnato the surveyed route for the railway was come upon, and thence the Committee travelled close to the route for 42 miles through Mulgoa Downs, The Meadows, Springfield, and Amphitheatre holdings to Cobar, where they arrived at 7 o'clock p.m.

*MONDAY, 16 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Cobar, at 10.30 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Peter Snelson, Mayor of Cobar, Walterus Le Brun Brown, Police Magistrate and Mining Warden, Edwin James, storekeeper, Neil Morrison, auctioneer and commission agent, Thomas Byrne, hotel-keeper, John Leah, Council-clerk, Halbert James Edgar, hotel-keeper, Robert Kinkead, storekeeper, William Henry Bannister, butcher and homestead lessee, and Henry Burt Welsh, manager of The Meadows and Kew stations, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 p.m., until 7 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY,*

*TUESDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at the "Grand Hotel," Cobar, at 7 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, having completed the taking of evidence at Cobar, with reference to the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, then left Cobar by the 7.35 a.m. train for Sydney, arriving there at 5.45 a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq., | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

£ s. d.

Charles Lyne—Travelling expenses as Secretary accompanying Committee on visit of inspection and inquiry with reference to the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, and the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia ... ..	40	10	0
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The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Charles Frederick Arno Thierman, mine-owner, White Cliffs, and James William Boulton, Superintendent of Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, Department of Mines and Agriculture, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 24th October.

*TUESDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garrahan, LL.D., | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

William John Allen, Fruit Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garrahan, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq., | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

£ s. d.

R. R. Carrington—Shorthand-writer accompanying the Committee on visit of inspection and inquiry with reference to the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, and the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia ... ..	40	10	0
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The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

James Granter, Surveyor, Water Conservation Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

William John Hanna, Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY,*

## THURSDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

William John Hanna, Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads Branch, Department of Public Works, and John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, were sworn, and further examined.

Mr. Watson gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson, and passed.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 31st October.

## TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution referring to the Committee for consideration and report the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Railways, with reference to the cost of light lines of railways.

Letter from Mr. W. Rodier, Tambua station, Cobar, with reference to his evidence before the Committee respecting the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Mooy and Macdonald (*Coonamble Independent*), advertising ... .. £0 11 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

George Marshall, Surveyor, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Ernest Macartney De Burgh, Assistant Engineer, Bridges Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

## WEDNESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, and Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and further examined.

Mr. Watson moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dick, and passed.

Mr. Watson gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out to a point on the east side of the Darling River, 619½ miles from Sydney.”

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Mr.



Mr. Dick moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, and Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Watson's notice of motion, with reference to the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, was postponed.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 7th November.

*TUESDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Dubbo Railway League, requesting that the Committee take evidence at Dubbo with reference to a railway from Werris Creek to Wellington, and a railway from Cobar to Broken Hill.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, and Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and further examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Mr. Watson moved,—“That the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Committee on 1st instant—‘That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly,’—be rescinded.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Levien, and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. C. G. W. Officer, Kallara station, Darling River, with reference to his evidence before the Committee respecting the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, and William Henry Hall, Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books, Government Statistician's Office, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Watson's notices of motions with reference to the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia were postponed.

The Committee adjourned at 7 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 14th November.

*TUESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. R. M. Shelley, Tumut Plains, expressing his willingness to give evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Letter from Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge, Dubbo, with reference to a railway from Dubbo to Werris Creek.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

William Henry John Slee, Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, Charles Ormsby Burge, Principal Assistant Engineer, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. R. Donaldson, M.P., and letter from the Mayor of Gundagai with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, and Charles Edward Rennie, Chief Draftsman, Department of Lands, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Charles Edward Rennie, Chief Draftsman, Department of Lands, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Clauses 1 to 9 were passed, and the further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Clause 10—Irrigation—was postponed. Clauses 11 to 14 were passed, and the further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 21st November.

*TUESDAY,*

*TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,		Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Locks and Weirs on the River Darling, between Bourke and Menindie.

Clause 10—Irrigation—(postponed), and clause 15, the remaining clause of the Report, were passed, the Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Christian Peterson, Assistant Dairy Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
		John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Hon. James Hoskins, M.L.C., and Travers Jones, Esq., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,		John Christian Watson, Esq.,
		Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Ernest Macartney De Burgh, Assistant Engineer, Bridges Branch, Department of Public Works; George Charles Yeo, draftsman, Stock Branch, department of Mines and Agriculture; William John Hanna, Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads Branch, Department of Public Works; and Joseph Clarke, Inland Mail Clerk, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 28th November.

*TUESDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1899.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,		William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,		John Christian Watson, Esq.,
		Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of resolutions referring to them for consideration and report the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Culcairn to Gernantown, and the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Return of postal, telegraph, and money order receipts during the four years, 1895 to 1898, in the Gundagai-Tumut district, forwarded by Mr. J. Clarke, Inland Mail Clerk, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, in connection with his evidence before the Committee in their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Mr. Watson moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and passed.

Mr..

Mr. Watson moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out to a point on the east side of the Darling River, 619½ miles from Sydney.”

Mr. Dick seconded the motion.

The debate was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

#### WEDNESDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Watson's motion,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out to a point on the east side of the Darling River, 619½ miles from Sydney,”—was resumed.

Mr. Trickett moved,—“That the motion be amended by the addition of the following words: ‘The Committee, however, having “regard to the amount of revenue which such work may reasonably be expected to produce,” recognise that, at present, the direct revenue will fall far short of the amount required to pay interest and working expenses; but looking at “the present and prospective value of such work,” they regard the proposed railway as a means of much needed relief to the settlers in the north-western part of the Colony, and an aid to the greater development of the country, and, therefore, they suggest that the railway revenue should be subsidised to some substantial and suitable extent from the land revenue derived from the district benefited by the line.’”

The amendment was passed, and the motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Travers Jones was sworn, and further examined.

John James Miller, manager, Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Association, Ltd., was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

#### THURSDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution referring to the Committee for consideration and report the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a wharf round the island.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Peter Hannay ( <i>Cobar Herald</i> ), advertising	£	s.	d.
	0	15	0

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Clauses 1 to 5 were passed.

Clause 6, nature of the country; clause 7, land occupation and revenue; and clause 8, population, were postponed.

Clauses 9 and 10 were passed.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 11 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day, at Gundagai.

#### FRIDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee having, in pursuance of their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, left Sydney by train on Thursday, 30th November, at 9.20 p.m., to inspect the route of the proposed Railway, and take further evidence, arrived at Gundagai on Friday, 1st December, at 9.25 a.m.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Gundagai, at 11 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.
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The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai and Tumut,

Morgan Ryan, Mayor of Gundagai, Frederick John Clements, Railway station-master, George Woodbridge, landowner, William Matchett, J.P., Postmaster, South Gundagai, Walter Edward Cox, Railway goods-porter, and Harold Braine, stationer, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes to 3, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

#### SATURDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Gundagai, at 10 o'clock a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Accompanied by Mr. Melrose, surveyor, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, the Committee then left Gundagai to inspect the route of the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, travelling to Adelong Crossing and Adelong, and keeping as near to the route as practicable.

At 11.30 a.m. the Committee met at the "Coach and Horses Hotel," Adelong Crossing.

James Edward Charles Turner, farmer and grazier, Adelong Crossing, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee arrived at Adelong at 3 p.m.

On Saturday the Committee divided and drove out from Adelong to inspect the country to the south and south-west, with a view to ascertain the character and extent of both agricultural and pastoral land in those directions.

#### MONDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the "Royal Hotel," Adelong, at 10 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Frederick Charles Park, storekeeper, Adelong, Walter Witley Well, Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Adelong, Thomas Arragon, grazier, Adelong Creek, George Thomas Kenney Cole, miner, Mount Adrah, Charles Purcell, farmer and grazier, Adelong Creek, James Thompson Mackie, station manager, Ellerslie, near Adelong, Albert Edward Merryfull, storekeeper, Adelong, and Arthur Williamson Mollineaux, auctioneer and general agent, Adelong, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 3 p.m., and subsequently left Adelong for Tumut, the railway surveyor accompanying them pointing out the position of the surveyed route for the proposed railway.

The Committee arrived at Tumut at 6 p.m.

#### TUESDAY, 5 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Tumut, at 10 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Alfred Henry Chesterman, staff surveyor, Department of Lands, William Patrick O'Brien, proprietor of dairy factory, Tumut, Robert Dear, Mayor of Tumut, Edward Brennan, grazier, Gocup, John Hides, sawmill proprietor, Bago Forest, Bartholomew Soden, grazier, Batlow, Robert Rex Timmis, storekeeper, Batlow, George Clout, sen., farmer, Upper Brungle, Louis Margules, grazier, Tomorrowma, George Godfrey, sen., farmer, Gocup, and Patrick Halloran, farmer, Blowering, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 p.m., until 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

#### WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Tumut, at 10 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Samuel Gordon, farmer and grazier, Gocup, Hamlyn Lavicount Harris, landowner, Tumut Plains, Rowland Mansfield Shelley, landowner, Tumut Plains, Arthur Bannerman-Graves, miner, Micalong, Daniel Herlihy, grazier and miner, Argalong, Joseph Lambert, grazier, East Blowering, Arnold

Arnold Hamilton Peter Watts, manager, West Blowering station, Charles Gilbert Long, farmer and grazier, Lacmalac, Henry Wharton Mason, medical practitioner, Tumut, Alexander Davis, farmer, Upper Gilmore, John O'Sullivan, farmer and grazier, Lower Gilmore, Henry Francis Hayes, manager for Sanderson and Taylor, millers and grain-buyers, Tumut and Gilmore, William Henry Bridle, auctioneer, Tumut, William Bridle, farmer and fruit-grower, Bumbowlee, Charles Sylvester Byrne, auctioneer, Tumut; and Sivyer John Rootes, senior-sergeant of police, Tumut, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 5 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

#### THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Tumut, at 9 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Continuing their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, and in order to further inspect the country which would be within the influence of the proposed railway, the Committee divided into four parties, and visited the Gilmore valley, Lacmalac and Springfield, the Tumut Plains, and Batlow, the inspection terminating at 7 p.m.

At 8 p.m. the Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Tumut.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Charles Richards, farmer, Wondowie, John Weeden, storekeeper, Tumut, Robert Albert Newman, storekeeper, Tumut, James Daniel Walker, C.P.S., Mining Warden, and Crown Lands Agent, Tumut, and Spencer Groves, newspaper proprietor, and Secretary of the District Improvement League, Tumut, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 10, until 9 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day.

#### FRIDAY, 8 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Tumut, at 9 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, in continuation of the inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, then left Tumut to return to Gundagai, *via* Brungle, in order to, as far as practicable, inspect the country through which a railway to Tumut would go by the explored route from Coolac along the Tumut River valley.

At 1 p.m. the Committee met at Brungle.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Alexander McGruer, grazier, Brungle, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee reached Gundagai at a quarter-past 4, and at 5:20 p.m. left by train for Sydney.

#### TUESDAY, 12 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution referring to the Committee for consideration and report the expediency of erecting a central railway station and administrative offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the railway system of the Colony thereto.

Letter from Mr. R. Donaldson, M.P., suggesting the names of witnesses in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Daily Telegraph Newspaper Company, Limited, advertising ... ..	0	9	0
Australian Newspaper Company, Limited ( <i>Star</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	8	4
S. Bennett ( <i>Evening News</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	7	6

Total ... .. £1 4 10

The



The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia.

Clauses 6 to 8 were passed.

Clause 11—Traffic Prospects—Railway Commissioners' Estimate.

Mr. Watson moved the omission from the clause of paragraph 2, as follows:—"In the estimate of the goods traffic, general goods for the Wilcannia district are not included, on the ground that the close business relations of Wilcannia and the Darling with Adelaide and Melbourne, together with the shorter distance and cheaper carriage between those places, make it idle to expect that any general goods would be carried. Produce, it is explained, is landed at Wilcannia from Moama, Morgan, or other Murray ports, at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per ton, and general goods from Adelaide or Melbourne at £2 15s. per ton; and as the lowest New South Wales railway rates for flour for the same distance would be £2 6s. 1d. per ton, woolpacks £4 4s. 4d. per ton, sugar £7 8s. per ton, and general goods £10 13s. 6d. per ton, it is evident that under the circumstances the proposed line could not hope to compete with the river in the carriage of general goods. It is possible, however, that the exigencies of the case might permit of obtaining occasional consignments of produce, the margin of difference, it is pointed out, not being so great."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Levien, and passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Trickett,	Dr. Garrahan.
Mr. Shepherd,	
Mr. Watson,	
Mr. Levien.	

The clause, as amended, was then passed.

The remaining clauses of the Report were passed, the Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

#### WEDNESDAY, 13 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garrahan, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

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

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until a quarter to 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

#### THURSDAY, 14 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 1.45 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garrahan, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution referring to the Committee for consideration and report the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

The correspondence was received.

Accompanied by Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, the Committee, in pursuance of their inquiry with reference to the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores, and constructing a wharf round the island, then proceeded to the island and inspected the sites of the proposed works and the excavation and levelling already carried out. Subsequently they steamed round the foreshores, and then visited Darling Island and Woolloomooloo Bay to see the wharfage improvements in those localities.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY,*

## FRIDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Hugh Cameron ( <i>Wyalong Argus</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	12	0
Charles Lyne—Travelling expenses as Secretary accompanying Committee on visit of inspection and inquiry respecting proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut ... ..	12	0	0
Total ... ..	£12	12	0

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

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

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

## SATURDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of resolutions referring to the Committee for consideration and report the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, and a line of railway from Bogan Gate to Bulbodney.

The correspondence was received.

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

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

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 25 minutes to 1, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, 18th December.

## MONDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Herbert Robinson (shorthand-writer accompanying Committee on visit of inspection and inquiry respecting proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut) ... ..	12	0	0

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

Thomas Forster Knox, Chairman, Wharf Association, Sydney, and Cecil West Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and further examined.

Henry Septimus Badgery (Pitt, Son, and Badgery) was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

## TUESDAY, 19 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works; William McMillan (A. McArthur & Co.); and Edward William Knox, General Manager, Colonial Sugar Refining Company, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. John Forsyth, Ryde, enclosing a description of a scheme for a circular railway "to connect the north shores of the Parramatta River with the main railway systems of the Colony."

Letter from Mr. Spencer Groves, Tumut, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

The correspondence was received.

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

James McMahon, carrier, and John Meloy, carrier, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | William Thomas Dick, Esq.,  
 The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution referring back to them for further consideration and report the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, for the reason that the matter had not received sufficient consideration.

Dr. Garran moved,—“That a reply be forwarded to the Honorable the Speaker stating that, while recognising the authority of the Assembly to refer the matter back, and agreeing to reconsider the matter, the Committee respectfully take exception to the reason assigned for such reference, and draw attention to their report, and the evidence and plans attached thereto, which afford ample proof that the proposed railway received very full consideration in all its bearings.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and passed.

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

Edmund Charles Beckett, acting secretary, Geddes, Birt, & Co., steamship agents, and James Powell, late Collector of Customs, Sydney, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 9th January, 1900.

TUESDAY, 9 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 William Thomas Dick, Esq., | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
 John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that he had received from Mr. John McFarlane the declaration, necessary under the 6th clause of the Public Works Act, to be made by a Member of the Committee before entering on the duties of his office or sitting at any meeting.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letters from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, informing the Committee of the passing by the Assembly of a resolution referring back to them for further consideration and report the proposed "extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the city, including the erection of a large central station in the north-western division of the park, fronting St. James' Road," in view of certain proposals to deviate from the route already recommended; and resolutions referring to them, for consideration and report, the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney; a line of railway from Grafton to Casino; and a line of railway from Bowral to Robertson.

Letter from the Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, enclosing for the information of the Committee a copy of a petition in favour of the construction of a railway from Narrabri West to Wee Waa.

Letter from Mr. Alexander Wilson, with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, and a route from Curlewis to Gilgandra.

Letter from the Secretary, Co-operative Wool and Producer Co., Ltd., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Improvements at Glebe Island.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
J. Fairfax and Sons ( <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> ), advertising	...	...	...
Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co. (Limited), advertising	...	...	...
Sullivan Bros. ( <i>Gundagai Independent</i> ), advertising	...	...	...
S. Bennett ( <i>Evening News</i> ), advertising	...	...	...

Total... £5 15 9

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

Walter Robson Benson, Manager, Wharf Association, Sydney, and John James Booth, Manager, John Booth & Co., Ltd., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

William Henry Wilks, Esq., M.P., George Pile, auctioneer and estate agent, and Francis Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Department of the Treasury, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

William John Hanna, Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Accompanied by Mr. T. E. Burrows, Resident Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works, and Mr. W. R. Benson, Manager, Wharf Association, Sydney, the Committee, in pursuance, of their inquiry with reference to the expediency of cutting down Glebe Island, reclaiming the foreshores and constructing a wharf round the island, then proceeded in a steam launch on a further visit of inspection to the Government wharfs at Woolloomooloo Bay, Pyrmont, and Darling Island, to the private wharfs in Darling Harbour, and to Glebe Island.

In Woolloomooloo Bay the Committee inspected the sites, and had explained to them the scheme for the construction of 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of the bay, and for extending the present line of wharfage on the eastern side; and in Darling Harbour they examined the private wharfs from Dawes' Point to Pyrmont Bridge.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

FRIDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. R. Donaldson, M.P., and letter from Mr. J. L. Thompson, Instructor in Agriculture, Department of Mines and Agriculture, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Letter from the Secretary of the Co-operative Wool and Produce Co., Ltd., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Improvements at Glebe Island.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

William

William John Allen, Fruit Expert, Department of Mines and Agriculture, was sworn, and examined.

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

Henry Petitt, Harbour-master, Sydney, and Thomas Henley, Drummoyne, Leichhardt, and West Balmain Ferry Company, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 16th January.

#### TUESDAY, 16 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

Arthur Grey Kenway, late Superintendent, Glebe Island Abattoirs, Robert Langley, ship-owner, and Bartholomew Martin Corrigan, ship-owner, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 18th January.

#### THURSDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment :—

	£	s.	d.
Australian Newspaper Company, Limited ( <i>Star</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	10	0
J. Le G. Brereton, reading and correcting printer's proofs of evidence taken in the Committee's inquiries ... ..	1	15	0

Total ... .. £2 5 0

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

Francis John Thomas, General Manager, Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, was sworn, and examined.

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

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

#### FRIDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

Francis Henry Wilson, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands, and Acting Chairman, Metropolitan Land Board, and the Hon. Alexander Kethel, M.L.C., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 23rd January.

#### TUESDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Robert

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

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

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners stating, in reply to a letter from the Committee asking, in connection with the proposed railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, that information be supplied showing the traffic prospects of the country between Gunnedah, Coonabarabran, Gilgandra, Wellington, and Werris Creek, that the Commissioners would prefer that the matter should have the consideration of the Government before arrangements were made to obtain the information desired.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

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

Thomas Summerbell, Manager, North Shore Steam Ferry Co., and Richard Entz (Weber, Lohmann, & Co., Norddeutscher Lloyd S.S. Co.), were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

The Hon. William Robert Campbell, M.L.C., and the Hon. Henry Carey Dangar, M.L.C., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January.

*TUESDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

Francis William Bacon, Chairman, Co-operative Wool and Produce Co., Limited; William Henry Hall, Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books, Government Statistician's Office; and James Johnston, clerk, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

Adam Forsyth, J.P., Manager, A.U.S.N. Co., was sworn, and examined.

The



The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Alderman Henry Chapman, M.P., and Henry Petitt, Harbour-master, Sydney, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Watson gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Glebe Island Improvements, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at 6 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

#### THURSDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

Edward Johnstone Sievers, Government Land Valuer, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

John James Miller, manager, Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Association, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Francis Henry Wilson, Chief Clerk, Department of Lands, and Acting Chairman of the Metropolitan Land Board, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. Levien gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

#### FRIDAY, 2 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

Mr. Shepherd gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Joseph Henry Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens; James McMahon, carrier; and Charles Lyne, Secretary, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Levien moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and passed.

Mr. Levien moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed construction of about 600 feet of wharfage on the west side of Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out; and the Committee recommend that the proposed new wharf be extended northward a further distance of 100 feet.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and passed.

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

Mr. Watson moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Glebe Island Improvements, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. McFarlane, and passed.

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

Dr. Garran seconded the motion.

The debate was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 3 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

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

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Watson's motion,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient the proposed Glebe Island Improvements, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out; but they recommend the carrying out of that portion of the improvements which comprises the cutting down of a part of the island, and the partial reclamation of the foreshores, at an estimated cost of £38,000,”—was resumed.

The motion was passed on the following division:—

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

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

Mr. Shepherd moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Levien, and passed.

Mr. Shepherd moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out: Provided that some satisfactory arrangement be made whereby the district benefited shall contribute to the Railway Commissioners such sum as may be necessary to make good any loss on the construction and working of the line,—and not otherwise.”

Mr. Watson seconded the motion.

Mr. McFarlane moved,—“That the motion be amended by the omission of all the words after the word ‘out.’”

The amendment was negatived on the following division:—

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

The motion was then passed.

The Committee adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 6th February.

TUESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Cootamundra District Council, with reference to railway extension towards Hillston.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Spencer Groves ( <i>Tumut and Adelong Times</i> ), advertising...	...	...	...
T. H. Bell ( <i>Western Grazier</i> ), advertising...	...	...	...
J. E. Carmichael ( <i>Bourke Banner</i> ), advertising...	...	...	...
A. Elworthy ( <i>Gundagai Times</i> ), advertising...	...	...	...
John Sands, <i>Sydney Directory</i> ...	...	...	...
	£3	6	0

The Committee proceeded to consider the reference back to them, for further consideration and report, in view of certain proposals to deviate from the route already recommended, of the proposed extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station in the north-western division of the Park, fronting St. James' Road.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, explained the plans relating to the several schemes referred to in the Under Secretary's evidence.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY,

*WEDNESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Redfern Railway Station at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Parry, Outdoor Traffic Superintendent, Department of Railways, explained to the Committee, from plans, the condition of the Redfern Railway Station and yard and the difficulties experienced in working the traffic.

Accompanied by Mr. Parry and by Mr. Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, the Committee then inspected the railway yard, and subsequently visited the proposed site for a central station near Devonshire-street, and that portion of Belmore Road and Belmore Park which, in the scheme for extending the railway into the city, is crossed by viaduct.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, Department of the Treasury, informing the Committee that the Railway Commissioners will supply information as to the traffic prospects of a line of railway from Curlewis to Gilgandra when the proposed line from Wellington to Werris Creek is under consideration.

Letters from Messrs. O. Mitride, Charles Robinson, and John Shewan, with reference to the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

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

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 13th February.

*TUESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Messrs. T. Alderson, W. J. Tuckwell, O. Mitride, W. Greenwood, M.I.C.E., and R. B. Copley, Honorary Secretary, City Railway Extension Alliance, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received,

The

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
S. Bennett ( <i>Evening News</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	11	3
Millen and Chapman ( <i>Western Herald</i> ), advertising ... ..	1	8	0
Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co., Limited, advertising ... ..	1	3	0
Australian Newspaper Co., Limited, ( <i>Star</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	10	0
S. Groves ( <i>Adelong Argus</i> ), advertising ... ..	0	9	0
John Fairfax and Sons ( <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> ), advertising ... ..	1	2	0
J. Le G. Brereton, reading and correcting printer's proofs of evidence taken before the Committee ... ..	1	5	0
Total ... ..	£6	8	3

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

#### WEDNESDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
John McFarlane, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the city, including the erection of a large central station.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 25 minutes past 12 p.m., until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

#### THURSDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
John McFarlane, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

John Parry, Outdoor Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

#### FRIDAY, 16 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
John McFarlane, Esq.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. G. N. Griffiths, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from Mr. James Gould, Honorary Secretary, Lower Richmond River Farmers, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Parry, Outdoor Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 20th February.

TUESDAY,

## TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Crowley & Co. (*Wyalong Star*), advertising ... .. £0 16 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Kneeshaw, Traffic Superintendent, Tramway Department, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

## WEDNESDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

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

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That a Sectional Committee, consisting of Mr. Trickett, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane, be appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino and the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.”

The Committee adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

## THURSDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

Robert R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads, Department of Public Works, and Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That a Sectional Committee, consisting of Mr. Trickett, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane, be appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino and the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

## FRIDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Eden George, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

William Henry Colquhoun, Acting Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 27th February.

*TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Return from Mr. J. Parry, Outdoor Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, in connection with his evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

Letters from the Town Clerk, Sydney, and Mr. W. H. Richardson, Rookwood, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

Return from Mr. John Jackson, Manager of Public Wharfs, in connection with the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Glebe Island Improvements.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Kneeshaw, Traffic Superintendent, Tramway Department, was sworn, and further examined.

John Upward, Chairman, City Railway Extension Alliance, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 1st March.

*THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Upward, Chairman, City Railway Extension Alliance, was sworn, and further examined.

Joseph Henry Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens, and John Stinson, Member of the City Railway Extension Alliance Committee, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 2 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Andrew A. Wall, reading and correcting printer's proofs of evidence ... .. £3 0 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

The Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C., Edward Johnstone Sievers, Government Land Valuer, Department of Public Works, and Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 23 minutes past 4, until a quarter to 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY,*



SATURDAY, 3 MARCH, 1900.

The Committee met at 9.45 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee in pursuance of their inquiry as to the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station, then proceeded, in company with Mr. Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., along the route of the railway proposed in his scheme, closely examining its position and the sites selected for stations, from Eveleigh to the "Rocks," and noting the manner in which, according to the scheme, the line could be carried over to North Shore and extended to the Circular Quay and the eastern suburbs.

The Committee adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 6th March.

TUESDAY, 6 MARCH, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from Mr. A. Campbell, M.P., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Bowral to Robertson.

The correspondence was received.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co., Limited, advertising	1	16	0
John Fairfax & Sons, <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , advertising	1	16	0
Total	£3	12	0

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 8 MARCH, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. C. T. Burfitt, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Archibald Forsyth, rope manufacturer, and John Shewan, Laboratory Attendant, Medical School, University of Sydney, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

FRIDAY,

*FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Shewan, Laboratory Attendant, Medical School, University of Sydney, was sworn, and further examined.

William Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 1.50 p.m. on Monday, 12th March.

*MONDAY, 12 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 1.50 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, continuing their inquiry as to the expediency of extending the Railway System of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station, then proceeded, in company with Mr. W. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., along the route of the railway proposed in his scheme, and examined it from Circular Quay to the Redfern railway station.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY, 13 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

William Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

William Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 15 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

	£	s.	d.
Gardiner and Cool—office requisites	...	...	...
Australian Newspaper Co., Limited, <i>Star</i> , advertising	...	...	...
S. Bennett, <i>Evening News</i> , advertising	...	...	...

Total ... .. £1 13 10

The

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

William Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

Alexander Wilson, stock and station agent, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 16 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Thomas Alderson was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4 until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 20th March.

*TUESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letters from the District Surveyor, Grafton, accompanying a plan showing the lands along the route of the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino, and a schedule giving particulars of the Crown lands under lease and license along the route.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Trickett, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino, brought up the report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received and printed with the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. McFarlane, and passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

Albert Christopher Brownen, licensed victualler; George Neville Griffiths, grazier; and Charles Trimby Burfitt, estate and general agent, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4 until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 21 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Francis James Miller, timber merchant; James Cobbam Smith, merchant; and Jabez Brown, timber merchant, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 22 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,

William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment :—

William Drake, expenses as shorthand-writer, accompanying Sectional Committee on proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino, and proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme ... ..

£28 16 0  
The

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Spencer Brunton, merchant and ex-President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce; Edward Richard William Denham, J.P., produce merchant; and Walter Sewell Buzacott, shiphandler, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 23 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. W. N. Willis, M.P., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett.

Letter from Mr. T. T. Ewing, M.P., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Alexander Gerard Ralston, Mayor of Burwood, and Richard Watkin Richards, City Surveyor, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 27th March.

*TUESDAY, 27 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Chief Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, and letter and plan from Mr. F. Cavill, Sydney, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 28 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Mr. Thomas Alderson and Mr. C. T. Burfitt, with reference to their evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from the Secretary, National Art Gallery of New South Wales, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Wharfage Accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY,*

*THURSDAY, 29 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, and John Parry, Out-door Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, were sworn, and further examined.

Mr. Trickett, as Chairman of the Sectional Committee appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme, brought up the report of the Sectional Committee, and moved that it be received, and printed with the minutes of evidence taken before the Sectional Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson and passed.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 30 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from residents of Myrtle Creek and its vicinity relative to evidence given at Casino before the Sectional Committee appointed to inspect, take evidence, and report, with reference to the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern, into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Parry Out-door Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY, 31 MARCH, 1900.*

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Parry, Out-door Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

George McRae, Principal Assistant Architect, Government Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 12 p.m., until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 3rd April.

*TUESDAY, 3 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

John Kneeshaw, Traffic Superintendent, Tramway Department, was sworn, and further examined.

John Horbury Hunt, architect, and Frederick Cavill were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following account was passed for payment:—

H. V. O'Meagher—Reading and correcting printer's proofs of evidence ... £3 0 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Charles Fry, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office; John Moore Smail, Engineer-in-Chief, Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; and Joshua Percy Josephson, C.E., were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 5 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. F. Lassetter, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Frederick Harrison Quaife, M.D., and Myles McRae, produce merchant, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 6 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver, Chief Commissioner for Railways, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 25 minutes past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY, 7 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, stating, in reply to one asking the Right Worshipful the Mayor, in view of the probable early closing of the inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney, to attend, for the purpose of giving evidence, on the 10th or 11th instant, that on account of the pressure of other matters the Mayor could not avail himself of the opportunity proffered.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Charles Cowdery, civil engineer, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 10th April.

*TUESDAY,*



*TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Mr. J. C. Wilcox, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Grafton, and Mr. E. B. Ebsworth, District Surveyor, Grafton, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed railway from Grafton to Casino.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Edward Johnstone Sievers, Government Land Valuer, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

Mark John Hammond, J.P., was sworn, and examined.

John Horbury Hunt, architect, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at twenty minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Mr. A. C. Brown and Mr. H. D. Phillip, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Edward Johnstone Sievers, Government Land Valuer, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

William Sandford, proprietor of the Lithgow Ironworks, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 12 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., was sworn, and further examined.

Alfred Thomas Brindley, Assistant Architect, Government Architect's Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 17 April.

*TUESDAY, 17 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Mr. N. Selfe, Mr. J. Horbury Hunt, Mr. C. Fry, and Mr. J. Sutton (hon. secretary, Progress Association of Hornsby Junction and District), with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the city of Sydney.

Letters from Mr. J. C. Wilcox, and Mr. G. H. Varley, Grafton, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.

Letter from Mr. T. Brown, M.P., enclosing one from Mr. T. Looney, Hon. Secretary, Bullock Creek Railway League, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Bogan Gate to Bulbodney.

The correspondence was received.

Attention being drawn to the necessity for a definite rule with reference to the publication of reports by Sectional Committees,

Dr. Garran moved,—“That in future the reports of Sectional Committees be regarded as confidential until incorporated with the reports by the Full Committee.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson, and passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter, with plan, from Mr. N. Selfe, in relation to his evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

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

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 19 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from Mr. T. Brown, M.P., and telegram from the President and Secretary of the New England Farmers and Settlers' Association, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Letter from the Acting Council Clerk, Borough of Willoughby, and telegram from Mr. W. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, and John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee deliberated as to the manner in which they should deal with the reference back to them, for further consideration and report, of the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong, and it was agreed—That the whole of the evidence given in the inquiry of 1899 should be regarded as evidence in the present inquiry ; that at present it is thought undesirable to appoint a Sectional Committee to again go over the route ; and that the Committee are willing to hear any new evidence advanced on the subject of the proposed railway.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 4 until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY,*

*FRIDAY, 20 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Statement from Mr. W. Greenwood, A.M.I.C.E., in connection with the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Telegram from the Mayor of Armidale, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Glebe Island Improvements.

Clauses 1 to 7 were passed.

The further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

*SATURDAY, 21 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	William Thomas Dick, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of erecting a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the railway system of the Colony thereto.

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

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 12 p.m. until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 24th April.

*TUESDAY, 24 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT :—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence :—

Letter from the Acting Council Clerk, Borough of Willoughby, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from Mr. J. C. Wilcox, Secretary, Grafton Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station.

Robert Henry Gordon, alderman, Borough of Willoughby, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the railway system of the Colony thereto.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

John Parry, Out-door Traffic Superintendent of Southern Lines, Department of Railways, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Statements from Mr. H. Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, in connection with his evidence in the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from Mr. F. T. Ward, Wyalong, with reference to the proposed extension of the railway into the City of Sydney.

Letter from Mr. R. Porter, Hon. Secretary, Railway League, Wellington, with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Letter from Mr. Alexander Campbell, M.P., with reference to the proposed Railway from Bowral to Robertson.

The correspondence was received.

The following account was passed for payment:—

Alexander Gray ( <i>Grafton Argus</i> ), advertising	£ s. d.
... ..	0 15 0

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Henry Deane, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

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

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Glebe Island Improvements.

Clause 8 was passed.

The further consideration of the Report was adjourned.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY, 26 APRIL, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Mr. W. Gardner, Council Clerk, Wellington, Mr. J. Thompson, junior, Secretary Wellington Pastoral and Agricultural Society, Mr. T. W. Heaydon, Honorary Secretary, Dubbo Railway League, and Mr. A. McArthur, Honorary Secretary, New England Farmers and Settlers' Association, with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

The correspondence was received.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, and John Harper, Chief Traffic Manager, Department of Railways, were sworn and examined.

The Committee adjourned at five minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the following day.

FRIDAY, 27 APRIL, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Glebe Island Improvements.

The

The remaining clauses of the Report and the preamble were passed, the Report was then adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Wharfage, Woolloomooloo Bay.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4, until 10.30 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day, at Wellington.

*SATURDAY, 28 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee, having, in pursuance of their inquiries respecting the proposed Railways from Wellington to Werris Creek, and Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri, left Sydney by train on Friday, 27th April, at 8 p.m., to inspect the routes of the proposed railways and take further evidence, arrived at Wellington on Saturday, 28th April, at 7.25 a.m.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wellington, at 10.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Roger Taylor Burton Gaden, president, Wellington Railway League; Stanley Septimus Lowe, farmer and grazier, Spicer's Creek; Alexander Ross, farmer, Spicer's Creek; William Smith, junior, farmer and grazier, Mitchell's Creek; and Donald Ross, farmer and grazier, Spicer's Creek, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, until half-past 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 30th April.

*MONDAY, 30 APRIL, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wellington, at 10.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

John McLean, farmer and grazier, near Cobborah; Robert Patten, farmer and grazier, Comobella, near Wellington; Thomas Quirk, farmer and grazier, and millowner, Gladstone; John Perry, farmer and grazier, Walhallow, near Quirindi; Murdoch McLeod, miller, Wellington; Lachlan McAllister, farmer, Wellington; Robert Porter, newspaper proprietor, and secretary, Railway League, Wellington; Walter Prideaux Pridham, auctioneer, Wellington; John Irving, auctioneer and land agent, Wellington; Charles George Scott, storekeeper, Wellington; Frederick James Rodda, farmer and commission agent, Wellington; and Frederick Henry Kennard, Mayor of Wellington, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 5 p.m., until half-past 10 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY, 1 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wellington, at 10.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Charles Hampden Barton, manager, Wellington Branch, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited; William Patrick Mitchell, stock and station agent, Wellington; James Bonnor, general merchant, Orange; James Stuart Leeds, stock and station agent, Orange; George Hawke, farmer, Orange, and Joseph Aarons, farmer and grazier, Wellington, were sworn, and examined.

John Perry, farmer and grazier, Walhallow, near Quirindi, was sworn, and further examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 1 p.m., until 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Dubbo, at 11 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

James Andrew Ryan, Mayor of Dubbo; John Miller, station manager, Murrungundy; William Henry Baker, station manager, Barbigal; Edwin Henry Utley, ex-Mayor of Dubbo; William Webb Baird, farmer and grazier, Cootha; Craven Hyde Fitzhardinge, solicitor, Dubbo; Roderick Baylis Mackenzie, Acting District Surveyor, Dubbo; Richard McGee, Railway Station-master, Dubbo; William Mortimer Beckles Dayrell, manager Dubbo Flour Milling Company; James Charles Tibbits, farmer, Myton Fields; James Heane, stock and station agent, Dubbo; and Charles Cadell, stock and station agent, Dubbo, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes to 5 p.m. until 10 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 3 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Dubbo, at 10.30 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	John Christian Watson, Esq.,
	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Jacob Mathews, Mayor of Peak Hill; John Dight Mackay, pastoralist, Bulgandramine; Thomas Bridle, farmer and grazier, Peak Hill; Robert George Dulhunty, stock inspector, Dubbo; and William Handover, produce merchant and timber contractor, Dubbo, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day, at Wellington.

*FRIDAY, 4 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Club-house Hotel," Wellington, at 9 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

In continuation of their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, the Committee, accompanied by Mr. C. McDonnell Stuart, Supervising Engineer, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, then left Wellington to inspect the route of the railway and to take further evidence, and travelling by way of Mitchell's and Spicer's Creeks, reached Murrungundy, the point near which the lines from Wellington and Dubbo converge, at 2 p.m., and thence proceeded to Cobborah, where they arrived at 8 o'clock p.m.

*SATURDAY, 5 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Cobborah, at 9 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	
The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq..

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

George Paterson, farmer, Bonny Plain, near Cobborah; Thomas Patterson Yeo, farmer and grazier, Elong Elong, near Murrungundy; Francis Scheibel, senior-constable, Cobborah; James Bell, farmer and grazier, Narran, near Cobborah; and Alexander Douglas, grazier, Bomsly, near Murrungundy, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee then left Cobborah, travelling *via* Dunedoo, on the southern side of the valley of the Talbragar River; thence across the Talbragar into Denison Town, and thence by the main road on the southern side of Coolah-Burragundy Creek to Leadville. From Leadville, the Committee travelled up the valley of the Coolah-Burragundy Creek to Coolah, reaching there on Sunday evening.

*MONDAY,*



*MONDAY, 7 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Coolah, at 9 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

William Thomas Dick, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Thomas Holden Richard Preston, first-class constable, Coolah; John William Swanston, station manager, Booyamuirra; Hugh McMaster Kennedy, station manager, "Old Coolah"; Thomas Regan, station overseer, Coolah; and Francis John Piper, grazier, Coolah, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee then left Coolah, and, taking the main road to Gunnedah, passed Queensborough and Binnia pastoral holding, and then branching off on the road to Coonabarabran travelled direct to Weetalibah, and on to Ulinda, which was reached at 5 p.m.

*TUESDAY, 8 MAY, 1900.*

Continuing their journey of inspection and inquiry in connection with the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, the Committee left Ulinda at 9:15 a.m., and reached Binnaway at 10 a.m.

The Committee met at the "Exchange Hotel," Binnaway, at 10:15 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-President.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

David Innes Watt, grazier, Ulinda; Frank John Sheppard, grazier and farmer, Mooren; Robert Beames, farmer and grazier, Binnaway; Samuel George Sheumack, farmer, Binnaway; and Charles Naseby McWhirter, hotelkeeper, Binnaway, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee then left Binnaway for Coonabarabran, arriving there at 20 minutes past 5 p.m.

*WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at Court-house, Coonabarabran, at 10:30 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Kenneth Murchison, journalist, Robert Neilson, storekeeper, Richard Johnson Parker, manager, Coonabarabran Branch, Australian Joint Stock Bank, William Nash, grazier, Frederick George Failes, M.R.C.S., Eng., George Edgar Wright, Road superintendent, Alexander Deans, butcher, John Henderson, grazier, Edwin May-Steers, Stock Inspector, John Taylor, farmer and carrier, and Thomas Deans, farmer and grazier, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 4 p.m., until 8 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 10 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Club House Hotel," Coonabarabran, at 8 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

In continuation of their inquiry with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, the Committee then left Coonabarabran for Bundella, and reached Weetalibah at 5 p.m.

The Committee met at "Morven," Weetalibah Homestead, at 8 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

James Mair Alison, grazier, Oakey Creek, made an affirmation, and was examined.

John McMaster, grazier, Binnia, was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter past 9 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Friday, the following day.

*FRIDAY, 11 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at "Morven," Weetalibah Homestead, at 9:30 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,	Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,
John Christian Watson, Esq.,	John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Leaving

Leaving "Morven," close to which the route of the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek passes, the Committee, keeping close to the railway route all the way, travelled up the valley of Weetalibah Creek; thence from where that creek joins Oakey Creek, up the valley of the latter, to Oakey Creek station; and thence by way of the Gunnedah-road to The Flags.

The Committee met at "The Flags Hotel," Bomera, at 12.30 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Donald M'Gillivray, station manager, Bomera; Charles John Smith, grazier and farmer, Tambar Springs; Frederick John Turner, farmer, grazier, and storekeeper, Tambar Springs; and James Nicholas O'Rourke, farmer and grazier, Tambar Springs, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee then left Bomera, and, crossing the railway route, took the track to Rockgedgel station, and thence followed the main road to Bundella, where they arrived at 6 p.m.

The Committee met at the "Bundella Hotel," Bundella, at 8 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Hugh M'Master, grazier, Rockgedgel; Thomas James Finlay, junior, grazier, Bundella; Thomas Davidson, farmer, Merrigala; Robert Thomas Slack Smith, station manager, Merrigala; Edward Hayden, farmer, The Plantation; Richard John Stevenson, grazier, Brennan's Gap; Boyd Peter Sievers, grazier, Brennan's Gap; Richard Curtis, farmer and grazier, Brennan's Gap; and John Ewbank, grazier and storekeeper, Bundella, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

#### SATURDAY, 12 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at Bundella Homestead, at 9 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Resuming their journey of inspection and inquiry with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, the Committee left Bundella, and taking the Quirindi-road over a low saddle in a spur of the Liverpool Range, travelled to Colly Blue.

The Committee met at the "Colly Blue Hotel," Colly Blue, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Thomas Woore Busby, grazier, Colly Blue; Alexander Pyke, storekeeper, Yarraman; Francis Lord, farmer, Spring Ridge; Francis Wilson Darby, farmer and grazier, Coolanbilla; and William Douglas Simpson, grazier, Trinkey, were sworn, and examined.

Leaving Colly Blue the Committee journeyed to Spring Ridge.

The Committee met at the "Spring Ridge House," Spring Ridge, at 4.45 p.m.

George Clift, grazier, Breeza; Archibald Campbell, grazier, Spring Ridge; Richard Kingston, farmer, Spring Ridge; David Lawrence, sawmiller, Spring Ridge; and Charles Binnie, grazier, Spring Ridge, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 7 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 14th May.

#### MONDAY, 14 MAY, 1900.

The Committee, leaving Spring Ridge on Sunday at 9.30 a.m., journeyed to Werris Creek, arriving there at 2 p.m.

The Committee met at the Werris Creek Railway Refreshment Rooms on Monday, at 9 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
John Christian Watson, Esq.,

Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Samuel Clift, pastoralist, East Maitland; James Scott, farmer, Terrible Vale; Michael Joseph Daly, farmer and grazier, Currabubula; Michael Henry Ryan, grazier, Walhallow; and Henry Thomas Lucerne, butcher and stockbuyer, were sworn, and examined.

At 11.47 a.m. the Committee left Werris Creek for Quirindi, where they met at 3 p.m.

The Committee proceeded to consider their Seventeenth General Report to His Excellency the Governor.

The Report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to His Excellency the Governor.

The Committee then interviewed the Mayor, together with some of the aldermen and residents, of Quirindi, with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, and, finding that they were not prepared with evidence in the inquiry, left for Tamworth by train at 7.14 p.m.

TUESDAY,

*TUESDAY, 15 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Council Chambers, Tamworth, at 10:30 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
 John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Alexander Matheson, farmer, and Mayor of Tamworth; William Silver, saw-miller; Charles Wane, timber merchant; Alexander Johnson, auctioneer; Henry Charles Ison, builder; Henry Light Cousins, stock and station agent; and Francis Wyndham, auctioneer, and stock and station agent, Tamworth, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 p.m., and left Tamworth for Armidale by mail train at 7 minutes past 4 o'clock, the following morning.

*WEDNESDAY, 16 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Council Chambers, Armidale, at 10:45 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Charles Graham Wilson, M.P. for Armidale; William Cyril Higinbotham, farmer and storekeeper, Armidale; Richard Wearne Nicholas, farmer, Tilbuster; John Cameron, farmer and grazier, Morden, Saumarez Creek; Joseph Monteith, farmer, Guyra; George Hargrave, farmer, Armidale; Richard Pearson, produce merchant, Guyra; Michael John Walsh, storekeeper, Walcha; Robert Brown, pastoralist, Aberbaldie, near Walcha; Edwin Parsons, grazier, Ellerslie, near Guyra; Joseph Scholes, farmer and fruit-grower, Armidale; George Wigan, M.D., hon. treasurer, Armidale Proprietary School; Russell Blaxland, stock and station agent, Armidale; and George Smith, mining manager, Hillgrove, were sworn, and examined.

Sydney Henry Wickerson, journalist, Armidale, made an affirmation, and was examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 4 p.m., and left Armidale for Curlewis by train at 11:35 p.m.

*THURSDAY, 17 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Curlewis Hotel," Curlewis, at 11 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin, M.P. for Gunnedah; John Joseph Poole, grazier, farmer, and coal-mine manager, Curlewis; Frederick James Young, farmer, Curlewis; and George Henry Peard, farmer, Curlewis, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 1 p.m., and left Curlewis for Narrabri by the ordinary train at 7 minutes past 5 o'clock the following morning, to resume their inquiry, opened in Sydney, respecting the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri, and to inspect the route of the proposed railway.

*FRIDAY, 18 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Narrabri, at 10:30 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.  
 The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
 John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

Albert Ernest Collins, storekeeper, and Mayor of Narrabri; Walter Scott, Crown Lands Agent and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Narrabri; John Stoltenberg, farmer and grazier, Narrabri; John Butler Brake, farmer, Deep Creek, and Chairman of the Farmers and Settlers' Association; Richard Ford Jenkins, Road Superintendent, Narrabri; Arthur Herbert Farran, Inspector of Stock, Narrabri and Pilliga districts; George Gregory, senior, farmer, Narrabri; Herbert Lee Walker, auctioneer, Farmers' Union, Narrabri; Burnett

Burnett Morris Cohen, grazier, near Narrabri; Charles Alexander Ross, member of the Local Land Board, Narrabri; Edward Hart Wall, grazier, Woolangabba, near Narrabri; Theodore Morath, saw-mill proprietor, Narrabri; and Charles Martin, forwarding agent, Narrabri West, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes to 5 p.m., until half-past 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day.

#### SATURDAY, 19 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at the Council Chambers, Narrabri, at 10.30 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

John Bissett Brodie, station manager, Boolcarrol; Charles Wall, hotel-keeper and grazier, Narrabri; Albert Robert Stafford, storekeeper and saw-mill proprietor, Narrabri; Andrew Brown, farmer, near Narrabri; John Lehaine, junior, grazier, "Roma"; and John Riddle, member of the Local Land Board, Narrabri, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Narrabri West, at 2.45 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

John Gately, storekeeper, saw-mill proprietor, and Mayor of Narrabri West; Charles Parker, hotel-keeper, Narrabri West; Lewis Shelling, timber contractor, Narrabri West; John Joseph Morris, carrier, Narrabri West; John Goodyer, hotel-keeper, farmer, and grazier, Narrabri West; and John Langley, saddler, Narrabri West, were sworn, and examined.

The following accounts were passed for payment:—

C. H. P. Robinson, shorthand-writer, accompanying the Committee in their inquiries respecting the proposed Railways from Wellington to Werris Creek, and Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri ...	£	s.	d.
Charles Lyne, travelling expenses as Secretary, accompanying the Committee in their inquiries respecting the proposed Railways from Wellington to Werris Creek and Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri ...	31	10	0
	31	10	0
	£63	0	0

The Committee adjourned at quarter-past 4 p.m., until half-past 7 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 21st May.

#### MONDAY, 21 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at the "Club House Hotel," Narrabri, at 7.30 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

In continuation of their inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri, the Committee, accompanied by Mr. C. McDonnell Stuart, Supervising Engineer, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, then left Narrabri to inspect the route of the proposed railway, and to take further evidence, and, dividing into three parties in order to see as much as possible of the land along and in the vicinity of the route, travelled to Wee Waa, which was reached at 3 p.m.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Wee Waa, at 3.30 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri.

Laurence Brennan, pastoralist, The Brae, Wee Waa; Stephen Dempsey, selector, Pilliga; Walter William Richard Holcombe, grazier, Weetawaa; George McFarlane, grazier and farmer, Sandy Hook; William Hocken, grazier, Rossmore; Joseph Wall, grazier, Apple Tree Clump; Albert Coppleson, storekeeper, Wee Waa; Ernest Albert Anniversary Holcombe, settlement lessee, Wee Waa; Arthur George Lane, homestead selector, Wee Waa; Charles Peter O'Rourke, hotel-keeper, Wee Waa; Archibald Mackenzie, grazier, Wee Waa; Sydney Powell, grazier, Pilliga; and Cornelius Kelaher, grazier, Pian Creek, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter-past 9 p.m., until half-past 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

#### TUESDAY, 22 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Wee Waa, at 8.30 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Resuming their journey of inspection and inquiry with reference to the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarenebri, the Committee then left Wee Waa for Burren. Dividing again, two members of the Committee proceeded to the north side of the Namoi River to examine

examine the country along the route for the railway from East Narrabri, between Wee Waa and Tulladurra, while the two other members visited Sandy Hook and a number of homestead selections between Wee Waa and Pilliga.

Burren Station was reached by one portion of the Committee at 7 p.m.; the other members, in consequence of rain and the bad condition of the roads, being detained at Rossmore, where they arrived at 6:30 p.m.

*WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at Burren Homestead, at 9 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Leaving Burren Homestead at 10:20 a.m., the Committee reached Burren at 12:35 p.m., and met at the "Burren Hotel," at 3 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri.

Robert Darvall Barton, grazier, Burren; James Cousins Duncan, hotel-keeper and grazier, Burren; James Joseph Burrell, settlement lessee, Merrywinbone; Gerald Loder Herring, grazier, Rose Lea; Alexander Donaldson, settlement lessee, Merrywinbone; William Cusson Cormie, grazier, Mercadool and Merrywinbone; and William Green, selector, Burren, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 10 minutes past 5 p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, the following day.

*THURSDAY, 24 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Burren Hotel," Burren, at 9 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Burren being near the point of junction of the proposed Railways, Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri, the Committee divided, Mr. Dick, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane proceeding to Collareendabri, *via* Merrywinbone, to inspect the route for the proposed line to that town, and to take evidence, and Mr. Shepherd to Walgett, in the vicinity and along the route of the Narrabri-Walgett line.

Following the route of the railway to Collareendabri, Mr. Dick, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane travelled through Burren and Merrywinbone Holdings to the "Avondale Hotel," 20 miles from Collareendabri, where they arrived at 5:30 p.m.

Mr. Shepherd leaving Burren, kept about 8 miles to the north of the surveyed line to Walgett, crossing the branch railway to Collareendabri at Old Burren, and thence proceeding to Gorian Station, 12 miles from Burren, where he arrived at 5 p.m.

*FRIDAY, 25 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

Continuing their journey in connection with the proposed branch Railway to Collareendabri, Mr. Dick, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane, following the travelling stock route which is also the route of the proposed line, reached Collareendabri at 2 p.m.

The Committee met at "Tattersall's Hotel," Collareendabri, at 3:30 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri.

Edmund Brennan Loughnan, J.P., Honorary Secretary, Railway League, Collareendabri; Stanley James Greenaway, settlement lessee, Oreel (Merrywinbone), and representative of Thalaba Farmers' and Settlers' Association; Joseph William Cook Langhorne, grazier, Oreel; Charles Edward Brown, homestead lessee, "Derrima," Bundaborina; and Alfred Blomfield, homestead lessee and selector, Mount Brandon, near Collareendabri, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned, at 5:30 p.m., until half-past 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday, the following day, but in the meantime inspected the site for the railway bridge crossing the Barwon River, about 2 miles above the town of Collareendabri, and the station yard.

Mr. Shepherd leaving Gorian at 9 a.m., and travelling from 2 to 6 miles from the route for the railway to Walgett, reached Cryon Station, 14 miles from Gorian, at 5:30 p.m.

*SATURDAY,*

SATURDAY, 26 MAY, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

Mr. Dick, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane met at "Tattersall's Hotel," Collareendabri, at 10.30 a.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri.

Francis Kirby, grazier, "Frankston," near Collareendabri; John Francis Kirby, grazier, "Bolaro," near Collareendabri; Wyndham Dallas Bruce, homestead lessee, "Dumeinda," Gundabluie; William Henry Wordsworth, J.P., storekeeper, Collareendabri; and Charles Seymour, hotel-keeper, Moongulla Bore, Angledool-road, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Mr. Shepherd left Cryon Station at 6.50 a.m., and, continuing his inspection of the Narrabri-Walgett Railway route, travelled close to and along the route to Walgett, where he arrived at 10.30 p.m.

MONDAY, 28 MAY, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

In continuation of the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri, Mr. Dick, Mr. Watson, and Mr. McFarlane left Collareendabri at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and, travelling *via* Mercadool and Eurie Eurie, arrived at Walgett at half-past 4 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the following day. At Walgett they were joined by Mr. Shepherd.

TUESDAY, 29 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at the Court-house, Walgett, at 10.30 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the four previous meetings were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri.

Thomas Clarke, Honorary Secretary, Railway League, Walgett; Isaac Collins, sheep farmer, Barwon Vale, Walgett; Horatio William Smith, selector, Eurie Eurie, near Walgett; Charles Speight Haigh, storekeeper, Walgett; John Young Bell, grazier, Marsh Mead, near Walgett; Robert Moyse, Stock Inspector, Walgett; Abram Falstein, storekeeper, Walgett; Robert Henderson Duncan, homestead lessee, Narran Point, near Walgett; Charles Neam Vaughan, storekeeper, Walgett; Andrew Essex Scott, pastoralist, Gingie, near Walgett; George Matthews, grazier, Forest Lodge, near Walgett; Charles Edward Colwell, settlement lessee, Prospect, near Walgett; William Vanstone, hotel-keeper, Walgett; Terence Francis Fagan, coachbuilder, Walgett; and Archibald Edward Park Skinner, stock and station agent, Walgett, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at half-past 4, until 9 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 30 MAY, 1900.

The Committee met at the "Imperial Hotel," Walgett, at 9 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

In continuation of their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri, the Committee then left Walgett for Coonamble, to take evidence there with regard to connecting Walgett by railway with Coonamble, as suggested by the Railway Commissioners in their report upon the Narrabri-Walgett proposal.

The Committee reached Combogolong at 5 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY,



*THURSDAY, 31 MAY, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Bridge Hotel," Combogolong, at 8:30 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Resuming their journey to Coonamble, in connection with their inquiry respecting the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri, the Committee then left Combogolong, and reached Coonamble at half-past 6 o'clock p.m.

*FRIDAY, 1 JUNE, 1900.*

The Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Coonamble, at 10:30 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri.

George Charles Arthur Cobb, forwarding and coach agent, Coonamble; Donald Fletcher, President, Coonamble section of Dubbo-Coonamble Railway League; Thomas William Medley, Stock Inspector, Coonamble; William Pedley, cordial manufacturer; Henry Lyons, representative of Wright, Heaton, & Co., Coonamble; and Charles McDonnell Stuart, Supervising Engineer, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 12 noon, and at 2 o'clock p.m. left for Galargambone, on their way to Gilgandra.

*SATURDAY, 2 JUNE, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Galargambone Hotel," Galargambone, at 9 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee then left Galargambone for Gilgandra, where they arrived at a quarter to 4 p.m., and took evidence with regard to the suggested route from Gilgandra to Curlewis, as an alternative route to that in connection with the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

The Committee met at the "Telegraph Hotel," Gilgandra, at 4:30 p.m.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek.

Alfred Arthur Mudie, Secretary, Gilgandra Railway League, Gilgandra; Arthur Frederick Garling, storekeeper, Gilgandra; Archibald Campbell Berry, senior-constable and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gilgandra; and Richard Gware Hitchen, farmer and grazier, near Gilgandra, were sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at a quarter to 6 p.m., until 8 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 4th June.

*MONDAY, 4 JUNE, 1900.*

The Committee met at the "Telegraph Hotel," Gilgandra, at 8 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT :—**

William Thomas Dick, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd, | John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee, having completed their inspection and inquiry in the country with reference to the proposed Railway from Wellington to Werris Creek, and the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collareendabri, then left Gilgandra for Sydney, where they arrived by train from Dubbo at a quarter to 6 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, the following day.

*TUESDAY,*

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from Messrs. C. L. Garland, J. Miller, W. N. Willis, M.P., and H. McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, with reference to the proposed Railway from Narrabri to Walgett, with branch to Collarendabri.

Letters from Messrs. W. A. Holman, M.P., and R. R. P. Hickson, Under Secretary, Department of Public Works, with reference to the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The Committee further considered the reference back to them, for further consideration and report of the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

Mr. Watson moved, by consent, without notice,—“That Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Levien, and Mr. McFarlane be appointed a Sectional Committee to make a further inspection with reference to the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dick, and passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large Central Station.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the reply of Mr. Norman Selfe to the comments of the Government officials on his scheme for city railway extension contained an introductory statement regarding his qualifications and credentials as a civil engineer, which he had informed the Committee he desired only to bring under their notice, and which might, without injury to the reply, be omitted; and the omission of this portion of the reply was agreed to.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the railway system of the Colony thereto.

Mr. Dick gave notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Committee,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The Committee proceeded to consider their report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposed Railway from Gundagai to Tumut.

The report was adopted, and the Chairman was authorised to sign it for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee adjourned at 5 minutes to 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 6 JUNE, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Accounts amounting to £64 16s. 3d. were passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large Central Station.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Dr. Garran, and passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the railway system of the Colony thereto.

Hugh McLachlan, Secretary to the Railway Commissioners, was sworn, and examined.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the Committee proceed to consider the evidence on the proposed Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street, with a view to reporting on the subject to the Legislative Assembly.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Watson, and passed.

With a view to arriving at a general agreement as to the points in the evidence necessary to be considered before coming to a decision, the evidence in the two inquiries—that relating to the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney, and that respecting the proposed Central Railway Station, Devonshire-street—was then submitted to a general discussion.

The Committee adjourned at 20 minutes past 4, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the following day.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 7 JUNE, 1900.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. Thomas Brown, M.P., with reference to the Committee's inquiry respecting the proposed Railway from Grenfell to Wyalong.

The correspondence was received.

An account amounting to 15s. was passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of extending the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large Central Station.

The Secretary reported that the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction desired to appear before the Committee and make a supplementary statement with reference to the proposed extension of the Railway into the City of Sydney, and the Committee decided that, as the evidence in the inquiry had been closed, it was undesirable that the inquiry should be re-opened.

Dr. Garran moved,—“That the Committee having given due consideration to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 20th December, 1899,—‘That it is expedient that the extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large Central Station in the north-western division of the Park, fronting St. James' Road, as referred by the Legislative Assembly to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, be referred back to the Public Works Committee for further consideration and report, in view of certain proposals to deviate from the route already recommended,’ and having given special consideration to the new proposals submitted, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

- “1. That the accommodation for passenger traffic at the present Redfern terminus is wholly insufficient.
- “2. That it would be better in every respect to construct an entirely new station than to attempt a reconstruction of the present station.
- “3. That the best plan will be to extend the railway into the city and erect a terminal station there, as this will give the suburban passengers what they have so long demanded, viz., a station nearer to the business centre of Sydney.
- “4. That of all the extension schemes submitted to the Committee the simplest, the most economical, and the easiest of construction is the scheme known as the St. James' Road scheme, being that originally proposed by the Railway Commissioners. The Committee, therefore, endorses the recommendation made by the previous Public Works Committee in its report dated the 26th August, 1897.”

Mr. Trickett seconded the motion.

Mr. Dick moved,—“That the motion be amended by omitting all the words after the word ‘station’ in paragraph 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:—

- “(3.) That the best plan will be to extend the railway to the north of Devonshire-street and there construct a commodious station and administrative offices.
- “(4.) That in view of the foregoing it is not expedient that the extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large Central Station in the north-western division of the Park, fronting St. James' Road, as referred by the Legislative Assembly to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, nor the deviations suggested in the reference of the 7th December, 1899, be carried out.”

The question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the motion,”—was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Trickett,  
Dr. Garran,

Noes, 5.

Mr. Shepherd,  
Mr. Dick,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. McFarlane.

The question,—“That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,”—was passed on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Shepherd,  
Mr. Dick,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. McFarlane.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Trickett,  
Dr. Garran.

The question,—“That the resolution, as amended, be now agreed to,”—was passed, on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Shepherd,  
Mr. Dick,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. McFarlane.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Trickett,  
Dr. Garran.

On

On the question,—“That the following be the resolution of the Committee” :—

“That the Committee, having given due consideration to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 20th December, 1899, that it is expedient that the extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station in the north-western division of the Park, fronting St. James' road, as referred by the Legislative Assembly to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, be referred back to the Public Works Committee for further consideration and report, in view of certain proposals to deviate from the route already recommended—and having given special consideration to the new proposals submitted, have arrived at the following conclusions :—

- “1. That the accommodation for passenger traffic at the present Redfern terminus is wholly insufficient.
- “2. That it would be better in every respect to construct an entirely new station than to attempt a reconstruction of the present station.
- “3. That the best plan will be to extend the railway to the north of Devonshire-street, and there construct a commodious station and administrative offices.
- “4. That in view of the foregoing, it is not expedient that the extension of the railway system of the Colony from the present terminus at Redfern into the City, including the erection of a large central station in the north-western division of the Park, fronting St. James' road, as referred by the Legislative Assembly to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, nor the deviations suggested in the reference of the 7th December, 1899, be carried out.”

The Committee divided.

Ayes 5.

Mr. Shepherd,  
Mr. Dick,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. McFarlane.

Noes 2.

Mr. Trickett,  
Dr. Garran.

The resolution was therefore passed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of erecting a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and extending the Railway System of the Colony thereto.

Mr. McFarlane moved,—“That, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient that the proposed erection of a Central Railway Station and Administrative Offices on the north side of Devonshire-street, and the extension of the railway system of the Colony thereto, as referred to the Committee by the Legislative Assembly, be carried out.”

Mr. Shepherd seconded the motion.

The motion was passed on the following division :—

Ayes 5.

Mr. Shepherd,  
Mr. Dick,  
Mr. Watson,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. McFarlane.

Noes 2.

Mr. Trickett,  
Dr. Garran.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Friday the following day.

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FRIDAY, 8 JUNE, 1899.

The Committee met at 2 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford Shepherd,  
The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D.,  
William Thomas Dick, Esq.,

John Christian Watson, Esq.,  
Robert Henry Levien, Esq.,  
John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Committee further considered the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

Thomas Thomson Ewing, Esq., M.P. was sworn, and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, until 2 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 12th June

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# PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

## SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.

### Railway from Grafton to Casino.

#### MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Sectional Committee of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, appointed on Thursday, 22nd February, 1900, to inspect, take evidence, and report with reference to the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.

*MONDAY, 26 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the "Yamba Hotel," Yamba, Clarence River Heads, at 8:30 a.m.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. McFarlane, the Hon. W. J. Trickett was elected Chairman.

The Sectional Committee inspected the works at the entrance to the Clarence River, the particulars of which were explained to them by Mr. H. A. Blomfield, District Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department.

The Sectional Committee received a deputation at the "Yamba Hotel" from the Yamba Progress Association, on the subject of the harbour works.

Mr. D. Tullock, Chairman of the Association, read a petition urging the importance of proceeding with the outer works, in accordance with the scheme of Sir John Coode.

Mr. Tullock addressed the Sectional Committee in support of the petition.

The Chairman said the Committee had no power to make any recommendation in the matter, but he would have pleasure in sending on the petition to the Minister for Public Works.

The Sectional Committee proceeded up the Clarence River by the Government launch, calling at Palmer's Island, the Government Dock, near Maclean, the township of Maclean, the Government quarry, at which stone was being obtained for the harbour works, and Ulmarra, arriving at Grafton at 6 p.m.

*TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Grafton, at 10:30 a.m.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

Mr. Samuel See, Mayor of Grafton, introduced a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen, on the subject of the works for the improvement of the entrance to the Clarence River:—Representing Grafton: Mr. Samuel See, Mayor; Aldermen Carson, Bawden, Maxted, Selman, McFarlane, Shore, and D. Beatson; Messrs. Crispin, Jackson, T. Page, E. G. Elworthy, A. Lipman, and G. H. Varley, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Representing South Grafton: Mr. A. E. Schwinghammer, Mayor; and Alderman J. T. McKittrick. Representing Ulmarra: Mr. W. Baillie, Mayor; Aldermen Cameron and Morris. Representing Brushgrove: Messrs. T. C. Davis and Thomas Henderson. Representing Maclean: Mr. D. See, Mayor; and Alderman Lobban.

Several members of the deputation spoke in favour of the extension of the Southern breakwater, in order to improve the crossing at the Heads.

The Chairman said the Sectional Committee would lay before the Minister for Public Works the facts brought under its notice by the deputation.

The Sectional Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Alexander Lobban, District Inspector of Schools; Samuel See, Mayor of Grafton; Joseph Spencer, storekeeper; George Henry Varley, Chairman, Grafton Chamber of Commerce; and David Baillie, grazier and dairy-farmer.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

*WEDNESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Grafton, at 10:30 a.m.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Edward Ebsworth, District Surveyor; Angus McSwan, farmer; Cornelius Duggan, butcher and grazier; Frederick Vernon Hunter, licensed surveyor; John Henry Munro, stock and station agent; Duncan Beatson, ex-Mayor of Grafton; Henry Jordan, piano and music-seller; Thomas Page, accountant.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m.

#### THURSDAY, 1 MARCH, 1900.

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Grafton, at 10.30 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—George Smith Stening, manager at Grafton for the Fresh Food and Ice Company, Limited; Edward Chapman Lewington, bank manager; William Small, junior, town clerk and auctioneer; Thomas J. Bawden, auctioneer; Abraham Lipman, commission agent; Edward Farrell, master mariner.

George Henry Varley, Chairman of the Grafton Chamber of Commerce; Edward Ebsworth, District Surveyor; and Samuel See, Mayor of Grafton, were sworn, and further examined.

The Sectional Committee then visited the proposed site of the railway station at Grafton, and drove along the railway route as far as the Junction, a distance of about 2 miles.

#### FRIDAY, 2 MARCH, 1900.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Crown Hotel," Grafton, at 7.45 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee left Grafton by special coach at 8 a.m., travelling along the Grafton-Casino road, and arrived at Myrtle Creek, a distance of 44 miles, at 7 p.m., having left the road at Sportsman-Creek and Camira Station, to inspect the country off the line.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Myrtle Creek, at 8 p.m.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Edward Thomas Smith, grazier; Cunningham Henderson, grazier; Thomas Francis O'Keeffe, grazier; Henry Valentine Rapp; George Henry McKee; Henry Harris; and Alfred Edward Harris.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

#### SATURDAY, 3 MARCH, 1900.

The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Myrtle Creek, at 9 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee proceeded by special coach along the main road to Casino, a distance of 19 miles, arriving there at 12 o'clock noon.

The Mayor of Casino and the Secretary of the Casino Railway League were seen, but they had no evidence available for that afternoon. Later, Captain F. G. Fanning was introduced to the Committee, and his evidence was taken.

On Sunday the country in the Upper Richmond, in the direction of Kyogle, for about 16 miles, was inspected.

#### MONDAY, 5 MARCH, 1900.

The Sectional Committee met at the Town Hall, Casino, at 10 a.m.

##### MEMBERS PRESENT:—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq.,

John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Donald Campbell, grazier; Alfred Clark Simpson, storekeeper; Granville Moore Elliott, council clerk; James Golding Draper, sergeant of police; Edward James Robinson, butter-factory manager; William George Simpson, Mayor of Casino; Lawrence Edwin Cope, solicitor; and Charles Frederick Napier North, Road Superintendent.

The Sectional Committee left Casino by special coach at 3.30 p.m., and, travelling by the main road, arrived at Lismore, a distance of 19 miles, at 6 p.m.

TUESDAY,

*TUESDAY, 6 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Lismore, at 10.15 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Wilfred Parsley Pope, Inspector of Conditional Purchases; James Stocks, chemist; Denis Carroll, inspector of police; John William Pidcock, hotelkeeper; John Gibson, district manager, New South Wales Creamery and Butter Company; William Kennedy, Surveyor, Railway Construction Branch, Department of Public Works; Christopher Balger, mail contractor; and George Nesbitt, storekeeper.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 4 p.m.

*WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Lismore, at 10 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing a line of Railway from Grafton to Casino.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Thomas Barton, mail contractor; and Louis O. Paulsen, master mariner.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 11 a.m.

*TUESDAY, 13 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at "Murray's Hotel," Ballina, at 8 p.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee considered and adopted their report on the proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.\*

**PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.***SECTIONAL COMMITTEE.***Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.****MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.**

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Sectional Committee of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, appointed on Thursday, 22nd February, 1900, to inspect, take evidence, and report, with reference to the proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

*WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Municipal Council Chambers, Lismore, at 11 a.m.

**MEMBERS PRESENT:—**

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The Sectional Committee proceeded to consider the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Louis O. Paulsen, master mariner; John William Coleman, Mayor of Lismore; James Francis O'Flynn, engineer; and John Greenhalgh, fisherman.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 1 p.m., having taken all the evidence available at Lismore.

*THURSDAY,*

\* See also Sectional Committee's proceedings on 13th March, in relation to proposed Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.



*THURSDAY, 8 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the "Commercial Hotel," Lismore, at 9 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee proceeded by Government launch down the Richmond River as far as Tucki wharf, where they were met by the Mayor of Coraki, and others. They then drove for about 5 miles along the Tucki Ridge, and from an elevated position were able to inspect a great portion of the country subject to flood, and obtain a comprehensive view of the proposed drainage scheme. They next visited the off-take site, and also the point at which the proposed channel would cross the Coraki Road, and afterwards proceeded to Coraki. The inspection occupied the greater part of the day.

*FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at "McFadden's Hotel," Coraki, at 10:30 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—John McKinnon, dairy farmer; Samuel Cook, grazier; William Yabsley, saw-mill proprietor and grazier; John Robert Fagan, Roman Catholic priest; John Storey, representative of the North Coast Shipping Company; George William Sharp, farmer and dairyman; and Samuel Baxter, farmer and dairyman.

Samuel Cook, grazier, was sworn, and further examined.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 5 p.m.

*SATURDAY, 10 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at "McFadden's Hotel," Coraki, at 9 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee left Coraki by Government launch at 9:15 a.m., and arrived at Woodburn at 10:30 a.m. After inspecting the Tuckambil weir, about a mile from Woodburn, the Sectional Committee met at "Murray's Hotel."

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—William Gollan, grazier and dairy farmer; Alexander Meston, grazier and dairy farmer; Alexander Macpherson, dairy farmer and sugar-mill owner; John Lang, farmer; Thomas Casey, farmer; George McLean, grazier; John Carmichael, blacksmith; and Edward Murray, hotelkeeper.

The Sectional Committee left Woodburn by Government launch at 3:30 p.m., and arrived at Ballina at 7 p.m.

*MONDAY, 12 MARCH, 1900.*

On Sunday, the Sectional Committee inspected the northern and southern breakwaters, the training-walls, and other works at the entrance to the Richmond River.

On Monday, the Sectional Committee met at "Murray's Hotel," Ballina, at 8 a.m.

*MEMBERS PRESENT:—*

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.

John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee proceeded by Government launch to Broadwater, and met at the "Victoria Hall," where the following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—Albert Ernest Armbruster, grazier; William Frederick Armbruster, grazier; John Byrne, hotelkeeper and farmer; Thomas McFadden, hotelkeeper; and Edwin Collard, grazier.

At 2:30 p.m., the Sectional Committee proceeded by Government launch to Wardell, where the following witnesses were sworn, and examined:—William Anderson, farmer; James Gould, farmer; Patrick Baker, farmer; Edward Barrett Hollingworth, labourer; and Timothy O'Keeffe, farmer.

The Sectional Committee returned by Government launch to Ballina, where they arrived at 6 p.m.

*TUESDAY,*

*TUESDAY, 13 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Court-house, Ballina, at 10.15 a.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
 John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee further considered the expediency of constructing works in connection with the Tuckian Flood Escape Scheme.

The following witnesses were sworn, and examined :—William Webster, hotelkeeper ; Joseph John Lewis, tug-master ; John Guy Bagot, timber merchant ; Robert Adie Fraser, pilot ; William Edmund Kemp, Acting District Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works ; and Thomas McDonough, surveyor, Harbours and Rivers Branch, Department of Public Works.

It was here arranged that Messrs. Watson and McFarlane should, before returning to Sydney, visit and inspect the Tuckian Swamp, by way of the Broadwater.

The Sectional Committee adjourned at 5 p.m.\*

*TUESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1900.*

The Sectional Committee met at the Committee's Board-room, Sydney, at 1.45 p.m.

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

The Hon. William Joseph Trickett, Chairman.  
 John Christian Watson, Esq., | John McFarlane, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Sectional Committee considered and adopted their report.

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\* See also Sectional Committee's proceedings on 13th March, in relation to proposed Railway from Grafton to Casino.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
(RETURN RESPECTING EXPENDITURE ON.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 16 August, 1900.

[Return in reply to Mr. Norton's Question No. 2, of the 8th August, 1900, Votes and Proceedings No. 27.]

Government House.

RETURN showing the Expenditure in 1890, the year prior to Lord Jersey's arrival.

Additions.	Improvements, Alterations, and Repairs.	Furniture.
.....	£1,037 8s. 2d.	£145 4s. 9d.

RETURN showing Estimated Value of Government House in 1892, and Cost of Additions, Alterations, Improvements, Repairs, and Furniture, from 1st January, 1891, to 7th August, 1900.

Year.	Estimated Value of Building.	Additions, Repairs, Stonework, and Electric Light.	Improvements, Alterations, and Repairs.	Furniture.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892	66,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	3,965 8 4	1,881 17 4	3,913 9 8
1892	.....	.....	629 18 11	146 10 2
1893	.....	.....	2,833 13 5	192 0 8
1894-5	.....	.....	1,347 17 2	504 16 0
1895-6	.....	.....	2,040 17 9	919 2 9
1896-7	.....	1,429 17 3	755 4 0	355 1 9
1897-8	.....	1,001 18 9	564 7 8	329 6 11
1898-9	.....	3,430 11 1	1,549 8 3	395 10 3
1899-1900	.....	3,347 9 4	1,902 11 11	2,430 15 1
1900-1	.....	803 6 9	243 3 4	121 0 4
Totals	£ 66,500 0 0	13,978 11 6	13,748 19 9	9,307 13 7

Summary of Expenditure.					£	s.	d.
Estimated value of building in 1892	...	...	...	...	66,500	0	0
Additions, repairs, stonework, and electric light installation	...	...	...	...	13,978	11	6
Improvements, alterations, and repairs	...	...	...	...	13,748	19	9
Furniture	...	...	...	...	9,307	13	7
Total...	...	...	...	...	£103,535	4	10
Lord Jersey arrived	...	...	...	15th January, 1891.			
Lord Hampden arrived	...	...	...	21st November, 1895.			
Lord Beauchamp arrived	...	...	...	18th May, 1899.			



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

USE OF THE GROSE, COLO, AND WARRAGAMBA RIVERS  
TO GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 15 November, 1900.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 25th October, 1900, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All papers, including the report of an officer of the Public Works Department, relating to the recent inspection of the Grose, Colo, and Warragamba Rivers, with the object of discovering whether these waters might not be put to profitable use as a medium for the generation of electricity for city lighting and other purposes.”

(*Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*)

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Government Architect's Branch,  
Sydney, 25 July, 1900.

Proposal to utilise the waters in the Blue Mountain Streams for generating Electricity for Transportation, Lighting, and Motive Purposes.

IN accordance with the instructions of the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, I have the honor to report having given most anxious and careful consideration to the above proposal. I have considered the question in all its bearings, and from every standpoint that occurred to me, viz.:—

- (a) Approximate quantity of electric current likely to be required in Sydney and immediate suburbs for traction, lighting, and other purposes.
- (b) Approximate quantity likely to be required for lighting and other purposes in towns *en route*.
- (c) The variations in the demand for current on different days, and at various times of the day, during the different seasons of the year.
- (d) The practicability of transmitting the maximum current from the generating station to Sydney.
- (e) The quantity of water necessary under various pressures to drive the generating machinery.
- (f) The quantity of water usually available in the several streams in summer months.
- (g) The average annual rainfall over the several watersheds, bearing in mind the period over which the rainfall extends; whether spread over a greater or lesser number of days, comparing one watershed with another, or whether it falls in heavy quantities either after prolonged dry weather or during general rains.
- (h) The necessity for, and possibility of, water storage on a large scale.
- (i) The effect that the controlling of flood waters and uniform discharge would have on the Hawkesbury River.
- (j) The possibility of supplying the small towns—Richmond, Windsor, Penrith, Riverstone, &c.—with water at all times, and of supplementing the Parramatta or Sydney supply in times of emergency.
- (k) The cost of the scheme.
- (l) The annual cost of working, annual revenue, and profit.

The

The remarkably low cost at which electric current could be supplied, compared with the general ruling rate, would unquestionably lead to a demand probably greater than could be satisfied from any one scheme. The difficulty of even approximately determining the quantity likely to be required is at once apparent, more particularly if private customers are to be served.

I can, however, form some idea, as, in order to satisfactorily cope with the existing and proposed tram services and for the electric trains (which I would suggest should be introduced for the city underground or overhead railway and suburban railways), a quantity approximately equal to 25,000 h.p. would be required during busy times. Major Cardew advised the City Council to provide generating plant for lighting purposes equal to 2,500 h.p., to be ultimately increased to 10,500 h.p.; and as the towns *en route* are to be served in addition, it will be at once seen that nothing less than 35,000 h.p. will be sufficient.

To meet such a heavy demand it would be necessary to provide for water storage on a comprehensive scale, as in dry weather the combined flow of all the available streams would not be anything like sufficient. The storm waters must be impounded and retained ready for use. The impounding of the flood waters would result beneficially to the inhabitants of the Hawkesbury valley during all seasons. The practically uniform discharge from the turbines would keep up a stream in dry weather, and during flood time the retention of the water in reservoirs would tend to minimise the disastrous results now experienced.

I have found it necessary to calculate very carefully whether it would be wiser to work under a high, medium, or low head of water. The advantages and difficulties in the way of each system have been anxiously weighed. It is at once apparent that an initial high-pressure system will permit of smaller machinery and a smaller quantity of water being used, but the effective catchment area would be so much reduced as to make it very doubtful whether sufficient water would be available. Again, the low-pressure system on such a large scale would require heavy and bulky generating plant, and unusually large tunnels, aqueducts, and reservoirs. On that account I have reluctantly decided that the splendid volume of water at all times available in the Warragamba and Colo Rivers must be sacrificed, their beds for a great distance being very little above Sydney high-water mark.

I have been at great pains to find suitable natural storage sites. Though they are none too plentiful at the necessary elevation, I am satisfied that in wet weather 40,000 millions of gallons can be secured, stored, and held ready for use as required—a quantity equal to five and a half times that available in the Prospect Reservoir, and enough to keep the plant going at its utmost capacity for about 150 days.

The evaporation in Sydney is about 48 inches per annum; but the proposed sites of reservoirs are at such an elevation above the sea, and at such a depth below the surrounding hills, that loss through evaporation will be comparatively small.

I propose the following sites for reservoirs, viz.:—One on the Kanimbla side of Blackheath or Medlow, for the flood waters of Cox's River; two in the Grose Valley, and one in the Govett's Leap Creek above the Junction, and one main reservoir below the junction of the two streams; another lower down at the 600 feet level; two in the Buralow Creek; one in Barton's Creek, and other smaller intercepting weirs on some of the tributaries of the Grose and Colo Rivers.

The whole of the waters in the upper reaches of the Grose River would thus be impounded; the overflow of the Cox's River would be intercepted and conducted into the Grose Valley; and the whole of the water in the upper reaches of the Wollangambe River and Bowen's Creek that now flows into the Colo River would be intercepted and conducted into the balance or working reservoir. This reservoir would be situated at the elevation necessary to work the turbines, and as near as practicable to the generating station.

The work of clearing sites for and constructing reservoirs, tunnels, and aqueducts will be one of some magnitude, and will give work to a large number of labouring men of all classes.

It will be observed that the proposed sites for reservoirs and generating station are situated either clear away from the main stream, or so near the source, that no danger will exist to the weirs either during or after construction.

There is at times an immense volume of water in the Warragamba and Colo Rivers, but for a great distance their beds are so little above sea level, and the gorges so narrow and deep, frequently from 1,000 to 1,400 feet, with almost perpendicular sides, that I cannot advise any attempt to construct dams in those two rivers.

I am persuaded that no dam could be constructed that would withstand the full force of the immense body of water collected off such a very large watershed and concentrated in the gorges referred to.

The generating plant would have to be specially designed, of the most modern type, and of such sizes as would give the highest efficiency; yet care would have to be taken that no part was designed of such bulk or weight as would lead to difficulty in conveyance to site, the country being in parts extremely hilly and precipitous.

The transmission of the electric current can be successfully accomplished, and no great difficulty in that particular is apprehended.

In order to fully utilise the generating plant during the hours of least demand for current, it would be necessary and profitable to provide electric storage batteries on a large scale. These batteries would largely tend to equalise the load on the generating machines, which would be subjected, under other conditions, to very unequal strains, the variations in traction loading being sudden and considerable.

As the high tension system of transmission would be adopted, it would be necessary to establish sub-stations in which rotary transformers would be worked for converting the current and altering the voltage to suit the various purposes for which the current would be used, whether for transportation, arc or incandescent lighting, or manufactures.

I further propose (so that the utmost may be obtained from the forces at command) to utilise the water flowing through the proposed tunnel from the Kanimbla into the Grose Valley for generating current for any desired purpose, such as the lighting of the mountain resorts, and propelling of lifts or trams, all of which, I take it, would be of a very profitable character.

In fixing the main generating plant, it would be incumbent to keep above the highest flood-level, which in ordinary seasons would be about 40 feet above the level of the stream into which the water, after doing its duty, would be discharged. This water, I find, would be of such volume as would enable about 10,000,000 gallons to be returned daily to the balance reservoir. This water, which would be exceptionally pure, might be at the service of the towns of Penrith, Richmond, and Windsor. At present they have to

put



put up with the water pumped out of the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers. Other towns, such as Riverstone, Blacktown, St. Mary's, &c., might also be supplied, and a high-pressure service would even be available for use in Sydney in the event of anything happening to the present Prospect service.

The total cost of the complete scheme, which would include the whole of the generating and transforming plants, allowing for all reasonable contingencies, I estimate at £1,450,000.

The total annual cost of working, including interest, after the scheme is finished, I estimate as follows:—

Interest on total cost, £1,450,000, at 4 per cent. ... ..	£58,000
Maintenance of machinery, up-keep of all earthworks, tunnels, weirs, aqueducts, &c., and making good all damage done by flood or other causes ... ..	75,000
Working expenses, including all labour ... ..	25,000
	<hr/>
	£158,000

The revenue derived would depend entirely upon the rate charged.

Major Cardew, in reporting to the City Council, recommended a charge of 4½d. per unit, which might be reduced, after a few years, to 3½d.

I should recommend a differential rate, based on the quantity taken; but for the purpose of estimate I have based on the low average rate of 1½d. per unit. Owing to the variations in the demand, slack periods, &c., I assume that the plant would be earning revenue all the year round to the extent of three-fifths of its capacity only, yet the income would amount to £639,000 per annum, thus showing an annual profit of £481,000.

The same amount of work, performed by the most perfect and favourably-situated steam plants, would require 240,000 tons of coal per annum, to which would have to be added a large water account, heavy up-keep, and labour for working steam boilers and engines.

It is at once apparent that the scheme, properly handled, admits of immense possibilities; and as I have made a liberal allowance for leakage, soakage, evaporation, and overflow of reservoirs, no doubt whatever need exist about the feasibility, reliableness, and permanence of the scheme.

It is so planned that, within a few months after commencement of operations, sufficient power could be generated to make it revenue producing, thus obviating the payment of interest on expended but unproductive capital, and at the same time save the purchase of any large additional steam plants that may be contemplated.

I would like to clearly point out that I have prepared the scheme from such reports and plans as are available, verified by short flying visits to such localities as were readily accessible. The very limited, time prevented any detailed investigation. If the scheme is entertained, I should like a few weeks in which to make more accurate surveys.

I have, &c.,  
T. RAW.

The above report of Mr. Raw is now forwarded for the consideration of the Minister. It may be noted that the time and facilities available for its preparation have been very limited.—W.L.V., Government Architect, 26/7/1900. The Under Secretary for Public Works, and Commissioner for Roads.

Tracing of site plan attached. Submitted.—Jno. P., 28/7/1900. Re-submit in a month.—E.W.O'S., 30/7/1900.

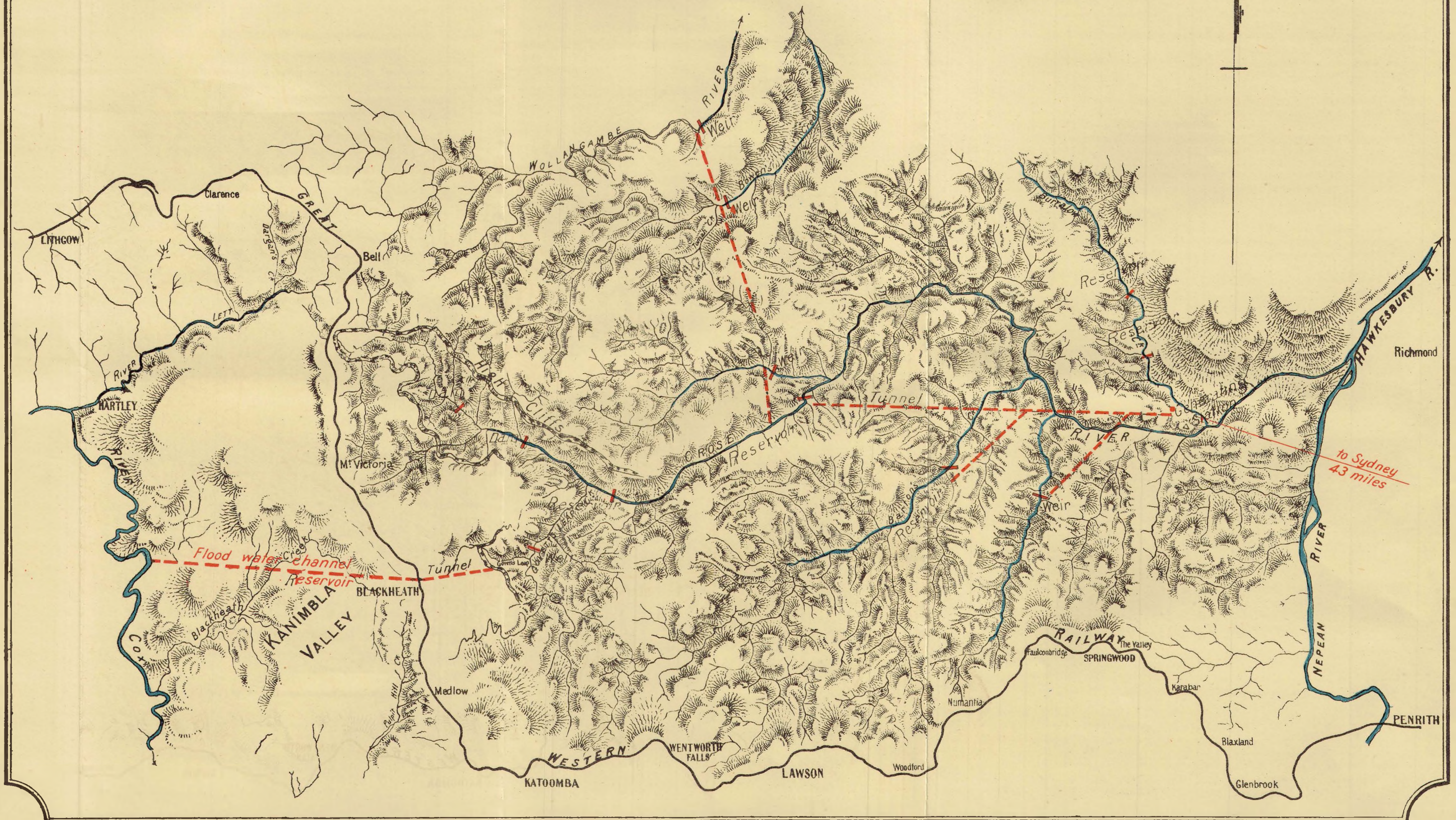
[One plan.]





# Sketch Plan to accompany Report on "Utilization of Water in Blue Mountain Streams for Generating Electricity."

25<sup>th</sup> July, 1900.





1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE  
ON  
CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON AND EWING,  
CONTRACTORS;  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE  
AND  
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
27 *September*, 1900, A.M.

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1900.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 24. THURSDAY, 2 AUGUST, 1900.

16. CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON AND EWING, CONTRACTORS:—Mr. E. M. Clark moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon a claim for law costs in connection with Contract No. 127, Sewerage Construction Branch of the Public Works Department, by Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, contractors.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Garland, Dr. Graham, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Rigg, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. F. Clarke, and the Mover.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 41. WEDNESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

4. CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON AND EWING, CONTRACTORS:—Mr. E. M. Clark (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That Mr. W. W. Davis be added to the Select Committee now sitting on "Claim by Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, Contractors."  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 47. WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

14. CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON AND EWING, CONTRACTORS:—*Mr. Norton*, for Mr. E. M. Clark, Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 3rd August, 1900, a.m.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1900.

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**CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON AND EWING, CONTRACTORS.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 3rd August, 1900, A.M., "*to inquire into and report upon a claim for law costs in connection with Contract No. 127, Sewerage Construction Branch of the Public Works Department, by Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, contractors,*"—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the List\* \* See List, page 6. (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find as follows:—

1. That Messrs. Maddison and Ewing were tenderers for, and secured the contract of, No. 127, in connection with the Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme.
2. That on the plan in connection with the said contract, at two places, appeared the words "guttering and gadding, unless otherwise ordered."
3. It is admitted by the witnesses in the Government employ that the words "guttering and gadding" were inserted in view of the proximity of houses at those points, and really for the protection of such property, which, with blasting operations, would probably be injured.
4. The contractors proceeded with, and were carrying out their contract in a proper way, when they were ordered to blast at one of the points marked on the plan "guttering and gadding."
5. As the contractors admit they would have never dreamt of blasting at this juncture (even if it was optional with them to do so), and were compelled to carry out the orders received—which were in countermand of those on the plan—the result was an institution of legal proceedings by one Darnley in respect of damage alleged to have been caused to property by the said blasting.
6. That the contractors defended the said action, with the result that the two first trials proved abortive, the jury being equally divided. The contractors were again dragged to Court, and on the third trial, by a majority verdict, a judgment was given against the contractors for £30, with costs.
7. The costs of the three actions—including the costs of the successful plaintiff, and costs incurred by the contractors in legal assistance in resisting the said claim—are £900.
8. It is admitted by the officers of the Department that no fault can be found with the manner the blasting was carried out by the contractors, and that everything in regard thereto was carried out in a careful and workmanlike manner.
9. That the building alleged to have been damaged was examined by the officers of the Department of Sewerage Construction, and admitted by one of them, and Mr. Noble, to have been in a dilapidated condition, which, in your Committee's opinion, would have been a strong reason for adhering to the original instructions of "guttering and gadding."

10. That the evidence of the Departmental Officers in this inquiry shows that, though sewerage contracts had been carried out for many years, this was the first occasion on which a contract was let wherein certain portions of the work were specifically marked ordering the carrying out of "guttering and gadding, unless otherwise ordered."
11. That your Committee consider the words, "unless otherwise ordered," can only have the reasonable meaning attached to them which would be at once suggested to reasonable minds—namely, a closer investigation which revealed changed conditions that rendered damage practically impossible, by adopting a new departure such as blasting. Your Committee do not consider that the words entitle the Department to give any capricious order as to the method of carrying out the said work.
12. That your Committee feel satisfied that the reasons which operated in the mind of the Department in originally placing the words in the plan, "guttering and gadding, unless otherwise ordered," would be justified, on closer scrutiny and inquiry, in view of the nature of the ground, the contiguity, and "dilapidated condition" of the building.
13. That the carrying out of the instructions of guttering and gadding would have safeguarded the contractors against any risk of such law suit.
14. That your Committee, in view of the unique nature of this contract, do not see that there can be any analogy between claims made by contractors against the Government in respect of actions brought against them in the carrying out of their contracts and the present claim, inasmuch as the mention of the words "guttering" and "gadding" at certain points were, as admitted by the Crown, for the protection of the property contiguous to the work, was regarded by the contractors as practically an insurance to them, as no risk of blasting would be required—otherwise, they would, like all other contractors, have made a margin for loss or damage which they would probably sustain in carrying out their contract.
15. That the evidence of the Department is of the highest character as to the manner the said contractors have carried out Government works and as to their capability and efficiency.
16. That your Committee did not deem it necessary to go into a Departmental Inquiry which was held in this matter, as it was not on oath; and the Officers who made statements therein have been examined on oath before this Committee.
17. Your Committee are of opinion that Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, contractors, should not be penalised by payment of £900 law costs in carrying out an order of the Government which was never anticipated, and originally was never contemplated.

Your Committee strongly recommend the case of Messrs. Maddison and Ewing to the favourable consideration of the Government.

EDWARD M. CLARK,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
26th September, 1900.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 14 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Anderson,		Mr. E. M. Clark,
	Mr. W. W. Davis.	

Mr. E. M. Clark called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Adjourned till Thursday next at 2:15 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1900.

The meeting ordered for to-day postponed by order of the Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson,		Mr. W. W. Davis,
Mr. Garland,		Mr. Rigg.

Alfred James Coates (*an officer of the Public Works Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness produced papers in connection with Contract No. 127, the original contract for the work, and plans numbered 1 to 7 inclusive.

Witness withdrew.

George Maddison (*contractor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Peter Ewing (*contractor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Thursday next at 2:30 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson,		Mr. W. W. Davis.
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Joseph Davis (*Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1900.

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. F. Clarke,		Mr. Meagher,
	Mr. Rigg.	

Peter Ewing recalled and further examined.

Thomas Williams (*contractor*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Algernon Peake (*Surveyor, Sewerage Construction Branch, Public Works Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Edward George Noble (*Resident Assistant Engineer, Sewerage Construction Branch, Public Works Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Thursday next at 2:15 o'clock.

*THURSDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark. | Mr. Rigg.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Anderson.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*THURSDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. Anderson.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*TUESDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*WEDNESDAY, 19 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

None.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Meagher.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, adding Mr. W. W. Davis to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
Thomas Williams recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Adjourned till Tuesday next at 10:30 o'clock.

*TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBER PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark.

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

*WEDNESDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER, 1900.*

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. E. M. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. W. W. Davis.

Mr. Meagher.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read, amended, and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CLAIM BY MESSRS. MADDISON & EWING,  
CONTRACTORS.

TUESDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. RIGG,  
MR. GARLAND,MR. W. W. DAVIS,  
MR. ANDERSON.

E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alfred James Coates sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are an officer in the Public Works Department? I am.
2. And you produce certain papers in connection with Contract No. 127? Yes; also the original contract for the work.
3. What other papers have you? Plans, numbered 1 to 7, inclusive. The specification is annexed to the agreement.
4. And what other papers? These papers (*produced*) are the office papers relating to the matter.

A. J. Coates.  
21 Aug., 1900.

George Maddison sworn, and examined:—

5. *Chairman.*] You are a contractor? Yes.
6. You were the contractor for Contract No. 127 in connection with the Western Suburbs Sewerage scheme? Yes.
7. Are these the plans of the work (*produced*)? Yes.
8. In connection with the work, an action at law was brought against you? Yes.
9. What was the cause of that action? It was through blasting in a certain portion of the work.
10. How can we locate that portion on the plan? It is shown on the plan by the words "guttering and gadding." We took the contract on the understanding that there would be no blasting.
11. *Mr. Davis.*] Was that stipulated for in the contract? We took the words guttering and gadding to mean there would be no blasting.
12. *Chairman.*] But afterwards you were ordered to blast? We were ordered to blast.
13. *Mr. Rigg.*] Who gave you the orders to blast? The Engineer-in-Chief of the Sewerage Department.
14. *Chairman.*] While the work was proceeding, an action at law was brought against you? Yes.
15. The scene of the alleged damage was in the neighbourhood of this spot, where guttering and gadding had been provided for? Yes; close to this shaft.
16. *Mr. Davis.*] The action was consequent upon the blasting? They said so; but, of course, we denied the damage.
17. *Chairman.*] You fought the matter in the Court? Yes.
18. *Mr. Rigg.*] Who entered the action? The owner, Mrs. Darnley. The case came on three times in the Supreme Court. On the first two occasions the jury was divided, two against two. On the third occasion she got three jurymen, and we had one.

G. Maddison.  
21 Aug., 1900.

G. Maddison. 19. *Chairman.*] Was she nonsuited in both the previous cases, or was it that the jury did not agree? They did not agree. The verdict was for £30 and costs.

21 Aug., 1900. 20. What was the amount of the costs? I could not say exactly; but somewhere between £800 and £900. We had to pay the costs of the three actions. The house and land were only worth about £100.

21. So far as you were concerned, was there any special reason why the shaft should have been gadded and guttered;—was there a larger population at that point? There were two big houses close to this spot; but they were some distance away from the shaft. The cottage that all the dispute was about was about 30 feet away from the shaft. There was a very big house about 100 feet away.

22. Was this the only portion of the work that had to be gadded and guttered? There was another portion.

23. And was that gadded and guttered? No; that was blasted out. That portion was pretty free of property.

24. *Mr. Rigg.*] Was any action entered against you for damage to property in the other section? No.

25. How far was this property from the blasting operations? It was about 40 feet from the shaft.

26. Was it consequent upon the instructions to blast that the damage occurred? We deny the damage; but the jury brought in a verdict against us.

27. Was it made clear that the damage was through the blasting? Yes.

28. You maintained that the damage was not caused by the blasting? Yes.

29. But the fact was that an action was entered against you, and you were mulcted in damages to the extent of £800 or £900? Yes.

30. Was it under instructions from the Department that you blasted? We carried it out under instructions from the Department.

31. Have you the instructions in writing? Yes.

32. Have you the paper on you? No.

33. *Chairman.*] Can you produce it? Yes.

34. It was not through any representations of yours that it was altered from gadding and guttering to blasting? No; we understood that we would have to cut the rock out.

35. *Mr. Rigg.*] Is it stated in the specification that it was to be gadded and guttered? I do not think it says anything on that point in the specification.

36. What was there to show that you were to gad? The plan shows that it was to be “gadded and guttered unless otherwise ordered.”

37. Does it say that on the plan? Yes; there is a length of 6 chains that was supposed to be gadded and guttered.

38. You say that you were ordered officially in writing by the Department to blast? Yes.

39. *Chairman.*] Even if you had objected, I suppose the Department would have insisted, under the conditions of your contract, upon blasting? Yes.

40. Did the officer of the Department give any evidence in Court in connection with the action? Yes. We had four from the Department as witnesses, I think.

41. Who were they? Inspector Husband, District Engineer Noble, Mr. Miller, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. Simpson, who was, I think, in the Colonial Architect's Department.

42. You subpoenaed them? Yes.

43. *Mr. Rigg.*] I suppose the nature of their duties took them on this particular job from time to time? Yes, the engineer and inspector were continuously there.

44. And your instructions were to blast? To blast this particular portion.

45. Are you sure that it was in consequence of the blasting that the action was brought? Oh, yes.

46. What was the service that you had from the party who took action;—did they specify in the action taken against you that the damage was caused through blasting? Yes.

47. They mentioned blasting? Yes, they mentioned blasting.

48. Gadding, I understand, is simply done with a hammer and chisel? With a hammer and picks. There are no reports. It would have been a little more expensive to gad and gutter.

49. *Chairman.*] But it would make no difference to you? No.

50. *Mr. Davis.*] You got authority from the Department to blast? Yes.

51. *Mr. Rigg.*] What claim have you made on the Government for the damage you have sustained? I think it is pretty well for the whole amount.

52. But you have sent a claim in? Yes.

53. And what is the amount? I have forgotten now; but something about £800.

54. And the Department declined to pay? Yes.

55. On what ground? On the ground that we are responsible for all damage whether they order us to do a thing or not.

56. What is the condition in tendering? A good deal of responsibility is thrown on the contractor, no doubt.

57. Have you a copy of the contract;—if so, you might read out that part relating to the responsibility thrown upon you? It is in clause 19, as follows:—

The contractor shall not commit any act of trespass, and shall effectually protect all adjoining properties, and owners thereof, against any loss, damage, or injury that may occur through the carrying on of the works, whether to buildings, goods, property of any kind, or to persons; and in case any trespass be committed, or any such loss, damage, or injury occur, the contractor shall make full compensation, and shall make good all or any such loss, damage, or injury; and if any such compensation for trespass, or any such loss, damage, or injury be recovered against the Government in the first instance, it may be deducted from any money due or coming due to the contractor under this contract, or may be recoverable from the contractor as liquidated damages in that respect incurred.

58. According to that plan before you, the Government have the option of determining which it shall be, gadding or blasting, have they not? Yes.

59. Seeing that that is the case, do you not think that that condition which has just been read under which you accepted the contract relieves the Government of any claim? This was a very shallow shaft, only about 18 feet deep, and we made sure it would be gadded out on account of that remark on the plan.

60. *Mr. Davis.*] Why did the officer of the Department authorise you to blast? There is a difference in price betwixt gadding and guttering. We had 15s. per cubic yard more for gadding than for blasting.

61. You started to gad out? Yes.

62. Why did they alter it from gadding to blasting? We gadded the shaft for I do not know how many feet. The only thing I can imagine is that it would be the difference in price.

63. *Chairman.*] What would be the saving to the Government on that work in the alteration from gadding and guttering to blasting? I could not say; it would be a few pounds. There were 6 chains in one place and 5½ chains in another. We naturally thought that those two places would be gadded. Gr. Maddison.  
21 Aug., 1900.
64. *Mr. Rigg.*] In putting in a tender for that kind of a job now, how would you tender;—would you tender for gadding alone? When we have our own prices we put in a separate price for gadding and guttering, and another price for blasting.
65. What tender did you send in in this case;—did you send in one for simply gadding, or a combined tender for gadding and blasting? There was one price for gadding and guttering and one for blasting. There was a difference of 15s. per cubic yard more for gadding and guttering than for blasting. We cut the shaft down a certain depth without blasting, and after we went down a few feet they ordered us to blast the balance of it. Then our price came down to the blasting price.
66. *Mr. Davis.*] And the risk went up? Yes; the risk went up.
67. *Mr. Anderson.*] In consequence of the hardness of the ground, you had to use powder? Yes.
68. *Chairman.*] Personally, you do not think you did any damage to the house? I do not think so. A little over £15 per chain would be the extra cost of gadding.
69. *Mr. Anderson.*] Was it in consequence of the Government's desire that you used powder in that shaft? Yes; they compelled us to do it. We had no choice but to obey.
70. *Chairman.*] This question of damage caused by blasting has been a very vexed question with contractors? Yes.
71. There have been successful actions against contractors before? Yes.
72. But you contend that yours is an exceptional case—that it was not on all-fours with other cases of damage by blasting? Yes.
73. Wherever damage has occurred before, so far as you know, it has been in cases where blasting has been specified? Yes; specified on the specifications and the plans.
74. And yours is an exceptional case because, although gadding and guttering were provided, the Government insisted on blasting? Yes.
75. That is virtually your whole case? Yes. And this was the only place in the whole contract where we had a case against us.
76. Was there as large a population in other parts on the contract? A great deal more so; and the shafts were a good deal deeper. This was one of the very shallowest parts of the work.
77. *Mr. Davis.*] Can you produce your authority for the blasting subsequent to the signing of the agreement? Yes.
78. Is it a general letter? A general letter.
79. Does it set forth the reason why you should blast? No.
80. *Mr. Rigg.*] That was after you had started gadding? Yes, after we had started gadding.
81. In matters of this kind, where it is expressed either way in the specification, is it usual for the Government to alter the mode of procedure after the work has started—that is, to alter the style of work from gadding to blasting? Yes, they often deviate. I never knew any particular portion to be set out like this, and blasting to be done later on.
82. After you start a job, and they tell you it is to be gadded, you take it for granted that the job is to be completed under that system? Yes.
83. Has it ever occurred before that you went half way through a job and they altered the system? Not in this contract.
84. *Chairman.*] And if the Department give you instructions you have no power to object, even if you see danger? No power.
85. *Mr. Rigg.*] But in sending in your price they ask you to cover that risk, do they not? We thought that as these two portions were marked for gadding, the Department would have them gadded. We did not think they would do anything else, on account of their not marking on the plan any other portion of the contract for gadding.
86. *Chairman.*] You relied on the work being gadded? We understood that the work would be carried out as shown on the plan.
87. *Mr. Rigg.*] And if it had been gadded you would have considered that you carried no risk as far as the adjoining property was concerned;—you consider that in gadding there is no risk to adjoining property? No risk.
88. What was the extent and the style of the damage done to the house;—did you see it yourself? Yes; I saw it several times. There were some small cracks.
89. About the ceiling? Yes. It was a little two-roomed skillion-roofed cottage, with a kitchen added on to the back.
90. What was the nature of the damage? Bits of cracks, which you find in every house in the Western suburbs; little cracks in the ceiling.
91. You do not know whether you made the cracks or whether they were there before? No.
92. *Mr. Davis.*] You are not concerned in the damage to the house; but you are concerned as to the damage to your pocket? I am quite sure the house was not damaged. They make out that the house was liable to fall in at any time; but the people are living in it yet, and nothing has been done to it.
93. *Mr. Rigg.*] Did you examine the cracks to see whether they were new or old? The cracks were old, and there were witnesses to prove that the cracks were there before the blasting started. I was called in to the house very shortly after the damage was supposed to have occurred, and the cracks were all dark. There was not a new crack.
94. *Mr. Anderson.*] In the course of your contract, if you saw that there was likely to be any danger to any property on account of blasting, would you draw the attention of the Department to it? Yes; I think we should stop and see if we could not gad and gutter the work.
95. *Chairman.*] I suppose in your business as a contractor you often meet cases where people complain of damage done to their property. I suppose even in this matter you have had to pay compensation where the blasting has taken place? Oh, yes. It is cheaper to do that than to go to court.
96. In this case I suppose they made a big demand upon you? They made a demand of £500.
97. For a house of two rooms with a skillion roof? Yes.
98. You had to defend an action like that? Yes.
99. *Mr. Anderson.*] What was about the value of the cottage? I think Richardson and Wrench valued house, ground and all, at £120. We had an architect who offered to fill all the cracks and make them good, for £10.

- G. Maddison. 100. *Chairman.*] There is nothing more you desire to say on the matter? No; I think I have said the principal things. We thoroughly understood that the work would be gadded and guttered.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 101. If you had asked for blasting, the Department would have been likely to insist on gadding and guttering, according to the plan? If the price had been the same, we would have had to gad and gutter.
102. *Mr. Rigg.*] You made a claim against the Government? Yes.
103. And they repudiated it, and referred you to the conditions of the specification? Yes.
104. Is that all that has taken place between you and the Department? Yes.
105. *Chairman.*] The Department held an inquiry into the matter, and came to the conclusion that they could not recognise your claims? Yes; their sympathies were with us, but that was no good to us. They said it was a very hard case, but they could not see where they were liable.

Peter Ewing sworn and examined:—

- P. Ewing. 106. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the firm of Maddison and Ewing, contractors? Yes.
- 21 Aug., 1900. 107. You were the contractors for Contract No. 127? Yes.
108. Do you recognise this plan (*produced*) as the plan of the contract? Yes.
109. You carried out the contract, and you had an action at law in connection with the contract through some blasting? Yes.
110. Do you notice on that plan that gadding and guttering are provided there? Yes; guttering and gadding.
111. Did the Department alter that? They ordered us to blast.
112. It was in the neighbourhood where the blasting was ordered that the alleged accident happened? Yes.
113. When you undertook that work, did you expect and intend to do guttering and gadding? Yes; we intended to gutter and gad.
114. Did you have any idea that it would be altered? Not at the time we tendered.
115. Would that alleged accident have happened if the work had been guttered and gadded, as provided on the plan? No.
116. There would have been no cause for complaint? No.
117. Do you contend that there was really no cause at all for the action? I do.
118. All the same, this lent assistance to it? Yes.
119. You were quite willing to gad and gutter? Yes.
120. *Mr. Davis.*] Did you commence the shaft with blasting? We gadded and guttered a little bit on the top.
121. And, subsequently, you blasted? Yes.
122. Why did you blast? We got orders for it.
123. Where is the authority? I do not know where it is.
124. *Chairman.*] The Department never denied having given you instructions to blast? No.
125. Is it an exceptional thing for gadding and guttering to be marked on the plans? Yes; I never saw it on the plans before.
126. You have been contracting for some time? Seventeen or eighteen years. It is always in the specifications.
127. *Mr. Anderson.*] This is the first litigation you have had with the Department? Yes.
128. *Mr. Rigg.*] Was gadding and guttering on the plan when you tendered? Yes.
129. According to what is on the plan, you would understand when you were tendering that the Department had the right to say whether the work should be gadded or blasted? They would have the right.
130. *Mr. Davis.*] What do you suppose was the object of the Department in changing the work from gadding to blasting? To save money.
131. *Chairman.*] Can you think of any special reason why gadding and guttering should have been provided for at that particular part of the contract? There is property very close to that part.
132. *Mr. Rigg.*] In your tender, would you provide for gadding or for blasting? There is a schedule—so much for gadding and guttering, and so much for blasting.
133. Would you tender on each? Yes.
134. *Chairman.*] You tender at so much below or above the schedule rates, and the Department can insist upon your gadding and guttering or blasting, as they like? Yes; I never saw gadding and guttering marked on a plan before. It is marked on this plan in two different places.
135. *Mr. Rigg.*] But the Department having decided to do it by blasting, would you not understand, according to the printed conditions, that you have to take any risk of damage that might be done to adjoining property;—the Government expect you to take that risk, do they not? It says on the plan, "Gadding and guttering, unless otherwise ordered."
136. But you accepted the contract on certain printed conditions, which are attached to the plans? Yes.
137. And one of those conditions is that contractors take the risk of any damage done to adjoining property? We have already paid for damage done on this job—items that we have never mentioned to the Government.
138. But which you consider yourselves responsible for? Yes.
139. *Chairman.*] You think the Government must have anticipated some difficulty in this spot, else they would not have specified gadding and guttering? Yes; there was no trouble at the other portion of the contract, where gadding and guttering was specified.
140. *Mr. Rigg.*] Were there any buildings there? Just the same class of buildings.
141. *Chairman.*] And wherever along the line it was represented to you that damage had been done by blasting, you met the cases, and had no difficulty except in this particular portion? That is it.
142. *Mr. Rigg.*] You accepted the liability in all the other cases, and refused it in this one? Because it is marked "gadding and guttering" on the plan.
143. *Chairman.*] You did not even refuse in this case, but they demanded £500 from you, which was, in your opinion, blackmail? Yes.
144. *Mr. Rigg.*] If it was a matter of £15 or £20, I suppose you would have paid it? Yes; the highest valuation of the property was £120. That was Richardson and Wrench's valuation, and it included ground and house.

P. Ewing.  
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145. You would have been prepared to accept a little risk without going to law? Undoubtedly.
146. *Mr. Anderson.*] If any damage was done to the property, you believe it was in consequence of the blasting? Yes; if there had been no blasting there would have been no action.
147. And it was in consequence of the Department having given you instructions to commence blasting that you did so? Yes.
148. And if you thought there was any danger to the property, you would have apprised the Department of it? Yes.
149. What steps were taken to recover the amount of the claim? We had three cases in the Supreme Court. On the first two the jury could not agree; in the third case we took a majority verdict, and the claimant got a verdict for £30.
150. *Chairman.*] Although this woman claimed £500? Yes.
151. *Mr. Anderson.*] You would not have commenced blasting if it had not been for instructions from the Department? No.
152. And there would have been no risk? No. We had not long started when there was a complaint from the people.
153. *Chairman.*] The people complained shortly after you started blasting? Yes.
154. *Mr. Anderson.*] What course did you pursue? The engineer went to see the place and inspected it.
155. *Chairman.*] What engineer was that? Mr. Noble, the Government Engineer.
156. Did he set any valuation on the damage done? No.
157. Did he think there was any damage? He did not think there was any damage.
158. And he gave evidence to that effect in the Court? Oh, yes.
159. You say it was exceptional for gadding and guttering to be marked on the plan? Yes.
160. There have been other blasting accidents where actions at Court have been successful against contractors? Yes.
161. This is a case where the contractors have asked the Government to compensate them? Yes.
162. You know of no case where gadding and guttering has been marked on the plans—that is, any case in which claims have been made against the Government? No.
163. As a rule, you generally tender for all kinds of sewerage work? Yes.
164. And you never saw gadding and guttering specified on a plan before? No.
165. *Mr. Rigg.*] Does the fact of those words being on the plan alter your position as a contractor in any risk that you take in connection with the job;—suppose the words were not there, and you were doing the work under a blasting contract, you would have to take the risks of action by any people who might suffer damage? We have done it.
166. The words “unless otherwise ordered” leave an opening for the Government to say: “Although the work is tendered for, in the first instance, to be guttered and gadded, yet we will have this portion blasted”;—do you not think that, as the Government had given you these instructions, you would have to take the same risk as though you were tendering under the ordinary conditions? No; I do not think so. As it was marked “gadding and guttering” on the plan, that shows that the Department must have had a doubt, or they would not have put the words there.
167. Whatever doubt there may be in connection with the plan, how does that affect the conditions under which you took the contract? If you look at the plan you will see that there is property close to this spot, and that is why the plan is marked “guttering and gadding.”
168. You, as a contractor, took the risk, outside the job altogether, of damage to property? I do not know. That is a question I would not like to answer.
169. I was always under the impression that the contractor took the risk, and provided for it in his price? A contractor is supposed to take the risk; but why does the Department come along and alter the work from one thing to the other?
170. But they are not violating their contract by doing that; if they alter the plan in any way I can understand that you would have cause for an action; but they provided by that memorandum on the plan that a certain thing should be done unless otherwise ordered; that gives them an open hand? As they put those words on the plan they ought to take the responsibility. If they did not put them on the plan we would have thought it was to be all shooting.
171. *Mr. Anderson.*] If you had anticipated any of this, you would have prepared for the blasting in your price? We would have to put so much per cent. on.
172. *Chairman.*] If it had been all blasting, you would probably have made provision for risk in this particular spot? Yes.
173. *Mr. Rigg.*] Did you take this work at schedule rates? I think it was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above schedule.
174. Did that  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cover any risk which you would have to take in your contract for damage to adjoining property? I do not think it would.
175. *Chairman.*] You did not anticipate risk at these two places? No.
176. Suppose you had protested when the Department ordered you to gad and gutter, do you think they would have taken any notice of your protest? No. They have the power to say, “Do this, or do the other.”
177. *Mr. Rigg.*] Are the schedule rates of the Government supposed to be a fair estimate of the cost of a job, including the risk to the Government, if they carry out the work themselves? I do not know that.
178. *Chairman.*] Sometimes tenders are very much above schedule rates? Yes.
179. How much have you known them to be above schedule rates? Fifty per cent.
180. And you have known them to be below schedule rates? Yes; 25 per cent.
181. *Mr. Rigg.*] I only asked my question to find out whether the Government provided for the risk in what they call schedule rates? I do not know.
182. *Mr. Davis.*] If the Government did not think there was a risk, they would have ordered you to blast from the jump? Yes. They did not pay us for gadding and guttering the first part of the shaft. We did that ourselves.
183. *Chairman.*] You started gadding and guttering, and then they told you to blast? Yes.
184. *Mr. Anderson.*] As a matter of fact, you would just as soon blast as gad? Yes; just as soon.
185. It would make no difference to you? No; the schedule price is 15s. per cubic yard more for gadding and guttering than for blasting.



THURSDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1900.

Present:—

MR. W. W. DAVIS,

MR. ANDERSON.

E. M. CLARK, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

J. Davis.

Joseph Davis, Engineer-in-Chief for Sewerage Construction, sworn and examined:—

23 Aug., 1900.

186. You know about this contract—No. 127? Yes.
187. You know that Maddison and Ewing were the tenderers for that work? Yes, and the contractors.
188. You know that it was provided that certain portions of the work should be carried out by guttering and gadding? Unless otherwise ordered.
189. Why was it specified that it should be guttered and gadded unless otherwise ordered? The meaning of that is, that in the specification, which is part of the contract, provision is made for the excavation to be carried out in either of three ways, and it is optional with the Engineer, and at his discretion entirely, as to how the work shall be carried out. He can order it to be carried out without the use of explosives, by means of guttering and gadding—in which case the contractor is allowed the Schedule rate for that kind of work; or he can order it to be carried out by means of 2 inches of compressed powder (that is, half a plug), and in that case the contractor is paid the Schedule rate for that kind of work; or he can order it to be carried out by means of 4 inches of compressed powder, in which case the contractor is paid the price for that kind of work. This is necessary because the exigencies that arise during the progress of the work require that it should be so. Sickness or other things occur in the houses along the line of the sewer, which require that the use of explosives should be abandoned.
190. *Mr. Davis.*] There must be a reason for altering the course of procedure, inasmuch as you start by ordering guttering and gadding, and when the work is progressed to a certain extent, you alter that and authorise or order them to use explosives? No; in this case the work of guttering and gadding was not ordered. The system is this: First of all, the shafts along the line of sewer are marked out by our officers, and the contractor immediately starts to excavate. Usually for some distance below the surface we find sand capping the rock. That sand is paid for at Schedule rates for sand excavation. Then when we get to the rock the question arises how it is to be taken out; and after inquiry I instruct the contractor, in accordance with the terms of the contract, to take the rock out in a particular way. That continues until something occurs to make it necessary to alter the order, or it may be that it continues right down to the bottom of the shaft. When the shaft is bottomed then the question arises, in view of the kind of ground that is met with, what thickness of lining should be put in, and furthermore whether explosives are to be used or not. That also is decided in the same way as the sinking of the shafts, and the contractor is given instructions as to how he is to take it out, and how he will be paid for it. This is all in accordance with the terms of the contract.
191. *Chairman.*] You order explosives because you think there is no danger? Yes.
192. In this particular case you ordered explosives because you thought there was no danger? We took that into consideration in ordering explosives.
193. You did not do it upon any representation of the contractors? No; entirely on our own responsibility.
194. *Mr. Davis.*] That portion of the work was commenced with gads? No.
195. I understood from the evidence of the contractors that it was? No; there was no order of that description. The mode of procedure was precisely as I have stated.
196. *Chairman.*] What Mr. Ewing and Mr. Maddison said was that they had started to carry out the work by guttering and gadding, but were ordered to use explosives—that is, that they did a certain amount of work by guttering and gadding? When I say we order explosives, we do not order that explosives are to be used, but we say that explosives may be used up to a certain charge of compressed powder, leaving it entirely to the option of contractors whether they use explosives or not. They in their wisdom may say, "We do not want to use explosives in this portion"; or, "It is not advisable to use explosives in this portion." We do not control them in that respect. We leave them entirely at liberty. All we say is that we will pay for the work under a certain schedule item in the contract, and we allow explosives to be used, as we did in this case, up to 4 inches of compressed powder.
197. We will say, for argument's sake, that you admit it was necessary or advisable to alter your procedure;—did you do it in this case in writing or verbally? In writing, but we did not alter it at all. I do not admit that we made any alteration.
198. If it was altered the contractor would have it in writing? Yes.
199. You must have had a reason for specifying guttering and gadding at the particular places marked on the plan;—there must have been some special reason for this, seeing that blasting was provided all along the line;—what reason was there for providing for guttering and gadding at these particular points? I do not agree with the statement that blasting was to be adopted all along the line. With regard to the remarks on the plan as to guttering and gadding, I may say that when the surveyor went on to the ground it is very possible that he thought it probable I should order guttering and gadding there;—in fact, I believe that that was the way in which remarks came to be put on the plan. It is not unusual to put such remarks on the plan.
200. The surveyor thought so? He thought so, and, therefore, he put the remarks on his drawing.
201. Guttering and gadding meant a larger expenditure to the Department than blasting? Yes.
202. Then, thinking there was no danger at either of the two points, you decided to recommend blasting? Yes, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and furthermore because these remarks were in accordance in every respect with the contract, which allows me the option of ordering guttering and gadding or otherwise. As a matter of fact these remarks are quite superfluous. They might just as well have put "guttering and gadding, unless otherwise ordered," right along the contract.
203. Beyond some reason that your surveyor had, you had no special reason for recommending guttering and gadding? I had no reason.
204. And yet it was recommended that blasting should be carried out haphazard at every part but that part? No. This part evidently assumed a different character in the mind of the surveyor than the other part. He knew, because it is so in all the contracts, that it is optional with the Engineer whether the work is carried out by guttering and gadding or with compressed powder.

205. I suppose you are aware that the supposed accident happened somewhere in the neighbourhood of Albert-street? Yes, somewhere there.
206. What special reason would there be for guttering and gadding at one particular point? Well, there was no reason any more than there was anywhere else.
207. What would be the length of the line under the contract? About a mile and five chains—that is, 85 chains.
208. Then your surveyor decided that  $11\frac{1}{2}$  chains of the 85 chains should be carried out in this particular manner? No; it was not his province to decide.
209. Well, they provided for it on the plan? No, they left it to me, except that they put down on the plan in one case what was in the specification.
210. The contractors tendered according to this plan; they were led to understand that, according to the specification, certain work was worth £3 per cubic yard, and certain other work was worth so much less, and they took the risk whether it would be guttered and gadded, or blasted, but they always understood that it should be guttered and gadded? I do not see why they should have understood it so.
211. But they must have inferred it from the plan? If they read the specification they would see that the remarks on the plan coincided with the remarks in the specification.
212. It looks as if there was some reason for the remark on the plan;—was it because there is a hospital in the neighbourhood, and it was feared that some injury might be done to the patients? I cannot tell you what operated on the mind of the surveyor when he put those remarks on the plan; but if it was because of the hospital, then the fact that the hospital received no damage shows clearly that it was unnecessary to gutter and gad.
213. Do you yourself think that the people who brought this action against the contractors suffered any damage? I do not think they did.
214. But the contractors had to pay? You must bear in mind, in regard to guttering and gadding, that it is not altogether a question of a little saving to the Department, but it is a very cruel thing to put men in those small tunnels to cut out rock with a pick, and gutter and gad. For that reason we have obviated guttering and gadding wherever we could.
215. What was the name of the surveyor you referred to? Mr. Peake.
216. What is his position? He is Assistant Engineer now.
217. If you desire to do so you may make any statement you like? First of all, I would like the Committee to go back about twelve or thirteen years, when in so far as the city of Sydney and its immediate surroundings were concerned, these sewerage works were initiated. It is manifest that works of this description cannot be carried out without a good deal of inconvenience, and it may be, in some cases, possible damage to property in the immediate vicinity of them. Blasting cannot be carried on without perhaps some little damage occurring in some cases. Knowing that, and knowing, furthermore, that in many cases in the neighbourhood of Sydney the houses are built on clayey foundations, which are liable to contract, and that in many cases the buildings are of a shoddy character, and that on account of the materials that are used in their construction, the structures are likely to shrink, we were of opinion that it was necessary that the Department should be absolutely free from all liability in regard to damages that might occur, or that might be alleged to have occurred. That is the position which the Department took up thirteen years ago, and that is the position the Department has maintained from first to last. As anticipated, there have been a series of actions brought against contractors for damage to property.
218. *Mr. Davis.*] Might I ask, without interrupting you, whether the Department, in holding itself free from liability, takes into consideration the relief from that risk in paying for the work? The contractors do that in fixing their price. In every case, with the exception of about two or three,—and they were cases where the Crown Solicitor advised the Department that if the property owners decided to enter an action against the Department, instead of the Contractor, the Department would have to defend the action,—the Department has succeeded in getting the contractors to fight their own battles. Those were two cases where compensation was granted by the Department, and in both those instances the contractors recouped the Department for the expense. Now the position is simply this, that if Maddison and Ewing, because they have been dealt with very unfairly by the owner of the property in question, or because it is a very hard case, are to be considered, I am sure that to every fair mind it will appear that the other contractors concerned should also be considered. I may state that, at the present moment, there are several contractors who have made claims on the Department for law costs and damages, for which they have paid, but we have, on the advice of the Crown Solicitor, resisted all such claims on the part of contractors. I would, therefore, like the Committee to bear in mind that in dealing with this particular case it is not an isolated one, by any means. If these men are to be considered, necessarily other contractors will look for consideration too, and there will be no answer, as far as I can see, to give to the other contractors.
219. I understand you to say that the contractors take all risk? Yes.
220. Very well; that work was started with guttering and gadding, and you subsequently ordered them to shoot;—is it in the province of the contractors to say that they think there is a risk to the property adjacent in shooting? But they did not start with guttering and gadding.
221. That is the evidence of both contractors? We gave orders from the beginning that compressed powder could be used.
222. And, although you said that they might use compressed powder, if they, seeing that they were responsible to the Department to liquidate all claims for damages, in their wisdom thought proper not to use compressed powder,—it was quite within their rights to do so;—if they thought there was a risk by using explosives they could have continued to gutter and gad? Yes.
223. *Chairman.*] But it was at no request of theirs that you instructed them to blast instead of to gutter and gad? We instructed them that, in accordance with the terms of the contract, they might use 4 inches of compressed powder, and we told them they would be paid under that item.
224. Is it a common thing on your plans to specify guttering and gadding in particular portions of a work? I think this is the last occasion on which that remark was made on sections for contracts of this description. Previous to this it often happened, but I regarded these remarks as quite superfluous, because we have full power under the contract to take out the excavation, either by guttering and gadding, or by the use of explosives.
225. *Mr. Anderson.*] What was the construction of the cottage that was supposed to be injured? It was a brick-built cottage, of a very poor nature indeed.

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- J. Davis. 226. What was the thickness of the walls? Some would be 9 inches and some 4½. I suppose there would be more 4½ than 9.
- 23 Aug., 1900. 227. What was the distance of the cottage from the shaft that was being sunk? I cannot tell you from memory, but it was a long distance. If you desire my opinion, I am satisfied that no damage was done to the cottage; but the question has gone beyond that stage.
228. At the time of the reputed damage, what was the depth of the shaft? Eighteen feet from the surface, and the tunnel would be in some distance. Mr. Noble will be able to tell you, probably, the exact distance when the owner of the property complained of the damage.
229. Was it during the time that the tunnelling was going on, or during the sinking of the shaft, that the injury was supposed to be done? When the complaint reached the contractors it was during the time the tunnel was being driven.
230. As a rule, I suppose you test the ground where sewerage work is to be done to see the strata? These bores indicated on the longitudinal section show that the ground has been tested in the way you speak of.
231. *Chairman.*] Of course, the contractors would have been paid less for blasting than for guttering and gadding? Yes.
232. I suppose the Department had good reasons for making the change in the method of the work? The reasons which operated in ordinary blasting were "a," there was the question of the men's health; and, secondly, there was the question of expense. If the work is taken out by guttering and gadding the Department has to pay £3 per cubic yard, and if it is taken out by means of charges of powder not exceeding 4 inches in length, the price is £2 5s.
233. And when the Department decided to authorise blasting instead of guttering and gadding, they thought there was no possibility of an accident to any property in the neighbourhood? We thought so, and I think the evidence has proved that we were correct; and in this the contractors concurred.
234. *Mr. Anderson.*] You believe that the contractors were exceptionally careful, and that if they thought there was likely to be any damage done to any property through blasting, they would apprise the Engineer or the officer-in-charge? I think that if they thought they were going to do any damage to property, they would have exercised the necessary care to prevent it. I believe they did exercise care; and I believe, furthermore, that they did not do any damage to property.
235. I understand that these contractors have been for some years carrying out contracts for the different Departments? Maddison and Ewing have been working for the Department since 1837.
236. You always found them reliable? I have nothing to complain of with regard to them; they are very decent men, indeed.
237. *Chairman.*] Is it an exceptional thing to provide, as is shown on this plan, for guttering and gadding in particular portions of a contract; I may tell you that the contractors maintain that it is an exceptional thing? Since the preparation of this longitudinal section, I may say that I issued instructions that these remarks should not be put on the longitudinal section. Formerly it was not customary, but it was not unusual for these remarks to be put on. I regarded them as superfluous, and possibly as misleading, and consequently, being unnecessary from any point of view, I issued instructions that they were not to be put on. But up to the date of the signing of this contract, it did happen, in some cases, that we put these remarks on.
238. One of the strong arguments used by the Department is—and I think you mentioned it—that, if we recognise this claim, we will have to recognise a large number of other claims; are there any other claims you know of on all-fours with this, where guttering and gadding is provided on the plan;—do you know of any case where claims have been urged against the Government for actions at law in regard to blasting? There are a number of cases that are on all-fours with this; but I do not know of any case where the contractors have taken the point that, because "guttering and gadding, unless otherwise ordered," is shown on the longitudinal section, they have been misled.

TUESDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. F. CLARKE.

MR. MEAGHER.

MR. RIGG.

E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Peter Ewing, contractor, recalled and further examined:—

- P. Ewing. 239. *Chairman.*] When you gave your evidence on a former occasion, you promised to hand in certain letters received by your firm from the Sewerage Construction Department? Yes; I produce them.
- 4 Sept., 1900. They are as follows:—

Department of Public Works, Engineer for Sewerage Construction,

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 7 December, 1896.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, asking to be allowed to use explosives at shaft No. 7, I have the honor to inform you that you may excavate the shaft named at 4 miles 36·09 chains, from 15 feet below the surface, by means of 4-inch charges of compressed powder. You will be paid for this work under schedule item No. 6 of your contract in so far as it proves to be in rock.

I have also to request that you will please excavate the tunnel from shafts at 4 miles 17·42 chains, 4 miles 28·90 chains, 4 miles 21·50 chains, and 4 miles 36·09 chains for one-ring lining, by means of 4-inch charges of compressed powder. You will be paid for this work under schedule item No. 10.

I have, &c.,

J. DAVIS,

Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, Contractors for Contract No. 127.

Engineer for Sewerage Construction.

Through Mr. Noble. Seen E.G.N., 8/12/96.

Department of Public Works, Engineer for Sewerage Construction,

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 13 November, 1896.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to excavate the shaft at 4 miles 28·90 chains, from 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, by means of 4-inch charges of compressed powder. You will be paid for this work under schedule item No. 6 of your contract.

I have, &c.,

J. DAVIS,

Messrs. Maddison and Ewing, Contractors for Contract No. 127.

Engineer for Sewerage Construction.

Through Mr. Noble. Seen E.G.N., 14/11/96.

240. The letter of 7th December, 1896, appears to be in reply to some letter of yours written on the 23rd of the previous month, in which you ask to be allowed to use explosives at shaft No. 7? Yes. P. Ewing.
241. The latter part of the letter only refers to the lining of the shaft? Yes. 4 Sept., 1900.
242. Did you make any application to blast at either portion of the shaft where gadding and guttering are provided? No.
243. I understand that you desire to make some correction of your previous evidence? Yes; in regard to Question 173, which is as follows:—

Did you take this work at schedule rate? I think it was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above schedule.  
Instead of being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above schedule, it should be  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. below schedule.

Thomas Williams, contractor, sworn and examined:—

244. *Chairman.*] Are you a partner in the firm of Maddison and Ewing? Yes. T. Williams.
245. Did you sign a contract under a power of attorney from them? Yes; for Mr. Maddison. 4 Sept., 1900.
246. Are you fully acquainted with contract No. 127? Yes; I went over the ground and made up a tender for it.
247. Do you generally make up the tenders for the contracts in connection with the sewerage work of the firm? Yes.
248. Did you make any allowance in your tender for claims which might be brought against you in connection with the work you had to do? We generally do that; but I did not do it in this instance, because where there was any likelihood of damage it was shown on the plan, which was marked "gadding and guttering, unless otherwise ordered."
249. *Mr. Rigg.*] Inasmuch as the plan contained those words, was it not left to the Engineer to determine what should be done? I do not think so. The officials could order us to gad and gutter any portion of the work. I have been tendering for work of this kind for twelve years, and I have never before seen such words marked on a plan.
250. Why are the words "unless otherwise ordered" marked on the plan? I cannot say, because we were liable to receive orders to gad and gutter any portion of the contract.
251. When you make out tenders, do you not make provision for the ordinary risks incurred in the carrying out of the contract? Not when the plan is marked as this was. There would have been no risk if we had gone into the gadding and guttering.
252. *Chairman.*] Do you think the Department was of opinion that there was risk to property, and that that was why the words "gadding and guttering" were marked on the plan? Certainly, or they would not have put those words there.
253. Was there much property in the immediate neighbourhood of the shaft? Yes. The sewer, in fact, runs right along the footpath, and the nearest point of the sewer from the house, the owner of which brought an action against us, is only 20 feet.
254. Then you say you did not make any allowance in your tender for this particular contract, because you did not think there would be any risk on account of the gadding and guttering being provided for? There would have been no risk if it had been carried out according to the plan, as we thought it would have been.
255. Do you think the Department thought there would be any risk? If they did not think there would be any risk, why did they put those words on the plan?
256. Then you think they put those words on the plan, because they thought there would be some risk? It was the only part of the job in connection with which those words were marked on the plan.
257. What was the length of that portion of the work? Six chains.
258. What was the length of the whole of the work? Eighty-five chains.
259. And they provided for gadding and guttering for 6 chains at a particular spot? Yes; for 6 chains in one spot, and for 5 chains in another spot further on.
260. You say that the alteration which was made meant a difference in your price? Yes; a difference of 6 or 7 per cent.
261. Then, instead of being  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. below schedule rates, you should have been about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. above schedule rates? Yes, about that. I went very carefully over the job, and that, in my opinion, was the only place in which there would be likely to be any risk.
262. What would have been the difference in the contract price if you had tendered  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. above instead of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. below schedule rates? From £600 to £700 on the job. I think the job worked out to nearly £10,000.
263. And the Government must have got the work done cheaper, at that rate, by providing gadding and guttering? Certainly; if the gadding and guttering had been carried out as shown on the plan, there would have been no risk on the job.
264. When the action at law was taken, were you compelled to fight it or lose it by default? Yes; the claim against us was for £500, and we had to defend it.
265. The person who brought the action could have brought it either against you or the Government? Yes.
266. If she had brought it against the Government and had won, the Government might have come down upon the firm in respect of it? Yes; they would have deducted it from our certificate. I may mention that if we had settled the case, there would have been five or six others brought against us by people who were waiting to do so.
267. In that particular neighbourhood? Yes.
268. *Mr. Rigg.*] Did you inspect the property alleged to be damaged? I did not; but Mr. Ewing inspected it, along with the District Engineer.
269. Was that before the job was started? Yes.
270. Did you take a photograph at any time? Yes.
271. Did the building display any difference after the work was done? We did not think there was any difference in it. Mr. Noble went through the place and took notes, and he could not see any difference whatever.
272. Did not the building show a crack after the photograph was taken? Yes; but the crack also appears in the photograph which was taken before the blasting work was done. 273.

- T. Williams. 273. Is the building in the same condition now that it was in when the photograph was taken? Yes.
- 4 Sept., 1900. 274. In the face of that the case went against you in the Court? Yes.
275. Can you produce evidence to corroborate what you have stated? Yes; Mr. Noble and Mr. Simpson, of the Works Department, can corroborate it.
276. I understand that you defended three actions in respect of this particular claim? Yes. In the first two the jury disagreed; the third verdict was against us for £30, and that carried the cost of the three actions.
277. *Chairman.*] What was the amount of the claim against you? £500.
278. Did you obtain a valuation of the property? Yes. Messrs. Richardson and Wrench valued it at £120, including land, and Mr. Kemp, the architect, valued it at £100, including land.
279. *Mr. Rigg.*] I understand that you have made application to the Government for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the legal proceedings which were taken against you? Yes. I may mention that we had a claim against us in respect of work at No. 1 shaft, which we settled for £30, as the plan did not provide for gadding and guttering, as did the other places. We did not ask for that amount to be refunded.
280. *Mr. Meagher.*] You have stated that you have not noticed gadding and guttering provided for in connection with previous plans? No; I think this is the first.
281. You are positive that the only reason why it was provided for was for the protection of property? Yes.
282. Then, in making out your contract, you based your calculations on the fact that the property was protected, and you allowed no margin for damage? Certainly not. The officers of the Department could have ordered us to gad and gutter any portion of the contract which was not so marked. I think gadding and guttering has been shown on the plans of two contracts since this occurred.
283. *Chairman.*] Do you think this contract was the first upon which the words "gadding and guttering" were shown? Yes.
284. *Mr. Rigg.*] After all, you consider that no damage was done to the properties? No; we think the case was one of blackmail. Our argument is, that if we had not been ordered to blast, the people would have had no chance of going against us.
285. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Were you ordered to blast instead of gadding and guttering at the points marked "gadding and guttering" on the plan? Yes.
286. *Chairman.*] Did you yourselves make a start to blast? The general rule, when we come into rock, is to write an application to the Department to be allowed to blast; but we did not do so in respect of the particular places marked "gadding and guttering" on the plan. The officers of the Department came along and ordered us to do it without our asking for permission. Paragraph 9 of the specification says: "The contractor shall take upon himself the whole risk of executing work to the satisfaction of the Engineer, and in accordance with the plans, specifications, and schedule of specification." That refers to the contractor's risks.
287. *Mr. Meagher.*] Did you interview the Works Department in regard to proceedings being taken against you? Yes. Of course, we summoned all the engineers as witnesses.
288. But did you have any conversation in regard to the point which you have been talking about to-day, namely, that practically you were being penalised on account of the orders of the Department; that, as a matter of fact, they gave you instructions contrary to those which appeared upon the plans; and that you were being penalised on account of those instructions by an action at law? I do not think we drew their attention to that aspect of the matter.
289. When did you first make a claim against the Department for compensation? After the case was settled.
290. And prior to that you made no overtures to them to indemnify you? No.
291. *Mr. Rigg.*] Was there much blasting in the shaft? A good bit.
292. Was there only one dangerous part? No; there was another part in regard to which the plan was marked "gadding and guttering." We got complaints from people living a mile away.
293. Where from? We got one from near to shaft No. 1. We did not think that any damage was done, but we settled the claim for £30 rather than go to the expense of appearing in Court.
294. Although, under your tender, you did not consider yourself responsible for the damage? That is so. We did not ask the Department to refund it.
295. How do you explain your responsibility for that damage and your irresponsibility in regard to a similar claim on another part of the job? Simply on account of the memorandum on the plan. We signed the plan to gad and gutter one portion. Although we did not think any damage was done, the owner thought differently.
296. *Mr. Meagher.*] Was there any official correspondence between your firm and the Department in regard to paying you the damage you have suffered? No.
297. Then, practically, the matter comes before the Committee untrammelled in any way? I ought to explain that we did write a letter to the Department asking them to refund us £766 law expenses.
298. Did they repudiate it? Yes.
299. *Mr. Rigg.*] When you received the order to blast, did you draw the attention of the Department to the fact that you would require an additional allowance to cover any compensation which you might be called upon to pay? No. We were excavating the shaft, and we did not intend to ask permission to blast. One of the engineers, however, came along one day, and the matter cropped up, and he told us to blast. That was a day or two before we received the notice dated 7th December, which I have read.
300. Would it not have been better for you to have told him on the spot that you would require some allowance to cover any risk which you might have to take? The officials had the power to order us to do whatever they liked. As soon as people commenced to complain the engineer in charge went through the properties again, and told the owners he could not see any difference in them.
301. *Mr. Rigg.*] Do you know whether the Department, in former days, has carried out a lot of contracting by gadding and guttering? Some years back some sewerage work was carried out in Castlereagh-street, and no provision was made in the plan for gadding and guttering. A lot of people complained, and they took the contract off the contractor's hands and called for tenders, which included gadding and guttering.

302. Was not gadding and guttering carried out some time ago in connection with a work at which a number of human lives were sacrificed? Yes, at North Sydney, I think. I might mention that the Department, by ordering us to blast instead of gadding and guttering, saved about £150 on the contract. T. Williams.  
4 Sept., 1900.
303. What was the original estimate for the work? £11,000.
304. What did it cost? Something less than £10,000. I think there was a margin of about £2,000.
305. So that the Department saved about £2,000 on their original estimate? Yes.

Algernon Peake, Assistant Engineer, Sewerage Construction Branch, Department of Public Works,  
sworn and examined :—

306. *Chairman.*] Did you make a survey in connection with the western suburbs sewerage contract 127? I was in charge of the survey; I made an inspection. The plan of the contract has been put in. A. Peake.  
4 Sept., 1900.
307. Gadding and guttering is provided in connection with a certain portion of the plan; can you tell the Committee why that provision was made in one portion of the survey, and not in the other? I might tell the Committee the method of getting out these drawings. To begin with, an inspection was made by myself, and then I instructed the surveyor to make a survey. The plans were then prepared and I computed the sizes and the grades of the proposed sewer. The plans were then handed over to the Chief Draftsman for the preparation of details and estimates. To enable the Chief Draftsman to prepare his estimate, it is necessary to give him an idea of the work on the contract which I thought would be necessary. This note of "guttering and gadding" is suggestive more than anything else. I intended it to be a guide to the Chief Draftsman in the preparation of his estimate. Of course, I was aware, when preparing this, that anything which was on the plan was not binding. In fact, I put it in this way:—"Unless otherwise ordered." In our general specifications there is a clause which enables the Engineer to have the ground taken out if he thinks fit. I have been carrying out works of a similar nature since I had charge of the survey work, and it is usual to decide how the ground shall be taken out after the houses have been examined. That is taken into consideration. For instance, if a house is badly built, it might be prudent to take it out by gadding and guttering if it is near the line of sewer. Of course, whatever the structure is, we must not damage it; and if we considered that a badly-built house was within the range of concussion we might decide to gutter and gad in going past it.
308. *Mr. Rigg.*] When you placed that note on the plan were you guided by the property immediately joining that particular part of the work? I noticed that the houses were very close to the sewer. I did not examine them before putting the note on the plan; but if I had charge of that construction, and found one of the houses badly built, I might recommend guttering and gadding.
309. Was it in consequence of the property being there that you made that recommendation? It is so long ago that I cannot say exactly what actuated me in the matter; but there is that probability, seeing that the houses are close to the sewer.
310. You have prepared plans for similar work before? Yes.
311. Did you ever make a similar memorandum upon any of those plans? Yes; I made similar notes on Contract 123—Balmain sewerage. When the Balmain plan was prepared by me, I had only just taken over the work of supervising surveys, and it was prepared in accordance with my idea.
312. I believe the dates of the whole of the plans are almost identical? Yes.
313. Was it customary for some time prior to the date contained on these plans to place similar memos. on other plans? I cannot say; but I believe it was.
314. *Chairman.*] Was the Balmain job—Contract 123—gadded and guttered? Much of the work which I suggested should be gadded and guttered was not gadded and guttered; but some portion of it was. The plan shows exactly how the work was carried out.
315. *Mr. Rigg.*] Apart from contract 123, have you any knowledge of the memo. "unless otherwise ordered" being placed on any previous plan? I cannot call it to mind.
316. *Chairman.*] Who were the contractors for the Balmain job? Carter, Gummow, & Co.
317. *Mr. Meagher.*] Were the instructions to gutter and gad purely a departmental matter? Yes; they could have been altered by the Chief Engineer.
318. But at that stage the calling for tenders had not arisen? No.
- 318½. If a departmental note is permitted to be made upon a plan, and it is not carried out, is it not misleading to allow it to remain there? I hardly think so. Contractors are aware that alterations are constantly made in the way the ground is taken out.
319. If houses are badly built contiguous to the line of sewerage, and guttering and gadding has been provided for, would not the contractors make a margin in connection with their contract in case they were called upon to blast;—would you, as a business man, expect to be called upon to provide for a contingency of that kind? There is a saving clause, "unless otherwise ordered." If guttering and gadding had been noted on the plan without the three following words, "unless otherwise ordered," I should have said the contractors might think themselves hardly treated if they were struck out, although under the specifications we should have power to strike them out.
320. I suppose you have not the slightest doubt that "guttering and gadding" was inserted in the plan for no other reason than the protection of houses? As I have already told you, it was made by me chiefly for the purpose of getting out an estimate.
321. Why did you not provide for gadding and guttering in other parts? Of course the nearness of the houses guided me to some extent.
322. Is there any other reason which would guide you to provide for gadding and guttering apart from the nearness of the houses? No; that would be the chief reason.
323. And the real reason? Yes.
324. Wherever gadding and guttering is marked on the plan houses appear in close proximity? They do. Of course, if these houses upon examination were found to be of faulty construction, if I had charge of the work, I should feel inclined to carry out gadding and guttering; but if I found, on the other hand, that the houses were not likely to be damaged by concussion I should blast.
325. I suppose you are aware that the jury have penalised the contractors for practically carrying out the orders of the Department? I do not know the ins and outs of the matter, but I have heard something of it.

- A. Peake.** 326. How many years have you been in the Department? Ten, continuously.  
 327. What is the date of the contract? October, 1896.  
**4 Sept., 1900.** 328. Can you say how many contracts during the previous six years have contained, in connection with the plans, the words "gadding and guttering"? Prior to 1896 I was doing survey work, and I had nothing to do with the preparation of plans; but I have seen them. I cannot recollect seeing that note on plans prior to that date.  
 329. Although doing survey work, you in the course of your business saw plans, and you cannot recollect an instance in which similar words appeared? I cannot recollect; but, of course, there may have been cases.  
 330. The Balmain contract to which you referred was practically subsequent to the western suburbs sewerage contract? They were practically of the same date. The Balmain contract was let three weeks after the other.  
 331. *Mr. Rigg.*] Do you consider that the words on the plan, "unless otherwise ordered," throw the risk of the job on the contractor? I certainly do. I consider the contractor takes the whole of the risk; otherwise, what need for those words?  
 332. *Mr. Meagher.*] You admit that the words "gadding and guttering" are put in the plan for the protection of property? If I considered them to be final I certainly should not add the words "unless otherwise ordered."  
 333. But gadding and guttering is for the protection of property;—there may be houses built in a certain way in regard to which you might take some risk? Yes; of course, when we gutter and gad it is for the protection of property.  
 334. In view of the fact that the order contained on the plan was countermanded, and the property was damaged, is it fair to penalise the contractor? It depends on how the work is carried out. Of course we are supposed to see that the contractors carry out their work faithfully.  
 335. *Mr. Rigg.*] The Department has the option of saying which way the work should be carried out? Yes.  
 336. *Chairman.*] Could you order guttering and gadding to be carried out where blasting was provided for? We could order it anywhere.  
 337. *Mr. Meagher.*] Supposing you ordered gadding and guttering at some place not marked on the plan, would you do it for the protection of property only? Yes; it is necessary in some places for gadding and guttering to be carried out. The Chief Draftsman must make some allowance, and the estimate of course should be on the right side.  
 338. Of course the contractor cannot blast where guttering and gadding is provided? That is so.

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Edward George Noble, Resident Assistant Engineer, Sewerage Construction Branch, Department of Public Works, sworn, and examined:—

- E. G. Noble.** 339. *Chairman.*] Were you the Supervising Engineer in connection with contract 127? Yes.  
**4 Sept., 1900.** 340. Do you know the portion of the work where gadding and guttering is provided? Yes.  
 341. Did you receive instructions from the Department to the effect that the contractors had been ordered to blast in that particular portion? Yes.  
 342. What depth was the shaft before the contractor started to use explosives? We ordered them to blast near the surface as soon as they struck the rock, but they did not do it. I daresay they started to blast at a depth of 10 feet. The ground is hard at that point.  
 343. Do you know the house which is supposed to be damaged? Yes.  
 344. Did you inspect it before or after it was supposed to be damaged? Yes; before we started blasting, and three or four times since. Mr. Ewing was with me at the time. In my opinion no damage was done to it.  
 345. Did Maddison and Ewing carry out all your instructions? Yes.  
 346. *Mr. Meagher.*] If the Department instructed them to blast when they were just going below the surface, would there have been more risk of damage to the house than there would have been at a depth of 10 feet or 12 feet? No; there might have been a chance of breaking the windows. In my opinion, it is not possible to damage a house that distance away.  
 347. Would a house be more liable to be damaged by blasting lower down than by blasting closer to the surface? It is a difficult question to answer with regard to that particular place.  
 348. You say that the Department practically ordered these men to blast when they had broken the surface; but that they went 10 feet deeper before starting to blast? Yes; that was because we struck a water-main at the surface. That was one reason. In addition to that, the ground was soft.  
 349. Did you supervise the blasting by the contractors? No; the inspector was there.  
 350. Did the inspector at any time complain of the negligent manner in which the blasting was carried out, or was everything done in a thoroughly workmanlike way? There was no complaint throughout the whole of the job.  
 351. *Mr. Rigg.*] How long have you been connected with the Department? Ten years.  
 352. How long have you been accustomed to this kind of work? Ever since I started.  
 353. Have you, during any previous period of your experience, seen the memo. "gadding and guttering, unless otherwise ordered" printed on a plan? No; this is the first time it has come under my notice.  
 354. Do you know why that memo. was put upon the plan? No; I have no idea, especially as the houses are very scattered about there.  
 355. You say you looked at this particular property before the work was started? Yes; I went through it; I took mental notes of it, and I know exactly the condition it was in.  
 356. Did you inspect it subsequent to the work being completed? Yes; a couple of weeks afterwards.  
 357. Did you notice any difference in the condition of the building? Not the slightest.  
 358. In your opinion, was any damage done to the property? No; in fact, it was stated in the district the woman intended to go for the contractors from the very start. That, of course, is only hearsay.  
 359. I suppose you are aware of the fact that she did go for them? Yes; I gave evidence in connection with the trial.  
 360. *Chairman.*] Did you go through the house after the blasting was completed? Yes, on several occasions.



361. And you say it was in the same condition as it was before the blasting was commenced? Yes; it was a very dilapidated building; in fact, I do not know how people could have lived in it. E. G. Noble.

362. *Mr. Rigg.*] Did you consider that you had the privilege of ordering blasting to be carried out because of the memo. on the plan? I do not think the memo. interferes with the matter at all. 4 Sept., 1900.

363. I suppose you had the power to say whether the work should be blasted or gadded? Yes; in similarly situated country we carry out blasting; in fact, I do not know what the memorandum was put upon the plan for.

364. Whom do you consider takes the risk of any damage to property—the Government or the contractor? Of course, we say the contractor.

365. *Chairman.*] Have you any further evidence to offer? I feel very strongly about that house. I am perfectly certain no damage was done.

366. *Mr. Rigg.*] You consider that the contractors were got at? I do. From what I saw, I consider the decision was a bad one.

367. *Chairman.*] You say that it was generally understood in the neighbourhood that this woman intended to take action? It appears so; the people talked about it.

THURSDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Present:—

MR. ANDERSON,

MR. MEAGHER.

E. M. CLARK, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Williams recalled and further examined:—

368. *Chairman.*] You desire to put in a letter from Messrs. Jones and Jones, solicitors, Sydney, showing the amount of costs incurred by you in the action of Darnley v. yourself? Yes. It is as follows:— T. Williams.  
20 Sept., 1900.

We certify that the verdict and the plaintiff's taxed costs herein amounted together to the sum of £434 7s. 9d., and that such sum was paid by you through us to the plaintiff's attorney on the 15th day of July, 1899. The amount of costs paid by you to us herein came to the sum of £341 13s.; the total amount paid by you being £776 0s. 9d.

369. Were those the whole of the costs you incurred in connection with this action? No; we paid between £150 and £200 for professional witnesses in the three cases. Those payments were not made through the solicitors.

370. So your total costs in connection with this action would amount to a sum exceeding £900? Yes; about £950.

371. This one action, of course, represented three cases? Yes.

372. That is to say, the jury disagreed twice, and the third time, by a majority, the jury decided in favour of the plaintiff? Yes.



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, DECEMBER, 1899, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL, 1900.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—

“The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and the cause thereof,—  
“(*a*) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (*b*) upon vessels  
“belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“Wales; (*c*) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”

(*Mr. Samuel Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the months of December, 1899, and January, February, March, and April, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
1899.						
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
1 Dec.	T. Tobin .....	Government	Labourer.....	Painting Parramatta River Swing Bridge.	Slipped on iron bracing, injuring left leg.	Non-fatal.
4 „	O. Gummer .....	„	Ganger .....	Road work, Bathurst District	Foot injured through a piece of iron falling upon it.	„
7 „	W. Walden .....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Contract for gravel, Moree District.	While resting under a bank a quantity of gravel fell upon him.	Fatal.
12 „	D. Roach .....	Government	„	Road work, Tamworth District	Finger injured through breaking of log of timber when lifting same.	Non-fatal.
19 „	W. Johnson .....	„	„	„ Wollombi District	Crushed ankle through log of timber falling on same.	„
20 „	J. Kastner .....	„	„	„ Tamworth District	Finger crushed by cart wheel passing over same.	„
21 „	R. Jervis .....	Contractor...	Contractor ...	Road contract, Nowra District	Foot crushed by wheel of waggon	„
23 „	R. Davis .....	„	Labourer.....	Road work, Yass District.....	Injured by a fall of earth while excavating foundation for culvert.	„
28 „	J. Greeves.....	„	„	„	„	„
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
5 Dec.	C. Sherwood.....	Contractor...	Miner .....	Darling Harbour Low-level Sewerage.	Eyes slightly injured through a detonator exploding.	Non-fatal.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
1 Dec.	W. Dunn .....	Government	Carpenter ...	Custom House, additions .....	Slight cut on knee; blood poisoning set in.	Non-fatal.
22 „	W. Miskella .....	„	Labourer.....	„	Hand injured by chain falling on same.	„

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity,	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
1899.						
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
1 Dec.	J. Hammond .....	Government	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Reclamation Works.	Injured leg—fall of ballast.....	Non-fatal.
7 "	D. Evans .....	"	"	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Injured side—fell on piece of iron	"
11 "	J. Manning .....	Contractor...	Drillman .....	Newcastle Harbour Works ...	Injured hand while using iron rammer.	"
13 "	W. Haggarty .....	Government	Labourer.....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Fractured rib through falling off wharf.	"
14 "	R. Fotheringham.....	"	"	Glebe Island Reclamation Works.	Injured hand—fall of ballast.....	"
15 "	J. Hutton .....	"	Joiner .....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Injured foot, caused by log of wood falling on same.	"
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
13 Dec.	— Brown .....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Sewer Construction, Randwick	Injured back through falling down trench.	Non-fatal.
16 "	— McIntosh.....	"	"	" " "	Cut on head by falling of iron block.	"
16 "	F. Pascoe .....	"	"	" " Waverley	Struck on leg by pick .....	"
20 "	T. Pickering .....	"	"	" " N.Sydney	Struck on arm by pick .....	"
1900.						
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
16 Jan.	John Martin.....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Contract 165, Randwick and Kensington Drainage.	Fell with truck over tip-head—broken arm and ribs and fracture to chest.	Non-fatal.
CONSTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE TUNNELS.						
6 Jan.	John Blake .....	Government	Labourer.....	Telephone tunnels.....	Injury to foot—struck by pick...	Non-fatal.
31 "	George Beasley .....	"	Bricklayer ..	" " .....	Injury to head—struck by brick...	"
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
5 Jan.	P. Kiernan .....	Board.....	Carter .....	Carting pipes.....	Injured by falling derrick .....	Non-fatal.
24 "	C. Huntley .....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Sewer work.....	Injured by fall of earth .....	"
27 "	R. Tally .....	"	"	" .....	Injury to foot—struck by pick...	"
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
2 Jan.	D. Doherty .....	Government	Labourer.....	Road work, Goulburn District	Strained back when lifting logs...	Non-fatal.
3 "	C. F. Wood .....	Contractor...	Contractor ..	" Nowra "	Splinter embedded in left eye ...	"
3 "	M. J. Dillon.....	Government	Ganger .....	" Arcadia Relief Works.	Hand split with crowbar .....	"
18 "	J. McCarthy.....	"	Labourer.....	Road work, Lane Cove.....	Bitten by spider .....	"
23 "	H. Harvey .....	"	"	Bridge work, Coonamble District	Rope breaking and letting staging fall on which Harvey was working—slightly injured.	"
26 "	J. Kelly.....	Contractor...	"	Road, Bellengen District .....	Fall of earth, causing crowbar to pierce his chest.	Fatal.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
3 Jan.	M. Condon .....	Government	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Works.....	Crushed leg by falling stone .....	Non-fatal.
5 "	R. Moxham .....	"	"	S. W. Supply Works (pipe line).	Broken leg—slipped off 6-inch pipe.	"
9 "	J. Stephens .....	"	Shipwright...	Glebe Island Works .....	Sprained back—fell off whaling...	"
11 "	P. Tyson .....	"	Seaman .....	Dredge "Vulcan" .....	Foot crushed by falling iron .....	"
12 "	J. Turner.....	"	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Works .....	Crushed finger whilst breaking ballast.	"
18 "	J. McCabe .....	"	"	" " .....	Damaged hand, caused by mishit when striking gad.	"
24 "	A. Sterling .....	"	Seaman .....	Dredge "Hunter" .....	Thrown heavily on deck by winch handle—severe scalp wound.	"
27 "	W. Wallace .....	"	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Works .....	Sprained wrist when handling stone.	"
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
10 Feb.	E. Hollis .....	Government	Platlayer ...	Neutral Bay Tramway Works	Blow in face of striking hammer	Non-fatal.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
1 Feb.	J. Harrington .....	Government	Labourer.....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Blow on head with hammer .....	Non-fatal.
2 "	C. Heard .....	"	Shunter .....	Newcastle Harbour Works ...	Finger crushed while working at tip waggon.	"
2 "	H. Mills .....	"	Boilermaker	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Hand caught in shearing machine	"
6 "	G. Mason .....	"	Carpenter ...	Newcastle Harbour Works ...	Injury to back through falling from stage.	"
9 "	J. Sheridan .....	"	Labourer.....	Richmond River Works .....	Foot bruised while stacking timber.	"
14 "	A. Asprey.....	"	"	Glebe Island Works .....	Finger crushed by fall of ballast..	"
15 "	C. Ryan .....	"	"	Newcastle Harbour Works ..	Injury to knee through fall when straightening rail.	"
17 "	J. Brennan .....	"	"	Glebe Island Works .....	Scratched hand; becoming poisonous.	"
19 "	S. Bishop .....	"	Fireman .....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Leg cut by tool flying from under steam hammer.	"
20 "	J. Smith .....	"	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Works .....	Thumb crushed by fall of ballast	"
21 "	J. Oldham.....	"	"	Newcastle Harbour Works ...	Crushed foot—stone falling from waggon.	"
22 "	J. Howe .....	"	"	Fitzroy Dock Works .....	Hand crushed between barrow and wall when wheeling coal at night.	"
22 "	T. Walpole .....	Contractor...	"	Manning River Works .....	Crushed between steam crane and trucks.	"
22 "	J. Gilfillan .....	"	Fitter .....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Hand crushed by large casting ...	"

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
1900.						
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
13 Feb.	J. Crane .....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Sewer construction.....	Struck on thumb by falling timber	Non-fatal.
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
10 Feb.	A. Hanson .....	Government	Labourer.....	Bridge work, Long Cove Bridge	Injury to arm whilst turning winch	Non-fatal.
13 "	J. Whelan .....	Contractor...	" .....	Road work, Braidwood Bridge	Crushed foot by wheel of loaded dray.	"
17 "	W. Moylan .....	" .....	Contractor ...	" Moree Bridge ...	Broken leg, &c., caused by fall of gravel.	"
17 "	F. Smith .....	Government	Labourer.....	" Muswellbrook Bridge.	Thrown from his horse when carrying tools—injury to hand.	"
17 "	P. Williams .....	" .....	" .....	" Port Macquarie Bridge.	Cut on arm through axe slipping	"
22 "	J. Blackwell.....	" .....	" .....	" Kempsey Bridge	Fingers crushed by large stone ...	"
22 "	W. Southam.....	Contractor...	" .....	Bridge work, Moruya Bridge	Bitten by tiger snake while procuring girders.	Fatal.
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
1 Mar.	C. F. Bosenburg ...	Government	Labourer.....	Manly Sewerage Works .....	Pick accidentally driven into his arm.	Non-fatal.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
21 Mar.	A. W. Cox .....	Government	Stonemason...	Dressing stone at Pyrmont Quarry for Custom-house additions.	Injured by a block of stone which broke when being turned in quarry.	Non-fatal.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
2 Mar.	J. G. Julian .....	Government	Fireman .....	Dredge "Dorus" .....	Injury to leg by smoke-box, through dredge lurching.	Non-fatal.
3 "	J. Wills.....	" .....	Striker.....	Fitzroy Dockyard .....	Injury to foot by bar of steel falling from truck.	"
5 "	J. Foster .....	" .....	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Improvements...	Injury to ribs through falling by mooring punts.	"
5 "	A. Bergland .....	" .....	Coxswain ...	Dredge "Hunter" .....	Injury to side by fall on barge ...	"
12 "	C. Burrows .....	" .....	Labourer.....	Richmond River Improvements.	Injury to back through falling stone.	"
13 "	J. Finney .....	" .....	" .....	Waratah Stormwater Drain...	Injured by slipping through carrying a stone.	"
20 "	J. Sullivan .....	" .....	" .....	Fitzroy Dock .....	Hand caught in punching-machine	"
22 "	J. Carroll .....	" .....	" .....	Glebe Island Improvements...	Injury to arm by crowbar slipping	"
23 "	G. Waller.....	" .....	" .....	Fitzroy Dock .....	Injury to shoulder by slipping on floor.	"
23 "	R. Dwyer .....	" .....	" .....	Richmond River Improvements.	Injury to shoulder through stone rolling.	"
27 "	T. Pender.....	" .....	Deck-hand ...	Darling Island .....	Injured through timber skidding	"
31 "	J. Beaton .....	" .....	Labourer.....	Fitzroy Dock .....	Head struck by turning engine on dredge.	"
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
14 Mar.	P. Kelly .....	Contract 301	Labourer.....	Digging trenches .....	Fall of sand .....	Non-fatal.
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
4 Mar.	E. Brown .....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Bridge, Killawarra, Manning River.	Broken leg through jumping out of sulky.	Non-fatal.
6 "	H. Fox .....	Government	" .....	Camden Bridge—stacking timber.	Crushed finger through fall of timber.	"
8 "	J. Leithbridge .....	" .....	Sailor .....	Camden Bridge .....	Bruised leg through fall off engine.	"
7 "	T. Belgrove .....	" .....	Maintenance-man.	Repairing culvert, Goulburn Road.	Lifting heavy stone—strained back.	"
9 "	B. Welby .....	Butty Gang..	Labourer.....	Bondi Beach Road .....	Thumb crushed between rails ...	"
15 "	T. Sutherland .....	" .....	Maintenance-man.	Goulburn-Cooma Road.....	Strain, caused by lifting stone ...	"
17 "	M. McNulty.....	" .....	Maintenance-man.	Repairs to Bulli Pass, Campbelltown District.	Thrown down by dray-horse, resulting in broken ribs.	"
17 "	J. Engleman.....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Contract 17/99-00, Bombala District.	Injuries to back whilst lifting stone.	"
27 "	J. Gustafson.....	Government	Maintenance-man.	Removal of furniture, Tamworth.	Fall from dray—severe shaking ..	"
27 "	W. Crane .....	Butty Gang..	Labourer.....	South Head Road .....	Fall of earth while excavating for culvert.	"
31 "	G. H. Blair .....	Government	Ferryman ...	Taree Ferry .....	Supposed to have fallen off punt during night. Was drowned.	Fatal.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
19 Apl.	George Anderson ...	Government	Carpenter ...	General Post Office Extension	Fall from roof while demolishing Railway Booking-office.	Non-fatal.
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
10 Apl.	J. T. Browning .....	Government	Punt Hand...	Lifting gearing from punt, Maitland District.	Slipped on plank and hurt thigh.	Non-fatal.
12 "	W. Hector .....	Butty Gang	Labourer.....	Bondi Beach Road .....	Finger crushed by brake becoming jammed.	"
28 "	W. Grumley.....	Government	" .....	Main South Coast Road, repairs, Moruya District.	Hand severely crushed by falling stone.	"
28 "	J. Jendings .....	" .....	Maintenance man.	Cudgong to Rystone Road, Moruya District.	Fell down a cutting—breaking arm.	"

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
1900. TELEPHONE TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
19 Apl.	F. Cantwell .....	Government	Carter .....	Telephone Tunnels .....	Falling and striking hip on street	Non-fatal.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
7 Apl.	L. Lyncham .....	Government	Labourer .....	Richmond River Improve- ments.	Lacerated finger, caused by falling stone.	Non-fatal.
2 "	J. O'Neil .....	"	Coxswain ..	Dredge Service .....	Fell over chain in dark .....	"
10 "	D. Stewart .....	"	Seaman .....	" .....	Struck his shin against seat of boat, causing blood-poisoning.	"
18 "	J. Abbott .....	"	Labourer .....	Richmond River Improve- ments.	Struck on finger by spawling ham- mer.	"
23 "	T. Mellan .....	"	" .....	Clarence River Improvements	Struck on face by crowbar .....	"
25 "	F. Prior .....	"	Carpenter ..	Tweed River Improvements...	Toe crushed by falling timber ...	"
26 "	H. Collins .....	"	Labourer .....	" .....	Finger cut off by slipping of axe.	"
28 "	H. Hayes .....	"	" .....	Glebe Island Reclamation ...	Fall of ballast .....	"
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
10 Apl.	F. Morris .....	Government	Labourer .....	Stormwater Channel, Double Bay.	Cut foot .....	Non-fatal.
21 "	G. Haigh .....	"	Engine-driver	Stormwater Channel, Broad- meadow, Newcastle.	Sprained ankle .....	"
28 "	M. Howell .....	"	Labourer .....	Stormwater Channel, Broad- meadow, Newcastle.	Fall of bank .....	Fatal.
28 "	W. J. Gibbs .....	"	" .....	Stormwater Channel, Broad- meadow, Newcastle.	" .....	Non-fatal.
28 "	D. W. Dunn .....	"	" .....	Stormwater Channel, Broad- meadow, Newcastle.	" .....	"
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.						
26 Apl.	William Percy .....	Government	Turncock .....	Water-works, Newcastle .....	Injured by being knocked down by shunting coal waggon at Dyke wharf, Carrington.	Non-fatal.
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.						
6 Apl.	E. Woodbridge .....	Contractor...	Labourer...	Sewerage work .....	Foot injured by falling pipe .....	Non-fatal.
21 "	J. O'Brien .....	"	" .....	" .....	Head injured by falling stone ...	"
27 "	J. O'Brien .....	"	" .....	" .....	Crushed by fall of earth .....	"

1900.  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, MAY, 1900.)

*Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 28 June, 1900.*

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—

“The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and the cause thereof,—  
“(a) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (b) upon vessels  
“belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“Wales; (c) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”

(*Mr. Samuel Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the month of May, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—		Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
		Government.	Contractor.				
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.							
1900. 14 May	A. McDonald ..	.....	Contractor...	Foreman ...	Road Contract 37/99-00, Bombala District.	Right hand jarred whilst holding drill.	Non-fatal.
14 "	W. Polden ...	Government	.....	Contractor...	Corduroying .....	Axe slipped and cut leg .....	"
15 "	T. Berry .....	"	.....	Engine-driver.	Driving punt, Grafton District.	Sprained foot through catching in machinery.	"
21 "	G. Constable...	"	.....	Labourer ...	Moruya Bridge .....	Strained muscles of neck whilst burning off timber.	"
23 "	P. McGrath ...	"	.....	Maintenance man.	Repairing road near Ramornie.	Thrown out of sulky, resulting in broken arm.	"
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
10 May	R. Craddick ...	Government	.....	Trollyman...	Byrock-Brewarrina Railway.	Foot crushed by trolley .....	Non-fatal.
TELEPHONE TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
2 May	S. Beney .....	Government	.....	Rockman ...	Telephone Tunnels .....	Hammer striking finger, causing fracture.	Non-fatal.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.							
2 May	E. Fox ..	Government	.....	Carpenter ...	Parliamentary Building Improvements.	Slipped on piece of gas-pipe...	Non-fatal.
11 "	W. G. Pritchard.	"	.....	Labourer ...	Government House Improvements.	Fall from gantry .....	"
16 "	P. J. Fitzgerald	"	.....	Plumber ...	Miller's Point Morgue Repairs.	Ladder on roof slipped .....	"
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
Nil.							
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.							
2 May	W. Guard .....	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Glebe Island Works .....	Jarred hand whilst breaking ballast.	Non-fatal.
7 "	D. Henary ...	"	.....	"	"	Dog slipped, causing wound to hand.	"
12 "	W. Phillips ...	"	.....	"	Gin Gin Weir .....	Killed through fall of earth...	Fatal.
16 "	P. Mains .....	"	.....	"	Quarantine Station, Newcastle.	Axe slipped, cutting off two toes.	Non-fatal.
18 "	R. Richardson	"	.....	"	Fitzroy Dockyard .....	Plank slipping, jammed forefinger.	"
21 "	J. McMahon...	"	.....	"	Darling Island Improvements.	Hurt foot whilst feeding stone-crusher.	"
21 "	P. Raymond...	"	.....	"	Glebe Island Improvements.	Toes crushed by fall of ballast	"
31 "	W. Ryan .....	"	.....	"	Glebe Island Improvements.	Injured finger by breaking ballast.	"
31 "	D. Black .....	"	.....	"	Fitzroy Dockyard .....	Foot run over by truck.....	"





1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.  
(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, JUNE, 1900.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—

“The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and the cause thereof,—  
“(*a*) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (*b*) upon vessels  
“belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“Wales; (*c*) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”

(*Mr. Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the month of June, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—		Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
		Government.	Contractor.				
1900.							
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
23 June	Denis Culla ...	.....	Contractor...	Carpenter ...	Moree to Inverell Railway	Struck by corbel of bridge, and thrown off same.	Fatal.
TELEPHONE TUNNELS CONSTRUCTION.							
14 June	R. Williams ...	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Telephone Tunnels .....	Pick striking foot .....	Non-fatal.
21 „	H. Huxtable...	„	.....	„ ...	„ „ .....	Fall of earth .....	„
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT BRANCH.							
Nil.							
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
Nil.							

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—		Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
		Government.	Contractor.				
1900.							
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.							
1 June	N. McDonald..	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Clarence River Improve-ments.	Crushed toe ; caused by log rolling on it.	Non-fatal.
4 "	P. Cullen .....	"	.....	Loader .....	" " .....	Fractured leg ; caused by stone rolling on it.	"
4 "	J. Madden ...	"	.....	Scabbler ...	Mosman's Bay Reclama-tion.	Jammed finger ; caused by rolling stone.	"
5 "	M. Barry .....	"	.....	Labourer ...	Clarence River Improve-ments.	Bruised ankle ; jammed be-tween two stones.	"
11 "	G. Waters.....	"	.....	" ...	Bradley's Head Tramway	Struck by piece of gad on the eyeball.	"
13 "	D. Ferguson...	"	.....	Fitter .....	Richmond River Improve-ments.	Injury to foot by file falling off bench.	"
18 "	J. Blundell ...	"	.....	Labourer ...	Discharging Ballast, New-castle.	Struck by falling ballast .....	"
20 "	M. Birming-ham.	"	.....	" ...	Richmond River Improve-ments.	Sprained his leg by trying to clear falling stone.	"
20 "	J. Howard ...	"	.....	" ...	Glebe Island Improve-ments.	Injury to head through falling on rail.	"
21 "	W. Allison ...	"	.....	" ...	Richmond River Improve-ments.	Struck by piece of stone in the eye.	"
26 "	W. Paterson...	"	.....	Carpenter ...	Dredge "Dorus" .....	Spinal cord injured .....	Fatal.
28 "	D. Hinchey ...	"	.....	Labourer ...	Clarence River Improve-ments.	Crushed thumb ; jammed be-tween two stones.	Non-fatal.
29 "	J. Reison .....	"	.....	" ...	" " .....	Crushed finger ; jammed be-tween two stones.	"
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.							
8 June	W. McCall ...	Government	.....	Labourer ..	Gunyra Road to Aberfoyle	Strain caused by lifting.....	Non-fatal.
8 "	J. McGuire ...	"	.....	" ..	Sweeper, Pyrmont Bridge	Poisoned hand ; caused by scratch in cleaning boat.	"

ROBT. HICKSON,  
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads.

1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, JULY, 1900.)

Printed under No. 10 Report from Printing Committee, 30 August, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—

“The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and the cause thereof,—  
“(a) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (b) upon vessels  
“belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“Wales; (c) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”

(*Mr. Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the month of July, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
1900.						
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
8 May.	F. Holmes .....	Government	Carpenter ...	Crown Law Offices .....	Struck his kneecap when getting on scaffold.	Non-fatal.
6 July	W. Auld .....	" ..	Mechanic ..	Taree Post Office, fixing turret clock.	Fall from scaffold .....	"
TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
Nil.						
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.						
Nil.						
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.						
Nil.						
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
5 July	A. Butt.....	Government	Labourer.....	Fending logs off bridge .....	Foot crushed between two logs...	Non-fatal.
6 "	E. Callins .....	" ..	" ..	Road work, Bombala District	Strained back when lifting a log..	"
12 "	R. Mannix .....	" ..	Maintenance man.	Repairs to footbridge .....	Crushed finger through log rolling on it.	"
12 "	R. Mortimer.....	Contractor...	Labourer.....	Merram Creek Bridge .....	Self-inflicted cut on foot with axe.	"
16 "	J. Morris .....	Government	Maintenance man.	Cleaning outlet to culvert ...	Cut foot with axe .....	"
16 "	B. Spicer .....	Contractor...	" ..	Returning to camp from work	Sulky capsizing caused fracture of left shoulder.	"
21 "	A. Hanson .....	Government	Labourer.....	Lane Cove Bridge.....	Crushed thumb .....	"
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
9 July	J. Bellinghurst.....	Government	Quarryman....	Glebe Island Quarry.....	Jar to hand caused by hammer ...	Non-fatal.
9 "	C. Gane .....	" ..	Labourer.....	" ..	Struck on leg with dog-hook .....	"
11 "	J. Hackett .....	" ..	Horse-driver..	Richmond River Improvements	Crushed between two waggons ...	"
12 "	R. Shearan .....	" ..	Labourer.....	Tweed River Improvements...	Knocked down by fall of earth...	"
14 "	J. Quinn .....	" ..	Boy .....	Fitzroy Dock Works.....	Tongs opening bursted his hand	"
18 "	J. Henderson .....	" ..	Labourer .....	" ..	Hand cut by bar of iron.....	"
25 "	C. Thompson .....	" ..	Watchman ...	Dredge Service .....	Hand crushed by anchor falling on it.	"
28 "	T. McAndrew .....	" ..	Horse-driver..	Richmond River Improvements	Kicked in the abdomen by a horse	"
28 "	J. Crellin .....	" ..	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Quarry.....	Fingers crushed by wire rope ...	"



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.  
(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, AUGUST, 1900.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—  
“The number of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and the cause thereof,—  
“(a) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (b) upon vessels  
“belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“Wales; (c) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”  
  
(*Mr. S. Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the month of August, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.						
1 Aug.	J. McAloon .....	Government	Labourer.....	Removing trees, Goulburn District.	Struck by wedge.....	Non-fatal.
1 „	— Bounce .....	Contractor	Carpenter ...	Bridge construction .....	Severely shaken through failure of scaffold.	„
9 „	W. Naytor .....	Government	Labourer.....	Relief works, Metropolitan District.	Injury to hand by gad .....	„
13 „	C. E. Howe .....	„ ..	„ .....	Quarry work, Parramatta District.	Struck with bar .....	„
16 „	S. McDonald .....	„ ..	„ .....	Relief works, Wollombi District.	Struck with hammer .....	„
23 „	A. Rawlings.....	Contractor	Boy .....	Painting Bridge, Yass District	Broken leg through displacement of pier.	„
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
26 July.	W. Cheal .....	Government	Carpenter ...	General Post Office extension	Injured through joist slipping....	Non-fatal.
31 „	W. Goodwin.....	„ ..	„ .....	Additions, Quarantine Station	Fall from scaffold .....	„
9 Aug.	F. Browning.....	„ ..	„ .....	Shelter-sheds .....	Injured through adze slipping ...	„
15 „	T. Moore .....	„ ..	Dogman .....	Custom-house Additions .....	Injured through fall of joist.....	„
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.						
2 Aug.	J. Scott.....	Government	Pile-driver ...	Byrock to Brewarrina Rail-way.	Broken leg through fall of tree...	Non-fatal.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—	Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.						
8 Aug.	J. Lawrence.....	Government	Labourer.....	Richmond River Improvements	Right hand burnt by hot iron bolt.	Non-fatal.
8 "	A. Lowe .....	" ..	" .....	Newcastle Harbour Works...	Foot injured by lever whilst lifting truck.	"
11 "	A. Maclean .....	" ..	" .....	" ..	Struck in the face by sprag whilst spragging waggon.	"
21 "	W. Croese.....	" ..	" .....	" ..	Foot injured by falling rail .....	"
1 "	T. Greeves .....	" ..	Scabbler ...	Parramatta River Improve-ments.	Injured toe through pick glancing from rock.	"
15 "	T. D. Mitchell.....	" ..	Labourer.....	Homebush Bay .....	Crushed finger whilst lifting ballast.	"
30 "	W. Ibbett.....	" ..	" .....	" ..	Crushed finger whilst lifting ballast.	"
22 "	E. Yates .....	" ..	Carpenter ...	Victoria-st., Improvements ...	Poisoned finger through handling old timber.	"
13 "	G. Hitchcock .....	" ..	Labourer.....	Glebe Island Reclamation ...	Crushed finger through fall of ballast.	"
15 "	A. Williams .....	" ..	" .....	" ..	Broken toe through fall of ballast	"
27 "	A. Townsend .....	" ..	" .....	" ..	Crushed ankle through fall of ballast.	"
17 "	T. Carr .....	" ..	" .....	Bradley's Head Tramway ...	Crushed hand through fall of ballast.	"
7 "	C. Scamberg.....	" ..	" .....	Dredge " Alpha" .....	Damaged finger through fall.....	"
20 "	W. Carruthers.....	" ..	Engineer.....	" " Ulysses " .....	Finger caught in machinery and crushed.	"
2 "	J. Wade .....	" ..	Boilermaker..	Fitzroy Dock .....	Leg cut by piece of steel tool ...	"
28 "	H. Mayber .....	" ..	Labourer.....	" ..	Hands and arms severely burned by turpentine.	"
17 "	B. Edward .....	Contractor	" .....	Bellinger River Improvements	Finger crushed whilst unloading punts.	"



1900.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.  
(DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, SEPTEMBER, 1900.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 1 November, 1900.

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 21st September, 1898, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, Monthly Returns showing,—

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“ (*a*) upon vessels belonging to New South Wales; (*b*) upon vessels  
“ belonging to other countries whilst within the jurisdiction of New South  
“ Wales; (*c*) on wharfs, wool stores, factories, workshops, mines, quarries,  
“ buildings in course of erection, and on railways.”

(*Mr. Smith.*)

RETURN showing Accidents which have occurred during the month of September, 1900, to persons employed directly by the Department of Public Works, or on works carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—		Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
		Government.	Contractor.				
1900.							
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.							
5 Sept.	J. Firth .....	Government	.....	Labourer ..	Custom House Additions	Fall from steps .....	Non-fatal.
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.							
28 Sept.	H. Leamore ...	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Byrock-Brewarrina Rail- way.	Broken leg. Carelessness; galloping out gravel.	Non-fatal.
HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH.							
8 Sept.	G. Morrison ...	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Loading stone, Riley's Hill Quarry.	Finger crushed by falling stone.	Non-fatal.
25 "	R. Horton .....	"	.....	" ..	" " ..	Toe crushed by falling stone.	"
25 "	D. Moriarty ...	"	.....	" ..	" " ..	Finger hurt with wire rope ...	"
5 "	J. Gibbon .....	"	.....	" ..	Victoria-st. Improvements	Hurt through ballast falling...	"
14 "	E. McHue .....	"	.....	Driver .....	Dredge "Gamma" .....	Injury to shoulder through slipping off engine-room ladder.	"
22 "	G. Milligan ...	.....	Contractor ..	Labourer ...	Cutting a log .....	Bruised leg through log rolling on it.	"
4 "	J. McClennan..	Government	.....	Plate-layer...	Fitzroy Dock Works .....	Finger fractured .....	"
14 "	D. Mitchell ...	"	.....	Shipwright..	" " .....	Hand crushed by chain .....	"
20 "	T. Boyle .....	"	.....	Boy .....	" " .....	Eye burned by tongs .....	"
6 "	P. McCabe ...	"	.....	Labourer ...	Unloading punts .....	Hand bruised by stone falling on it.	"
29 "	J. Alger .....	"	.....	Loader .....	Loading trucks .....	" " " " ..	"
19 "	— Swan .....	"	.....	Labourer ..	Belaringow Cutting .....	Struck on head with mattock	"
5 "	T. Jones .....	"	.....	Clearer .....	Wahool Cutting .....	Scalp wound through falling tree.	"

Date of Accident.	Name.	Employed by—		Capacity.	Work on which engaged.	Alleged cause of Accident.	Result.
		Government.	Contractor.				
ROADS AND BRIDGES BRANCH.							
7 Sept.	J. Sullivan ...	.....	Contractor...	Contractor...	Cutting timber.....	Cut foot with axe .....	Non-fatal.
10 "	G. Mercer.....	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Moruya Bridge .....	Leg jammed between boat and pile	"
11 "	J. Chaplam ...	"	.....	Maintenance man	Clearing roads .....	Right arm injured through fall	"
12 "	W. Murphy ...	.....	Contractor...	Contractor...	Ewen Creek Bridge.....	Hand split open by axe.....	"
22 "	J. Grumley ...	Government	.....	Labourer ...	Main South Coast Road...	Injury to wrist whilst removing logs.	"
28 "	O. Knudsen ...	"	.....	" ...	Ironbark tank .....	Blood-poisoning through fall of pick.	"

## SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.

Nil.

## TUNNELS CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.

Nil.